#### The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

London, Thursday, October 10.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. A few days ago, the high tax organs of Ontario were strongly denouncing the Government of New Brunswick, and pointing out the danger of again returning Premier Blair to power. The New Brunswick Premier, they asserted, is as ardent an advocate of a change of Government at Ottawa as is Sir Oliver Mowat, and Mr. Blair must be defeated at all hazards. It would never do to have a Government controlled by so strong a Liberal es-

tablished in New Brunswick on the eve of a Dominion general election. And so Mr. Geo. Foster, Mr. Temple, Mr. Weldon and other high tax M.P.s posted off to New Brunswick constituencies to defeat the Liberal Premier and his Government.

The nominations for the New Brunswick Legislature took place yesterday. There are 46 seats in the House, and before the close of nomination day the New Brunswick Liberal leader had a majority of the constituencies

Not in Canadian history has there been a greater collapse of an Opposition.

Twenty of the seats went to Premier Blair's supporters by acclamation yesterday, and only five to his opponents. The Premier and all his colleagues were re-elected unopposed. In Northumberland the Government are sure of two seats. In Gloucester and Victoria all the candidates are Government, while in Kent only two Conservatives are in the field. The indications are that of the 46 seats in the new House, Premier Blair, opposed though he is by the men in power at Ottawa, will have a following of from 30 to 40-probably 35.

This result is a significant rebuke to the clamorers for a defeat of Premter Blair and his associates because they believe that it would be of great benefit to the people of Canada to have a change of men and policy at Ottawa.

Following so quickly after the reduction of 1,400 in the Conservative majerity in Westmoreland, N. B., in the recent Dominion bye-election the triumph of the Liberal Premier of New Brunswick clearly shows that nothing can save that Province to the makeshift, misfit Cabinet at Ottawa when it summons sufficient courage to

decree a general election. In Nova Scotia, where Hon. Mr. Mc-Isaac carried Antigonish, the seat held by the late Sir John Thompson, the portents for a victory for trade freedom are equally marked. And, of course, Prince Edward Island will be

In Quebec the opponents of high taxation will triumph, also, if recent byeelection victories mean anything, while in Ontario we know that the people but await an opportunity to make themselves heard in favor of a change.

Winnipeg went Liberal as soon as it found an opportunity; so will five out of every six of the Northwestern and Pacific Province constituencies when

the voting takes place. The country needs a change.

Following out the policy of building up its shops at central points where the greatest possible efficiency can be obtained with the most economy, the Grand Trunk Railway Company will enlarge and improve its shops at Battle Creek, Mich. Much work hitherto done for the Chicago anod Grand Trunk Railway at Port Huron will be taken to Battle Creek. The rolling stock will be increased, the locomotives improved, and the main lines and tributaries kept in the very best of condition for traffic. Battle Creek will be the center of the G. T. R. system for Michigan, that London is for the network of G. T. R. lines in the fertile and populous western half of Ontario.

INJUSTICE TO THE VOLUNTEERS. The Dominion Government this year,

for the first time, reduced the drill pay of the city corps of mintia from twelve days to eight days on the plea that it had no money in the treasury for this purpose.

This is the declaration after \$38,000,-

000 a year has been spent by these men. The colonels of the leading city corps were first assured that the money would be forthcoming, but they have since been told that the money cannot be granted. They accordingly proceeded to Ottawa in a body yesterday to represent to the Minister of Militia that the force would be greatly injured if the men were thus deprived of the pay to which they are entitled, and which they expected to receive as

It may be that under this pressure, and after much worry and expenditure of time and money, the colonels will compel the Government to pay the men their due. At present the fact stands out in bold relief that while millions of dollars have been squandered on useless voters' lists, on Curran bridges, on harbor jobs, and on other frauds, the very first attempt to make up for these rascalities is directed against the men who, at much self-sacrifice, give their services as the defensive force of the Dominion,

The country needs a change,

#### A Great Speech.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier Opens His Ontario Tour.

Over Four Thousand People Listen to a Masterly Address.

The Leader Adheres to His Position on the Manitoba School Question.

If Sir M. Bowell Appoints a Commission be Will Support Him.

Morrisburg, Oct. 8 .- (Special.)-Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's Ontario tour was most successfully inaugurated at this place to-day. The sky was overcast with leaden-lined clouds and a chill and penetrating wind swept down the St. Lawrence, but in spite of these discomforts the demonstration was of a character which must have been particularly gratifying and encouraging to the Liberal leader. A crowd of 4,000 people or more, composing the sterling men of Dundas, with their wives and daughters, representing all shades of political opinion, assembled at the agricultural grounds and listened with profound interest to the arguments advanced in support of sound political principles. Mr. Laurier never looked or spoke better in his life. The feature of his speech was the plain and frank statement he made in regard to the all-absorbing Manitoba school question. Interest was added to the occasion by the presence of Sir Richard Cartwright, that doughty old political war-horse, who is a host in himself. He was given a very cordial wel-

Mr. Laurier, who was accompanied by Mr. Alex. Smith, Secretary of the Ontario Liberal Association, from Montreal, was received at the railway station by the citizens, headed by Reeve Meikle, who presented him with an address of welcome on behalf of the municipality. A procession was formed, headed by the Chesterville band, and it marched through the town to the residence of Mr. Adam Johnston, whose guest the Liberal leader was.

whose guest the Liberal leader was.

Mr. Laurier was compelled to wait for
the subsidence of the enthusiasm
which effervesced in spite of the frigid
atmosphere. In alluding to the compliment paid him in the address, he said that he was disposed to accept it without any reticence whatever. It had spoken of his ability, integrity and devotion to his public career. He had no hesitation in accepting just one-third of this-the reference to his integrity. To say that a man was honest was not saying so much after all. Honest men he saw in hundreds about him. But still those who had united in the address had been good enough to refer to him as an honest man. Perhaps it was because they knew that he had been for twenty years in the corrupt atmosphere of the Government at Ottawa, and perhaps they thought that when a man had been for twenty years in the corrupt and mephitic atmosphere of Ottawa he might be looked upon as a phenomenon and complimented on be-

ing an honest man yet. (Applause.) was no Mr. Laurier said that u such thing as a Conservative Govern-But there was a Government that styled itself Conservative, but he would not call it a Conservative Government. It was an association or an agglomeration of conflicting, jarring interests that had no other bond or principle in common but the search for the spoils of office, living to-day not upon any principle that could be defended, but parading in borrowed plumes and living on the memory of once a great name. what was They would admit that between Sir John Macdonald and the men of the present day there was a great differerice, and they might well exclaim, How

have the mighty fallen! What was characteristic of the Gov-Was it to make up their ernment? mind to anything, or to maintain any position after they had taken it? Sir Mackenzie Bowell recently went to the Northwest, apparently with the intention, as he said, of entering into negotiations with Mr. Greenway on the Manitoba school question. It was Manitoba school question. known that he interviewed Mr. Greenway, and, if they were to credit the papers, they exchanged compliments on the good crops with which God has favored us this year. Sir Mackenzie Bowell came back to Ottawa, summoned his colleagues from their pleasure and held a meeting of the Council. People were on the tiptoe of expectation, for they supposed that at last they would have a solution of the aggravating question. They waited for the decision of the Privy Council and what was it? They had fixed the day for thanksgiving. (Applause and laugh-Continuing, Mr. Laurier said :-

I am not here to solve this question, because it is not in my province to solve it, but I understand that the Ministerial press of this country and of this Pro-vince has been very anxious to know what was the policy of Mr. Laurier with regard to it. I would not be worthy of the position I occupy and of the trust that has been placed in me by my colleagues of the House of Commons if I were afraid to speak on this question. I intend to do so, though I am sure I shall not satisfy the Ministerial press. I do not hope that, but I intend to satisfy, as far as I can, every sensible man. I hasten to plunge at once into the ques-tion, because it is the most difficult we have to deal with at the present time, and because it is to be faced with courage by every man that has in his own conscience the duty of doing well by the country in which we live. I have been accused by the Conservative press having expressed no opinion upon this question. I have expressed an opinion more than once upon it, but I have not yet expressed the opinion which the Ministerial press would like me to express. (Laughter.) I am not responsible for that question, but I do not want to shirk it; I want to give you my views; but remember that war has to be waged in a certain way. When the Duke of Wellington was in Portugal, as those of you will remember who have read that part of the history of England, he withdrew at one time within the lines of Torres Vedras, and there for months he remained, watching the vements of the enemy. The French at that time were commanded by Marshal Massena, and Massena said:-"I want that man to come down from his lines; let him come down into the plain and I will thrash him, but I cannot assail him within the lines." Gentlemen, I am within the lines of Torres Vedras. I will get out of them when it suits me and not before. (Applause and laughter.) There is a way of discussing that question. Time and again I have laid lown my views before the Government, and I do not hesitate to tell you what my views are. First of all, whether here or elsewhere, I speak the same language. I speak here as I have spoken everywhere else. I have the same language whether I speak in one language or the other, in one Province or the other. I would not be worthy of the position I occupy if I did not, as far as I could, educate the Liberal party to the views which I think are the sound views upon that question, which is a most

important one. There is a question to

be settled. There is an appeal of the minority in Manitoba to the Governor in Council which has to be heard and de-

iar constitution, as you know. Section 93 of the British North America act provides that whenever a minority in any Province where a system of Separate Schools has been established is not satisfied, and thinks itself aggrieved by the legislation of that Province, that minority has an appeal to the Federal Executive. As you know, it has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that in this matter the minority has a grievance, and has the right of appeal.

What are we to do here? that is the question. The minority has the right to appeal. This is conceded and granted. I say this, and I submit it to your common sense and to your knowledge. If the minority has an appeal you must not conclude, as some men conclude, that this appeal is to be denied in every case, any more than you can conclude that the appeal is to be granted in every case, but if the minority has an appeal, it is the duty of the Government to investigate the subject and to ascertain what the facts are, in order to see whether or not a case has been made out for Federal interference. This is how I look at the But this is not the way the Government has proceeded. The Government, instead of investigating the subject, proceeded to render-what shall I call it ?-an order in Council they called it, commanding Manitoba in most violent language to do a certain thing, to restore the schools, or they would see the consequences. Manitoba answered, as I suppose every man who is approached as the Government Manitoba was approached
i answer. Manitoba ansi it by saying, "We will not would be coerced." I ask you, now, would it not have been more fair, more just, more equitable, more statesmanlike, at once to investigate the subject, and to bring the parties together to hear them, to have the facts brought out so as to see whether a case had been made out for interference or not. That is the position I have taken in the Province of Quebec. That is the position I take in the Province of Ontario. I have never wavered from that posi-Two years ago, when the matter came before the House for the first time, I said, "This is not a question of law, it is simply a question of fact. Investigate the facts and see whether or not a case has been made out." This is the position I still maintain, and I venture to say that the question cannot be settled until there has been such an investigation, to see what are the rights and pretensions of the case. But what are you to investigate? There are many things to investigate. You will have to see what is the position of affairs, what is the relative strength of the population, how the groups of population are constituted, and how far the pretensions of the minority can be met without encroaching upon the rights of the majority.

character and his ability, Principal Grant, after going to the Province of Manitoba and looking into the thing for himself, has come to the conclusion that, first of all, the Government is bound to investigate that subject. Why, sir, there is a right way and a wrong way of doing these things. I if you had the responsibility? That may accept." This is the language is the way I would have acted, but instead of that you know how the Government have proceeded. They have proceeded in a way which instead of solving the question has made it far more difficult to solve than ever. If they had proceeded in the way I have indicated there is reason to believe that by this time, perhaps before this time, they would have accomplished something; but having done it in the way they have, you see the position in which they are. That position is, there is an entanglement out of which they do not know how they are to extricate themselves, and do not know, perhaps, what they are going to do at the next session of Parliament, which is to be summoned to deal with that question. There is a right way and a wrong way, as I have already said, of facing these things. According to the fable, as you know, once upon a time the wind and the sun saw a traveller upon the highway, and the wind said to the "I will bet you a wager that I will go to that traveller who has a comfortable coat upon his shoulders and I will compel him to take it off."
"Very well," said the sun, "try your hand at it, and when you have I will try my hand at it also." So the wind proceeded to blow and to rage, and to rage and to blow, but the more he raged, the more he blew, the more the traveller stuck to his coat. After the wind had exhausted all his force and blown down and rooted up trees from the ground, the traveller still had his coat upon his shoulders just as close as before. "Now," said just as close as before. "Now," said the sun, "I will try my hand; you have exhausted your power, let me try." So the sun commenced to smile upon the earth and sent down his sweetest rays, and by-and-bye, as everything was blooming, as the birds were singing, the traveller commenced to open his coat, and as the sun continued to send down his gentle warmth the traveller presently wiped his brow and then took off his coat altogether. Well, sir, the Government are very windy. (Laughter.) They have blown and raged and threatened, but the more they have threatened and raged and blown

I am glad to find that a man who

plause). The Government are very windy. If it were in my power, and if I had the responsibility, I would try the sunny way. (Laughter.) I would approach this man Greenway with the surny ways of patriotism, asking him to be just and to be fair, asking him to be am no generous to the minority, in order that we may have peace amongst all the creeds and races which it has pleased God to bring upon this corner of our common country. (Applause.) Do you not believe that there is more to be gained by appealing to the heart and soul of men rather than by trying to compel them to do a thing? If you have a difference with one of your neighbors, and if he comes to you and says, "You must do this," in a moment you will say, "No, I will not do it." Your manhood will rise against But if you go and appeal to your neighbor and say, "We have a difference, and we must settle it," he will "I will meet you half way." But the Government of Canada instead of appealing to Mr. Greenway in this way have threatened to coerce Mr. Greenway, and the people of Manitoba have declared, "No, we will stand no coercion." This is not the way to settle the question. I have stated to the Government again and again the first thing they must do is to investigate this question. I stand upon this ground to-day, as I have done in all the Provinces in which I have discussed this question, and to-morrow you will hear the Conservative press say, "Mr. Laurier has spoken upon this question again, and he has said nothing." (Laughter.) I am prepared for that. I cannot hope to satisfy them. I do not expect to satisfy them. But while I cannot satisfy them. I hope, at all events, I can satisfy the honest peocle, the thinking people, of Canada that this is the only way in which you can give justice upon that question. If there is any other method whereby the Government can give justice upon that question, why, let us have it by all means, and for my part I shall be ready to give it a fair hearing and con-sideration: but so long as they contermined upon. We have a very peck

the more that man Greenway has

stuck to his coat. (Laughter and ap-

tinue to do as they have been doing up to the present time I will not permit them to attack me as they have been them to attack me as they have been doing in their press, and to say that I do not discharge my duty upon this question. I discharge my duty as an Opposition leader, but I am not bound to frame a policy for the Government. It is not to me that the petitions of the minerative have been addressed. I have minority have been addressed. I have not been charged by the constitution with the duty of looking into this case; the only thing that I can do is to point out the means by which the end can be attained, and if there is any better means than this let the Government adopt such means, and they will be

welcome to it. But it does not, it will not, do for the Government to be acting as they have been acting upon this question, for their organs to say in the Province of Ontario, "There shall be no interference," and for their organs in the Province of Quebec to say, "There shall be interference." It must be the same thing, whether in Quebec or elsewhere. For my part, I pride myself that, whether in Quebec or in the Province of Ontario, on these questions as on all other questions I have held the language which I do here to-day. You have heard in the Ministerial press that in the Province of Quebec I have a different language to that I speak in the Province of Ontario. I am quite willing to stand here responsible for my acts. Let a speech of mine be quoted that has been delivered anywhere, and let it be quoted entirely, and I will be responsible for it. But when a speech of mine that has occupied one hour in delivery is condensed into six lines I refuse to be bound by such a report as that. The last time I spoke on this question was at Ste. Anne de la Parade, and I will give you the words, because they were reported verbatim, not in any paper supporting me, but in L'Evenement; and this is what I said: "While the Government has done nothing, all the party organs throughout all the Provinces have demanded what was my policy. It does not belong to me to settle this question, but I shall not wait until the responsibility is put upon my shoulders to outline what I believe to be the true way. Two years ago, when the question first came before the House, I said to the Government, which desired to consult the courts to ascertain whether it had the power to intervene: 'You have the power to intervene; it is written in the constitution. The only question is a question of facts. Make an investigation; it is the first thing to be done.' But they said, 'Why an investigation? Are the facts not clear?" I simply replied : 'These facts are clear to you and to all those who believe in a system of Separate Schools, but remember that there are those who do not think as we do on this question, and that they are in the majority.' I know that when I say that the first thing to be done in this question is to have an investigation, I do not percarries weight in this Province by his haps express an idea that will be very popular in this Province, but I hold to the same language in all Provinces. Remember that there are differences of opinion and profound differences on this question, and that to solve it we must enlarge our horizon and place ourselves on a basis that all Canadians, without distinction of race or creed,

> This is a question which should not be approached from any standpoint of creed or race, but I appeal to all my countrymen, whatever may be their race or creed, to place themselves beyond these narrow distinctions, to stand up as Canadians, to do justice to whever justice may be due. Gentlewhoever justice may be due. Gentle-men, that is the policy which I advocate to you at present, and I say again I would be beneath contempt if I feared to approach this question as every other question has to be approached from the standpoint from which I do approach it, that is to say, from the standpoint of a Canadian, placing the Canadian nationality before all other nationalities and placing our common country before any other considerations that may animate us, We are here a population of different races and creeds. We can never be a people unless we are able to stand up in any corner of this Canada of ours and repeat upon that corner what has to be said everywhere else. the ground upon which I arraign the policy of the Government. A policymade a mistake in using the word, for they have no policy, they never had a policy-that is the ground upon which I arraign their conduct. Their conduct is to appeal to the sentiments of one race in one Province and to the sentiments of another race in another Province. Do you think when I spoke a few weeks ago in the parish of Ste. Anne de la Perade in the language I have just quoted to you, do you think that it would not have been an easy matter for me to have made myself very popular by saying that there must be interference, in the same manner that the Ministerial organs and speakers are saying every day? I could have made an appeal to the passions the prejudices of my fellow-ccuntrymen. I despise such conduct. I could appeal here to passion and prejudice, because there are passions and prejudices in every human heart. I am here to speak my mind, to try and lay down the principles upon which this great country is to be governed, and whether my words are popular or not I have to stand by them, because I believe in my heart and conscience it is the only way in which Canada can be governed

eaking, has a record, not only in the Province and country but in England as well, of fighting for minorities wherever minorities are oppressed; but there are laws for mincrities as well as for majorities, and here we have not to appeal to sympathy, to sentiment, but to apply the constitution, such as it is. In ap plying the constitution the remedy will be found and in no other way. course there may be hostility to face and prejudices to overcome, but I trust that if you appeal to the best instincts and the best sentiments of the people everywhere, whether in Quebec Manitoba or Ontario, you will find the solution of that question; and you will find it in no other way than that. In the evening a meeting was held in the Music Hall and was largely attended, chiefly by citizens of the town, many of those present being ladies. President A. J. Laflamme occupied the chair, and a short but pointed address was given by Mr. Adam Johnston. He spoke briefly in acknowledgment of the

kindness of the people of Dundas County. Sir Richard Cartwright, who was received with loud applause, dealt in his speech with the effects of protection, going into details with reference to the census. Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. Laurier appeared upon the platform, and his presence was greeted with great enthusiasm, and the proceedings of the evening closed by Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright holding a reception, when those pre-sent stepped forward and paid their respects to the distinguished visitors.

A demonstration will be held to-morrow at Prescott. Mr. J. Israel Tarte,
M. P., has accepted a number of invitations to speak in Ontario, and will appear at Sydenham, Markham and

# CHAPMAN'S COODS

### NEW GOODS THIS WEEK

MANTLES

From the makers in Germany.

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From the best markets.

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A full assortment.

TWEED SUITINGS

A large variety.

MILLINERY

Replete with novelties.

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## Drygoods, Glothing, Willinery & Mantles

One of the most complete in London.

#### FRIDAY

## Bargain Day.

all to this fact. On Friday we make special cuts in each department. Friday is Bargain Day and Bargain Day is Friday. We publish no list of the lines to be offered, It will well repay you to walk through and inspect the values. First visit the Clothing Department. Clothing for Children, Boys and Men at great reductions. Twelve specials in this department. Don't miss one of them. Walk over to the Mantle and Millinery rooms and see what is there offered. We have many Mantles to clear, and the price will be less than half. See them. Down stairs you will find scores of Bargains in the Dress Goods Department, in the Trimming Department, in the Hosiery and Glove Department, in the Flannel Department. All over the house you will find Friday tickets on heaps of desirable goods.

First-class dressmaker on the premises.

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