POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 27, 1900.

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THE MAMMOTH RINK WAS

P.P., of Albert, and Hon. H. R. Emerson, the Sackville band, more torches frizens from Sackville with torches and anner with the words "Laurier and rectory," Amherst band, citizens and bance from Amherst, "Laurier and Logan," orth-bearers, Hillsboro band, citizens, justex band, Kings county Liberals. There hundreds of torches in line. As the

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Providence May Have Given Prosperit

but the Liberals Have Helped. Premier Laurier, Hon. Mr. Blair, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson were cheered as they enter, the audience rising en masse and cheering. Dr. E. A. Smith, president of the County Liberal Association, presided, and introduced, Hon. H. R. Emmerson first. He was received in flattering manner. He said that if there was a man in New Brunswick bold enough to say that this meeting had not the ring of victory let him present himself. It had the ring of victory, a victory which would extend all over the dominion. Mr. Emmerson said he could condense much of what he would say by quotting mottoes the saw on Main street: "The I. C. R. and not the C. P. R.," and "Fair pay and fair play." Mr. Emmerson, amid frequent cheers, spoke of the Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of his old leader and colleague, the honorable minister of rariways. Mr. Emmerson styled the demonstration tonight the greatest ever Premier Laurier, Hon. Mr. Blair, and

demonstration tonight the greatest ever held in the maritime provinces. He took the opportunity to ask the people to vote not adone for the individual, but for the

not done for the individual, but for the principles which the Liberal leader exemplified. He know that where they realized that men had done well they would be given the opportunity to show that they could do even better.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was then introduced and when he arose it was to be greeted with cheers and plaudits by the big crowd, and to be met at the front of the platform by little Miss W. Gosham, who presented him with a bouquet which was

This was the national policy. We had to reform it. There was no reform so difficult to carry out as the reform of a protective tariff. Such a tariff had stimulated.

An Exceedingly Serious Situation

As to markets for our goods we wanted these. There was no better land than the plains of Westmorland and Cumberland. Markets only were wanted and these the government had given. But the Conservatives wanted it by law. John Bull was a man of business, but he had a heart and when the conservation of the street of the street was a large transfer. ence for Canadian products in their markets. The working man would reply: "How can we do it?" Sir Charles Tupper would reply: "Tax all but Canadian goods; make them free. Do this for the empire." But the working man asks that Canada do the same by English products, putting a tax on all others. But Tupper says: "Oh, I don't want this." Well the working man would say the rule should work both ways. The proposition, said Sir Wilfrid, was too absurd for discussion. Sir Wilfrid believed, he The Country Prosperous.

The prosperity of the country was a good reason why the Liberals could appeal to the people. Sir Charles said Providence was to be blessed for it. So it was, said Sir Wilfrid, but if the Liberals are constituted by the country was a good reason why the Liberals could appeal to the people. Sir Charles said Providence was to be blessed for it. So it was, said Sir Wilfrid, but if the Liberals are constituted by the following people. The Intercolonial but his officers advised him to the contrary. The Intercolonial was an easier and better route for this traffic and easier and better route for the provinces and the large expenditure in the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge made to the French and another to the English speaking people. The Intercolonial but his officers advised him to the contrary. The Intercolonial was an easier and better route for this traffic of the maritime provinces and the large expenditure in the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge made to the French and another to the English speaking people. The Intercolonial but his officers advised him to the contrary. The Intercolonial but his officers advised him to the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge made to the French and another to the English speaking people. The Intercolonial but his officers advised him to the contrary. The Intercolonial but his officers advised him to the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge made to the French and the blood and the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge made to the French and the contrary of the Intercolonial was built for the power of the Intercolonial was one charge made to the French and the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge and the blood in the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge was one charge made to the French and the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge and the contrary. The Intercolonial was one charge and the contrary.

was, said Sir Wilfrid, but if the Liberals had been chosen as the means it was no reason why the people should turn their backs on the Liberals. Though the country has been prosperous the Conservatives say you can have no faith in the men at the head of affairs because they have broken their pledges. "Sir," he said, "I deny the charge. I deny it in the most emphatic manner." (Applause). "We violated the pledges of the Conservatives. They said we would be defeated, but if elected would not stay six months, would make a muddle of the Manitoba school

elected would not stay six months, would make a middle of the Manitoba school question, and would ruin the country. These pledges of the Conservatives we had violated." He asked what the Conservatives meant by a charge that the Liberals had violated the independence of parliament by appointing members of the House of Commons to offices, bench and senate. This was another evidence that when the Tories spoke of Liberal principles they always made a mess of it, for such appointments were made every day in England. They said that the Liberals had pledged themselves that they would not do this. Mr. Mulock did introduced such a bill, said Sir Wilfrid, but it never passed. Yet the Conserva-

also charged that we increased the expenditure. The truth was we spent more money than they to carry on the expenses of the government, yet we took less money out of the treasury to carry on the government. For instance, Mr. Blair spent ernment. For instance Mr. Blair spent more on the I. C. R. than Mr. Haggart. The latter had deficits and had to draw on the treasury, Mr. Blair spent more but made more and put money in the treasury instead of taking it out.

The premier spoke of the I. C. R. It had its terminus under the Conservatives in a barren field by the banks of the Chaudiere river, where there were not as many houses as he had fingers on his hand. Hon. Mr. Blair introduced the policy of bringing the I. C. R. into Montreal, the Drummond road was built and deficits, were turned into surplusus.

A gain was made in the post office, there was \$781,000 deficit in 1896 when Mr. Mulock took the department. The Liberals had often asked why were there deficits and they answered that it population. But Mr. Mulock, by good management, had by 1898 removed the deficit to but \$47,000. But Mr. Mulock did more and he introduced his penny postage, British and domestic, and where there was \$731,000 deficit four years ago, this year there will not be a single dollar de-

and introduced the British preference. This would live in history and also reduced taxation greatly. He knew Conervatives were in favor of the British preterece, but their leaders were against it. For three years the government did not know whether the opposition leaders were fish or flesh on the subject, but last year they screwed up their courage and came out. A resolution was moved by Sir Charles Tupper, which, if carried, the extension of the preference from one-tourth to one third would not have taken place and if third would not have taken place and if the preference from one-fourth to obe controlled to the Capacity of the preference from one-fourth to obe controlled to the Capacity of the platform by little Mine W. Goslam, who presented in many the had attended of list, and the follow fir Charles Tupper's view, he would some he had attended by the Laberal with the preference and the follow fire Charles Tupper's view, he would some he had attended by the Laberal with the controlled to the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the same her of the controlled to street of the high priest of long view in the same her of the controlled to street of the same with the same her of the controlled to street of the same with the c

and unwarranted. (Applause.) They were entitled to urge their views by argument and persuasion but at this point they should stop. In this instance they had chosen to go further and take advantage of a general election to exert another influence. They had entered the political field and were holding a pistol at the head of the minister of railways in the city of St. John. They were insisting that unless their demands were met they would condem plains of Westmorland and Cumberland.
Markets only were wanted and those the government had given. But the Conservatives winted it by law. John Bull was a man of business, but he had a heart and when we gave the British preference we reached hrs heart and he buys Canadian goods every time in preference to others. Sir Charles Tupper said he wanted a preference given by the British parliament. As to this Sir Wairrd sand he was in favor of it if we could obtain it on the merit of their poicy. Sir Charles Tupper wanted the British perliament to put at ax on the food of Great Britain from all purts of the world, from which Canada should be exempt. He would suppose, for argument, the Canadian people were foolish enough to put their faith in Sir Charles and return him so that he might do this, He goes to Great Britain to put this poicy in operation and addresses the working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian products in, their markets. The working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian products in, their markets. The working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian products in, their markets. The working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian products in, their markets. The working man would reply: "Tax all but Canadian goods: "How can we do it?" Sir Charles Tupper would feep y: "Tax all but Canadian goods: "The canadian products in their markets. The working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian products in, their markets. The working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian products in, their markets. The working men telling them he wants a preference for Canadian goods: "The canadian products in their markets the force of the conservative control of the canadian goods: "The canadian goods: "The canadian goods: "The canadian goods: Pacific had entered into to encourage, create and promote trade by the port of St. John, they were willing to punish that city in order that they might bring political pressure to bear upon the government. This was the position of affairs at the present moment. If the Canadian Pacific could induced shippers to route their freight to Montreal to be delivered at that point to that railway company they were at liberty to do so, but what they were contending for was to have all such traffic delivered to them at St. John and thus denrive the Intercolouial of the bene

Hon. A. G. Blair was given a rousing reception and proceeded at once to say that he proposed to take up the time at his disposal by an explanation of the difficulty which had arisen between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial. He felt warranted in doing this on account of the local interest in the matter and the course which the C. P. R. had taken in entering the political arena in St. John. It would be conceded at once that neither he nor the government had anvited this conflict. The Canadian Pacific Railway was an enormously powerful or sire to secure freight for themselves by the new business among in Cape Bre-ton. The Intercolonial was making elabnvited this conflict. The Canadian Pacine Railway was an enormously powerful organization. In may respects the people of Canada were justified in being proud of the enterprise and achievements of that elaborated that island. This would involve a large expenditure, but, he thought, it was justifiable. (Cheers). Parliament had been asked for many millions in order to place the Intercolonial on a new and better footing, but he regretted to say that in then went minutely into the main features of the contract which he found in force when he entered the department of railways between the C. P. R. and the government That agreement had many extraordinary features, conspicuous among which was the right conceded to the C.

which might properly be made by employes similarly situated over the entire line. He believed the trainmen were satisfied. The telegraphers and station men had been had been met in a generous spirit, the section men had had their pay increased, and that all interests were being looked after. He proposed to take up all other claims without delay and there was a willingness on his part to

Finance Minister of Canada at the Opera House.

of the senting and standing capacity was occupied. Not only was the theatre filled, but many were unable to gain admit-

when met now solved the responsability. He had be attacked the responsability of the had little the consequence of the had be attacked in a sending the contingent. He did wart as a construction was said and for one good reason. He is a Tory; I am a Libertal and it is a volution of constitution from the little of the consequence of the constitution from the little of the constitution from the little of the constitution of the waste of the constitution of the R. Jack, Bernard Callaghan, D. J. Purdy,
James Pattiersom, Dr. Travers, John
Keefe, Patrick Gleeson, James Pullen,
Henry Finnegan, M. Flood, J. Morris
Robinson, Joseph Porter, Director Wisley, Senator Ellis, ex-Mayor Sears, Senator Dever, R. R. Ritchie, Dr. Boyle Travers, Joseph F. Merritt, Thos. McAvity,
Dr. Emery, Sydney Smith, A. O. Skinner,
Joseph Allison, James F. Robertson, D.
J. McLaughkin, Jas Jack, George McKean, Dr. Roberts, E. C. Wilson, James

Senator Ellis presided and was received tween the country at present and four years ago when the school question was hanging over Canada Like a dark cioud. Not until Sir Wilfrid Laurier d.s posed of that question was the country iree of strife. For this alone the peope should be very thankful. The Libera party had shown it had the instincts of govern ng well, and during their term the country enjoyed the best period of prosperity in its history. Senator Elis then referred to the difficulty the government encountered grappling with the affairs of the Yukon and the effective manner in which the new country had been administered. Law and order had been carried out without the imposition of one cent of tween the country at present and four years ago when the school question was which the new country had been adminstered. Law and order had been carried out without the imposition of one cent of taxation on the people of Canada. Continuing he said we wanted to select people who were competent to effectually conduct the affairs of the country. We had such men in the Laurier government and if good government was to prevail such men should be returned. He was confident that Hon. A. G. Blair would win

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Westmorland. (Cheers). The minister was given an ovation as he resumed his seat. The meeting dispersed at the close of Mr. Blair's speech, with cheers for the Queen, the premier, Messrs. Blair and Emmerson.

So many could not get in the rink that an overflow meeting was held at the Opera House. This place, too, was packed to the galleries and it outdid even the rink meeting in enthusiasm. Mr. Frank J. Sweeney presided and the speakers were Premier Laurier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumberland.

The sweepaper reporter to the strict of Canada and one of the try would deteriorate, factories would close and distress would would close and distress would close and distress would respect to the style of canvass being made against Hon. Mr. Blair on the alegged railway difficulty when existed the other day when asked friend stated the other day when asked with the charges of broken pledges, the with the appendage wagging the dog. (Great laughter). That evidently would be the result if they had their way. He respect should not be changed suddenly. People realized that a moderate tariff in abetween young district the records of the men running for the would close and distress would would close and distress would deteriorate, factories abeet then referred to the style of canvass being made against Hon. Mr. Blair on the alegged railway difficulty when existed the other day when asked friend stated the other day when asked with the charges of broken pledges, the with a premier laurier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumber and Mr. H.

Finance Minister Fielding.

have good government to the extent of a prosperous or profitable business in 1896.

He would not say that no progress had been made during the period of national policy, but it surely had not made the progress or attained the results expected of it. These were the great tests to find out if it had:

First—Growth of the total trade. Second—Growth of population.

Third—Value of lands.

What could be said of the trade in 18 twears of national policy compared with

constituency. What had Mr. Foster ever chant and consumer. Liberals in the done for St. John. He was asked once first place made a general reduction, Then y a delegation in the Royal Hotel to make by a gradual process a reduction of 331-3 speaker then said that about the only form gradually, Mr. Foster, who was a thing Mr. Foster did for St. John was to great man on averages could not agree transform the Harris car works into a base ball field. Mr. Blair had transformed the base ball field into a grain elevator. Clos ng, the speaker pleaded for a careful consideration of St. John's interests.

Consideration of St. John's interests.

quirements of the people and increase on luxuries. He did not pretend to

Senator Ellis then arose and in introducing Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had the honor of being the incumbent of office while the revenue was the largest in the instory of Canada. He also referred to the fact that the minister had an especial interest in this place as his wife was a St. John lady.

The finance minister was given a great evation, hundreds standing and cheering. When the cheering had subsided and the sale was been taking part in the campaign in the campaign of St. John lady.

The speaker was able to be, heard he said he had been taking part in the campaign of St. John for his able colleague Hon. Andrew G. Blair, as well as Lieut. Colonel Tucker of whose return he had no doubt. No man, he said, had shown greater zeal in the interests of the country than Mr. Blair. (Cheers.) The speaker then dealt with the question of local and general interests. St. John was one of the greatest cities in the dominion and certainly had more than local issues to consider. One man might get a place in the cabinet, one man in ten got anything out of politics. The other nine were in politics for the blessings of good government. He asked the moderate Conservative to ask himself if the country had the blessing of good government. He asked the moderate Conservative to ask himself if the country than was threatened with the most dangerous question ever introduced, the Manitoba school question." Continuing he spoke of the great change between then and now having peace and harmony in 1899 and 1990, instead of strife is in 1896. For this change the Canadian people were indebted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The settlement of this question alone was sufficient for the people. Neither did we then have good government to demand the surport of the people. Neither did we then have good government to the extent of a prosperous or profitable business in 1896.

The first place of the great change between then and now having peace and harmony in 1899 and 1990, instead of strife is in 1896. For this change the Canadian people were indebted to

Foster was charging the government with running the country into debt. What was running the country into debt. What was the record of the two governments in that respect. Under Liberals the debt increased 2½ millions per annum and under the Conservatives 7½ millions per annum. Then the speaker referred to the heavy expenditures this year, including one and a half millions to send soldiers to South Africa and in the face of them the public debt was decreased by \$750,000. The minister then dealt with the preferental tariff which opened the doors of Canada to British goods. Sir Charles character to British goods. Sir Charles character-ized this as a humbug while Her Majesty

nificent reception Premier Laurier was re-ceiving in Ontario and Quebec. The people of Canada were never more moved to a leader. On every hand, he said in closing, peace, prosperity and progress from the merchant and workingman alike. The speaker then was heartly cheered.