

The executive committee of the London Old Boys' Association of Cleveland has been engaged for some time past making arrangements for the excursion to the old town in August. The Cleveland association is one of the largest and most energetic of the Old Boys' organizations, and at every reunion during the past several years it has had one of the most numerous delegations in the parade. This year it promises to come "bigger, bet-

Standing immediately in the center and to the rear of the group is Mr. William Ford. In the rear row, standing (reading from the left), are Messrs. Charles Lillie, A. Knight, W. J. Shea, F. W. Wheatcroft, recording secretary, and Horace Bates. Seated in the center of the group is Mr. W. Gillett, president of the association, and in the front row, seated (reading from the left), are Messrs, F. W. Flawn, vice-president; C. W. Harwood, financial secretary-treasurer, and Wm. Gall.

# LAST NIGHT'S GREAT LIBERAL RALLY AT THE JUBILEE RINK

men of London was because they had no arguments to advance. (Applause.) was brought into effect at the request The honorable gentleman wanted to of the workingmen, and the first arbi-know what the late Conservative Government had ever done for the work- shoremen, Halifax, the strikes at Calingmen of Canada. He stated that way and the Grand Trunk. from 1886 to 1896, the Conservative Another act the department of labor Government of Ottawa had done noth- passed was known as the alien labor the workingmen of Canada and to see to enforce the law. whether it might be possible to benefit them. They were going to discover The Pere Marquette Matter. how they could materially help the Within the last few months the

after the election was over and they enforcing the law from the railway made a report, and they charged \$90,made a report, and they charged \$90.000 for their expenses, and that is all
the workingmen ever got out of it.
(Applause.) They recommended to the
Government that they should establish a bureau of labor, but nothing was
done by the Government. In 1900, Mr.
George E. Foster laid upon the table
the estimates, in which was contained the estimates, in which was contained been enacted for the benefit of the an item of \$10,000 towards paying the workingmen was the Chinese exclusion expenses of starting a bureau of labor, law. (Applause.) If Mr. Maclean, of but nothing was done, and the \$10,000 Toronto, came to London to speak durwent back into the treasury. This was ing this contest he would like the the first instance that a Tory Govern-ment ever allowed any money to lapse thinks of these laws. Mr. Mulock could back into the treasury. (Laughter.) not see what claims the Conservative When they got close to the next election, they appointed another commis- ada. They had done nothing for them,

sion, and Mr. A. W. Wright was apcommissioner to inquire, among other things, as to whether there was any sweating system in force in Canada, and he reported that was not able to discover any abuse of the sweating system in force in Canada, and that was the extent of their ten years' efforts to help labor. They had no right to pose before the workingmen of Canada as the workingmen's friend. (Applause.)

## Attitudes Contrasted.

Sir William then contrasted the attitude of the present Government toward the workingmen, with that of the Conservative regime. Although Mr. Wright had said he could not find any evidence of the sweating system, the Reform Covernment came to the conclusion that the sweating system had prevailed to a large extent throughout Canada, and they issued a commission to inquire into that fact, and the commissioners reported the time and place and date, and the number of people affected by the sweating system. (Hear, hear.) They discovered that the uniforms worn by the Canadian militia had been made in sweat shops, and that the women who made them had to work for the paltry sum of 25 cents per day, and the Government passed an act requiring that in all Government contracts there should be fair wages

A contractor now cannot draw his money unless he first shows that he has paid fair wages to the working-(Loud applause.) Although 1889 the commissioners reported in favor of establishing a labor bureau, the Conservative party did nothing. The Reform Government established a department of labor, and put it under responsible minister of the crown, and it is engaged in doing business in Ottawa for the benefit of the workingmen of Canada. (Cheers.) He believed there could be no prosperity to a country if the people who filled the cot-tages were dissatisfied, and if ingmen are not such as to make and applause.) them contented, happy and prosperous. and for that reason the Government is the great working classes of Can-

Settled Numerous Strikes.

| ment that had been of great benefit to

workingmen of this country, and they speaker's attention had been cailed by swept the cities, because the working- Mr. Hyman to an infraction of the law believed they were going to do by the Pere Marquette Railway, and something for 'them, but there was nothing upon the hook—the workingmen were caught with an empty bait. States were taken. (Applause.) They The commission began its operations had received strong protests against



MR. JOHN STEVELY,

Chairman at the Great Liberal Rally. but made promises which they had never fulfilled, and now that the work-ingmen of Canada had found out that the Reform party had done more for them than the Conservative party, they were giving the Reform party their support, and the result was that the city of Ottawa returned two Reform members, Hamilton had returned one, and Kingston had returned a Liberal. Toronto still persisted in remaining in the cold shades of Opposition, and Toronto is coming up here to London and saying, "Now, for heaven's sake, don't send a Government supporter. We do not send one." This reminded Mr. Mulock of the story of the fox who had lost his tail, and wanted all other foxes to cut off their tails. (Laughter

Will Not Take Toronto's Advice. took the ground that if any one class Mr. Mulock did not think London deserved Government consideration so would take Toronto's advice, and he far as their interests are concerned it had no doubt that on the 13th they would return Mr. Hyman as their representative. (Tremendous applause.) He then referred to the number of two points upon which we are attacked. Territory and settled there on the strikes that had been settled by the One of these Mr. Hyman did not alstrength of the legislation that is there. department of labor by reason of the lude to. That is, we are attacked be- It is said we are going back on our power vested in them by the concilia- cause we did not extend the boundaries record of 1896. At that time we refused tion act, and he referred at length to a great number of strikes that had been Manitoba is a small province. The settled in a very short time through limits were marked out for it in 1870 ber of Parliament and a Conservative, settled in a very short time through the efforts of the department, mentioning particularly the great strike at Valleyfield, Quebec, where 3,000 employes were out of work; the strikes at Oshawa, Sydney coal mines, the Wellington colliery, British Columbia, the Laurentide pulp works, the 'long-shoremen, Halifax, the strike at Calgary, Sydney, Cape Breton, and others.

Another piece of legislation that had been passed by the Reform Govern
Another piece of legislation that had been passed by the Reform Govern
Mr. Campbell, of the Manitoba Government, came to Ottawa, on the north a piece of Sasketchewan, on the north a piece of Sasketchewan, on the east the great territory of Keewatin. The Government is now on the statute book of the country. (Applause.)

Mr. Lake, the member for Qu'Appelle, say that after nearly 22 years' residence in the Northwest Territories he believed firmly that the public schools that a present administered is the one best suited to the needs of the country. (Applause.)

Why Repeal the Act?

"Now, I ask all sensible men if there is now on the statute book of the statute book of the connection with this autonomy bill, Mr. Lake, the member for Qu'Appelle, say that after nearly 22 years' residence in the Northwest Territories he believed firmly that the public schools the one best suited to the needs of the country. (Applause.)

Why Repeal the Act?

"Now, I ask all sensible men if there is now on the statute book of the statute book of the country."

asked us to enlarge their boundaries, and we could only move in three directions, to the south being the United States, and we are not just now a position to annex any of their rritory. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Rogers asked us to extend to the west and take in a piece of Sas-katchewan, and to the north and take piece of Keewatin. In 1892 the Legislature of the Territories passed a resolution as follows: 'That this House is strongly opposed to any further extension of the western boundary of Manitoba, and in the opinion of the House any such extension would be opposed to the wishes and detrimental to the interests, not only of any porattitude towards the workingmen was one of dissimulation and hypocrisy. (Appleause.) Whenever an election was near they made great promises of one of dissimulation and hypothes, (a) plause.) Whenever an election was near, they made great promises of what they would do for the workingmen. In 1887 they used the argument on the public platform that they were going to do wonderful things for the workingmen, and that they had appointed the royal commission. They had no less than fourteen commission.

They had no less than fourteen commission—

They made great promises of what they were adian workingmen, the Dominion Government felt it their duty to pass simulation, and the acts had lately to pass simulation, and the acts had lately been put into force in two instances.

Territories are made provinces we will invite to this election, and if it had only been for them. Mr. Hyman would indorse the stand taken by Premore the representative of the considering this bill, what was our duty? We said that when these people from Toronto who they we should indorse the stand taken by Premore the people from Toronto who they we should indorse the stand taken by Premore the people from Toronto who they we should indorse the stand taken by Premore the people from Toronto who they we should indorse the stand taken by Premore them they were adian workingmen, the Dominion Government felt it their duty to pass simulative. We said that when these two these people from Toronto who these people from Toronto who they are made provinces we will have a conference and we will invite to the these people from Toronto who these people from Toronto who they are adian workingmen, and that they had a point of point the stand taken by Premore and the treat that medeting the they are the fact that the meeting that they are the fact that the meeting the form they are a conference and we will invite to the meeting the form they are a conference and we will invite to the the fact that the meeting the form they are the fact that the meeting that they are the fact that the meeting the form they are the fact that the meeting the fact that the meeting the fact that the meeting the fact that the me workingmen, and that they had appointed the royal commission. They had no less than fourteen commissioners to inquire into the conditions of Corenta and to See Corenta and to See Corenta and to See Corenta and the conditions of the necessary steps

they are willing to agree upon. They is of the next few years your for the next few years your laughter.)

said. What about going to Hudson's is of the next few years your for the next few years your laughter.)

said. What about going to Hudson's life-long friend, one of London's noble issued to ascertain the facts, and the next few years your find the next few years your laughter.)

said. What about going to Hudson's life-long friend, one of London's noble issued to ascertain the conditions of Corenta and the core took the next few years your find the next few ye to the east of Manitoba, and Ontario dous applause.) ought to be heard before that territory is parted with. (Applause.) Rogers said he considered that Ontario had no claim to any part of Keewatin and that she had no right to be heard. I turned to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was in the chair, and I said 'That is the only subject we were brought together this morning to discuss, and as an Ontario minister I take the ground that we cannot discuss it in the absence of the province from which I come, and I withdrew from the conference, and Ontario and Keewatin still remain to be disposed of, and

### Manitoba's boundaries have not yet been changed. Rogers Away from Facts.

Simply because a few days afterwards, Mr. Rogers issued a sort of pronunciamento to the public, in which he declared he had a conference with the papal ablegate in Ottawa and had learned from him that he had pre-vented the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba because they had not separate schools. That was his stateent to the country, a statement that the facts, I am afraid, rather disagree with. If these gentlemen are so tena c'ous of provincial rights, how can they consistently ask to be given the piece

to it for a moment and close. He made some study of the school questhe school question. I will only allude pointed out that in 1875 the Territories had been given the right to separate schools, and in 1891 the Territorial Legislature provided that the only sort of schools to be maintained as separate schools would be separate schools under state control. They are national schools and until the school hour is over the teaching in the Protestant but with the constitutional side of the separate schools or the Catholic separno religious teaching until the school hours are over, and at half-past 3 about constitutional law." ate schools is the same, and there is o'clock it is a question whether you will turn the key in the door and let the children straggle out and get reschool room for a half hour for re-

## Separate School Bugbear.

of Canada that the Pope is going to move his quarters over and soon have his throne in Canada. (Applause.) The school teachers in these awful separate schools must be qualified under the schools had not been made, of separate schools had not produce satisfactory result. Mr. Bennett said that Frank oliver objected to such schools. The standard of examination is the to the conclusion that it is something like the story told by Sir John Macdonald of the Jew who was eating a little piece of pork, and a loud clap of thunder shook his nerves, and he said: 'Lord, what a noise about a little piece of pork.' (Laughter and ap-

"Now, we could have done something different. We could have left later on take part in this campaign to this whole matter in the courts. We prove the contrary." could have left it as an element of It is said we are going back on our

cord, and I ask you to contemplate for a moment the consequence of asking the young people of the new Territories to settle a question of this kind. People of all races and creeds are settling in the Territories, and why should they be divided by any question such as this? These people have left their own country in many instances because of strife and discontent, and why should we allow strife and discontent to spring up amongst them in Canada?

"Mr. Chairman, I think there could be nothing more criminal at this mobe nothing more criminal at this moment than for the Government to allow such a matter to remain unsettled and to check the progress this counthat could be devised.

sought in vain for forty years to people this country. At last its merits have been discovered and today people ing to Canada. If you go to the sea-board you will find ships coming from all countries bringing to our shores thousands of people who come here full of hope to a land of promise. You and determination and hope. "If you go west today, where once it

was a solitude, you hear the hum of legislation was not satisfactory to the machinery, the voice of human beings, the lowing of the cattle, and these for Mr. Bennett to come down and the lowing of the cattle, and these for Mr. Bennett to come down and the lowing of the prosperity tell you so. (Applause.) are all the evidence of the prosperity of that country. And, is this to be set aside? Are these people to lay aside the plow and the reaper, and are they not satisfied? I read the report of the set as the plow and the reaper, and are they not satisfied? I read the report of the set as the se to send word to the people of the old land, 'Don't come here. There is a religious question we have got to settle. There is a gentleman from Calgary urging us to arm ourselves with revolvers, and to shoot down our neighbors, (Laughter.) He is going to recover his rights by killing people, and Mr. Foster comes here as a sort of lieutenant in the gang, not quite courageous enough to say similar things, but by his presence giving

### untenance to it. Foster Will Change Again.

"Where was Mr. Foster in 1892 when the rivers and streams bill passed by the people of Ontario was disallowed? Where was Mr. Foster when Mr. Mc-Carthy passed an act to deprive the people of Ontario of the right to con-in attendance. The second meeting was more successful, for there were about rol liquor licenses? Where were these people when 100 miles of Ontario's ter- 32 persons in attendance some of them ritory was taken possession of by Man-itoba? Where was Mr. Foster in '96 "Mr. Bennett asked that I should when the people of Manitoba repealed when the people of Manitoba repealed the land of the l their school act? At that time he rep- held in my own town of Regina," resented a constituency where he had tinued the speaker with his eyes to pay more attention to the rights of twinkling, "and I do not for a moment the minorities, but today he represents deny that there was such a meeting. a constituency in the city of Toronto, The president of the local Conservative and he has changed his opinion, and club was instrumental in having

"I can only say in conclusion, that and eight out of every nine of those will change again, (Applause.) do not think the people of London are going to be caught by such fellows They know their methods. They seek

# A VOICE FROM THE WEST

## Mr. Walter Scott Says People Are Satisfied with the School Clause.

When the applause occasioned by the Postmaster-General's magnificent speech had subsided, Chairman Stevely introduced the last speaker, Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, representative of the Territory of Assiniboia, in the House of Commons, pointing out that no one could be more capable of giving "Why do I make this statement? the meeting a message from the west. The fact that Mr. Scott is an "old boy" of Middlesex county and that his name was the only ofner one beside that of Mr. Oliver which was considered when the question of filling the portfolio made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sifton arose, doubtless was accountable for some of the great warmth

atention all through. He said in open-"If one required any excuse for comof the territory of another province ing back after an absence of twenty when that other province is objecting years to speak in the midst of his native county I would say that it is be-"My friend Mr. Hyman alluded to cause, having resided in the Northfor twenty years, and having tion, I might have something to say to the people of my native county on

it was now well on to 11 o'clock Mr.

Scott was listened to with the closest

"Mr. Gray has said that if it were not for the autonomy bill, Mr. Hyman would have been unopposed, so it must be very important. Mr. Hyman has dealt not only with the practical side, question. Let us now consider the matter for a moment as ordinary peo-

Mr. Scott said he would go a little farther back than Mr. Hyman had done, and would speak of the aspect ligious education where they can, or whether you will allow the use of the confederation. When the fathers of confederation gathered together from the four original provinces-Ontario. Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova "That is the separate school that is raised, not by the Catholics, but by the Protestant minority of Quebec. made the bug-bear to terrify the people Galt, representing these citizens, had The Catholics managed their schools law. They must comply with what-ever the state calls for. The books as confederation, so strongly did the as confederation, so strongly did the asked Parliament to eliminate the clause establishing the schools. Par-

## A Challenge.

"That provision applies to all the provinces in the confederation today, and to the coming new provinces in the Northwest." said Mr. Scott amid cheers. "I'll prove it, and I challenge any Conservative speakers who may

The speaker went on to show that discord in that young country, but we thought it wiser for all time to settle this question. (Applause.) Five hundred thousand people have come into the as quoted above: that the Northwest Territories act of 1875 had intended to apply this principle in the west for all time to come. The Government then had simply applied the B. N. A. act, five or six years discussion this legislation to go through," said all members of the Parliament agreethanimously, and this was what

of the school question, and ne showed beyond a doubt that the citizens of the west, throughout the length and breadth of it. were well satisfied. He

need not have come all the way from ry is now making.
"It is a difficult thing to start imligration. The Government has greatly interested in the school question. The west cares a great deal, and is showing great interest in the school question. Moreover, the west knows have been discovered and today people all about the autonomy bill, and knows from all parts of the world are flock-exactly the purpose of the school The west knows how to stick up for its rights. In fact, some of the members of the Dominion Parliament from the eastern provinces have had occasion in the past to think that the see upon their countenances courage representatives of the west are somewhat humptious. (Laughter.) "Let me tell you, then, that if this

west, you would not have had to wait speech he made the other night, and I

found lots of assertions, but a re

## markable paucity of proof (Laughter.) No Evidence of Dissatisfaction.

"About a month ago, as you all know, there was to be a byè-election in Edmonton, and I was there. There was no indication there that the west did not like the bill. "Mr. Bennett then said that he was

going to address indignation meetings all over the Northwest. But the first 'indignation meeting' that he addressed was here in this rink on Tuesday night last. (Laughter and applause.) There were two so-called indignation meetings in Mr. Bennett's own town of Calgary, but he did not address either of them. At the first of these meetings there were exactly two persons

when he changes his constituency he called. The Liberals, knowing that it present were Conservatives, They talked until midnight, and then did

are going to be caught by such lellows as these. They have seen them before. They know their methods. They seek ing the educational clauses of the autonomy bill. Someone brought in a to lead you upon the rocks. It was these people from Toronto who brought on this election, and if it had brought on this election, would mier Haultain, but someone else raised

is, moreover, plenty of testimony in favor of the bill, which all will agree could not be tinged with any partyism. J. J. Young, a prominent Conservative of Calgary, declared openly before the autonomy bill was brought up, that the present school system of the west was all right, and should be left alone. Mr. Young said that all intelligent people of the Northwest approved of the continuance of the present system which remark was not very complimentary to his brother-in-arms, Mr.

## Bennett." (Laughter.) Conservative Paper Satisfied.

Mr. Scott went on to read from the Calgary Herald (Conservative), an article approving of the Government's action in continuing the present system. The speaker was interrupted by a gentleman in the audience who declared that it was his certain knowledge that Mr. Bennett himself had an interest in the Herald. Mr. Scott then read section 2 of the draft bill prepared by the N. W. T. Size Tnem Up. Legislature, and Premier Haultain, for with which he was received. Although the guidance of the Dominion Government in framing the autonomy bill, and which practically asked the Ottawa Government to provide for the coninuance of the present school system. "Mr. Bennett was one of those who

> ask him what this section means, if it does not mean what I say," (Hear, hear.) The section, as is well known, asks that the B. N. A. Act be made to apply to Alberta, as if this new province had

voted for this section, and when 's

been a province all along. "There are at present seven vacant seats in the Northwest Legislature," continued the speaker, "and if Premier Haultain and Mr. Bennett wish to test public feeling in the west, why do they not bring on the bye-elections to fill these vacancies?" (Hear, hear.) "If this process would cause too much

delay, Mr. Bennett and two could call the Legislature of the Northwest Territories, submit the autonomy bills, and then he could find out just what the west thought about the ques-

## National Schools Now.

Mr. Scott said he would not discuss the separate schools, as they exist in Ontario. The west had similar separ-Mr. ate schools until fourteen years ago. Mr. Scott then read section 93 of the liament paid no heed, and after much before opening the separate school that the provinces shall have full conthat when school is over they can have religious instruction, and when I point that out to you and you see what really it is all about, I think you will come the religious instruction and the religious instruction, except that they should enact they should enact to repeal the law. Thus all schools were placed in control of the Government. No denomination had one tittle of control. They were na-

ask? If the schools were not satis- than they did." (Applause.) factory, would you abrogate the British North America Act and open the whole question of education? No. Neither did the west want the question opportunity of doing its share. If it opportunity of doing its share. If it opportunity of doing its share. tion of education opened again, as the system was giving eminent satisfaction. Archbishop Tache at first obschools. jected to the arrangement, but as the west was settled in its mind regard-ing it, his objections ceased, and there has not been one objection raised since, "Nine out of ten in the west want this legislation to go through," said five or six years discussing this question when nothing but discord and strife would be stirred up. We claim to have the best educational system in nent of Canada to grant us that system

OAK HALL

OAK HALL.

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What's our object?

An advertisement, pure and simple, to let you know about these BOYS' SUITS of ours.

We think they are the best values

ever shown for the money. We think they are the niftiest suits in the market. We know for a fact that no other concern can come within gunshot of them in quality, style and finish. When they imitate pretty closely, they price too high. Ours run from \$1.95 to \$7.50, and the styles are Sailors, Norfolks, Buster Browns, Russians, Mikados, double and single breasted, in two or three piece. Splendid suits that prove up well by results.

ANOTHER GOOD THING TO KNOW ALL ABOUT IS Our Men's and Young Men's Suits at \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.

In fact, it's a good thing to know all about this store. It's one of the stores that don't ask you to believe that every price ending with a 9 or an 8 is a bargain. OUR BEST BARGAINS end with an even number, and

Sovereign Brand Suits at \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18 and \$20

Place us neck and shoulders above all competitors.

WM. GIBSON, Manager. 154 Dundas Street.

Hyman for many years, but particular- when there were so many matters of Hyman for many years, out particularly so during the past five years. He interest before the electors. Their wisoccupies a position in Parliament scarcely second to any man holding tage in helping the voters to determine office. London did itself a great honor the first time it elected him. (Applause.) I never heard a more manly speech than he made tonight (Cheers.) He did not come and say he loved the

## he uttered or would utter.

appealing to you-Mr. Foster, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Gray. Where were Foster, Bennett and Gray when the schools were really attacked in 1895? They then believed in the principle of force, and now they protest against comes back to London I want you to rational control. I will give you the evidence of recent travelers in the west. Sir William Mulock has already quoted Dr. Bryce as having found no agitation. Dr. Baird, of Manitoba University, says the same ting; Rev. Dr. Milligan, who has been through to the coast, finds no dissatisfaction with the school clauses. Dr. Hay, from Nova Scotia, a confessed Conservative, who is himself not thoroughly convinced about the question, also declares he finds no dissatisfaction. Dr. McLaren, of Vancouver, also declares the same thing. There was some feeling arising in the west, but it was against the agitators who were creating dissension on this question. "I ask the people of London to do the right thing by us. We want no agitation. We want it settled. Look at this country. There was no progress before 1896, and some said it was the tariff; others said it was the revenue. I do not think it was either, We spend our time discussing sentimental questions, when what we needed was men who would handle the

affairs of the country in a businesslike way. the Jesuit estates question, and the Manitoba school question. Parliament spent all its time discussing sentimental questions that did not amount to trades. anything. Think long and earnestly

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Scott asked the electors to settle the ques-

elects Mr. Hyman, the last would be London, those who have been by his the question of separate side since he entered the political field

# THE CHAIRMAN

## Mr. John Stevely Tells Some Things Mr. Hyman Has Done.

Mr. John Stevely, one of the most active Liberal workers in the city of service from London to New York. For London, occupied the chair, and as he tickets and Pullmans call at G. T. R. and I appeal to the Parlia- arose to open the proceedings he was greeted with applause. He expressed in perpetuity. Our schools are growing fast, and owing to the safeguards embodied in our system there are only eleven separate schools in operation, nine of them Catholic and two Protestant.

"I wish to speak a word about this centest in London. I have known Mr."

"I was it so on the present occasion, bis pleasure at seeing such a large and frequency and Mattress renovated and sterilized; also manufaturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillo Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$3. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$4. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$4. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$4. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows and Spring Beds. Brass in Iron Beds, \$4. Stoves, Furniture, Cale Beds, at the Feather Beds, Pillows

which way they should mark their ballots on the 13th. "Were it not for the fact that the present campaign is not brought about through the action of the Liberals in workingman and him only. His only this city," said Mr. Stevely, "I would desire was to do justice. There was feel like making an apology as chairno tinge of demogogism in anything man of this influential gathering for requiring your attendance here tonight. We have had three campaigns in this "I ask you to size up those who are city within a very few months, and I am sure that in the warmth of the season none cared to enter into another one. Hon, James Sutherland has been called away, however, and Sir.

Wilfrid Laurier in his wisdom has invited Mr. Hyman to take his place in the cabinet. "As you well know it is the feeling of many citizens of London, Conserva tives as well as Liberals, that Mr. Hyman should have been allowed to return to Ottawa without opposition. He has worked hard for the city of London at all times. From his first step in the political arena his movements have been onward and upward, and the honors which he may have reaped by his attention and business

ability are honors also upon the city of his birth. (Hear, hear.) "When he was a very young man the responsibilities of a large business were thrust upon his shoulders. From that time to the present the business has gone forward, and within the last few years Mr. Hyman's interests, which were in other parts of the Dominion as well as in London, have been concentrated in this city, necessitating a large expenditure of money in different ways, of which we all as citizens have received our share of benefit,

## Increased His Employes Staff.

"It has also required a large number of men to be employed here, and in this connection it might be said "We had the Riel trouble, which re- that Mr. Hyman has at all times put solved itself into a religious discussion, the best foot forward in the interests of the men not only employed by him,

"In Ottawa Mr. Hyman is respected alike by Conservatives and Reformers, for he has always been known as a heritages under the blue skies, I venheritages under the blue skies. I venture to predict that the next twelve or fifteen years will see the greatest development, exceeding that of the last 30 years, west of Chicago and the Misperson of the cabinet ministers. The electron is the cabinet ministers. years, west of Unicago and the later the cabinet ministers. The electors in sissippi. Thirty years ago, Omaha and half a dozen constituencies would "Would you open the question of separate schools in Ontario again, I ask? If the schools were not got a is not only a credit to London, but also to the Province of Ontario and to the "Those who know Mr. Hyman in

# -you will find them beside him still

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