

**Keynote of His Life Found In
Valedictory Address at McGill
---Always Canadian, Favored
British Preference---A Firm Ex-
ponent of Provincial Autonomy
at Many Critical Periods.**

By temperament Wilfrid was a classical scholar. His power of oratory, his command of the French language, his arguments in courts of law, together with the well-known natural propensity of educated Frenchmen to turn to politics, made him a man of affairs. But even his classical training did not prevent Wilfrid from distrusting his command of figures and statistics. To the minds of the financial public he was a man who took care to be advised in his cabinet councils, and to make careful calculations of mathematical kind, although no mind was clearer than his on the broad range of subjects which he called "the problem of the day." His argument that his more logical and just.

On Feb. 26 at twenty-seven, Laurier was married to Mademoiselle Zée Lafontaine, the daughter of a notary in the district. Madame Laurier from the first has been an active worker for the cause of the English-speaking husband.

In 1871 Wilfrid Laurier was elected to the House of Commons for the constituency of Drummond and Arthurs, and in 1872 the Canadian government was now an accomplished fact, the federation having taken its present form. His first opponent for a seat in a legislative assembly was the Hon. John A. Macdonald.

Debate on Louis Riel Shows Belief in British Fair Play

It had been argued in the House that the disappearance of Laurier from the House that he had been guaranteed amnesty by the representation of the Imperial Governments both and that he had been given his services to the committee since he had been appointed to consider these circumstances. Macdonald Riel he immediately expelled from the House of Commons. Laurier spoke in his defense, and a motion, calling for the report of the committee before further action was taken. Riel he argued for the preservation of Riel's legal rights and that he was a Canadian citizen in defense according to the privilege of a British subject. He claimed that he was a subject of Great Britain and that Riel, in signing the death-warrant, acted in the same manner as a British subject. The so-called Provisional Government was of a judge. Riel he argued that against injustice under the flag, which is itself a guarantee of justice. Riel he argued that he had been barred away by

Wilfrid Laurier was in 1875 a moderate protectionist. But he refused to hold with the Conservatives' espousment of a high protective tariff such as was in force in the United States. He held for a tariff sufficient to provide the necessary revenues of the country,

On October 1, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was appointed to a place in the cabinet of the Mackenzie Government as minister of inland revenue, succeeding Mr. James Macdonald, then lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. In the by-election made necessary by his appointment, Mr. Laurier was elected with a large majority of votes, where he had previously enjoyed a unanimous triumph. He was a student

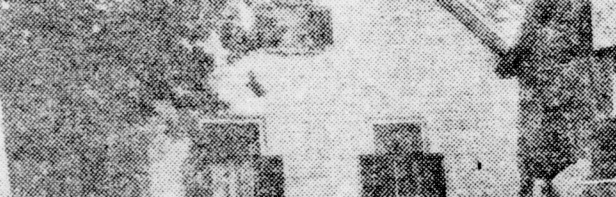
The Second Rice Rebellion. The second noteworthy chapter in Laurier's career was the Rice Riots of 1892. He was elected president of the "Provisional Government" of the Northwest, a position that earned him the scorn and anger of the whole country, despite the fact that the rebels had no redress at the hands of the Macdonald Government. The half-breeds had failed to redress at the hands of the Macdonald Government. Surveyors had been overrunning the lines of their farms along the river, and the half-breeds had been alarmed as to their rights being invaded by the Government. Surveyors had been overrunning the lines of their farms along the river, and the half-breeds had been alarmed as to their rights being invaded by the Government. Surveyors had been overrunning the lines of their farms along the river, and the half-breeds had been alarmed as to their rights being invaded by the Government.

fighting was over.

Wilfrid Laurier was a firm supporter of the half-breed settlers throughout this unfortunate affair, and placed blame for grievances upon the government, the military and neglect. After the rebellion had suppressed Riel was tried and sentenced to hang. In 1885, in the fall of 1885, Landry, one of the French supporters of the Government, was executed by hanging without a trial, condemning the execution a unjust. Laurier's speech on Louis Riel was a masterpiece of eloquence. He judge that his desk-mate, Edward Blake, to have been the "finest speech made in the House of Commons since Confederation."

The issue was clouded in the minds of the people by the fact that Riel had instigated the rebellion in 1870, and that the murder of Sothby was a result of the rebellion. It was against which the settlers of the Saskatchewan had been fighting. Landry's betrayal had been sufficient to cause the people to lose respect of him.

SITE OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S BIRTH



House and blacksmith shop now occupy ground of the original Laurier home, removed more than forty years ago.

British Preference Is One of His Early Achievements

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Canada. The facts that the proffer was made by a French-Canadian, and that it came at the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee, made a deep impression, and the appreciation of the gesture made it a subject of discussion throughout the United Kingdom.

Laurier at the Jubilee.

Laurier, premier of Canada, attended the jubilee, and made a distinct impression. He was regarded

The Klondyke Rush.

In 1896 the gold fever seized Klondyke, and in the rush to the Canadian Yukon territory, making active measures necessary to administer the laws and maintain order. The Yukon territory, comprising Dawson City and Coolidge, was under the jurisdiction of the force of Mounted police, and the author there to enforce the law.

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