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VICTORIA, B.C.

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TES ARMY.

Favor of Raising the
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Premier at
Montreal

Greatest Political Demonstration
in the History of the
Dominion.

Unbounded Enthusiasm and Ab-
solute Confidence That the
Liberals Will Win.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Reviews Some
of Sir Charles Tupper's
Speeches.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—That Montreal
is solid for Sir Wilfrid Laurier must
have been the conclusion of everyone
who witnessed the magnificent demon-
stration at Sohier Park to-night. From
whatever point of view regarded it was
simply unparalleled in numbers, it was
overwhelming, and yet Sir Wilfrid,
who was in excellent form, held the at-
tention of the vast array for over one
hour, even while discussing a question
of almost academic character, such as
preferential trade. There was a cold,
drizzling rain for the greater part of
the day, but nothing could dampen the
enthusiasm for the Premier, and every
detail of the demonstration was car-
ried out with even more success than
might have been expected on a brighter
evening.

An Unprecedented Gathering.
The procession, both in numbers and
as a spectacular effect, surpassed every
expectation, and almost defied descrip-
tion. None of these 30 clubs had less
than 1000, and many had 300 and 400 in
their ranks. It is perfectly correct to
say that in the organized ranks there
were at least 6,000 to 7,000, and besides
these were thousands who joined along
the streets. It was one continual wave
of enthusiasm, and Sir Wilfrid had
not left the Windsor hotel when the head
of the procession started for Sohier Park,
over two miles away. The carriages,
196 in number, reached from the post-
office to the Windsor hotel, a distance
of over a mile. At the park the chairs
were removed from the floor, and as
early as 6:30 the people began to
gather for a front seat. At 7 o'clock
there were 3,000 already standing.
When the procession began to arrive
there were already 5,000 on the floor
and another 1,000 on the platform. It
is quite within the mark to say that
there were 12,000 people in the immense
auditorium, and thousands were unable
to get near it.

An Inspiring Scene.
These disjointed facts convey hardly
any idea of the stupendous proportions
of the demonstration. When Sir Wilfrid
arrived at 9:30 it was absolutely im-
possible to get near the ordinary en-
trance to the platform, and after a
desperate struggle he and a few friends
found their way along the front for a
few yards, and were then dragged up
over the footlights amidst frantic
hisses. The Premier had to stand for
several minutes acknowledging his al-
most too cordial reception. "We have
a few friends left," cried Mr. Tarte,
when he reached the platform, nearly
exhausted, in tow of a couple of stal-
wart policemen.

An Extraordinary Welcome.
Sir Wilfrid received the most extraor-
dinary enthusiasm when he rose to
address the sea of heads in front of
him. An organized effort at distur-
bing him was impossible to hear him
make his first speech. At 7 o'clock
some time, but then the disturbers
were run out, and comparative quiet
was restored.

Sir Wilfrid's Speech.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the im-
mense demonstration, which he said
he had seen, as the greatest perhaps that
he had ever seen. It was, at all
events the greatest he had ever ad-
dressed. It had one fault, and that
was a fault which could be easily for-
given. He said that it was perfectly
impossible to make himself heard, and
he regretted it very much.

Sir Wilfrid proceeded: "Gentlemen,
it is now four years and some months
since I last came to this city of Mon-
treal to address you on political topics.
That was previous to the glorious day
of the 23rd of June, 1896. I thought at
that time that it was impossible to as-
semble a larger audience in the city
of Montreal than the one I addressed
on that occasion. After four years
of power, after having come victorious
from the struggle of 1896, I find that
my government has so given you
satisfaction that you are now assem-
bled in still greater numbers to wel-
come its leader. I wish I could thank
you for these sentiments expressed in
the address. I find it impossible to
express myself as I should desire. Gen-
tlemen, just as the demonstration of
this evening surpassed the demonstra-
tion of four years ago, the victory that
followed that demonstration is to be
greatly eclipsed by the victories we are
about to achieve.

Sir Charles Not a Prophet.
"You have lately had a visit from
my friend, Sir Charles Tupper, and his
advisers. Sir Charles Tupper is a
most remarkable man. I do not fear
to say that of Sir Charles Tupper. I
have the greatest admiration for my
friend, Sir Charles. I admire his green
old age. I admire the ardor with which
he endeavors to inspire his partisans
with courage. I admire his unflin-
gling confidence. I am amused at his
violent utterances, his diatribes, and
his angry expressions, but I cannot
admire him as a prophet. He has a
mania for uttering prophecies, but ex-
perience shows us that he is a bad
prophet. To hear him speak he is going
to sweep the country, he is going to
crush everything. These prophecies are
not new. We know them of old. They
are simply a new edition, revised, en-
larged, but not corrected, of his predic-

tions of four years ago. Then he was
going to sweep everything and to crush
everything; but you know what the re-
sult was. He was defeated all along the
line, and though I do not pretend to
have the gift of prophecy, that he is to
be beaten now the same way. Gentle-
men, I do not come here to make pre-
dictions—but let me tell you this: in
reply to all the boasting of Sir Charles
Tupper, I have only one thing to say,
and that is that I am as certain of the
approaching victory of I am certain of
my own existence.

Sir Wilfrid Sure of the Result.
"What does this constant repetition of
Sir Charles Tupper and his partisans
mean? It means that they are driven
to the last of arguments. It means
that they are simply appealing to the
lowest instincts of the electorate; it is
an appeal to those who wish to profit
pecuniarily by the result. These ap-
peals of Sir Charles Tupper for sup-
port on the ground that he is certain
of victory simply appeals to cupidity;
that is to say, appeals to those who
have neither conscience nor conviction,
but who wish to be on the winning
side; and yet I do not fear to predict
that the Liberal party will be a thou-
sand times more victorious than it was
in 1896. I do not come here to appeal
to anyone's prejudices. I have come
to discuss the political situation as it is
now.

The Feature of the Hour.
"The most striking feature of the pre-
sented political situation is the immense
progress that has taken place in the
last few years under the Liberal gov-
ernment. It is the impetus that has
been given to business and the wonder-
ful activity that has been displayed in
every form of commercial enterprise.
It is the prosperity that has reigned
throughout the country. That prosper-
ity is admitted by our enemies, the
Blues of the province of Quebec, and
the Tories of the province of Ontario
and of the Maritime provinces, by Con-
servatives of all colors and shades of
colors. That prosperity they admit;
they cannot deny it; they have not
come to the point of denying a thing
which everybody is aware of the exist-
ence. But they go far. They do not
deny the prosperity, that would be use-
less, but they say you should refuse us
your support because that prosperity is
the work of Providence.

A Question of Providence.
"Providence is a strong word in the
mouth of a Conservative, especially at
election times, when these gentlemen
are in the habit of trusting so little
to Providence; but I do not deny their
assertion. We owe much to Provi-
dence, and I hope we are not want-
ing in gratitude, and I bless Provi-
dence that it has been on our side. Af-
ter all, Providence has used us as its
instruments to distribute its most pre-
cious gifts among the people of Canada.
But is that a reason for the people of
Canada to withdraw their confidence
from us? Providence has treated us
like spoiled children, as Sir Charles
Tupper has complained in one of his
speeches. Is that a reason for the peo-
ple of Canada to do less for us than
Providence deserves? If Providence
loves us should the people hate us?
Our opponents say, perhaps, that my
reasoning is false, that Providence does
not love us, because Providence chast-
ises those whom it loves, and as they
are the people whom it chastises, they
must be the people whom Providence
loves; but on that point again I have
no quarrel with them. Providence loves
and chastises them. Very well, I will
join Providence, and will once more
co-operate with Providence in indicting
upon them the chastisement they well
deserve. Nevertheless, gentlemen, have
we with all our hearts thanked Provi-
dence for what it has done? We can
also rectify what the government has
done for the country. And what has
the government done for the country? The
Conservative press and the Conserva-
tive leaders say everywhere that we
have done nothing.

What Has Been Done?
"Well, here is a little of what we have
done. First of all, we faced the school
question, which our enemies attempted
to settle without being able to do so.
We settled that question, and I will
speak more fully upon it later. We re-
formed the tariff, and by doing so were
enabled to diminish the burdens of the
people and to increase trade. We ob-
tained the denunciation of the Belgium
and German treaties, and the day we
obtained that reform Canada became a
nation more than it had been before.
We have reduced the deficits which
existed in the post-office department.
In 1896, when my friend Mr. Mulock,
Postmaster-General, assumed the direc-
tion of that department, there was a
deficit of \$800,000 to meet. At the end
of two years of administration he had
reduced that deficit to nearly \$500,000.
He then thought it time to introduce a
reform which the Conservative party
had declared impossible. He reduced
the postal tariff by one-third, and at
the end of one year had nearly estab-
lished an equilibrium, and I venture
to predict that in another year
he will have completely succeeded
in establishing an equilibrium between
receipts and expenditure. We opened
up the great mining country, which is
known as Kootenay, by having the
railway, known as the Orow's Nest Pass
railway, constructed. Getting the work
done by the Canadian Pacific Company,
we made with that corporation an ar-
rangement by which the tariff of freight
rates was reduced from ten to thirty per
cent, which had the effect of giving to
consumers of that region the means of
saving at least \$600,000 in a year. We
have prolonged the Intercolonial to
Montreal, and by doing so we have put
an end to the era of deficits and inaugu-
rated an era of surpluses. This year
the surplus will be over half a million.
We have completed the construction of
canals for the purpose of bringing the
products of the west to Montreal, and
finally, the Laurier government has
made Montreal recognized as the na-
tional port of Canada.

Reforms Still to Be Made.
"That is something of what we have
done, though our friends, the enemy,
say we have done nothing. But there
are certain reforms which we have not
yet been able to effect. We have not
been able to make arrangements for
the administration of justice in the

district of Montreal suitably to the
needs of the citizens of that district.
According to a law passed two years
ago in the legislature of Quebec, it was
decided that the city of Montreal,
where there is more judicial business
than in the rest of the country, three
more judges were needed. Last ses-
sion, when we introduced a bill to ap-
point these three judges, that bill was
rejected by the Senate of Canada,
which placed its wisdom before the wis-
dom of both Houses of the legislature
of Quebec. Now they say we have not
kept our engagements. That is the
sum of all the reproaches they address
to us. We have not kept our engage-
ments! What an absurd reproach, un-
less it is followed by the assertion that
the engagements we have failed to keep
are ones we have not given.

As to Free Trade.
"We have not given the free trade we
promised, they say. First of all, we
never promised it, and five years ago I
declared that I was a free trader in
principle, but that free trade was im-
possible under existing circumstances,
and that fifty years might pass before
that idea could be realized. And yet
the Conservatives say I have not given
the country free trade yet, and reproach
me with the fact. That reproach might
come from the free traders, and no free
trader hopes for free trade from the
Conservative party.

The School Question.
"I intend to say something about the
school question. The Conserva-
tives wish to revive that question, or
rather they are endeavoring to use it
among the electors of the province
of Quebec for the purpose of stirring up
disension. In no province outside this
will you hear a single word about it.
They say we have not settled the ques-
tion. I at once recognized, as I have
admitted on the floor of the House,
that the settlement we made was not
as complete as I should have desired.
Not perfect, but perfectly satisfactory.
In 1896 the question had been agitated
for six years, from the Supreme Court of
Canada to the Supreme Court of Can-
ada to the Privy Council, from the
Privy Council back to the parliament;
from parliament again it was referred
to the Supreme Court of Canada, and
by the Supreme Court of Canada again
referred to the Privy Council. The
Privy Council rendered a decision which
restored the majority rights of the
minority, which had been deprived.
On the failure of the parliament of Mani-
toba to act, the question came before
the Conservative government of Ottawa.
What did that government do then?
After having dragged the questions from
parliament to parliament and from tri-
bunal to tribunal so long, it introduced
what it called a 'remedial law,' and what
was that remedial law? To what did
it give remedy? It gave remedy to
nothing. It was a mockery, according
to its provisions, it should contain three
things: exemption from taxes, distinct
organization and legitimate share of
public funds. Did it contain these
three things? No; it contained two,
distinct organization and exemption
from taxation, but no provision at all
for a grant of a legitimate share of the
public funds. What would become of
the school system under which taxpay-
ers could have no right to a legitimate
share in the public funds? We at-
tempted to settle the question in a dif-
ferent manner. We said to the govern-
ment of Manitoba: 'It is you who have
done the wrong; it is for you to re-
pair it as you have done it.' We ap-
pealed to their sentiments of Christiani-
ty and of justice to give redress to that
minority, who are British subjects like
themselves. We obtained enormous
concessions. We obtained a concession
that wherever there were ten French
children in a school district, French
would be taught in that school.
We obtained that where there were
Catholic children in a district, reli-
gious instruction would be given in
the school for a certain time every day.
My friend, who also is well known to
all here, Mr. Joseph Gedeon Horace
Bergeron, spoke in the Monument Na-
tional about this half hour of religious
instruction which we procured for the
Catholics of Manitoba. He found that
it was not enough. I understand that
half an hour of religious instruction for
Mr. Bergeron would not be much. I
do not wish to say that he does not
need it; but half an hour of religious
instruction for a man like Mr. Bergeron
would not be much, because his right
virtue is well known. When Mr.
Bergeron comes to the Monument Na-
tional to speak on the school ques-
tion, and when he says that half an
hour of instruction in religion is not
enough, we can say to ourselves if it
is not enough for Mr. Bergeron
for ordinary mortals it ought to be
enough to enable them to learn the dis-
tinction one should fulfill and virtues that
should be practised in the world. In
any event, if it was not acceptable to
Mr. Bergeron, it was accepted by the
Catholics of Manitoba, with the excep-
tion of the group in the city of Winni-
peg. The proof is that in 1890 when
the school law was passed which estab-
lished separate schools, there were sixty
schools in which the Catholic religion
was taught. In 1896 of those sixty only
thirty-five remained. Now the settle-
ment is accepted in every district where
Catholic and Protestant groups, and to-
day there are a hundred and twenty
schools where religion is taught.
That is the result. Groups of our peo-
ple in Manitoba were growing up in
total ignorance, and to-day, instead of
that state of things, you have one hun-
dred and twenty schools where the
children are being educated, and are,
above all, receiving instruction in reli-
gion, and not only that, but they learn
to speak and read and write in the
language of their ancestors. Mr. Berge-
ron says half an hour is not much. Let
me tell you what it cost Mr. Green-
way's government to grant that settle-
ment. I shall tell you in the words
of Mr. Bergeron himself, as reported
in his Montreal organ. 'It is very
true,' he says, 'that the Pope has de-
clared that the settlement is inadequate,
inefficient and unacceptable, but he
recommends calmness for the time be-

ing, and the Rouges have profited by it
to say that the question is settled. But
the province of Manitoba has also pro-
fited by it to shake off the yoke of
Greenway, and confide its affairs to Mr.
Hugh John Macdonald.'

"That is to say, the people of Mani-
toba, according to Mr. Bergeron, have
dismissed Mr. Greenway from office
on account of concessions made by him.
According to Mr. Bergeron, if Mr.
Greenway had not made those conces-
sions, which justice demanded, to my
compatriots and co-religionists, Mr.
Greenway would still be in power at
Winnipeg, and Mr. Hugh John Macdon-
ald would never have defeated him.

"But if the thing is not satisfactory
and acceptable there is a constitutional
method of proceeding, and that is to
raise the question on the floor of the
House of Commons. Has Mr. Berge-
ron done that? Never; emphatically
never. He gave a reason for this in
his speech at the Monument National.
Here it is: He says that the Federal
parliament has no longer any responsi-
bility in the matter. What language
for the leader of a party! Have Mr.
Bergeron and his friends any responsi-
bility in connection with the tariff? No.
Then why do they make motions
to amend the duties? Have Mr. Berge-
ron and his friends any responsi-
bility in the question of finance? They
have none. Then why do they dis-
cuss financial questions on the floor
of the House? Have Mr. Bergeron and
his friends any responsibility for the
railway policy of the country? If not,
why do they criticise the administra-
tion?"

The Government's Achievements.
Sir Wilfrid next referred to the efforts
of the government to develop the trans-
portation routes of the country, and
especially to the success of the exten-
sion of the Intercolonial to Montreal.
Another matter which was of great im-
portance to the working people of
Montreal was the attention which the
government had given to the protec-
tion of laborers. In the face of all
these reforms how could the Conserva-
tives ask, what has the government
done? It was written in letters of gold
that the government had made the
country more prosperous than ever be-
fore. There was just one other ques-
tion to which Sir Wilfrid referred, and
that was the South African war. He
strongly defended the action of the
government in sending a contingent
there, as a duty which they owed to
England, which was the protector of
employed, and in an eloquent perora-
tion recalled the patriotic efforts of Lafo-
ntaine to form a better understanding
between the two races in this country.

Mr. Fielding's Remarks.
Hon. W. S. Fielding also met with
a splendid reception. He thought the
meeting might be divided into a dozen,
and each would be a big Liberal
meeting. He congratulated the people
of Montreal on the great demonstra-
tion in honor of the leader of the Cana-
dian people. There was a time when
it was possible to misrepresent the
Liberal party, but that is no longer
possible. The country is more prosper-
ous than ever before, and the govern-
ment has much to do with that pros-
perity. The prosperity is an issue in
the campaign, because the Conserva-
tives made it so. In 1896 they said
that if the Liberals were put in power
the industries of Canada would be ruin-
ed. The Liberals accepted the chal-
lenge, and in the past four years have
given the country a prosperity which is
felt by everyone in it. Having re-
ferred to the predictions of ruin made
by Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Fielding
pointed out how every one of them had
failed and now Sir Charles turns
around and says: "Why, it is my pol-
icy." The Liberal policy is not the
National Policy, but even if it is,
is it not better to have it in the
hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in-
stead of the conservatives, who don't
understand the machine? (Laughter.)
In reply to Sir Charles's boast of carry-
ing the Maritime provinces, Mr. Field-
ing said he never knew the mind of
Noy Scotia so united as it is to-day
in favor of the Laurier government, and
declared that the Conservatives would
not carry three seats there. (Applause.)

HAIR CRAZY WITH PILES.
Mr. Isaac Foster, Erie View, Norfolk Co.,
Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with ite-
ring piles for about two years, and could
not sleep at night. In fact I was half
mad from the terrible itching. Reading
about Dr. Chase's Ointment I purchased a
box. After the second application I ex-
perienced relief, and one box cured me
thoroughly and permanently, and that was
two years ago." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 80
cents a box, all dealers.

A TOBACCO EXCHANGE.
Havana, Sept. 24.—The North Ameri-
can Trust Company will organize a to-
bacco exchange in Havana, with what
is known as the Buyers' Trust.

Don't Guess
At Results.

This man knows what he did and
how he did it. Such endorsements as
the following are are a sufficient proof
of its merits.

Oshawa, Mich., Feb. 22, 1898.
Dear Sirs:—Please find enclosed the
Horse, your new book as advertised on your
box, English print, the cure of my horse
and send with two bottles of your Kendall's
Spavin Cure in four weeks.

Price, \$1.50 per box. As a inducement for
family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist
for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also a treatise
on the horse, book free, or address
DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, N.Y.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
OF
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for As-
similating the Food and Regula-
ting the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-
ness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Beware of Old Dr. J. C. MULLER'S
Pumpkin Seed
Cathartic
Dose: Adults—
1 Teaspoonful
Children—
1/2 Teaspoonful
After Meals
A perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk on
account of the perfectness of its parts.
Each thread is made up of one hundred
strands of "neat" or "cocoon" silk.
Each strand is tested by an infallible
machine which stops automatically for
the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity
—a mistake the eye can't see this
machine detects.
Every yard of Corti-
celli Sewing Silk must
be perfectly smooth,
strong, full letter A be-
fore it can get on a
spool with our label.
That label is your
guarantee of perfection
in Sewing Silk.
For Sale
Everywhere.
Ask for it and
see you get it.

FAIRS NOW ON.
Duncans and Saanichton Exhibitions
to Be Held This Week.
Many annual fairs will be held during
the next two weeks. This week will
witness two on the Island. On Friday
and Saturday at Saanichton, the thirty-
third annual exhibition will be held in
the Agricultural hall. In addition to the
prizes offered for exhibits there will be
a good programme of sports, including
horse racing, bicycle racing and other
events.
The show at Duncans will be better
than ever this year. The exhibition of
blooded stock promises to be the finest
ever seen on the Island, or for that mat-
ter in any part of British Columbia.
The exhibit of fruits, flowers and vegeta-
bles will also prove most pleasing to
the eye. The programme of sports is a
most excellent one and will include many
features of exciting interest. Among
these might be mentioned a hurdle race
in which several gentlemen offers from
Victoria will enter. The Fifth Regi-
ment band will furnish music during the
fair, and those who visit Duncans on
Saturday will have no cause to regret
it. The E. & N. railway has placed the
fare for the round trip at \$1, and should
the present favorable weather continue
the attendance from this city is sure to
be large.
The show season is now in full swing,
and already one of the island exhibitions
is an event of the past. The Nanaimo
show passed off very successfully, as an-
nounced in these columns, on Sept. 20th
and 21st. The Comox exhibition is sched-
uled to-day, while the fall show of the
Islands Agricultural and Fruit Growers'
Association is being held at Burgoyne Bay,
Salt Spring Island. The Saanich and
Cowichan exhibitions will both be held on
Friday and Saturday next.
On the Malahat the show at Mission
City took place on Sept. 20th, Salmon Arm,
Sept. 20th and 21st, and Kelowna, Sept.
21st and 22nd. The Okanagan-Spallum-
cheun fair