EXPECTED ACT TO BE DISALLOWED

M'BRIDE'S PLAN WAS MADE INEFFECTIVE

Ralph Smith at Saanich'on Meeting Exposed Conservative-Socialist Job to Trip Liberals.

The Liberal rally in the Agricultural hall at Saanichton Wednesday in the interests of Ralph Smith was a most gratifying one for the Liberal candidate for the Nanaimo riding. There was a the Saanich peninsula.

Mr. Smith acquitted himself with the greatest credit, and was given a most been granted. hearty reception by the audience. He showed up the weaknesses of his oppon- that he had at a meeting made the stateents, Capt. Wolley and the Socialist can- ment that more money had been expenddidate. He made his position absolutely ed in the last four years in the district clear before the electorate, and rests assured of a decidedly large majority in the tacked the expenditure of this money. He

brought about by Wm. Ledingham taking up the cudgels for J. H. Hawing up the cudgels for J. H.

P. P., gave most convincing addresses, the former dealing with the financial then said: "By Jove, I'll do it." question, and Mr. Paterson with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

Mr. Smith was the first speaker. He recalled the fact that just four years ago he had addressed a meeting in the place. The Socialists and Conservatives had held meetings during the week. He would not like to think that the good people of Saanichton had been converted to Socialism by one meeting. He did not expect them to all turn Liberals as a result of this meeting.

The attempt had been made throughout the district by the Socialist party to blacken the character of himself. Mr. Wolley had said that the Socialists were not such bad people. The Socialists and the Conservatives conspired to represent the Liberals as all that was bad. They were forced to believe that there was an alliance between these two parties to defeat the Liberal candidate.

Taking up the opposing candidates Mr. Smith said that he would first refer to the Socialist representative. In a district like Saanich such a candidate was not likely to get many supporters, and from what he heard now it was not likely that the Socialist would put up his deposit. The aim of the Socialists was to upturn society and a system of comnow existed. In discussing Socialism they were, therefore, discussing a theory -a theory that had been believed in by very few to be put into effect. There were features about Socialism which were commendable. Among these was the principle advanced by the English Socialist of the public ownership of utili-German Socialism had been introduced which aimed at upturning society. Twenty years ago he (Mr. Smith) had studied the principles of it in England. But men like Mr. Burns had since abandoned the extreme socialism younger days, and it had gone back.

Mr. Fenton if elected would be likely to do in the Dominion House as Mr. Hawthornthwaite did in the local legislafure. The Socialists had taken great exception to himself (Mr. Smith) allying himself with any party. These Socialists, elected they would keep independent of my neighbors on Pier Island."
all parties. But what had he done? He (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) had allied him- Smith) that the works were done to

Mr. Smith had stated in a public meeting in Nanaimo that he had cast more independent votes in the House of these would catch votes, that the people Commons than had Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Williams together in the legislature. That had not been con-

Taking up one of the acts which these Socialists had supported in favor of the Conservative party in the legislature, Mr. Smith referred to these men having voted against the exemption of improvements on farms to the amount of \$1,500. would have been unfair.

Mr. Smith replying, said the for a long known Mr. Hawthornthwaite for a long for the work. But Mr. Wolley said it fime, and he did not know any other man was to eath votes that Mr. Smith was to eath votes that Mr. Smith was to eath votes that Mr. Smith was who could change his explanation so doing this. He was telling the truth, be quickly on any subject in order to suit the cause he believed that the people of this up Mr. Smith said in one part of the constituency during this campaign Mr. Hawthernthwaite had said that he did not vote against this amendment of Mr. When the journals were produced and he was afraid of being confronted with the record at another place, Mr. Hawthornthwaite had made another explanation, in which he said that as a Socialist he had to vote against this therefore, just as much a party man as

Taking up Mr. Wolley, the speaker said it was easier to find just where Mr. Wolley stood. Referring to that gentleman's platform Mr. Smith said that it would appear that Mr. Wolley had gone it?" "About as much as I do." off at a tangent frem his own party; the "What does any one know: Conservative party. Mr. Wolley had nothing to say against the policy of the great Liberal party with respect to its the Treadgold concession. He would opfinancial policy, the trade policy, the immigration policy and the tariff policy. He would not judge politicians by did not dare to oppose these; but was what was in the newspapers. According varies rule, had increased to 134,370 not dare to oppose these; but was what was in the newspapers. According

Sir Hibbert Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party in this province, was opposed to the Conservative standard-bearer of that party in Vancouver. He telegraphed back to Mr. Borden to act this, and Mr. Wolley's platform was the result of this.

the Dominion government from this prov-ince. They asked that the percentage of

the head tax for the Chinese donated to the province should be increased from large attendance from the residents of 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. The second was that the subsidies to local railways Coming to the wise expenditure of public moneys in the district, Mr. Smith said

than at any similar fime previous to this. But Mr. Wolley turned round and at-Saanich district.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Smith exposed the attempt of Premier McBride to steal credit for being the friend of the E. & N. settlers, when in reality he was working a humbug on them. This was lenged him to go to Sidney and say he constraints.

Would be well spent. The province must be developed in the interest of the people, and the Liberal government was the most willing to do this. He asked the electors to take his record, and on that vote for or against him on the 3rd of November. (Continued applause.)

The chairman in introducing Col.

The chairman in introducing Col.

Taking challenged him to go to Ladysmith and Col. Gregory and T. W. Paterson, M. say he opposed the wharf there. Mr. Wolley hesitated a few moments, and

J. F. Chandler presided over the meet- himself, and got his mail delivered for

really supporting the Liberal party on to them at times like this every public people. At that rate the population the time the company parted with it. man was a scoundre

Mr. Wolley wanted a duty put on lumber. Mr. Smith said that he had a personal interest in this, as he had been pearer of that party in Vancouver. He appealed to by the lumber men. In 1894 this duty asked for was on the lumbert had with his own party in the House ber, a duty similar to that on the United of Commons. Sir Hibbert realizing that something must be done to arrange a platform to suit British Columbia had Mr. Haslam, of Nanaimo, was the Conservative representative in the House at on this suggestion for goodness sake, Mr. Borden had shaped a policy in line with the duty on for the benefit of the settlers the time. The Conservative party took who were going into the Northwest and needed protection. But there were ten needed protection. But there were ten British Columbia.

Prof. Saunders estimated that there

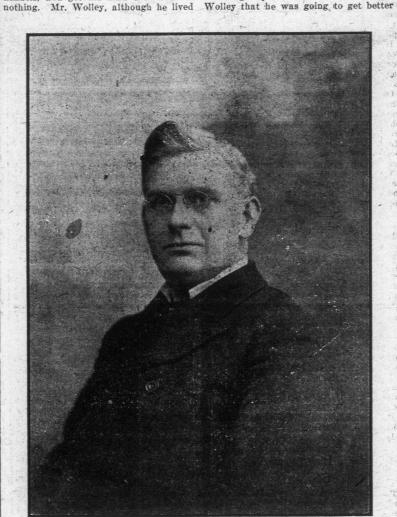
ers of the province. On the question of allowing fish traps, Mr Smith said he had advocated this should be increased. Both of these had system of catching fish in order that the fishermen on the south and west coast of Vancouver Island should have an opportunity to catch the fish that passed their doors, as well as the fishermen of the Fraser river.

He had found the Laurier government ready and willing to spend money when it was shown that it was necessary, and would be well spent. The province must

Gregory, referred to the depression in 1896 under Conservative rule, and the change which had resulted. COL. GREGORY.

Col. Gregory said that he would on Mr. Wolley opposed all wharves except account of the late hour curtail his rethe one built at Pier, Island, built for marks to a considerable degree.

himself, and got his mail delivered for Taking up the reference of Capt.



RALPH SMITH.

on an island without neighbors, said: "If I terms for British Columbia without con-

It has been urged against him (Mr. self when elected with the Conservative catch votes. What did the people of Sidnev care what the motives were as long as they got the wharf. The same was true of other works, and he believed that would vote for the man who got these expenditures for their benefit. He explained that for years the build-

ing of wharves had been alone carried on by the provincial legislature. Mr. Smith said he believed that the Dominion had a right to do this, and urged the building of a wharf at Hardy Bay. That was got, and following it as a precedent they got a vote for others. He told of the dif that Mr. Hawthornthwaite had said that he voted against this because Mr. Mc-Innes introduced it, and this would have meant that nearly every farmer would ernment could not expend any such sum meant that hearly every farmer would as they had not the money, and were not likely to be in shape to expend. The Mr. Smith replying, said that he had Dominion government was appealed to exigencies of the occasion. Following Ladysmith would vote for the man who got from the Dominion what the representative in the legislature could not get.

Mr. Smith took up the additional excenditure on the wharf at Sidney in rder that the railway company should not change its terminus to four miles

If Mr Wolley was elected they did not Mr. Hawthornthwaite was, need to expect him to support any such expenditure for the public good. He would only favor expenditure for his own benefit. (Laughter.)

On the question of Yukon corruption "What does Mr. Wolley know about

"What does any one know about it?" A voice in the audience: "Nothing." Mr. Smith, continuing, said he opposed

like Mr. Hawthornthwaite, had said if you want to know what I am, go and ask sidering the east, Col. Gregory said there this better character of road the gov was no need of heroics on this subject. ency, and was not supporting British, security was excellent. The Columbia's claims. As far as better ernment ownership practicable was which could be got only on fair terms by the rolling stock and the control by the the several provinces agreeing upon it.

Touching upon the financial question, were that the Conservative government in the last seven years of office increased the debt by \$21,000,000, and expended \$35,000,000 on capital account. The Liberals in the first seven years of their regime had increased the debt \$6,500,000, and had expended on capital account \$65,000,000. But last year the Liberal government wiped out this debt entire-In the last three years of Convative rule there was a deficit of \$5. 600,000. The Liberals in the last three years of their term had a surplus of \$38,-000,000. It was on account of this surplus that the Liberals were able to carry

out the great improvements made. The revenues of the Dominion had in creased under Liberal rule from \$35,000, 000 to \$65,000,000. But owning to the prosperity of the country more money was available to spend. It was like a business man whose trade increased, and although the expenditure was greater, the

man was more prosperous. The total increase of trade in 18 years f Conservative administration was only \$66,000,000. During the first seven years of Liberal administration it increased \$228,000,000 This showed the country

was progressing. connection with immigration,

would soon be increased to millions. A voice: "Doukhobors."

Col. Gregory said that he was not Col. Gregory said that he was not going to say whether the Doukhobors were desirable or not. But it was impossible not to get a few that were not the best. But of that number 50,141 came from Great Britain, 46,000 came from the United States. But the Conservatives only had 16,000 good, bad and indifferent. In 1896 only 1,875 homesteads were applied for. In 1904 14,000 were applied for. This showed that people were coming in and making this their better conditions.

protection did not protect, what was the use of it. To put a duty on lumber would increase the cost of lumber to the farm-tion of British preference. Capt. Wolley

had represented the Conservative party as being in sympathy with the policy of Joseph Chamberlain. The Conservative field in connection with it at present. party never was in touch with that. In The Grand Trunk Pacific bargain of the G 1892 the Conservatives had introduced a motion setting forth that when Great Britain showed a preference for Can-adian products then Canada would re-duce her tariff in favor of the Mother an all-Canadian line to the Yukon. So Land, and then only. Mr. Davies, on urgent was it thought to have been that the Liberal side, introduced a motion in | a company began work before ratificafavor of an immediate reduction of the tion by parliament. A Conservative Sentariff in favor of British trade. The ate defeated it, and Seattle had been Conservatives voted to a man against it.

In 1897 the Liberals put this principle

British Columbia coast cities.

He quoted from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's remarks in the House to the effect that Britain was extending its trade among uncivilized nations.

Taking up the question of Sir Hib-

bert's indemnity being drawn by him, although he only attended the House for few hours, Col. Gregory showed that Sir Hibbert took advantage of the sion on the part of the accountant of the House of Commons to carry out throughout the session, to get his indemnity without committing an actual crime. Mr. Smith, though he standard through the session as possible, and get revenue from it. The bugbear of companies was the lying out of the interests on the standard crime. Ottawa attending to his duties for six months, was docked \$235, because he Pacific would carry the rails from the went up like a man and made a proper east to the west over the railway lines declaration when ordered home through when these could be laid down on the Pasickness. (Applause.)

Going into the trade with Great Britain, Col. Gregory showed how the British preference had increased this. Capt. Wolley and Sir Hibbert preferred to discuss theoretic subjects rather

than these practical questions. T. W. PATERSON, M. P. P. Mr. Paterson, M. P. Pa was greeted with prolonged applause. In opening he made a reference to the subject of the British preference. Before that was introduced Canadians often found it necessary to mark products "American" order to find a market in Britain, because Canada, was unknown. Now the

were now marked "Canadian" in order to get a market. Taking up the Grand Trunk Pacific rule had made it necessary to increas

The Grand Trunk wanted to build from North Bay to the Pacific. Sir Wilfrid said no, it must be an all-Canadian line, from ocean to ocean. The Conservatives maintained that the original ing the Socialists, asked permission to scheme should have been accepted. Under it the railroad wanted \$6,400 a mile land 5,000 acres of land, with exemption from taxation and the importation of supplies free of duty. The subsidy would have amounted to \$20,000,000 and 5,000-000 acres of land, which would be worth

He outlined the main features of the present agreement by which the government built the eastern section, and the company the western section. The railroad company, agreed to build this westtern section at least equal to that of the Grand Trunk line, between Toronto and Montreal, which had no grade of more than 25 feet a mile. In enforcing ernment had had to increase its guaran-Capt. Wolley would have to get the support of the east before the could get this.

tee for the mountain sections to some extent. This was a wise move. The The plan of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the whole question should be settled on an equitable basis was the only way of dealing with this subject. Did Sir Hibbert Tupper, who was crying for better terms now support Col. Prior years ago. terms now, support Col. Prior years ago | turn the government got a first mortgage when the latter said he urged better terms at Ottawa? No, Sir Hibbert was then representing an eastern constitution on the road, no which was added by way of security \$20,000,000 of rolling stock and \$5,000,000 of terminals. The terms were concerned it was something first mortgage secured on the line and

government of rates. These had all been secured in this instance. \$35,000,000 under Liberal rule. This was untrue, and he felt satisfied Mr. Wolley did not know it was untrue. The feat was given 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000. The land was worth at least \$3 an acre. The government built 643 miles and gave it as a gift, at a cost of \$35,000,000. The C. P. R. got \$135,000,000 for building 1,904 miles, or disallowed. Through the efforts of bonds

But the C. P. R. lands were free from taxation for 20 years. The company refuses to pay taxes now, on the plea that of a question. But, continued? A. Smith, it was taxable only after 20 years from put on the statute books." The statute books the greatest de put on the statute books." The statute books the statute books the statute books the statute books."

First Aid in the Home For the home there is no other "first aid" so sure as Pond's Extract —the old family doctor. Emergency hospitals use I waitstop bleeding in deep cuts and sure the for its efficacy to allay inflammation and bunlajjacin. Every family medicine cheet should contain its bottle tles under buff prompte

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

The company also got all its supplies free of duty, and 20 years afterwards brought in bridge materials free of duty. He showed how the contract of the C. P. R. provided only for a maximum grade of 100 feet to the mile. But the C. P. R. on the Kicking Horse Pass built a line on a grade far in excess of this on the

excuse that this was a temporary line only. But the C. P. R. had never since replaced this grade. The government agreed to build the C. P. R. upon much

The question of "better terms," Mr. Smith said, was not a party question. Liberals agreed with Conservatives in seeking to get the very best terms for the province. In answer to the assertion that within the last four years smith said no steps had been taken in this during the time he was in the Doubt time he was in the this during the time he was in the protection, but the country limits the people going into that country low to what there was then. If it was wise to take off the duty then it was wise to keep it off now. He would not favor putting \$2 a thousand on lumber for the benefit of a few lumber men to the loss of the settlers going into that country limits to take off the duty then it was wise to keep it off now. He would not favor putting \$2 a thousand on lumber for the benefit of a few lumber men to the loss of the settlers going into that country limits the people going into that country low to what there was then. If it was wise to take off the duty then it was wise to keep it off now. He would not favor putting \$2 a thousand on lumber for the benefit of a few lumber men to the loss of the settlers going into that country low to what there was then. If it was wise to take off the duty then it was wise to keep it off now. He would not be be built through the northern part of the province. For years past the province were 171,000,000 acres of arable land. With only a quarter of this yield-ing, there would be \$12,000,000 bushels for consumet to the loss of the settlers going into the Young land. The United States would soon consume all her production. But Canada could supply it all.

Prof. Saunders estimated that there were 171,000,000 acres of arable land. With only a quarter of this yield-ing had been offering large subsidies to some for the province. Port Simpson before the Grand Trunk Pacific. A charter had been obtained for a line from Fernie to Port Simpson, and he understood surveyors were in the

The Grand Trunk Pacific bargain was the best ever made for railroad construc tion in Canada. The people should supbuilt up at the expense of Victoria and

The support of government ownership by the Conservative party was a complete somersault by that party. He quoted from Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell to show that the Conservative party bitterly opposed government owner

He showed that the Grand Trunk Pa cific in its own interests would build the line just as quickly as possible. Once the road was begun it was to the incific just about as cheaply as they could be laid down in the east. He had not the least doubt that the Grand Trunk Pacific would begin construction from the west just as soon as the road was sur

veyed.
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had urged. that the Grand Trunk Pacific might go to work at once, as they had the surveys for the C. P. R. But Mr. Paterson called attention to the fact that Sir Hibbert knew better than that. He knew that a mysterious fire in the parliament buildings destroyed the original documents. He believed that these were destroyed because the route of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was infinitely better than that order was reversed, and American goods
were now marked "Canadian" in order
ment. This was proved by the fact that the Canada Northern was taking this route as the one by which it would build

Taking up the Grand Trunk Facine question, Mr. Paterson admitted that if the Conservatives had continued in power that there would have been no need for increased railroad facilities. But the prosperity which followed the Liberal that had made it necessary to increase support of Mr. Smith at the coming elec-

REPLY TO QUESTIONS.

At the conclusion of the address of ing the Socialists, asked permission to speak. This was readily accorded him by Mr. Smith, and Mr. Ledingham explained that Mr. Hawthornthwaite had voted against the \$1,500 exemption on farm improvements, as he understood it, because of his being a Socialist. He referred to the efforts of Mr. Hawthornthwaite in favor of the E. & N. settlers' rights. He had delivered a speech not equalled in any part of the world in favor of these men. He had got an act favor of these men. He had got an act from Premier McBride giving these settlers their rights. "Have they got their rights?" asked

Mr. Smith. "Two of them have," repiled Mr. Ledingham. "All honor to Mr. Tanner and Mr. Evans; they voted for this bill, and Mr. Paterson voted for the E. & N." This bill was prepared without a lawyer. for his services.

Mr. Smith persisted in wanting to know of Mr. Ledingham if this bill provided for the settlers getting their rights, why, they all did not get them? Mr. Ledingham said he had endeavored o get the strongest cases in their classes

in order to appeal to the Privy Council. These two cases selected were strong ones, and he had therefore pressed these two upon the government. Mr. Smith said he supposed his Con-

questions, while he (Mr. Smith) was a

member of the legislature. He had got other acts done in their favor. Mr. Ledingham must know that this act passed in the legislature was petitioned against by Mr. Dunsmuir to have it \$68,000 a miles. A large part was through prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific agrees to build for this act. (Loud applause.) He was determined the control of this act. trying to detract from Mr. Ha wornthwaite, but Mr. Ledingham wr prepared to look at more than

> passed purporting to give their their rights. Two have been given hoped their claims would be allo But there were more than 75 who had not got their rights. But the Conservative government in trying to delude the people passed an act which they felt convinced would be disallowed at Ottawa.
> "But," continued Mr. Smith, "I made up my mind it would not be disallowed, and took the means to see that it was not disallowed." Mr. Hawthornthwaite, when the news came that the bill was not disallowed, exclaimed, "I'm amazed at that." Hon. Charles Wilson, when the word came to Victoria that the bill was not disallowed, said, "I can't under-

stand how that is not disallowed."

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better conditions.
From a British Columbia standpoint,
Mr. Paterson contended that the Grand

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operate and more economical on fuel than the ordinary cheap range fitted with common grates. The Kootenay is equipped with many other exclusive and special features, which should be

examined before buying any other range. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for

St. John, N. B.

CLARKE & PEARSON, Sole Agents.

Conservatives never intended to give the Conservatives never intended to give the settlers their rights by this bill, but it was intended to trip up the Liberal government at Ottawa. The settlers were complaining that two got titles and ere wanting to know why the others did not.

swer from Mr. Ledingham as to why these settlers did not get their rights in this bill gave them it, as he seemed Mr. Ledingham persisted that this was

Mr. Smith endeavored to get an an

"We established the principle," he

said, "by giving two of them their rights, and that gives it to the others." He had Another Act of the Laurier Government not pressed for those other than the two

Ledingham's interest ended with the granting of the title to those two, and alluded to the men, whom he (Mr. Smith) knew well, who had been left without any title to their lands. These latter had sent in applications for the settlement of their claims, and had received nothing. Mr. Smith added that he felt fully satis- ager of the Kootenay Engineering fied that the McBride government never | Works, by a Nelson News representative. intended to give these settlers any re-

dress, Col. Gregory also took occasion to press for a statement as to whether Mr. Ledingham intended anything personal when he alluded to loungers exacting exorbitant fees.

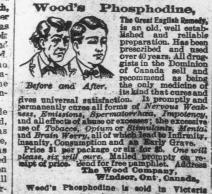
Mr. Leingham said he did not, but being driven to a corner by Col. Gregory admitted that he had something in view in which Col. Gregory had put in a bill centrators and mills were not busy and to J. Martin as Attorney-General, which | the mines working, we would certainly was not allowed.

the whole circumstances connected with it. The bill rendered by Col. Gregory had been as crown prosecutor against his Lawyer after lawyer was approached to frame a bill, but they gave nothing, said own will in a murder trial. He had running just about nine months, and Mr. Ledingham, and Sir Hibbert was charged about \$150 less than one of the business has grown steadily with us. Of not the only lawyer who charged high judges of the court had thought he was course all our business is not with silverentitled to, but J. Martin had refused to lead mines and reduction works only, but pay it at first. When the circumstances | a good deal of it is, so that we can spea vere explained Mr. Martin had agreed that the bill was not exorbitant, but had | on the score of an exhausted treasury good deal of work, and in this line busiasked for a reduction, which the Colonel ness is steadily improving, so that we look granted. lieved Mr. Ledingham absolutely sincere | season, in the settlers' rights matter, but he had brooded over the question until he could | Marysville smelter in East Kootenay not do justice to others.

form at the conclusion of the meeting he had learned considerable in connection the way things are going ahead Before Mr. Ledingham left the platwith the affair, which he had never thought of before.

Another one in the audience attempted to catch Mr. Smith on some points, but was completely routed by Mr. Smith. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for water just now, but that will be over Mr. Smih, Sir Wilfrid and the King.

Fred. Oliver, manager of the local branch of the Dominion Express Company, is tak-They are putting in a railroad of their ing a holiday. He expects to go to the World's Fair at St. Louis.



HAS GIVEN IMPETUS TO BUSINESS IN KOOTENAY

Which is Proving of Benefit to Province.

"Has the lead bounty improved the business situation in the silver-lead districts?" was asked B. C. Travis, man-"It has been a factor, and an important one in the make up of the business situation here this last summer, and will enter largely into business affairs this winter." was Mr. Travis's reply.

"You see," he continued, "we do a great deal of casting and repairing work at our factory and if the smelters, conknow it. As it is we are manufacturing Col. Gregory took occasion to explain ore cars for the mines as fast as we can of the prevailing activity."

"The sawmills also provide us with a Col. Gregory said that he be for a busy and fairly profitable winter

"They are rushing matters down at the the first of the year. I have just co furnaces when complete and six roasting ovens. They have an excellent water power to run the plant with, having a drop of 175 feet, and this is being fully

"The St. Engene is a liftle short o shortly. The Staples sawmill on the North Star branch is nearly con own up to their timber limits, and hav a Shay engine and 12 cars work. They also have a big machine shot and will buy their castings locally. The sawmill at Wardner is working time an quarter a day and cutting 110,000 feet per 24 hours.

"There is a good deal of building going on in Fernie and Cranbrook, and speaking generally the business outlook at the moment in southeast British Columbia is decidedly bright, and the lead inty has assisted materially to bring this about."

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THE GOVERNMEN

STIRRING SPEECHES IN LIBER

Conditions Under Sir W Compared With the Con Regime at Ottav

Those who attended the held on Tuesday in Sem toria West, could not but that the interests of the co ed that in the coming election government should be substantial majority. The pealed to the common sen ence, and the comparison conditions prevailing not which existed in 1896 wer support of a continuation

he present government. Dr. Lewis Hall presided brief remarks opened promptly on time. With hi orm were the speakers o Geo. Riley, the candidat Templeman, Col. Gregor

In order to allow Senat to attend a later meeting was placed first on the SENATOR TEMPI

In opening, Senator T that he saw no reason w be any change in the Victoria. He asked the judge of the governmen Laurier on its present what it promised to do. ly gone into the recor conservative governme ed it, he had no doubt verdict would be. It we in favor of the Laurier g Going into the condition try when the present go power in 1896, he refer tarian divisions over the A question. Sir Wilfrid h settle this, and he effecti The government of the to Sir Wilfrid assuming an utterly disorganized members of it were fighti selves, and the interes were being sacrificed. The government of Sin taking power, had to gr tariff question. Ther vision with a substant preference had been she ish imports. The res revision had resulted i crease in trade, in amounting to 100 per

This increase showed augurated was the b

of the country. It was

kind in Canada would

making the tariff an iss

borate. If the tariff had

The government had ex dead of money-more th ever spent. But the gov money to spend and looked well to the and had spent about \$ 000,000, as well as m expenditures. On cap tercolonial railway Montreal. The canals \$18,000,000. This carry the grain of t board, and had been Railways had been st had been improved been well looked af was being people Britain, the United S Europe. The money in this branch. The expenditures had The opposition were unsingle expenditure, and

CONTR

