

## THE LONDON ELECTORS TENDER ANOTHER RECEPTION TO HYMAN

the end of nine years of our administration we visited the country school houses and we gave the increase during eight years. During eight years they only increased \$6,000,000, and during eight years we increased not \$6,000,000, but \$230,000,000. (Tremendous applause.)

"Then you have nine years of plenty of work for laboring people of this country. I am speaking to hundreds of working people tonight, and I ask you when was work so plentiful and wages so high as during the period of the Laurier administration? The banker, the merchant, the minor have all shared this prosperity, for the laborer has not been forgotten, for the laboring men of Canada have had work to do, as they have not had in former years. (Applause.)

"I remember the leader of the Conservative party speaking in Burlington when we brought down our tariff policy. He said, 'I am listening to the wall of the working people of Canada rising up to protest against this policy.' They said the workingmen were to be ruined. And then I can imagine that Conservative leader going away and coming back, and as he walks up to the door and he looks up, and he thinks it is a notice of a sheriff's sale. But when he gets close up he reads: 'Men wanted, and men wanted in the mines, men wanted in the fields, men wanted in the factories, men wanted in the shops, and men wanted all over this vast Dominion—so that the laborer has been better employed and has had more work in any previous period in the history of Canada.'

### Aiding New Country.

"We have given you nine years of vigorous administration. Look at the condition of the Northwest Territories of Canada. We have paid out large sums to the Hudson Bay Company to clear the land. We have spent large sums in opening up this country and aiding the Canadian Pacific Railway, and we have spent large sums to bring emigrants here.

"And in 1896, the condition of affairs in the Northwest Territories was one of great doubt; shall I say of discontent and grave discouragement. Canada was reaping little or no benefit from the money and sacrifices she had made. The Liberal party came into power, and look up the record for the last few years. What more vigorous evidence would you want of the administration, than the development of the Northwest during the past few years. In the olden days when the emigrants came in, they disappeared and went over to the other side, but we spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in literature, and the result is, that we have awakened the world to a sense of what Canada is. (Applause.)

"The other day I met a distinguished colonist from Australia. He had come through by British Columbia, and he said, 'I have not been in Canada for some years—10 or 12 years—and I see a great change.' 'Yes,' said one of the parties present, 'we have made a great deal of progress. We have increased our population and increased our business, and the gentleman said, 'That is not what I mean, that is all right and I am glad to see it, but what I had in mind was, that the world has discovered Canada and Canada has discovered itself.' (Applause.)

"So, I want to say to my friends here that while this school question is a great issue and while we desire to explain it, you must not brush aside the record of nine years of splendid administration in which Canada has made advances in the eyes of her own people and of the civilized world, such as she never made in any previous period of her history.

### The Northwest Schools.

"Now, as to the school question. Triumphant you will hear the question put. Why should these Northwest Territories be treated differently from the other provinces? Why should the Dominion Government pass any law now with respect to these provinces that they are not undertaking to do with respect to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? In New Brunswick there have not been any separate schools established by law, and it is the same in Nova Scotia, and consequently if we should introduce legislation proposing to establish schools of that character in these provinces we should be introducing something that the people of these provinces would resent.

"Is that the condition with the Northwest Territories? Why do these gentlemen wipe out for the moment the fact that for 30 years the Northwest Territories have had separate schools? Can any rational man say that is the same condition as exists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? Is not a simple reference to the simple facts of history enough to answer that question?

"What is the history of these

schools in the Northwest? I will not go back beyond 1875, when a measure was passed in the Parliament of Canada, providing for separate schools in the Northwest. Who was Prime Minister of Canada at that date? A good Liberal named Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.)

"A gentleman whom I hope will change his views said that the Liberals were doing this thing, and that they were injuring the Liberal party and departing from the old standard of the Liberal party. My answer was that as a young Liberal, I did not propose to apologize for following the standard of that grand old Baptist Liberal of the Province of Ontario, Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.)

"Let it be remembered that the foundation of this whole movement, so far as it relates to legislation in the Parliament of Canada, is an act passed in 1875 introduced by the Liberal Government under Alexander Mackenzie. That is a great fact for every Liberal who is allowing himself to be scared away by the Tory Protestant cry. The act passed in 1875 declared that the local authorities in the Northwest

and difficulties with which certain other countries had been afflicted.

"It seemed to him, having regard to the facts—that the general character of the population would be somewhat analogous to the population of Ontario—that there should be some provision in the constitution by which they should have conferred upon them the same rights and privileges in regard to religious instruction as those possessed by the people of the Province of Ontario.

"Was that to be done for a day? Did Mr. Blake mean it was not wise to leave this troublesome school question open or that it would be wise to do so. The moment the people got more numerous, the better chance there would be to make a row.

"Surely I am appealing to rational men, and you will understand that they were settling that vexed school question then in order to prevent future rows about it. Is not that a reasonable assumption? Well, it is a curious fact that some people would like to have us quarrel over this question in the year 1905, and in the year 1875 that bill creating the separate schools in the Northwest passed the House of Commons without opposition and without division.

"Object Was To Perpetuate. "So fair and reasonable was it considered that they should establish this system of separate schools in the Northwest Territories that Mr. Mac-

donald, who at this time was one of our opponents, treated today as something that we are creating was created 30 years ago by a good Liberal named Alexander Mackenzie, supported by Mr. Blake, by Sir John Macdonald, and Sir Alex Campbell, passed the House of Commons without opposition and passed the senate after a motion had been made to strike out this clause, which motion was defeated.

### Not Creating Separate Schools.

"Now, I say it is of the utmost importance in the history of the question to realize that we are not creating separate schools in the Northwest Territories, but we propose to continue in a modified form the present system, which was established by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons 30 years ago, and which in one form or another has been in operation from that day to this. The act of 1875 became law and schools were established under it. These schools were, I believe, open to the people of the Northwest Territories, and the schools were established on the local authorities found fault with the schools which were established and they brought in a school bill of their own for the purpose of establishing the school system. They could not refuse to establish separate schools, but they did establish a system of public schools in the year 1891, which continues to this day, and it is a modification to some extent of the act of 1875.

"Now, I say this system which prevails today. Our opponents talk of it as something dreadful. There has been a marvelous amount of misrepresentation and misunderstanding of the facts of this case. It is astonishing how able and capable men, who ought to be well informed, have got an entirely wrong idea. In speaking to a friend of mine, I told him he was clearly wrong, and he ought to seek the facts, and another friend said, 'he won't admit it is wrong; he won't admit it is a religious question, and when it comes to a matter of Protestant and Catholic my friend will not reason at all. Disraeli said, "I am governed by ideas, and the idea that this Government is fastening upon the Northwest forever a system of separate schools has got upon the mind of some people, and they won't stop to find out what it means."

"The very question of separate schools is very distasteful to some Protestants, but before you condemn the schools of the Northwest, you should find out just what they are, and if you discover, as you will, that the schools in the Northwest are to the extent of 93 per cent national schools, then why do you want to kick up a row about it? (Applause.)

### Almost An Ideal System.

"I say the system of public schools in the Northwest is almost an ideal system. The idea has got abroad that we are giving something to the church. I have in my hand a resolution sent to me recently by a respected body of clergymen, and it begins with this: 'Whereas, the bill which is now before the House of Commons for the establishment of the new provinces of the Northwest provides for the creation of separate schools under an ecclesiastical control, and whereas, the bill provides for the foundation of the whole thing. These gentlemen were good citizens and able men, and they ought to have known the facts, and who would have known them if they had taken time, and these men signed their names to a statement before the House of Commons proposing to establish schools under ecclesiastical control.

"I have seen many sermons preached by respectable clergymen containing the same statements, and they are amazed when they discover that there is not a shadow of ground for any such statement. There is not a line in the Northwest school law that we propose to give to any bishop or clergyman, whatever it is, or to any other man, but the whole matter is with the people of the Northwest. (Applause.)

"I declare here, on the strength of the reputation I may have in the mind of my fellow-countrymen, that every time a man says we are establishing separate schools in the Northwest under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, he is lying, and he is lying in a most untruthful and without a shadow of foundation. I declare that every statement made in this hall—and it is made by good men who are honest, but who have been misled—that every statement that is made that this school bill gives land to the Roman Catholic Church, is untrue and without a shadow of foundation. (Applause.)

"What are we doing in the Northwest? There is a provision that the trustees may be elected by the trustees so that, from 9 in the morning to 3:30, there is no religious instruction, but from 3:30 to 4 they can have religious instruction if they wish. A gentleman who spoke not long ago at one of your meetings spoke excitedly about our forcing the Catholics schools of the Northwest to have separate schools. 'What are they doing? They want them.' Could anything be more ridiculous?

### Liberals Misled as to Facts.

"I am persuaded that wherever Liberals are misled as to facts.

### SOMETHING EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.

Are You the One Woman Neglecting a Mother's or a Wife's Duty, or Are There Countless Thousands,

Many women formerly full of robust vigor, with clear, bright eyes and vigorous spirits find themselves slowly losing their good looks and strength, fading under the influence of an unknown cause, ignorant of their real condition. Just when a woman should be at her best she becomes depressed, fretful, nervous. And why? You ask. She has been so long neglecting her health. She has been so long neglecting her duties, her work has been so continuous, that she scarcely allowed herself a moment's relaxation. She has neglected her health, and now she is suffering. It is not until she is in a state of nervous prostration, and even then she does not seem to do any good. If you should ask her what the trouble is, she would say, 'I am just tired out.' But the real cause is constipation and its resulting condition—bad blood. Just think what habitual neglect of the bowels means, sickness instead of good health; nervousness instead of vigor; cheerfulness replaced by depression. A work-a-day use of Smith's Pile and Butcher Pills in these cases will work wonders. They regulate the functions of the liver and bowels, immediately remove constipation, cure the constipation and cleanse the blood of impurities. It is pitiable to see women with no color in their faces, no ambition, always tired, with the exuberance and vivacity of youth sapped as by some dread disease, just because nature has been neglected, the bowels have become sluggish and poisonous elements have been absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels regular by using Smith's Pile and Butcher Pills. Never allow constipation or a torpid liver to develop. A stitch in time will save a bundle of misery, of bad feelings and depression. These little pills are wonderful health givers. They are Nature's true laxative and a positive cure for sick headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. 25 cents at all dealers.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

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erals of this country have taken ground, as some have, of dissatisfaction of this bill, it is because they have been misled as to the facts. And when they know them, I am satisfied that these Liberals will say that the policy of the Government is fair, reasonable and just. There is only one limitation put upon the Northwest as to schools. They may pass all the laws they want to, but the principle of separate schools must be maintained. Not only do I admit that, but I say it is necessary. The minority must be allowed their separate schools. That minority may be Protestant or Roman Catholic. The Northwest Legislature has absolutely the same rights to deal with this school system as any other province.

"How have they dealt with it? I have the ordinance here. I find a department of education is created, with the head of that department a member of the Government, and I find rules and regulations of all schools and of the arrangement of school premises. Then provision is made for the creation of a board of education, and that council shall be both Protestant and Catholic. To be more exact, it says: 'The board shall be an educational council consisting of five persons, at least two of whom shall be Roman Catholics. That council is merely an advisory board. They can consider and discuss all educational questions, but they have no power to do anything, and no power is wasted in any clergyman, bishop, priest, or any other member of the Government of the province. (Applause.) Surely there is no room for mistake about that.

"When the bill was brought down to Parliament it contained a clause to which objection was taken, and after much discussion, an amendment was proposed which removed the objection. Practically National Schools.

"In the British North America act, provision is made that in certain cases the Legislature may pass laws, but it shall not prejudicially effect the rights which any minority may have, as established by law, and we have put in this amendment that the rights and privileges which are guaranteed to the minorities are just the rights and privileges which are to be found within the four corners of these acts passed by the Legislature themselves. 'The schools of the Northwest established under the act are practically national schools. This act provides that the Government, through its commissioner, shall make regulations and appoint an inspector, and everything is done that is the same as it would be done in the public schools in the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) From 9 o'clock up to half-past 3 there is no religion taught in any one of these schools with the exception that the trustees may, if they see fit, authorize the reciting of the Lord's Prayer. Does any one object to that?

"No. This question of religious education is occupying the attention of serious men all over the world today. It is in the mind of many of our Protestant people that there is just the least danger that in our struggle for the non-denominational and non-sectarian system of education you may exclude religion from the schools altogether. The idea of the secular school system finds favor with many, but I think there is a large proportion of the people who would say that if it could be done without hurting anybody they would like their children to have some measure of religious instruction in the schools.

### The Present Rapid Age.

"These are rapid days in which we live. The world is moving fast. Domestic life is not all that it used to be, and the boys that are in this room tonight are not receiving an education of a religious type from their mothers' knee as their grandfathers received it. The days that are gone. (Applause.) The danger that in this rush and struggle, in this busy age of railways and telegraphs and telephones, when everybody is in a hurry in the struggle for wealth and power and honor, that the teaching of religion in the home is not what it has been in the past, and I venture to say that nearly every parent present tonight will say that if it could be done they would like to have a little instruction in the principles of our common Christian faith given to the children at the public schools. (Applause.)

"What are we doing in the Northwest? There is a provision that the trustees may be elected by the trustees so that, from 9 in the morning to 3:30, there is no religious instruction, but from 3:30 to 4 they can have religious instruction if they wish. A gentleman who spoke not long ago at one of your meetings spoke excitedly about our forcing the Catholics schools of the Northwest to have separate schools. 'What are they doing? They want them.' Could anything be more ridiculous? The system does not force any separate schools on anybody. Under these laws you cannot have separate schools unless the Roman Catholics ask for them, and as they do not want them, they won't have them. This gives them the privilege of having them if they want them. (Applause.) If a child does not want to stay for the religious instruction after 3:30 it will be permitted to go home, and nobody is hurt. What is wrong in it? A half hour of religious instruction. I think it would be better to give the children in our Territories that only do we continue schools even more than half an hour of instruction in the principles of our common Christianity."

### Mr. Borden's Statements.

Mr. Fielding then went on to remark that Mr. Borden on Saturday night had stated that the amended clauses embodied the ordinances of the Northwest Territories, which practically embodied the clauses of 1875, and it had taken Mr. Borden two months and a half to discover this fact, and he now complained that he had not had time to discuss the question, and after the amendment had been brought in on every day he had spoken for several hours in the House of Parliament.

Mr. Fielding showed that Mr. Borden was utterly mistaken; that the law of 1875 gave the minority the right to establish separate schools, as they desired, whereas the ordinance of the Northwest Territories did not give the minority power to establish schools as they saw fit, this being under the control of the Legislature. (Applause.)

Why were the electors of London told that there was something he had not had an opportunity of explaining? Mr. Borden had all the information about that amendment two months and a half ago, and he comes to London at this late hour, and adopts a view of the matter which he thinks will suit the political atmosphere of the electors of London. (Applause.)

There was another man who saw the difference, a man whose opinion will be known as the opinion of the Minister of Justice, thought the difference was so great that these ordinances would be illegal, and he had placed on the files of the justice department his written report that these ordinances, which Mr. Borden says were wrong for the same as the act of 1875, were illegal, and that he would disallow them if he could, but they only came before him as a consolidation of acts, which had been passed before, and by disallowing it now he could not do any good, because the old

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acts would remain, and he therefore advised that the acts be left to their operation.

### Disagrees with Sir John Thompson.

"While my friend Mr. Borden says there is no difference whatever, and that the privileges granted by the act of 1875 are the same as those of the ordinance of the Northwest, we are now confirmed by us, Sir John Thompson saw that the difference was so great that he was of the opinion that it was better to have the act of 1875 in the past, there must be no doubt in the future. Realizing there were doubts, realizing the misfortune of having a question like this open, we have provided in our act that whatever privileges were granted in these ordinances, these privileges shall be retained. That is the system as it exists today. Whatever privilege is possessed by the minority, he is instructed to have it. The system whatever privilege exists today by virtue of this act, which has been passed by the Legislature of the Northwest Territories, that only do we continue to confirm by the bill that is now before the Parliament.

"The question of provincial rights is talked about. I believe in the principle of provincial rights with this qualification, that no good principle is good unless it works out to a good end. You may assert some principle which is plausible and yet it may work out to a bad end. How, when wrongs and national wrongs would be committed by men who talk of provincial rights? In the Province of Ontario and Quebec provincial rights are compromised. In the province from which I come, it is supposed today that we have no separate schools by law, and suppose today we establish a separate school system. You would say, of course, we could repeal it, but under the B. N. A. act we could not do so.

"These questions have to be compromised. Compromise is necessary in the government of Canada, or else there will be no Canada. You could not have the B. N. A. act if you had not compromised certain questions. Down in our province we have no separate schools by law, but we have them in the city of Halifax, and they are recognized by every citizen as a wise and necessary compromise. (Applause.)

### New Brunswick's Experience.

"Over in the sister province of New Brunswick they established a common school law, and they attempted to enforce it rigidly, and you had throughout Canada for some years what was known as the New Brunswick school question. The New Brunswick Protestants have now recognized that they want to live in peace and har-

mony with their brethren of the Roman Catholic faith they had to compromise, and today they have separate schools.

"It is a question upon which men may honestly differ. It is a question upon which I know men have been misled. I would like to read you opinions that have been expressed by Dr. Bryce and Prof. Beard and Mr. Haye and Dr. Carmichael, but time will not permit.

"This question had to be faced and the party which cannot face Parliament and grapple with it, and deal with it is incapable of governing this Dominion. My friend Mr. Borden came here to do nothing as possible. He moved some amendments, but even on that he could not hold his people, and the members from Quebec and some Protestant members from Ontario, left his ranks because they believed this measure was right. (Applause.)

"This question had to be dealt with, and Mr. Borden could not deal with it if he were in power. I say that advisedly. You have now organized a Government in this country composed of one branch of religion. Forty-one per cent of the people of this Dominion are Roman Catholics, and it is only men who realize the responsibility of the Government who can take a question of this kind up and deal with it.

"We shall continue in the Northwest a system of public schools which to all intents and purposes is a system of national schools. That is a consummation that we all rejoice over, and of the people of Canada we ask the people of London to ratify and confirm by electing my friend Charles Hyman." (Great applause.)

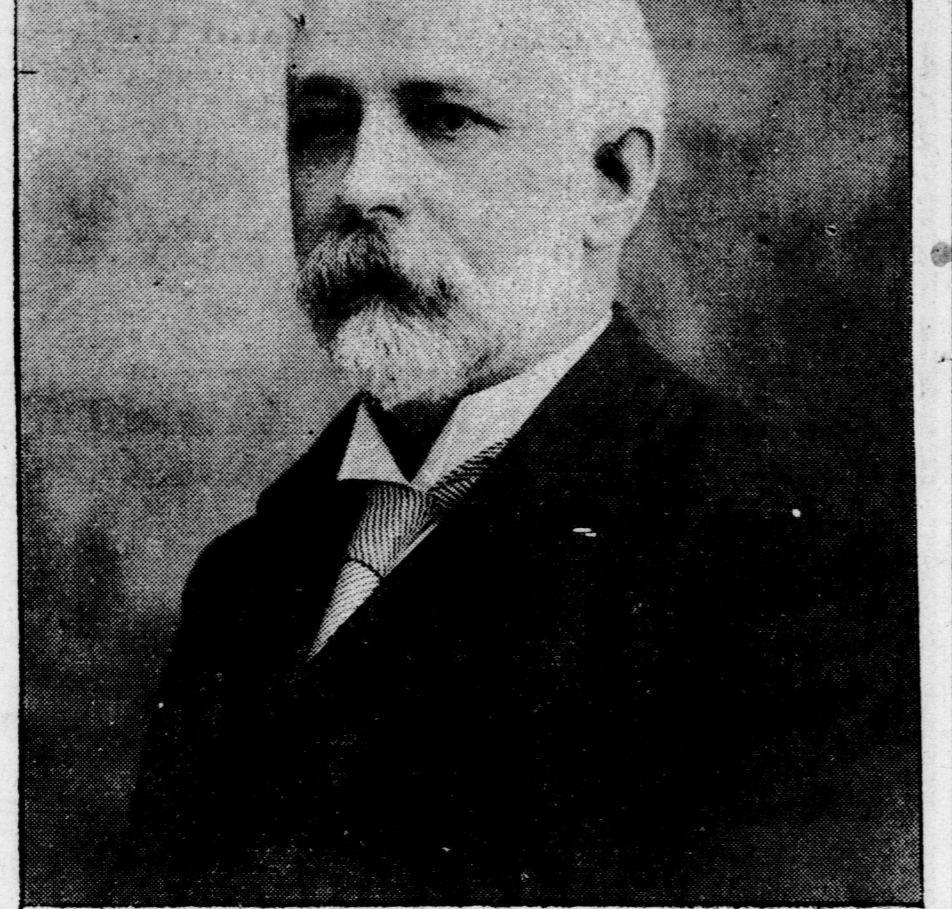
HON. WM. PATERSON

"Canada Needs Charlie Hyman," Declared the Minister of Customs.  
It was after 10:30 o'clock when the chairman introduced Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, and the last speaker. Mr. Paterson made one of the finest speeches ever heard in this city, and completely carried his hearers away with his forceful logic, his earnest manner and his frequent flashes of humor. Again and again the audience burst into applause until the grand climax was reached when the speaker declared:

"CANADA NEEDS CHARLIE HYMAN."

Mr. Paterson said that he would not deal with the autonomy bill in detail, since it had been so thoroughly discussed by the preceding speakers. He would say, however, that it would be a pity for any man to cast a vote upon

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HON. W. S. FIELDING, MINISTER OF FINANCE,  
Whose brilliant address dealt with the advancement of Canada under Liberal rule, and also the Northwest school question.

kenzie introduced the bill and Mr. Blake supported it, and it passed the House of Commons without opposition, and then it went to the senate, and the question of the wisdom of this course was raised, and Senator Aikens, from the Province of Ontario, moved to strike out that clause, and Sir Alexander Campbell, the leader of the Conservative party in the senate that day, said that he would support the bill, but he would support it on the condition that it should be amended so that it should be a good Protestant. He took an active part in the discussion. He (Mr. Blake), believed it was essential to our obtaining a large immigration to the Northwest, that we should tell the people before-hand what their rights were to be in the country in which we invited them to settle. Does that indicate that the clause was to be put there temporarily? Mr. Blake realized that it was a permanent thing, but setting it so that immigrants coming in should know the system of government under which they should be asked to live. Then Mr. Blake continued: "He regarded it as essential, under the circumstances of the country, that the general principle should be laid down in the bill with respect to public instruction. He believed that we ought not to introduce into that territory the heartburnings

**THE WAR MUST GO ON**  
**BOMB-PROOF SAFE**

Many women formerly full of robust vigor, with clear, bright eyes and vigorous spirits find themselves slowly losing their good looks and strength, fading under the influence of an unknown cause, ignorant of their real condition. Just when a woman should be at her best she becomes depressed, fretful, nervous. And why? You ask. She has been so long neglecting her health. She has been so long neglecting her duties, her work has been so continuous, that she scarcely allowed herself a moment's relaxation. She has neglected her health, and now she is suffering. It is not until she is in a state of nervous prostration, and even then she does not seem to do any good. If you should ask her what the trouble is, she would say, 'I am just tired out.' But the real cause is constipation and its resulting condition—bad blood. Just think what habitual neglect of the bowels means, sickness instead of good health; nervousness instead of vigor; cheerfulness replaced by depression. A work-a-day use of Smith's Pile and Butcher Pills in these cases will work wonders. They regulate the functions of the liver and bowels, immediately remove constipation, cure the constipation and cleanse the blood of impurities. It is pitiable to see women with no color in their faces, no ambition, always tired, with the exuberance and vivacity of youth sapped as by some dread disease, just because nature has been neglected, the bowels have become sluggish and poisonous elements have been absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels regular by using Smith's Pile and Butcher Pills. Never allow constipation or a torpid liver to develop. A stitch in time will save a bundle of misery, of bad feelings and depression. These little pills are wonderful health givers. They are Nature's true laxative and a positive cure for sick headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. 25 cents at all dealers.

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