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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

THE RECEPTION TO MR. FIELDING

The Minister of Finance was on his
native heath last night. There was a
great outpouring of the people of
Halifax in honor of the favorite son of
Nova Scotia. Mr. Fielding has main-
tained the high political traditions of
his province. He is the worthy and
logical successor of the great men
whom from time to time it has given
to the public life of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bold course in
taking the premiers of three provinces
into his first cabinet was regarded as
an experiment, but in every case it
was justified by results. It was a for-
tunate day for the Liberal party and
the country when Mr. Fielding was
transplanted from Halifax to Ottawa,
and entrusted with the most important
portfolio at the disposal of the
Premier. He showed extraor-
dinary ability in adapting him-
self to the larger sphere. His
first budget stood the test of years
and gave the producing interests of
the country a period of tariff stability
which had a tonic effect after the
years of tinkering and pottering, dur-
ing which the tariff schedules were the
sport of a few beneficiaries. So thor-
ough was Mr. Fielding's work that ten
years later a second general revision
of the tariff created no disturbance
and was practically unchallenged.

This unselfish, hard-working, and
highly efficient public servant has
steadily grown in the estimation of
the people of Canada. He inspires con-
fidence in the commercial and busi-
ness community. He is trusted by his
party associates, and beloved by his
friends. The Liberals of Canada ad-
mire his talents, and are grateful for his
services, and are convinced of his ab-
solute personal integrity. They join
in the sentiments expressed by his
fellow-citizens in the great demon-
stration at Halifax.

THE SALARY INCREASES.

Doubtless few citizens will be dis-
posed to quarrel with the proposal of
No. 1 committee of the board of educa-
tion to make an all-round increase in
teachers' salaries. It cannot be said,
however, that such a general advance
is any more justified at the present
time than it was at the beginning of
the year. Then, the cost of living was
as high as it is now, and there was
the same disparity between the pay of
London teachers and of those in other
cities as is complained of today.

There is reason to suspect that in
making the present proposal the trust-
ees are prompted by reasons other than
justice to the teachers. The trust-
ees, in fact, appear to be in a state of
panic. They see some of the best
qualified teachers in their employ leav-
ing for other cities or to engage in
other pursuits; they are constantly
hearing of other contemplated resigna-
tions, and they are finding it difficult,
if not impossible, to fill vacancies. To
prevent a possible stampede of teach-
ers and to encourage others to come
out to fill the gaps, they resolve to throw
out the bait of higher salaries.

London teachers have long com-
plained of inadequate pay; yet they
have been obliged to grin and bear with
conditions as they existed. Then came
the outrageous treatment of senior
members of the Collegiate Institute
staff, which destroyed hopes of pro-
motion on the proper grounds of merit
and long service, and served notice
that Pull, personal and political, was
the ruling deity in educational affairs.
The result has been discontent, and
disorganization. The school board—
or correctly speaking, the clique which
runs it—is making a belated effort to
pull things together.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA-
HUNGARY.

There are reasons which make the
serious illness of Emperor Francis
Joseph peculiarly unfortunate at the
present time. What is known as the
Ausgleich, or financial agreement be-
tween Austria and Hungary, is about
to expire, and its renewal, which every
ten years is attended with disputes
and delays, has not been ratified.
Apart from this the approaching ses-
sions of the Austrian Reichsrath
and the Hungarian Diet promise to be
of unusual importance. When the
popular branch of the former meets it
will present a body of men elected by
a system representing what amounts
almost to universal suffrage, and
there is no reason to believe that the
chamber, which in the past has been
noted for scenes of uproar and con-
fusion, causing the downfall of more than
one ministry, will show any improve-
ment, seeing that the Socialists have

gained much strength and the Czechs
are as unyielding as ever.

In Hungary the promise of universal
suffrage has yet to be fulfilled, and the
working classes have become im-
patient and suspicious. About two years
ago, when a crisis in Austro-Hungarian
relations became imminent, com-
plete separation being advocated by
some Hungarian leaders, universal suf-
frage, to which the dominant element
had long been opposed, was suggested
as a way out of the difficulty. To this
proposal the consent of the Emperor-
King, who now lies hovering be-
tween life and death, was obtained,
and the more conservative states-
men of the dual kingdom were
forced to yield. The promise thus
made to Hungary was followed
by the actual granting of universal
suffrage to Austria, and an election
has already been held under it, while
Hungary still waits for the govern-
ment to "make good." The delay has
wrought a large section of the popu-
lation to exasperation, which has
been to some extent allayed by the
promise made by the premier, Count
Andressy, on the 9th inst., that he
would forthwith introduce a bill pro-
viding for universal suffrage. That
promise, however, does not necessari-
ly mean that such a measure can be
carried through a chamber, wherein
the Magyars, the strongest opponents
of an extension of the franchise, have
an overwhelming ascendancy.

Meanwhile, the illness of the aged
emperor seriously affects the political
situation, for it has long been recog-
nized that it is the affection and re-
spect in which he is held by his sub-
jects that have been the strongest
factors in holding the dual kingdom to-
gether.

The girl-less typewriter is the latest
invention. It may spell correctly but
it will never be popular.

The Bishop of London has been
preaching in Wall street. This is get-
ting at close grips with Mammon.

It is a pretty safe prediction that
the Ontario Government will let Dr.
Nesbitt alone. He carries too many
party secrets under his hat.

The Ontario Government announces
that it will make a statement of its
power policy soon. Has Dr. Beattie
Nesbitt's speech tinged up the ad-
ministration?

The Minister of Finance declines,
for the present, to announce the terms
of the French treaty. This did not
prevent Mr. Beck from violently de-
nouncing it last night.

It is said that G. T. P. surveyors in
the Canadian west have found the
largest coal area in the world. This is
another proof that Canada has natu-
ral resources to burn.

RUBBING IT IN.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Also it might be remarked in passing,
that if Detroit finds life unendurable it
can move over to Windsor.

A POSER.

[Punch.]
Cyclist (springing off)—You've no business
shooting across 'Troad that way! Other
six inches and I should have been a dead
man!

Sportsman—Well, why don't you ring
your bell?

A BETTER WAY.

[Harper's Weekly.]
Mrs. Terry—My daughter is away at
board school, and I can't help feeling
worried, because I haven't heard from her
in two weeks.

Mrs. Parvau—You ought to have sent
her to one of them correspondence schools.

UP IN MYTHOLOGY.

[Baltimore American.]
"Ma, didn't the heathens have a god for
everything?"
"Yes, my child."

"Well, who was the god that ruled over
kitchens?"
"I don't just remember, but I think it
was the great god Pan."

AS TO DREAMS.

[New York Sun.]
"Leave me my dreams, O Time," he
sighed.

(He had some cake, the gift of a bride)—
"Spare me my dreams"—then went to bed
With the hunk of the wedding cake under
his head.

He dreamed of war and he was "it"—
The very first man by a bullet hit;
Burned at the stake by the Indian law—
Tortured, tomahawked, scalped by a
squaw!

Dreamed he was falling to beat the band
For miles and miles and never did land;
Dreamed he was wading knee-deep in gold
That he grabbed and grabbed, but never
could hold.

Dreamed he was caught in the rain down
town,
With his very best girl in her very best
gown,
But nary a son in his clothes—dead broke,
And just as she called for a cab he awoke!

"Leave me my dreams!" he gasped, "I
don't think."
As he reached for a flask and took a long
drink.

"Leave me my dreams, but for pity's sake,
No more for mine on a wedding cake!"

THE MODERN VERSION.

[Puck.]
The Old Man (to prodigious son)—I hate to
disappoint you, my boy, but the beef trust
has boosted prices so since you went away
that I couldn't afford a fatted calf.

AFTER THE KIRK'S OOT.

[Dundee Advertiser.]
A well-known Scottish architect was trav-
elling in Palestine recently when he
reached him of an addition to his family
circle. The happy father immediately
travelled himself with some water from the
Jordan to carry home for the christening
of the infant, and returned to Scotland.
On the Sunday appointed for the cere-
mony he duly presented himself at the
church, and sought out the beadle in order

to hand over the precious water to his
care. He pulled the flask from his pocket,
but the beadle held up a warning hand,
and then came nearest to whisper, "No,
no, no," he said, "no the noo. Maybe
after the kirk's oot!"

THE OBLIGATO.

[Harper's Weekly.]
"I went to the opera last night."
"What did you hear?"
"That Mrs. Brownings is going to get a
divorce. Mrs. Biggs has the dearest dog
and a new baby, and the Hutsons are go-
ing to live in India."

UNHAPPY MEAN.

[New York Sun.]
Knicker—Do you like the four-day boat?
Bocker—No; too short either to have a
good time or recover from having one.

LITERATURE OF YOUTH.

[New York Sun.]
Knicker—What books have helped you
most?
Bocker—The ones I didn't buy but the
money father sent me at college.

EXPLAINED

[Tit-Bits.]
Mistress—And why did you leave your
last situation?
Applicant—Shure, mum, I was dis-
charged.

Mistress—Discharged? Ah, then, I'm
afraid you won't suit me. What were you
discharged for?
Applicant—For doing well, mum.

Mistress—Why, what do you mean?
Where was your last place?
Applicant—In the hospital.

SHE KNEW.

[Christian Instructor.]
Penitent Old Lady—I have been a great
sinner more than eighty years, and didn't
know it.

Old Colored Servant—I knowed it all de
time.

A WORD FOR THE BANKS.

[Toronto News.]
It is owing greatly to the conservative
policy of Canadian bankers that financial
conditions in Canada seldom become
acute, that the area of disturbance is al-
ways restricted, and public opinion
steadied in times of emergency. It is
clearly the duty of the press to co-operate
in this sound and patriotic policy, and to
maintain a sympathetic attitude towards
the great institutions and enterprises upon
which the stability and progress of the
community depend.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

[The Bellman.]
The late Earl Cairns once had an amus-
ing adventure in Ireland. Traveling by
train, he was surprised to find a stoppage
made at a place where there was appar-
ently no station. Putting his head out
of the window, he observed the guard walk-
ing leisurely down the line.

"Anything wrong?" inquired his lordship
anxiously.

"Oh, nothing much, yer honor. Only the
signal was agin us, but I just put it right
and we'll be off again directly."

THE IMMORTALS.

[Charles J. O'Malley, in the Century.]
The singers of the world, ah, who are
they?
Those who have put away
All hope of gain and rulership and place
To go, despised, on the unending chase
After high beauty, following where she
runs—
Beauty in twilight, stars and moons and
suns;

Beauty in sea wings, flashed above gray
capes;
Beauty in dawns and midnights and cloud
shapes;
Beauty in snowdrifts, pools and rushing
storms;

Beauty in laughter and in living forms—
Onward, unretreating, over crag and stream
Chasing the flying dream,
Till the white equities of moon and star,
Sowing their light afar,
Lead on their feet to kingdoms waiting
long.

Where, young forever, dwell they glad
with song.

The poets of the earth, they cannot perish.
Their music men will cherish:
Their songs build down as the large suns
grow light.

They are the morning makers of our night,
Great kings of melody forever hymning
Beauty and love, with bound eyes clear
brimming.

The races rise and rule and pass, but they,
Immutable and glad, like strong gods, stay
In cool, green places where the years are
less;
And hearts of lovers hold the strains
they've sung.

Deathless, though dead, they have per-
petual youth.

And Beauty known as Truth;
Priests of white hope they urge men's
souls on still.

To tracts of fairer dawn;
And it is always April—where they wait,
Secure in morn that nevermore grows late.

HALIFAX HONORS FIELDING

Continued From Page One.
Borden spoke briefly. The Premier
scored Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster for
their attitude on the Japanese question.

Received an Ovation.
The entry of Messrs. Laurier, Field-
ing, Borden and Pugsley was greeted
with tremendous applause, the band at
the same time rendering "The Maple
Leaf Forever."

Premier Murray, who presided,
opened the meeting in a very happy
speech, in which he praised the work
and statesmanship of the Hon. Mr.
Fielding and called upon Mr. A. G.
Morrison, president of the Liberal
Association of Halifax County, who
read an address of welcome. Cheer
upon cheer greeted Mr. Fielding as he
rose to reply to the address with which
he had been presented.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.
In opening, Mr. Fielding reminded
his audience that he had just com-
pleted a quarter of a century of pub-
lic life, and that he was no longer one
of the boys. Referring to the recent
treaty which had been made with
France, Mr. Fielding said:

"There are sound diplomatic reasons
why I should not disclose the terms of
the treaty, but I am at liberty to give
the circumstances under which the
treaty was negotiated, and the prin-
ciples which governed us in the nego-
tiations. At the last session of the
Canadian Parliament important steps
were taken in the establishment of a
three-column tariff. First is the Brit-
ish preferential tariff, the second, the
intermediate tariff, and the third, the
general tariff. The British preference
is destined to be extended to the mothe-
country, and such portions of the em-
pire as give us equal terms. The gen-
eral tariff applies to countries with
which we have no negotiation, and

the intermediate tariff is intended to
apply to countries with which we can
negotiate and which desire to trade
with us.

"We were aware that we would find
ourselves embarrassed by the existence
of the treaties that are commonly
called favored-nation treaties. Many
of these treaties were made in the olden
time, when it was not necessary to
consult the colonies. But the time is
past when the mother country makes
a treaty without going to the Cana-
dians and asking them if they de-
sire to have such a treaty.

Few Favored Nations.
There are only a few countries
with whom we have favored-nation
treaties. One of these countries is
France. There was one with Germany,
but Germany wanted the same prefer-
ence which we extended to the mother
country, and we protested against that
treaty. The existence of such a treaty
would be a bar to the development of
imperial unity. This treaty was, there-
fore, denounced."

Mr. Fielding continued: "I have said
these favored-nation treaties included
the one with France, but the treaty
with France was not one of the old
ones, made in bygone days, but made
in recent years with the approval of
the Parliament of Canada. It was ne-
gotiated in 1892, by Lord Dufferin and
Mr. Charles Tupper. I have no doubt
the treaty was the best that could be
obtained at the time. But as you look
back now in the light of the present
day, we are forced to the conclusion
that it was a lopsided one. It con-
tained this unjust principle: It provid-
ed that a limited number of articles
should be admitted into France on the
terms of a minimum tariff and a lim-
ited list of articles into Canada at the
rates provided in the treaty. It was
also provided in that treaty that if
France granted to any foreign nation
any other concessions on that limited
list of articles, such grant must be ex-
tended to Canada.

French Receive Benefits.
"Now, turn to the other side, France
received all the benefits of a favored-
nation treaty and not only as regards
the limited list of articles mentioned
in the treaty, this was an important
difference. Suppose that we negotiated
a treaty with another country and got
concessions, we should be obliged to
give those concessions to France, but
all the concessions we got from France
were on a few articles. Under these
circumstances it was useless to nego-
tiate with other countries, so we came
to the conclusion that it was desirable
to get rid of that French treaty. There
was a simple remedy. These treaties
generally have clauses that if you do
not like them you can give them up,
and so we might have said we were
tired of this treaty and put an end
to it. But we did not think it ad-
visable to do this, having regard to the
misunderstanding which had ex-
isted for a long time between France
and England, and which was recently
cleared up in a great measure by His
Majesty King Edward VII. It would
not look well in us to break the ef-
fect of this by terminating the treaty.
We thought we should approach them
in a proper way and discuss the
question with them and try to bring
about a better treaty and a better
treaty better for us and better for
them at the same time.

"Both countries recognized the desir-
ability of a treaty between the two
countries, and we believe that we have
got a treaty which will be satisfac-
tory. We wanted to give to the in-
dustries of Canada that measure of
advantage which was assured to them
by the legislation of last year. We
desired that manufacturing and other
industries of the country should re-
ceive and continue to receive the ad-
vantages of a moderate tariff, and we
wanted to retain as far as we could
the advantages of the British prefer-
ence. We cannot give you the details
of the treaty, but when they are
brought down—I believe it will be
found that the treaty will be a satis-
factory one to the Dominion of Cana-
da."

Provincial Subsidies.
Speaking of the Provincial subsidies
he said: "What right had British
Columbia to a commission any more
than any of the other Provinces? This
is not a question between Sir Wilfrid
Borden on the one side and Mr. Borden
on the other side, it is a question of Brit-
ish Columbia on the one side and all
the other provinces on the other side.
The position which Mr. Borden has
taken with regard to this question is
antagonistic, not only to Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, but to Premiers Whitney and
Roblin. The Government, he said, had
been charged with bribing constitu-
ents, and he had been charged with
Mr. Borden's action in British Colum-
bia was an attempt to bribe a whole
province."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted
with enthusiastic applause. Referring
to the treaty with France he said that
Canada had the sole negotiation of it.
"It is better by far to have our treat-
ies negotiated by our own people in
whom we have faith than by the best
of the British aristocracy."

Referring to the all-red line Sir Wil-
frid said: "We have another project.
We have conceived the idea of uniting
the empire by means of direct com-
munication from England to Canada
and from Canada to Asia. At this
moment the Lusitania is making her
voyages between Liverpool and New
York. Halifax is the shortest route.
The British Government subsidizes
the line to New York, and when the
all-red line is a fact it will subsidize
a line to Halifax if we do our part."

Sir Wilfrid was followed by Sir
Francis Borden, Hon. William
Pugsley, and the meeting was brought
to a close shortly before midnight.

This is believed to be the greatest
political demonstration ever held by
the Liberal party in Nova Scotia.

BURGLAR SHOT DEAD

ON WINNIPEG STREET

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 15.—Detective
Smith and an unknown burglar fig-
ured in a spectacular shooting affray
on Notre Dame street this morning,
the robber being killed.

The man had stolen furs, and at-
tempted to evade arrest on a crowd-
ed thoroughfare.

Edmund Meredith, K.C., of London,
is crown prosecutor.

J. H. CHAPMAN & Co.

Our Carpets And Housefurnishings
Department, Second Floor

We ask your inspection of our new fall stock, which is the brightest, best
and most all 'round satisfactory we have ever assembled.

Prices are absolutely the lowest for same grades of goods.

In the selection of these several classes of home needs only
standard goods are considered—the sorts that not only look
well, but afford the service you require and have a right to expect.

A Few of Our Special Offerings
For Next Ten Days

Which will make an already busy, busy department to eclipse last year's
October business, which was a record-breaker. A shipment of English Carpets
coming to hand late gives us the opportunity. Remember, highest quality goods
are offered for next ten days at following specially reduced prices:

60c English Tapestries 49c
Made and Laid

A banner bargain for the next ten days only. After that time these same tapes-
tries cannot be bought for less than 60c yard. Choice of three patterns, in fawn, green and two-toned
red. All pure wool, well-covered pile. During next ten days, made and laid, per yard 49c

75c Tapestries at 65c

1,000 yards English Tapestry Carpet, extra fine
quality; so closely woven in the pile that they make
an ideal carpet for any room in constant use. Fully
10 designs to choose from, in red, green, brown, blue,
fawn and oak shades, besides four two-toned green
effects. Some of these were 85c a yard. The balance
were 75c a yard. For ten days the above collection
will be marked (made and laid) 65c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

LIQUIDATION FOR
WATFORD CONCERNLloyd-Thompson Wire Company
Suffers From the Money
Stringency

Toronto, Oct. 15.—The Lloyd-Thom-
son Wire Company, Limited, having
its executive office at 706 Queen street
west, in this city, with factories lo-
cated at Watford, Ont., decided at a
special meeting of shareholders held
this afternoon to go into voluntary
liquidation.

It would appear that the com-
pany's operations, which have been
conducted with a fair measure of suc-
cess, have absorbed too much of
the company's capital, invested in
machinery, plant and factory build-
ings. This fact, coupled with heavy
expenses, and general stringency in
the money market, has led up to the
necessity for the action taken at to-
day's meeting.

The authorized capital stock of the
company is \$75,000, of which \$20,400
has been issued and fully paid up.
The statement presented to the
shareholders shows assets estimated
at \$45,000, with liabilities to the pub-
lic \$18,000, and liability to the town of
Watford \$14,250, being an account of
loan granted as a bonus and repay-
able in twenty years, without interest.

Mr. Thos. Dods, of the town of
Watford, has been appointed liquida-
tor, and a meeting of the creditors of
the company has been called to meet
at the head office of the company, 706
Queen street west, Toronto, on Fri-
day, the 25th, at 2:30 p.m.

500 FRENCH FAMILIES
TO SETTLE HERE

London, Oct. 15.—The Archbishop of
Douce, France, today interviewed
Bruce Walker regarding the emigra-
tion of five hundred French families
to Alberta next spring.

The archbishop, it is expected, will
shortly visit Alberta for the purpose
of selecting land.

WHERE BOND FAILED

Not Willing to Sacrifice Anything in
the Interests of Peace.

London, Oct. 15.—There has been
published a blue book giving all the
correspondence in the Newfoundland
fisheries dispute from October, 1905, to
Sept. 26, 1907. The terms in which
the dispute was referred to The Hague
tribunal, however, did not appear.

The correspondence shows that
while Sir Robert Bond, the premier of
Newfoundland, was in London, he was
informed by the Earl of Elgin, secre-
tary of state for the colonies, that in
stating the principles of international
law he did not seem to give due
weight to the probabilities of inter-
national difficulties.

The secretary, further remarked that
while his majesty's government would
prefer, in matters of this kind, to rely
on colonial legislation, it would not
hesitate, if necessary, to use such
other means as were open to it to ob-
tain sanction for arrangements which
it considered essential "for the pre-
servation of relations of peace and
amity with a friendly nation."

INDICTED THE M. C. R.

Windsor, Oct. 15.—The grand jury
returned indictments at noon today
against the Michigan Central Railroad
for criminal negligence and commit-
ting a common nuisance in connection
with the dynamite explosion at Ea-
sex.

Edmund Meredith, K.C., of London,
is crown prosecutor.

INGOT ALUMINUM

99 PER CENT PURE, GUARANTEED. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

The Canada Metal Co'y. Limited, William St., Toronto, Ont.



**NEURALGIA, HEADACHE,
TOOTHACHE AND ALL PAINS**

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst
pains in from one to twenty minutes.
For Headache (whether sick or nervous),
Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lum-
bago, Pains and Weakness in the
Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains
around the Liver, Pleurisy,
Swelling of the Joints and
Pains of all kinds, the appli-
cation of Radway's Ready
Relief will afford immediate
ease, and its continued use
for a few days effects a per-
manent cure. Sold by drug-
gists.

FOR 60 YEARS!

The great curative powers of this remarkable remedy have been known
for more than sixty years to medical science and to millions of grateful
men and women in thousands upon thousands of homes throughout the world.
There is no remedy known that is so effective in the cure of pain of every
any description, without any possible danger, as