never was the Liberal-Conservative party more united than to-day. (Great applause.) Having addressed one hundred meetings like this, from stituency of London will elect a man and he says they will do it again. who for many long years has borne the burden of the Liberal-Conservative party and stood by the best interests of his constituents and coun-Hon. Dr. Montague, will tell you, no which he has fought for Liberal-

right of the Speaker." Sir Charles resumed his seat, amid an hour and forty minutes, and appeared as fresh at the close as he had done at the outset.

## HERO OF HALDIMAND. Government.

ive speech he had just delivered. Might he long live to enjoy the splendid health he was enjoying to-day, presented, and we are different from and to lead the Liberal-Conservative another individual who sits for a party and to occupy the proud posi- hive and who was driven into the tion, which he surely would do, that other constituency where he went. of Premier of the Dominion of Can- (Applause.) Now, sir, so far as disgret the receipt of a telegram from I should like to ask Sir Richard Mr. J. J. Foy, Q. C., of Toronto, who see how the birds in their little nests was unable to be present owing to, on the other side of the fence agree. illness, which confined him to bed. I should like to find out how much one of the most eloquent speakers in Mr. Cartwright into the Government

Parliament, the hero of Halidimand, again. I should like to find out how Hon. Dr. Montague. The honorable gentleman was re ce.ved with great enthusiasm. "Mr. should like to know what said that a Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "in the institutions under which we live we have accorded to us the greatest possible libertles which any greatest possible liberties which any den in reply, intimated that Mr. people in the 19th century enjoy. But Mills did not know what he was talkcoming with these liberties there is ing about. I should like to know if the responsibility always of being Mr. Cartwright has a photograph of able to judge aright as to public questions and public policy. And this magnificent meeting in the city of Prairie Province. I should like to London to-night, called for the pur- know whether Mr. Cartwright has rose of listening to a discussion of public affairs, is evidence to me that Wilfrid Laurier sent to John Charln this constituency at least you are anxious to know the merits of the nificent support of Liberal principles questions and to understand as to and policy. I should like to know the which of the policles you should sup- kindly confidential note that the memport in the campaign in which we bers of the party have sent to H. H. are now engaged. I am glad to be Cook, who could not stomach them here to-night to say a word on behalf any longer, and boldly and squarely of my good friend, Major Beattie, came out and gave his reasons, and the hero of a hard-fought fight in denounced them upon the platforms 1896, and the victor in an election, of the country. I should like to know the news of which was heard with what they think of William Walton Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) dress in reply to the speech from the And as one of his colleagues in the throne in the last House, and now House of Commons; knowing as I do declares that the record of the Govknow the high respect in which he ernment is a disgrace. Now, sir, we is held; knowing as I do that he has have nothing to say against these been a true and tried representative gentlemen. Their villainous abuse of his people; knowing as I do that falls flat upon us. We are not in a Carles Tupper was among them. (Apstructed the great national highway had someting to do with the making of Canada a nation, and he was foremost of the lot to undertake and complete that great work. And today you have heard his pronounceof policy on this platform-a

not only for the building of

Canada in the greater and higher

position of nationhood, but a policy

whose object is to consolidate and

cement all the portions of the Empire.

opinion. But I am proud to tell you number of ladies present here to-night, and eral oratory in 1896. It should be to-night that from ocean to ocean to as the

Prince Edward Island to Vancouver, the enthusiasm of the great party is greater to-day than in 1878. (Applause.) Just as in 1878, we have the support of the most able of thousands and tens of thousands of independent Liberals to be found in Canada, who said, Having witnessed the incapacity of the Mackenzie-Laurier administration as we have, we are compelled to join with the Liberal-Conservative party to bring back to power men who have shown that they have the statesmanship to steer the incapacity of the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion of the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion of the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion in the statesmanship to steer the circle in Canada formed for the promotion interest in the public i have the statesmanship to steer the child in Canada formed for the promotion with the principles dear to us at. (Aptroubled waters. (Applause.) You have it in Mr. Charlton's, in Mr. the story of the eiter by Brother Gardner. Cook's attitude, and in the attitude He said, I will address the club on the great day rone of the great of the greation. On the first day rone of the great commercial centres. of hundreds and thousands of Lib-subject of the creation. On the first day one of the great commercial centres, trals all ever, the most able and intelligent men, who say that the intelligent men men in the intelligent men in the in capacity and maladministration of Lord rested, and on the eighth day He this Government is greater than that of the Mackenzie-Laurier administrative the Lord nor man has had any rest. Now, tion, and in addition we have been I want to say to the Cadles of London, and have registration, but I give you my tion, and in addition we have been brought face to face by the most degrading and humiliating corruption ever witnessed in any country under the British constitution. (Applause.) I want to tell you that when you fash to plause.) I want to tell you that when you back to power with a handsome working majority, and I ask you all, Liberal and Conservative allke, to stand in this great crisis—for there never was more important—and refuse to continue in office a Government that continue in office a Government that has proven unworthy of your confidence. Let this Government be sustained, and the time has passed when it will be felt that the electors of Canada are determined to maintain the province of the province of the province of the province of Canada are determined to maintain the province of the provi an honest Government in Canada. Sir Richard Cartwright has been (Applause.) And in this majority making speeches. He has nerve that will sit to the right of the which leads him back to 1896, and he Speaker, I cannot entertain a doubt states that the Conservative votes electhat the great and intelligent con- ted the Liberal party in that year, A voice-No, they won't.

Dr. Montague-They did it in 1896. but they will never do it again. Barnum once said you could humbug try, and who is worthy of the sup-port of his constituency. (Cheers.) I some of the people all the time, but say to you frankly, as my friend, you couldn't fool all the people all the time. And Sir Richard Cart-Mon. Dr. Montague, will tell you, no wright and Sir Wifrid Laurier have man on the floor of the House enjoys humbugged the Conservatives just as and commands the affectionate re-long as they could humbug them. He (Sir Richard) has been pretty he does for the gallant manner in hard upon our leader, Sir Charles Conservatism here. (Appleuse.) No not worry about it, because the man one commands more respect on one that could weep tears of blood at the side or the other. And I trust I will have the pleasure of welcoming him, spent \$42,000,000 and then hobbled up not only back to Parliament, but extravagance of the Government who back to a conspicuous seat on the Government was economical that would destroy our national policy. spent \$53,000,000, is not worth giving Canada is prosperous because they much attention to. (Applause.) The deafening applause. He had spoken man who would go around the constituencies in 1896 and declare that cause they loved to do it, but because his party wanted him as Finance they knew the moment they kept Minister to exercise economy and is that pledge they would be ousted from compelled to come to Ontario and ad- office by the electors in the Dominmit that he had been put into a department that he himself said should have been abolished, and admitted is "Men Wanted." Who are the men The Eloquent Hon, Dr. Montague's that he himself was an onlooker, does Masterful Arraignment of the not account for much. (Cheers.) The ada. Under whose policy were the man who declared that he was the factories of Canada established? By watch dog of the treasury and lies The chairman arose to introudce down sleeping while Sifton and Blair men who denounced the manufactur-Charles Tupper, he said he did not doubt every elector felt thankful to him for the able, honest and instruct-Where was Col. Tisdale? I would say that we are fighting in the constituencies that we have always rehive by being driven out of every Mr. Beck announced with re- integration and union are concerned,

Sir Richard Cartwright appreciated the efforts of Mr. Sutherland to get often in the last four years Mr. Bernier has spoken to Mr. Tarte. I should like to know what Dr. Borden desperate fraud had been perpetrated on the country in the sale of broken biscuits at \$2 a pound, and Dr. Borthe hugging match between Sifton ton congratulating him on his magin every constituency of the Burns McInnes who moved the ad-

he has always been ready to lift his position of acrimony against them. voice upon behalf of industry and They are in a position of pity because uron behalf of the man who works every Liberal candidate is in a posilong hours for small pay, I cannot tion to receive sympathy and pity conceive anything else than that the when he goes to his constituents and request which Sir Charles Tupper has has to defend the record of the Govmade to night will be complied with, ernment during the last four years. and that at five o'clock of the 7th Down in my constituency an old of November, Major Beattle once gentleman said to me, after hearing more will be honored with your con- my opponent, "Do you know what fidence as your representative in the they remind me of? They remind me of a story of a young lady and her glad to be here, too, with our great gentleman friend, who went home toold leader, Sir Charles Tupper, who gether at eventide, and as he parted has for half a century been foremest at the gate he kissed her, and said, in the fight in national and one of 'Please don't tell any person;' and participants in the struggle for she replied, 'Bob, you need not be greater and wider politics of the afraid; I am a great deal more Empire. (Applause.) It is the boast ashamed of it than you are.' of our opponents that they are nation (Laughter.) What position are they builders and that they have builded in? They can put good candidates, and made Canada a nation in a day. good horses, if they like, but they Well, Mr. Chairman, I think the are handicapped at the start because who united this province in Con- they have to carry the history federation had something to do with four years' legislation and administhe making of Canada a nation, and tration. Perhaps you have heard of Sir Charles Tupper was among them. the parson who was somewhat com-(Cheers.) I think the men who passed fortable looking, but had moved to that great act, the National Policy, a new parish, where he was driving had something to do with the mak- a poor horse. He was endeavoring to ing of Canada a ration, and Sir find the house of Deacon Smith, and coming to a place where the road I think the men who con- forked, he asked a boy which one he took to the deacon's. The boy looked at the man and then at the horse, and said, "Who be you?" The parson replied, "I am a follower of

> a Canadian was not permitted to engage take. You will never catch him on that horse.' Now, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, how are we voting on this the alien labor law of Canada has been neglected and not allowed to be carried occasion? (Cries of "For Beattle.") Those of you who are permitted to

the Lord's," and the boy answered;

"It does not matter what road you

since the extra duty went on.

ficers and men of the North-west Mounted Police were not permitted to vote, and the men who belong to our permanent staff were not permitted to vote. Why did they disqualify these men? Because they were afraid of the loyal British sentiment that fills the heart of every man who wears a red coat. The Conservative

party said we will stay till the snow falls before we will permit the militia of Canada to be disqualified. And the day we were celebrating the victory of Paardeberg they came down and said we will withdraw this clause. And if the Mounted Police have a vote to-day they owe it to the Conservative party. We are asked to support these gentlemen because of the prosperity that Canada enjoys at the present time. I want to say that Canada is prosperous to-day because the Liberals swallowed themselves. They told the people for 18 years they would abolish protection-they went back on their pledges, and they went back on their pledges not beion of Canada. Mr. Fielding says that the sign he sees on the factories wanted by? By the factories of Canour revered chieftain. Who are the

eighteen years there was uncertainty with regard to the fiscal policy of Canada so far as its permanence was concerned. Every time a general election came on the Grit party met the capital that was invested in manufacturing by the cry that they would abolish protection. You don't We are having a disfind that now. cussion upon labor questions now throughout Canada generally. And, oh, the love, the warmth of feeling that the Government are expressing for the labor element in this coun-Well, sir, Sir Charles Tupper will remember that Sir Richard Cartwright referred to a deputation that came and asked for protection to the home labor market as "a mob" mean in 1874 to 1878)—as "a mob," he said, "who were not hungry, but were beastly drunk." What is the Government of to-day doing for the laboring men at the present time? I will tell doing. you what they are They are trying to say the labor class, "You have got to vote for the Government of Canada or we will cut you off from a job on the public works of this country." (They forget that there is a ballot in this country. It is not a numbered baffor either. Under the

not a numbered baffot either. Under the celled the contract when he took of-British Constitution a man has got a right fice and gave it to the Standard Off to vote as he pleases, and there is no master that can reach him under the ballot that we have at the present time. Well, sir, they have done another thing for the workingmen: they have given a pre-ference to the rich manufacturer of Great the oil cost \$82,000, or an increase Britain without getting anything in return of 250 per cent. These were a few exfor it; and they have done more—they have given a preference at the same time 40 the artizans of Austria and Germany and the artizans of Austria and Germany and the artizans of Austria and Germany and the company are remember. the artizans of Austria and Germany and the Belgium, because I want you to remember that under the preference act a piece of work may be done in Germany, and if 25 per cent of its value of finishing is done in Great Britain, then it comes in here under the preference tariff, and is said to be British manufactured goods. I will give be British manufactured goods. I will give party stands, as it always did, for you an instance. Brushes are made in Austria and made in Germany; the whole work is done. They come over to England, and handles are put on them. They land, and handles are put on them. They swear that 25 per cent, of value is added to them, and the brushes of Austria and Belgium and Germany come in here at 33 1-3 per cent, reduction, which we suppose actually to be given to the artizans of Great Britain. Well, sir, they have established a labor bureau. When do they do it? On the eve of an election. They have published a labor gazette, on every column of which is the name of William Mulock. of which is the name of William Mulock. And who are the men who are appointed to be interested in labor affairs? D. J. O'Donoghue, who has been farming the laboring men for years, and Edward Walliams, of Hamilton, the bitterest Grit demanded a preference in return but liams, of Hamilton, the bitterest Grit politician that stands on the face of God's earth. And you laboring men who know anything about him know that he is not appointed for the good of labor, but because Ed. Williams had to have a job, and cause Ed. Williams had to have a job, and it was easy to give it to him there and make a pretense of doing something for the laboring men in this country. They have passed an alien labor act. What did they do in connection with it? They permitted one of their members to bring it in. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was a good thing and he would support it, and it passed the House of Commons. It went up to the Senate, and the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, opposed it most bitter. Secretary of State, opposed it most bitterly. He said it should be thrown out. He fought against it and he voted against it. Has it been in operation? You will know whether I am stating the truth or not. Sir Wafrid Laurier said he made an agreement with the United States that the act hou'd not be enforced on either side ending negotiations as regards reciprocity

out Mr. Powderly, who is commissioner of numerarition for the United States, in public statement answered Sir Wilfin

Laurier, and said the statement was un-true; we never made any such agreement.

We have no power to make any such agreement, as the law was passed by Con-gress, and nothing but the vote of Con-

gress can interfere with it. The fact is, we have permitted emigrants to come over here and take contracts to labor in Canada, while upon the other side of the line.

earn a dollar in an American shop. her words, the alien labor law of

United State's has been carried out, and

helped the laboring man by lightening his burdens. I have come with an illustra-

But says the Government, we have

public statement answered Sir

cents a pound extra duty on tobacco. There (holding up a large plug) is an old 20-cent plug of tobacco made by George E. Tuckett & Sons of Hamilton, and recognized by many as a dear old friend. Here is the new 20-cent plug (and the doctor held up a plug at least one-third smaller than the first), made by the same compan Mr. Tuckett tells me, is solely and alo usible for the size of the small plug. In the city of Hamilton they this plug (the large one) the Tory plug and the other the Grit plug. And when you go to the polls on the 7th of November

and Conservatives in regard to tobac Hon. Dr. Montague, continuing, said the Conservatives had placed 171 articles on the free list to 21 by the Liberals. He showed that the first thought of the Conservatives was to give free tea and sugar to the people. He mentioned other articles placed on the free list, to give work to the workingmen of Canada. He gave the list of the twenty-one articles which were put on the free list by the Laurier Government, and made a great deal of amusement therefrom for the audience. The Doctor next turned his attention to Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, who had been making some reference recently to himself, humble though he was, and the methods by which he had been elected in Haldimand. He defied Mr. Fielding to prove the charges he had been making, but charged him with burking the inquiry into the Haldimand and West Huron elections-the worst piece of rottenness that ever stank in the nostrils of this country. (Cheers.) This same Mr. Field. ing had made a special trip to help his colleagues, 'Mr. Blair and Mr. Fisher. He (Fielding) had referred to the administration by Mr. Fisher, of the Agricultural Department as most gratifying. Dr. Montague said the only thing he had added to the department was a chicken fattening station somewhere down near his own constituency. Amidst a great deal of laughter the Doctor described how a chicken was stuffed under Mr. Fisher's process. He showed how the fast Atlantic steamship project had been abandoned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, aithough if they had endorsed the contract which had been made by the outgoing Conservative Government we should have had a fast Atlantic service with England a year ago— Sir Charles Tupper—Two years ago.

Continuing. Dr. Montague said the only thing we have left to show that the present administration had ever dealt with the fast Atlantic project was the model of a battle-nosed steamship. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Fielding claimed that Mr. Blair had been able by his management of the Intercolonial to show a surplus. It is an easy matter to show a surplus, if you credit what you have to borrow to revenue. That was what Mr. Blair had done. Continuing, Dr. Montague referred in detail some of the "business" methods of Mr. Blair. On one dredging contract in Quebec, he was paying \$425 a day to a dredging company, where \$120 would be a big price. At Ottawa, Major Beattie and he had figured it up, and found that each yard of earth and rock that was taken out under that contract was costing this country \$43.75. In another instance he paid \$24,000 for a lot of cement that the Government analysts had prounced no good previously. Part of it was put into a public work, which soon crumbled away and had to be Over 16,000 barrels of that ement had to be thrown away. Archie Stewart, a good Tory, had a contract when Mr. Laurler took office, but Mr. Blair claimed the stone he was using was not of good enough. quality, and stopped the work. Stewart sued and got \$17,000 for breach of contract. Then Mr. Blair claimed he was too slow, and awarded the contract to a Liberal at an increased price of \$75,000, on condition that it be completed on the 1st of January, 1898. It was not completed yet, and there was no knowing when it would be completed. Then the new contractor found he had no stone, and Mr. Blair told him to take Alec Stewart's stone-the stone that was no good a short time before. Then Stewart sued Mr. Blair trespass, and that trespass cost the ountry \$33,000 more. Stewart was

still suing, and before the matter was finally settled it would cost the country \$200,000 for Mr. Blair's bunging. When the Conservatives were in power the oil used on the Intercolonial cost \$33,000. Mr. Blair cancelled the contract when he took of-Company, the most gigantic combine on the face of the earth. Now, although the mileage of the road had the protection of the Canadian manlufacturer, merchant, farmer and laborer. Its policy is a Canadian policy,

would not see him again until should be Prime Minister of Canada, he also said we were willing to give our last man to defend the solidarity of the Empire, just as freely as we gave them to go to South Africa.

## MR. LOWLES.

### An Ex-Member of the British Parlia ment Addresses the Electors.

It was 11.45 when Mr. Lowles, the distinguished English statesman rose to speak, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour the great majority of the vast audience remained to the very last. The speaker was aptly introduced by the chairman, who said that Mr. Lowles, in visiting London, though not Old London, would find himself surrounded by people as loyal as in Old London itselt. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lowles, on coming forward, was very warmly received. He spoke barely fifteen minutes, but during his brief address he quite won the hearts of his audience by his pleasing manner and eloquent and patriotic remarks. In opening he said that owing to the lateness

at 119 Buckston Road, London." (Laughter and cries of "go on") and as to-morrow was nomination day, however, he hoped they would pardon him, even though the hour was late, in addressing a few words as a citizen of Old London to the citizens of London, Canada (applause), and Mr. Lowles, continuing, referred to the speeches of Mr. Tarte, made at the Paris Exposition, with reference to the Preferential Tariff, as unwise, coming from so How the Senate Rescued the by the Government. It is fair to say great a personage. He had read the comments in the French papers, which doubtless many of them had seen also, in which Mr. Tarte had been represented as predicting that wish I could have before you a photo-raph showing the comparative size the time was coming when Canada would the taxation of the Liberals cease to be a part of the British Empire. 1t was too late in the day for any statement of this sort. (Applause.) It was too late in the day for any statesman in any Province of the Empire to begin to tamper with the flag. members of the Dominion Govern-(Applause.) Those who had seen what Canada had done in sending her soldiers to ment, to make their friends rich at South Africa could not credit this, and a great reception awaited Canada's soldiers when they returned to England, and he the Yukon railway holds a high place. (the speaker) hoped to be there to partici- This was a reckless contract on the pate in the event himself. (Applause.) The speaker caused loud applause by unof St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick said. "English pluck, Scotch prudence, and Irish enthusiasm have each played a part in making Great Britain the greatest, the finest has ever seen." He continued with an eloquent appeal that Canadians would send Sir declared, two sides to the preferential trade question, the side where the Mother Country gave something and the side where Canada gave something. It was only right that Canadians should ask for a preference for their raw products in the British markets orded manufactured goods. In boldly formuating the question of preferential trade with in the Empire Sir Charles Tupper was en-Sir Charles held a position of esteem in Engconfederation, but the first advances must come from the colonies. What Sir sound first the feeling of Australia. When Canada and Australia could give the old country all the foodstuffs necessary for the maintenance of such a large indus trial population, what was more logical than that Britain should give a preference to the raw material of the colonies, while the latter in return gave a preference to British manufactures. The thing could be done as easily as possible. Moreover, in Australia, German manufactures were competing sucin New Zealand the bounty-aided beet root sugar of Germany carried in subsidized ships was displacing the native product. Britain was waiting for the policy of mutual prefernent and steady markets for our products we were constantly I do mind paying 5d for it if I only have  $4\frac{1}{2}1$  to buy it with." Whatever might be the

> vidual members of it, the rank and file, the brawn and muscle of the country were in lotment, paying the ordinary royalty; favor of the principle. If Canada did nothing else but make this an Imperial issue it would have done good service, apart from any personal consideration, by the return of Sir ther he liked it or not, would have Charles Tupper. As soon as Sir Charles had been giving his services for nothing formulated a policy Lord Salisbury and Mr.
> Chamberlain would be ready to receive it.
> Mr. Lowles concluded his stirring address
> Mann. with an appeal for the greater binding together of the empire in sealed commercial

The great meeting was brought to a close at nidnight with hearty cheers for the Queen, Sir Charles Tupper and the candidate.

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED. Port Clinton, Ohio, Oct. 29.-A quadruple drowning occurred near Plaster Bed, on Sandusky Bay, eight miles east of here, yesterday after-The drowned are:-Douglas noon. Stark, aged 3 years; George Stark, aged 5; Alfred Stark, aged 8; Henry Stark, aged 13. They were the children of Wm. Stark. Mr. Stark and returning to shore the boat became fouled in a fish pound net, and the oarsman could neither forge it ahead or go back. The children became of the small craft, it capsized, resulting in the four deaths. Mr. Stark came here from Toledo three weeks ago. He then had a family of a wife and ten children. Last week Harvey, aged four, died, and the week before another child aged three months also died.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON'S SEAT. Three Rivers, where another Conservative was in the field, as well as a Liberal, and will run in Maskinonge didate, but two Liberals. J. A. David, lawyer, of this city, will oppose Deputy Speaker Brodeur in Rouville.

GOT \$2,000 DAMAGES. Montreal, Oct. 30.-Mrs. Richard Roe this morning obtained two thous- small river beats of light draught to and dollars' damages from the Montreal Street Railway Company for the the Stickeen is only open for three loss of her husband, who was killed by a car as he was leaving the arena after attending the Empire Day celebration in May, 1899.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF PLAGUE. London, Oct. 30.-The Local Government Board announces the discovery of a sailor who is recovering from a malady "of the nature of the plague," on board the British steamer Ben Lomond, which arrived at London from Cebu, Phillipine Islands, on The steamer and all on board have Oct. 26. been disinfected. The patient is detained at a hospital near the mouth of the Thames.

SMALL-POX AMONG INDIANS. Washington, October 30.-Small-pox has broke out on a number of Indian reservaions in Idaho, Oklahoma and Washington, and it is feared that when the cold weather sets in the epidemic will become more wide spread and assume a more malignant form. Every possible effort is making to stay its progress, and the Indian bureau is forwarding vaccine virus to the various agencies.

AN AVALANCHE AT LEVIS. Quebec, Oct. 30 .- Four hundred feet of the cliff at Levis gave away about two o'clock in the morning. Clay and stone are piled 20 feet high on Commercial street. Fortunately nobody was about at the time, and therefore no lives were lost.

REVOLT IN MOROCCO. revolt," says the Tangier correspondent of the Daily Mail, "has broken out in Morocco against

the provincial governors. Serious fighting is anticipated. The French are preparing an and Mr. Blair chose to deal. expedition to suppress moorish bandits who are ac ive in the Algerian Hinterland. THE IDAHO NOT SIGHTED.

Halifax. N. S., Oct. 31.—Up to 2 o'clock large number of persons are about the city watching for the announcement of approach.

A COMING GREAT EVENT. Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 30,—The Government has invited the premiers of Canada, Cape Colony and Natal, together with other

# Canadian Gold Lands.

the expense of the Canadian public, part of the Minister who made the make a few million dollars on the part of the favored contractors.

"Had the Senate endorsed the conand the most prosperous empire the world tract one-half of the gold lands in the Yukon, with the exception of the Charles Tupper to put before the Mother Land | claims located before 1898, would topreferential trade. There should be, he day be the property of two enterprising friends of the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann controlled by Mr. Tarte and other would have had the right to take and Ministers, were filled with threats of hold alternate six mile blocks of sold vengeance in case the Senate should in return for the preference which may be ac- lands wherever they might choose them on any creek where gold had Mann of the domain which the conbeen found, or might in future be tract gave them. The Senate, howtitled to be ranked, not merely as a statesman found, by any prospector, until they of Canada, but as a statesman of the Empire. Should held 3.750,000 percentage of tract gave them. The Senate, however, refused to be stampeded, and should held 3,750,000 acres or 5,859 rejected the bill. land more than that enjoyed by any other statesman of the Empire. (Applause.) The that extent of mineral land in the time was ripe for a scheme for commercial time was ripe for a scheme for commercial whole region the contractors would who were directly or indirectly consquare miles. As there is nothing like practically be the owners of one-half cerned in the contract on one side or Charles Tupper would do would be to of the Yukon and of the neighboring the other. There has been no trouble

The value of such a concession almost takes one's breath away. It may be judged by the prices paid for single claims on some of the rich creeks. gains, has suffered. Another railway But the actual value would be much has been constructed by a shorter, greater than an equal extent of any easier and more direct route into the private claim, for the fortunate con- Yukon. This rallway is reached from cessfully with articles of domestic make, and tractors were asked to pay only one- the Pacific Coast without river nav!quarter of the royalties which are collected from other investors.

This concession of half the gold ential trade to be proposed by its great colonial connections. Unless we could get permating when tens of thousands of min. time when tens of thousands of minbeing ers were flocking into that country; As the English laborer had once when millions of dollars were made driven out. As the English laborer had once put it: "I don't mind buying an article and paying for it if I have 5½d to buy it with; but yearly out of the claims on one small creek; when British and foreign capitalists would have given tens of milfeeling of the British Government, or indilions for a much more moderate alwhen the country was swarming with prospectors, every one of whom, whebeen giving his services for nothing

give for that concession?

They were to build 150 miles of narfrom Glenora on the Stickeen River, snags." about 130 miles from the sea, to Teslin Lake, which was hundreds of miles from the Klondike. Passengers way were to be transferred to small boats which would carry them through vay takes up the passengers and Lake Teslin and down the Hootalinqua and Lewis Rivers to the Klonthe children went for a boat ride. On dike. These rivers are frozen up a railway, and it goes hundreds of great part of the year, and in the summer they are often so shallow as Mackenzie and Mann Railway would frightened, and leaning over the side boats, difficult. The Liberals called railway would run entirely through could not reach the railway without passing through American territory. Although part of the Stickeen River is in American territory, Canadians have by treaty the right to navigate it, and Montreal, Oct. 30.-Sir Adolphe if the river were deep enough for aron has retired as Conservative in ocean vessls to a point in Canadian territory, it might be truly called a Canadian route during the season of nawhere there is no Conservative can- vigation, but unfortunately, the river is very shallow, and very rapid, and ocean vessels cannot go any further than Wrangel, a point in American territory where passengers and baggage would have to be tranferred to Harbor. be taken up the river to Glenora. Then

> For constructing this fragment of were to receive 25,000 acres of gold lands for each mile of tram. These lands they were allowed to select for gold should be found. They were also to own the tramway, and the Government agreed to make the property the kind. It would be impossible to valuable by refusing a charter to any peration in the next five years. With this monopoly, the railway, if it was to be of any service at all to the country, would be a great property for rates were enormous.

months of the year.

So valuable was the privilege of operating a railway from the Pacific other contractors and capitalists stood ready to construct lines by other routes much more favorable for travel. They asked for no subsidies in London, Oct. 31.-"A wide-spread tribal right to build, lest their enterprise should interfere with the profits of the contractors with whom Mr. Sifton

The astonishing bargain by which the contractors were given a kingdom in reward for their consent to provide themselves with a tramway sighted at the signal station at Samoro. A cret transaction. It was made without previous authority of Parliament. though the House had already been called and was about to assemble. There was no call for tenders. Other centre of a riot in which 500 particithe greatest the world has ever seen, and destined to exercise its power of the interest of good and right and justice and freedom. I am glad to see the large pamphlet) is a compaign book of Lib-

They afterwards complained that they could not even get a hearing.

It was in the session of 1898 that Mr. Blair brought in his bill to give effect to the Yukon railway contract. The measure was forced through the House by the majority vote controlled that several members of the Government side refused to vote for it, and four were independent enough to vote against it. Many other Liberals would have done so if they could have resisted Government influence. It is known that several who voted for the bill in the House begged their friends in the Senate to throw out the measure.

The Ministers who spoke in the Commons and in the Senate pleaded strengly for the contracts. They furling a Union Jack, and pointing to crosses bargain, but a safe and easy way to urged that if the road were not built there would be riots, and famine, and pestilence, and all manner of terrible things in the Yukon. For these awful consequences the Conservative party was to be held responsible. It was suggested that the Senate would endanger its own existence by rejecting the bill, and the Government organs interpose to deprive Mackenzie and

in the Yukon in consequence of the rejection of the measure. No human being except the two contractors, and those who might have shared their gation, whereas the railway which Mr. Sifton proposed to build could only have been reached by navigating tion of the contract Mr. Blair has sent an enginer to examine the Stikeen route, and this officer gives the following account of the route which the contract with Mackenzie and Mann established as the authorized and subsidized way to the Yukon.

"The navigation of the lower Stikeen is accompanied with considerable risk and danger, even during the latter part of the season, from snags and low water. During the high waas a prospector for Mackenzie and ter period it becomes a question of the power of steamers plying on the What were Mackenzie and Mann to river to stem the large body of swift vater, and make successfully the sharp, narrow bends in the channel, ow gauge railway with light rails while avoiding drifting trees and

"These dangers are now avoided. The White Pass Railway has been constructed without a dollar of Government aid, and is supposed to be a freight at tide water, ocean vessels making direct connection with the competitors, not one passenger in ten thousand would go to the Klondike Canadian territory, but travellers Railway is as free from foreign interference as the Mackenzie and Mann Railway would have been. The ocean terminus is in disputed territory, while Wrangel, the ocean terminus of the Mackenzie and Mann route is undoubtedly in American territory.

The same Government which tried gold fields for Mackenzie and Mann refused in the same year a charter to still another company which desired to build a railway without subsidy into the Yukon from Pyramid

By the defeat of the Mackenzie and Mann railway scheme the working miners and private investors in the Yukon have access to the gold fields that would have gone to Mr. Sifton's friends. In every way the country has been an immense gainer by the action of the Senate, and the defeat of Mr. Sifton's Yukon Railway Bill is now accepted by both parties as a great blessing and a happy escape for the country. No Minister has ever dared to suggest a second measure of get such a bill accepted by the Government caucus or by the House of Commons.

But if Mr. Sifton and the other Ministers had got their way the measure would have been law, and the two contractors would have owned the

By the rejection of this railway deal the Senate has made certain enemies. Corrupt, politicians and disappointed centractors have poured out the vials liament which came between them and their prey. But while the memory remains the people of Canada will be grateful for the service done them, when the Serate gave the six months' hoist to the Yukon Railway contract.

## RIOT AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 27 .- Republican arguments were answered with bricks, paying blocks, tin cans, mallets, vegetables, chunks of bread and eggs vesterday at Superior and Townsend streets. A prosperity wagon sent out for "a heart to heart" talk with the furnace factory employes was the wagon were painfully injured. A