Rousing Meeting.

elector could believe this to be true. (vices rendered by our political oppon from 1896 to the present time was conunder Liberal rule it only increased \$2,592,004 61 per annum.

Continuing, the speaker said that he fortress, and could sink men-of-war as they passed by. (Much laughter.)

said the speaker, rightly belongs."

Mr. Hyman then referred briefly to Sir Charles and his followers, in trying to hoist themselves back into power. time of the union the opinions of men He spoke of the opposition leader's owere divided, many holding that the two-faced policy, one for Quebec and another for Ontario. Wilfrid was too British for Sir Charles, and in Ontario he was not British pamphlet No. 6, used in Quebec, chargof Canada into the hands of England to be slaughtered, while in Ontario he was charged with opposing the sending of the contingents. Mr. Hyman also of a more disgraceful piece of high-

In conclusion Mr. Hyman said that If the citizens honored him with being their representative to Ottawa, he would give them the best services he had in his power. He would do all he branches are shooting up, and are don, and the Canadian people. He proud of our progress and have accould to further the interests of Lonwould endeavor to promote unity, har- quired confidence in the future that mony and concord among the people of this vast and beautiful Dominion. (Prolonged cheering.)

Hon. David Mills.

Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, His speech was a masterly one, delivered in a clear and distinct manner,

was elected had expired. The mem- loaded against us. In the very first cupied. bers of the government were now bethe electorate, seeking their suffor them to say

So far as the increase in debt charges, ents, do not entitle us to look with confidence to the result of the concerned, they amounted to less than test upon which we are now entering. one penny per head. During the It is well at this moment to take note eighteen years the Canservotives were of our progress since the union of increased at an these provinces began, under a constiaverage of \$6,563,075 71 per year, while tution similar in principle to that under which the United Kingdom has

long been governed. We are now in the 34th year of our had noticed that Mr. Beattie was very national life - a very short time, inmuch excited over the sale of the deed, in the life of a state, but a Island of Anticosti, which lies in the very considerable portion of the life Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 100 miles of a public man. At the time the long and 26 miles wide. The gallant union of those provinces was estabmajor was further excited by the fact lished, the men who took an interest that the island had been sold to a in this new constitution, on the other Frenchman, whom he (Mr. Beattie) side of the Atlantic, were men of ripe was afraid, intended turning it into a experience, men who had long been associated in the conduct of public affairs. They were all anxious for the "Who sold that island?" asked Mr. unton of the British North American Hyman. "It was not the present gov- provinces, for what purpose I need A Liberal member had not at this moment discuss. In the asked Mr. Foster in 1895 about the opinion of some, it was in order that sale of the island, and Mr. Foster re- | we might the better take care of ourplied that he knew nothing about the selves, if sent adrift; in the opinion of "Let the blame not be at others, for more effectively defending tached to the Liberal government," our existence as a portion of the Bri-"but to where it tish Empire. I need not now inquire (Hear, hear and which view is correct. But this I know full well, that today the devotion of the people to the permanency and unsome of the tricky tactics adopted by ity of this great empire amounts to an unitense passion. (Applause.) At the possession of colonies was a source of In Quebec Sir | weakness to the parent state, and the sooner they were got rid of, the better

it would be for the United Kingdom. The famous Conservative So it is probable that when these provinces were first united, it meant in the ed Sir Wilfrid with putting the soldiers minds of some British statesmen a closer union, and in the minds of others, separation. Both views may have but there can be no doubt of this, that so they fought us with all the fiercereferred to the bogus issue of the our growth has been more certain, more Globe, stating that he had never heard rapid, and more secure under our federal constitution, than it would have been had we remained separate provplanted tree, we seemed for years to banks with their own feelings of disbe struggling to exist, but lately we trust. Their fears became strong conhave had a more luxuriant growth. Our victions, which filled their minds, not

spreading abroad, and our people are pire is appreciated. We are now re- better for the manufacturers, as lies before us. Our value to the emgarded, not as a source of weakness, it certainly is better for but of strength; and no British statesman would think now of cutting the connection. (Cheers.) A great and salutary change has taken place, and There have been four years' trial of A splendid reception was given to no one today questions the importance our experiment, and the whole counof the union. All Canadians admit that try are witnesses of the superior wisas he arose to address the gathering. this country is capable not only of affording protection to our own people, cellence of the way, we pointed out, but to those who may come to us from in which it was necessary that the peoother lands, who are dissatisfied with ple should journey onward. Durtheir lot, who are struggling for a ing the auditors, as he brought out point after greater amount of freedom, and for our political opponents had

> contest that took place we were beat-I was not disappointed. Yet, few as were our numbers, and hopeless as ned our struggle against those

litically differed from us, we by reason of our leaders, no unimportant influthe period that has so slowly taking the shape st desire, not because the ty approved of all that one, but because there is n parliament, which operly, and which in the end country in harmony with its own

Perhaps, had we said ifs of government; we are willing hat they shall remain in your hands; this country in conformity with und principles, and with the seted maxims of the British constituion; we but desire to aid you, by gument, and by rational discussion, o secure a safe basis for a wise pubpolicy, we might have scmetimes met with a more patient hearing, and have been listened to with less distrust han we were under existing circum-

The Conservative leaders yould, no doubt, have gone a long way to meet our wishes, had we been content under the circumstances, to reounce every feeling of laudable ambition, and to leave the government for all time in their hands; but this would have been neither a reasonable, nor a roper course to pursue. Those who most largely contribute to shape the policy of the country are those best ualified and best entitled to carry it effect. It is no doubt the right the leaders of the Conservative party to control the government of the country, when, and as long as the public se confidence in them; but it is not less the right of Reformers who mold public opinion, and who have the

sanction of the majority behind them, the country, and to carry into effect ed, are permitted to flow on uninterthe policy which they favor. (Ap-This we have endeavored to but one of the difficulties which een called upon to face, from beginning, is the disposition, on the part of those who are opposed to us, to prevent the prevailing sentiment of the country from finding an adeuate expression in parliament, as the of a general election. It is often the case that when a wrong has en done, and has been fiercely defended for years, as a party citadel t is taken, and demolished, and re useful structure reared upon p, to assume that there is no

danger; that no new abuse ng up, which will interfere with sion of public opinion, or Il enable a minority to retain er the control of the govern-But what has happened since lows the people of this country ost convincing manner that they ver afford, in respect to political its, to be indifferent—that there period when vigilance is not neand when the welfare and of the state does not call for an and disinterested public spirit. nperfections of men, their in-

and that a spirit of disinterested generosity should, so far as possible, be kept alive, which will enable men to view public affairs fairly, from the standpoint of those who may differ from them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

While it is no part of the duty of particular of the country.

We had at the end of the last fixed to the country have greatly appreciated in country.

We have a stablishments. We have again become security of lands have again become turned to unless a great change takes place in Russia, that there will be the most turned to unless a great change takes place in Russia, that there will be the world has trepresent to make the House of Comment turned to the country.

We have a stablishments we have a great change takes place in Russia, and that there will be the Great Britain have greatly appreciated in country liament, nor of an administration, to undertake to base the government of the country.

We had at the end of the last fiscal

extremely harmful, if not dangerous, to the state, and which when they

they possess, or which they can ac-

quire, to promote their own interests,

marked out by our political opponents.

to march onward together. We have

at this moment a number of local in-

dustries. They were specially pro-

tected by the policy of our opponents.

The proprietors were persuaded that

their existence, to say nothing of their

prosperity, depended upon this spe-

cial protection, and they were induced

to believe that a different policy, such

of reducing them to bankruptcy, and

ness, and with all the sincerity that

interests, alarmed by the darkest fore-

bodings, could put forward. They were

with hope, but with despair.

largely indebted to the banks, and

in some degree, inspired

as we advocate, would have the effect

the country upon theories of ideal per- year after paying all the ordinary exfeotability, it is the duty of public men penses of government a surplus of to avoid personal association with pow- more than \$8,000,000, and after paying erful interests, seeking special legis- all special charges for our military lation that thereby may easily become contingent to South Africa, and for other expenditure on capital account, we had remaining \$700,000, which has are strong, those who control them been paid into the sinking fund, to go do not hesitate to use the power which in reducing the public debt. The financial showing of this country is indeed most satisfactory. The condiwholly regardless of the influence of tion is one of unexampled prosperity; such legislation upon the rest of the and if we can maintain, as I believe community. In this way the currents we can, the successes which have so of progress may be delayed for a gen- far attended our public policy, there is eration. It is at this point that our no reason to doubt that during the next line of public policy departed from that quarter of a century the population of Canada will be more than double the population of today. (Applause.)
Our political opponents cannot and in wealth. The town of sydney and in wealth. It is at this point that we felt that population of today. (Applause.) there was no interest in the state which would not ultimately be better aided

by a course which was perfectly just during the past four years; but they to all-(applause)-rather than by a tell us that it is due, not to what we ling the province; all can find profitable course which had special reference to have done, but to what they did during employment at home. It is impossible the welfare of the few. The industrial the eighteen years of their administrainstitutions of the country, and the tion. (Laughter.) There is no foundaindustrial classes employed in them, tion for this contention. The policy are so thoroughly dependent upon each which they adopted, reduced the counother that the one can never move on try to a stationary condition. It is by greatly in advance of the rest of the the amelioration of the public burdens community, and although one or more which we have effected, and by the attention which we have given to the of the watershed which deparates the who, in distrusting us, wronged you. may obtain special advantages, the requirements of commerce, that these valley of the St. Lawrence from the (Laughter and cheers.) But let that great and satisfactory changes have valley of Hudson's Bay, is being caremischievous effects of these acquisitions upon the remaining part of the been brought about. I would indeed be fully explored, and is, year by year, city, it may not happen again. Let the country. Sir Charles Tupper as population is of such a character that sorry to see anything done to alarm becoming more favorably known. Into me say to you, that we have neither the progress made by the most prosthe industrial classes of the country. this extensive and fertile region many, betrayed the confidence of our friends perous will in the end be far less than it would have been if the whole people of the country had been permitted

it would have a disturbing influence should be felt to be so by those most deeply concerned. I think what we have already accomplished shows that the manufacturing institutions of the country have much more to gain by the rapid increase of our population, than by any increased price which it is possible to secure to them, by increased taxes imposed upon competing products brought in from abroad. (Hear, hear.) During the next quarter of a century, the addition of 100,000 or more each year to our population, will Now, gentlemen, who will say that confer far greater advantages upon these fancied dangers rested on any our manufacturers, than an addition of ten or fifteen per cent to our cus-

that our reduction of taxation has

amounted to but a mere fraction of one

their point of view, to find fault with

statement is with facts. In British

ware, from 30 to 20 per cent; and so on

borne, has been a large increase in our

imports from the mother country, and

who is there in Canada who will

today maintain that on account

of the sympathy and friendly regard which we have shown by our

policy, and by the changes which we

have effected in favor of the mother

country, that the minds of the people

of the United Kingdom have not been

favorably impressed, and that we have

not secured for this country advantages

greatly in excess of all the benefit

which we have bestowed? Our exports

of cheese during the past four years

have increased by 22,000,000 pounds; our

export of butter has been increased by

14.600,000 pounds; our expert of bacon

by 73,000,000 pounds; and there have

been no less marked increases in the

exports of apples, poultry, eggs, and a

variety of other products sent from

Canada to the United Kingdom. It

very great advantages have been con-

ferred upon the people of this country

been effected in the Canadian tariff.

ment have cheerfully made to meet

the wishes of the Canadian people

Does not everyone know that the gov-

ernment which preceded us in office

tried for years to secure the abroga-

tion of the most favored nation trea-

ties, with Belgium and with Germany,

without success? Does not everyone know that the Canadian government

endeavored for years to secure permis

ion for trustees and others in the

United Kingdom to invest the money

with which they were intrusted in Can-

adian securities, without success? The

and readily obtained the required au-

thority. What we sought for has been

cause our legislation was friendly, both

capitalists and to the industrial la-

live for itself alone will have but few

spirit which it thus exhibits will cer-

mother country we have worked a revo-

cheerfully conceded, and why?

would be preposterous to deny that

What have they, then, from

substantial foundation? Who will now contend that our policy is not toms duties. The one will give them a much larger domestic market; the masses of our people? (Hear, hear.) other can have no such influence. I have already referred to the almost This is not a matter of mere theory; total absence of progress in the init is a matter of actual experience crease of population and in the growth of trade during the eighteen years prior to 1896, as a most conclusive evidence that the commercial policy of dom of our advice, and the greater exour political opponents was a stupendous failure. Mr. Foster declares that we have simply continued the fiscal policy which they had adopted, and

that better opportunities, than it was pos- restricted sway, there was stagnation of the Liberal government during stible for them to secure had they con-In opening he said the Liberal government had followed the usual practice of dissolving parliament before the time for which the House of Commons was elected had expired. The memdustry was in a condition of healthy served them; at another time our prospreciated; and no branch of public inprosperity. We were like the Virginia farmer described by Governor Wise. He was evertaken on horseback. He had a bag filled with hay in place of a saddle, and a halter instead of a bridle. e direction of public af- He was asked who owned the farm. He said he did. He was asked about the institutions of the a second farm, and gave the same answer, and then about a third, and he replied that he owned it. He was then asked if he owned all the lands in these parts, and he replied that he life in the state, no less was not so darned poor as that yet.

individual, which is (Laughter and applause.) The government adopted a policy, for the most part, of tariff for revenue, as far as certainly mold the institutions of a five regard to existing investments would permit. We never proposed to tear up by the roots institutions that that been, it may be, prematurely planted. We did not propose to first duction in the taxation previously the leaders of the Conservative had been, it may be, prematurely We do not want your places, we planted. We did not propose to first no desire to take charge of the reconstruct society, and afterwards to govern it. We proposed to look at things as they were, and to make govonly desire to mold the institutions ernment the best possible that the existing state of things would permit, and to assist its growth in the direction most independent of state aid and of state interference. We have in this way placed our industrial classes on the highway of industrial independence. The result has been that we have retained our people at home. We have added to the population, at the least, 50,000 settlers, which we have

received from abroad, each year. We have, by those whom we have retained at home, and by those whom we have added by immigration, furnished to our manufacturers a growing home market, much larger than they ever had before-much larger than it was possible for them to have, under the system which had a long and unrestricted trial, extending, as it did, over a period of eighteen years. The result of our experiment has been that waste by reason of the changes which have lands are now being occupied; tens of thousands of acres that before produced nothing, are, by the settlements say in regard to these changes, this of each year, being brought into cul- fact remains, that we have made a tivation. Our exportations have large- most profound and favorable impresly increased; our commerce has grown sion upon the minds of men of every more rapidly than at any other per- class and of every political party in iod of our history, and if the streams the United Kingdom; and sanction of the majority beamed them, four on our mistory, and it the streams the United Kingdom, and this is ruptedly, there is no reason to doubt,

that a period of unexampled prosperity lies immediately before us. We have largely reduced the tariff; we have, at the same time, enormously increased our revenue; we have greatly helped, and we have in no case hurt

10 the Lungs.

Do you go to Chicago to reach Quebec? No.
There's a better and more direct way. Then why try to reach your lungs by way of your stomach? Don't. Better go straight to the lungs at once. Just light the vaporizer and breathe-in the healing, soothing va-pors of Cresolene. The medicine goes exactly to the right place. Your lungs quickly heal and your cough disappears. For whooping-

The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a li

entered confederation, until the present government accepted office, has undergone a great and beneficial Helifax lost their wholesale business within the limits of their province. West Indian importations diminished both in volume and in value. But the Province of Nova Scotia has recently awakened from its lethargy, and has entered upon the way of rapid imhave been there invested in mining operations. Today not less than \$10. 000,000 are being invested in blast furnaces for the production of iron and steel. Places that contained, when the present government came into office. population of but a few hundreds, have grown rapidly both in numbers

to attribute these changes which the people of the Maritime Provinces have recently experienced to anything that was done by our predecessors in office. but the country did. (Hear, hear.) This industrial awakening is not con- Let me revise that statement; the disfined to any province. In Ontario and trust was not yours. It was that of been the king-bolt of the prosperity Quebec, the whole country lying north some of your deputy returning officers, today." (Loud applause.) the industrial classes of the country. I know right well were this to happen it would have a disturbing influence of the sections are beginning to find their nor disappointed their expectations. Russell, the Liberal members of the way. In each of these provinces exupon our financial institutions, and we tensive pulp mills have been erected. must endeavor by all reasonable means New mining operations are being carto win the confidence of those special- ried on, and thousands of people are have reaped from our labors. (Hear, in opposition to it. As long as Laurier profitably engaged in districts which we may think it important to that four years ago were solitudes. In against the Conservative candidate in continued in power, the policy of the It is not only necessary that all no period in the history of Canada, this contest, other than this—that he preferential tariff would be maintainsuch reforms should be founded upon from the discovery of North America is on the wrong side; that he has long ed. (Applause.) At a recent meeting reason and experience, and, therefore, down to the present day, have such fected in so short a time. (Hear, hear.) grown into towns containing no inconsiderable population, and no one can say that any of these great changes were due to anything accomplished by those who preceded us in office. We have shown by what has so far been achieved, that we are entitled to the public confidence; that we have acour administration, more than was accomplished by our predecessors during the eighteen years that they had the direction of public affairs-(applause) -and I do not hesitate to say that the people of Canada, whether they be Reformers or Conservatives, are not prepared to cast aside, as a thing of no value, the advantages which they are reaping from our rule. Nor do I believe that they will neadily give them up for any promises which may now be made by those who have had a long

15,000. But few people are today leav-

and patient trial, by the electorate of the country, without bringing about any of those improvements which they declared themselves capable of accomplishing. Let me remind you of the great changes that have taken place in the the great powers of Europe, and es- of Sir Charles Tupper-he could aspecially the action of Russia, has long; suredly foretell victory, for it was by adhered to that policy. I need refer to but a few examples to show you been observed by thoughtful Englishhow utterly at variance Mr. Foster's hardwares, in woolens, in cottons, and tract the attention of the British people in silks, the reduction effected since in every part of the empire. (Cheers.) we have come into office, is a reduction of 331/3 per cent of the taxation which It is natural under these circumstances existed at that time; so that we collect that we should be awakened from our condition of political indifference to on all industrial products brought one of careful observation. The mists hither from the British Islands, but two-thirds of the taxation formerly and we can now more clearly take in levied. We have reduced the tax on the situation. We can now see what woolen goods from 34 per cent to 23 per must be done to maintain our own cent; on silk manufactures, from 30 to safety, and the integrity of the em-20 per cent; on fancy goods, from 29 to less than 20 per cent; on Staffordshire

TRYING TIMES In a Woman's Life.

There are three periods in a woman's ife when she is especially in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of Milburn's Heart and



The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. often at this time she is pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up present government have asked for, and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption, or be a weak woman for life.

The next period a woman needs Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is motherhood. The drain on the system is great policy of our opponents was the re- and the exhausted nerve force and deverse. There can be no doubt what- pleted blood, require replenishing. These verse. There a state which endeavors to pills supply the system with the very elements needed to make rich red blood

friends and sympathizers beyond its own borders. The narrow and selfish and create new nerve tissue. The Change of Life is the third period in a woman's life when she is most liable tainly prevent a generous hand from being extended to its people. In the relations between Canada and the to heart and nerve troubles. Often there is nervousness, hysteria and melancholia; looms was the difficulty that confrontand needles," hot flushes and general weakness. Every woman approaching this eventfus period should fortify her system by lution; and every one in this country, whether he counts himself a Reformer eventfur period should fortify her system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus safely tide over an epoch in her life fraught with so much danger

British dominions a tendency to closer nion, in order to secure better protection. This country has its responsibilities, as well as its rights, and I tope that it will be able to form a due appreciation of the situation. This is or great a question to discuss at the end of a short speech. But let me re-mind you that we have during our regime done our full share to draw more closely together, and while we have been engaged in this important

work our political opponents have occupied their time solely with considering how they can supplant us, and supersede the consideration of those For \$1 they had returned us \$3. Did large questions, by which we have been lifting the politics of the country to a higher plane, by a return to those questions of political recrimination which it is a humiliation to be called Confidence in our land has been awakupon to discuss. (Cheers.)

Genslemen, electors of London, you did not at the last election trust us,

hear.) I have not one word to say and the Liberal administration were rection. (Applause and laughter.) We that if Sir Charles Tupper were scientiously make. What we ask is that the electors of London should extend to us their confidence by returning to parliament a supporter of the present administration. (Cheers.) ments of the Laurier government. The Your sympathy and your support we have honestly striven to earn, and I incapable financier. Was it, he asked, complished, during the four years of hope not without success. I trust that a mark of incapacity when year after when the elections are over that London will, by your sanction, return Mr. Hyman-(cheers)-as the representa- \$6,000,000, as Mr. Foster had done? Mr. tive of this city in the House of Commons, and so that London may be found in the next parliament, after a ing to the public debt, this man, whom fair election, on the side of the present the Conservatives had deemed incapadministration. (Prolonged and hearty

Hon. Wm. Mulack. Hon, Mr. Mulock's welcome was a

ments of the man and the government that he represents. It was a tribute that must have been personally gratifying to the minister of labor, even as was next considered by the postmasterit was a portentous evidence of the in- general. In refuting it he outlined the test that the workingmen of London history of the Intercolonial Railway. plishing. If, he said, in beginning his ed by the Conservatives, there had address, he might judge the meaning been an annual deficit of a quarter of at any distance beyond the place where of such a splendid gathering, and enterperity is due to the fact that we have we had long remained. The action of into the realm of prophecy—the domain such men as were there that the Liberal party in London and in all the men with intense interest, and recent-ly her settled policy has begun to at-Dominion would get victory. He would not speak at length, because of the lateness of the hour. He might justly consider himself as first minister of labor-(loud applause)-the representative of a class of men who had work to do in the morning, who need their that have enveloped us have risen, rest, and therefore it would be unwise for him to detain them long. He could not refuse the honor to address the citizens of London. He was glad of the privilege, especially as it would give him the opportunity of congratulating the Liberals of London upon choosing as their candidate Mr. Charles S. Hyman. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He had met Mr. Hyman in the house at Ottawa, had learned to admire and appreciate his excellent qualities, and when Mr. Hyman no longer represented London, he had felt that it was a distinct loss. (Hear, hear.) It would be to the decided advantage of the country if it were always governed by men of Mr. Hyman's breadth of mind, sure judgment and patriotic views Canada was a land of different races, given to various interests, and it should be governed by men of Mr. Hyman's broad views, patriotism and talent, who would unite for its whole good, instead of seeking to arouse prejudice and animosity. To make a united people, to legislate for the advance ment of all classes, and help on all interests, not neglecting any, this had been the aim of the present premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the greatest statesman that Canada has ever had, he man who enjoys in such marked degree the confidence, the respect, the admiration of the people of Canada. Cheers.) Mr. Mulock spoke of the fact that the people of Canada had, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the helm, a feeling that had grown stronger and stronger since they had first intrusted him with power. At that time the country was torn with strife because of a great sectarian question that threatened its very existence. "Where is the Manitoba school question now? the speaker asked. "If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done nothing more than settle that agitation, he has earned the gratitude of all Canadians." (Applause.) When the Liberal, government had

> would best advance the interests of all classes in the Dominion. One scheme they planned that would tend to help the interests of every class in Canada. The idea was perfected, put in concrete form, presented to parliament, The members looked and adopted. about them in 1896, and saw men of all industrial pursuits eager for progress, anxious for the business of the country to thrive. They were seeking an opportunity to push ahead, but all the eighteen years of Conservative administration had failed to supply Canadians with the opportunities they so much desired. There were not enough people in the county to consume its products. There was an over-supply of labor, and no demand for it. How to create a legitimate demand for profitable work and hear the whirr of the ed the Laurier government. How ducts of its farms and mines, its fordevelop these resources would neces-pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all deal sarily give employment to all, and ers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toests and seas. The policy that would there would be a demand from all | ronto.-1

come into power, he continued, they at

onice sought to evolve a policy that

Canada, British men and British ships in greater number than ever before, came to Canada, and the ocean that once divided the two countries was made the link that joined them. (Tre-The result had mendous applause.) been an increase of millions of dollars in trade, which had a helpful effect upon all the industries of the county. opponents of the government had said Canada more closely to the United that in this Canada had been sacrificed that in this Canada had been sacrificed to the United States; but since the introductions for that kind of union under which the British Empire is to be held more closely together and which the British Empire is to be held and bought \$12,000,000 extra from the closely together and while the preferential tariff Canada had bought \$12,000,000 extra from the closely together and the control of the United States; but since the interest had been sacrificed that in this Canada had been sacrificed to the United States; but since the control of the preferential tariff Canada had been sacrificed. Great Britain, while she had turned round and purchased from us goods valued at an increase of no less a sum than \$35,000,000. For our small sum of \$12,000,000 we had received \$35,000,000. that look like a sacrifice? "No, no!") "But even with that enormous increase," continued Mr. Mulock, "the movement is only in its infancy. ened; the last four years have been the most momentous in Canada's history; our country has emerged from its ob scurity; every industry is throbbing with energy, and preferential tariff has

So it would be seen that the Laurier government had a clear-cut policy that was bringing increasing prosperity to sailed that policy, and during the last We have done our duty to the whole house unanimously approved of that country, and we have merited your policy, he and Mr. Thomas Beattle had approval in the advantages which you voted against it and placed themselves

supported a reistaken policy, and has a Conservative candidate said in the wise in themselves, but that they great and beneficial changes been ef-Places that, when we came into office, are supporting in this contest men for were but straggling villages, have the good which they may do, and not British preferential tariff, which would for the mistakes which they may con- mean a return to the times of stagnation that existed during the eighteen years of the Conservative regime.

Mr. Mulock reverted for some minutes to the excellent financial achieveopposition had termed Mr. Fielding an year he had added to the income of the country, instead of adding a deficit of Fielding's surplus amounted to no less a sum than \$14,500,000. Instead of addable, had paid all the current expenses for the fiscal year, had placed a large amount as an investment in public works, provided for the payment, when due, of a large portion of the public debt, paid more than \$1,500,000 for the solidiers in Africa, and after all these payments, had still enough money to magnificent tribute to the achievereduce the public debt by nearly \$1,000,-000. (Applause.)

The charge of extravagance that is so often made by the Conservatives For twelve years, when it was managpected, because of the precious goo care taken to have the road run from the sea to a point six miles from Quebec-in fact, it might almost be said that the terminus had been placed away out in the open fields. (Laughter.) Every year after spending all that was collected from the revenues of the road, and with the whole line out of repair, the management hald to go to the government and say, "For heaven's sake, pay off quarter of a million dollars of debt." (Laughter.) When the Laurier government assumed the management, Hon. Mr. Blair discovered what was wanted. He extended the line to Montreal, so that it could do business with the western provinces; he rebuilt the road, rerailed it, provided new rolling stock, so that it was changed into a first-class road instead of the broken-(Continued on page 3.)

The Pains of Kidney Disease

Warn You Against the Most Dreadfully Fatal of Disorders-You Can Be Cured by Promptly Using Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills.

Pain is nature's signal whereby she warns man of approaching danger. Few diseases are so dreadfully fatal as disorders of the kidneys, and few are accompanied by more severe pains and

discomforts. One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small

of the back and down the limbs. When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure-Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of

these organs. Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney disease on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney

Mr. James Simpson, Newcomb Mills, Northumberland county, Ont., writes:
"This is to certify that I was sick in bed the most of the time for three years with kidney disease. I took several boxes of pills—different kinds—and a great many other kinds of patent medicines; besides that, I was under treatment by four different doctors during the time, and not able to work. I began to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and since that time have

me."
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one