

LIBERAL LEADER'S
FINE ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 10.)

on the immigration question, because you cannot separate them. We said that there should be a Minister of Colonization and Labor. We said that labor was of sufficient importance to have this, and had we been placed in power, we would have had a Minister of Labor in 1905, and from that day on. Why do we place the two together? Because you cannot dissociate them. We would have had a Minister who would not only look after labor, but the immigration coming in from other shores, who would have selected the proper kind of immigrants, who would have had one eye on the labor market, and the other on the shores from whence they come; who would not encourage competition with our own skilled mechanics. I look back to that plank we adopted in 1904 as a wise one, and one I would like to see carried out, the creation of the Minister of Labor in Ontario.

Prison Labor Contracts.

Mr. Mackay showed that the per capita expenditure in 1872 was \$1.50, in 1904 it was \$2.50, and in 1907 \$3.50. In other words, the per capita had increased as much in three years of Conservative rule as in thirty-three years of Liberal rule. And yet the people were promised economy. The Liberal Government was coming away with the prison labor system, when the Conservatives went into power. What had the present Government done? Without tendering before advertising, and without placing it on the market, it awarded a contract to Taylor, Scott & Co., whereby 100 laborers were let at three cents an hour, although there remained but one contract, that in connection with binder twine, which Hanna might or might not have entered into, and he did. He gave a contract to Charlotte Taylor, and she got her labor at three cents an hour, in competition with skilled work. Mr. Mackay showed how contracts had been entered into affecting work workers, competing with both the capital and the labor invested, and this in face of the pledge given in 1904, that the Conservatives would protect free labor.

Was This a Square Deal?

"Is it any wonder, when you come to look over their record that they are afraid to go to the people on a square issue. Whitney asks for a square deal. Did he give you a square deal, before calling on you for your ballot? Do you think Hamilton's London, Ottawa and the rest of the province got a square deal on the redistribution?"

Mr. Whitney had refused to wait for the next centennial census, before making a redistribution. He took the 1901 census as a basis. According to this, Toronto would have one member for every 34,000, London and Ottawa one for every 33,000.

Toronto, with all the Cabinet Ministers residing there, and every man in the city, within earshot of the Parliament buildings, when she was offered six members, was getting every representative that she was entitled to today. The Liberals had offered what was fair, "I ask you," said Mr. Mackay, "if one of your representatives did not vote to give Toronto eight members? Was he looking after Hamilton's interests in doing so? Whitney said thumbs up, and Col. Hendrie's thumbs went up, I think, against his will."

Mr. Mackay asked why the Government had made the A and B Divisions. He referred to the meeting to be held by Mr. Wright, who was running as Independent Conservative, in Toronto, and who was to hold a meeting on Saturday night, when Cane and four presidents of the associations, with whom McPherson, of the Albany Club, is connected, will be present. "He informed us," said Mr. Mackay, "that he is going to tell the people of the province something on Saturday night that will be delightful to hear. I have been telling you something about the finances of the province, I don't know whether Wright will answer the question, where is the money coming from? but he is going to make some interesting revelations."

The C. N. R. Guarantee.

Mr. Mackay dealt with that "last awful week." Taking up the guarantee of the Canadian Northern bonds, he explained how the Liberals had guaranteed the bonds of the company, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000 a mile of the company's railway from its terminus in the city of Toronto to Sudbury, covering the terminals, right of way, station grounds, buildings and all other properties acquired or to be acquired. That was the last word of the matter until the last third day of the session, when the Premier gave an explanation as to why he had brought the matter up then. "Unless I am misinformed, he stood up and said, 'I don't know whether Wright will answer the question, where is the money coming from? but he is going to make some interesting revelations.'"

Mr. Mackay then explained how the Premier had made a statement that the Province should guarantee these bonds, because when his administration came into power they found a defective mortgage on file, which did not cover the terminals of the road, and that the main reason for guaranteeing additional bonds was in order that a mortgage might be obtained which would cover not only the Toronto terminals and that at Key Inlet, but also the railway branches, and thus that the Province would be better secured and be put in a better position. The Mail and Empire report of the Premier's statement: "When the Administration came into power it found that the mortgage was drawn in such an unbusinesslike manner that all the valuable parts of the property were omitted. We are now trying to make ourselves more secure, he added."

On the strength of this statement the bill passed without further question. After the discussion, when there was some discussion and suspicions were thrown out, Mr. Mackay said he wired his Ottawa agents to hunt up the mortgage. To his astonishment, he discovered there was no mortgage in existence in February, 1905. The mortgage was not signed until the 12th day of July, 1906. It was signed on behalf of the Government by Hon. A. J. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer. "Yet that man made that representation on the floor of the House, had the hardihood to go from platform to platform, and ask why we did not oppose it further. If it was wrong for me to accept the Premier's statement, what degree of criminality are you going to attach to him for making these statements? If I am to be blamed for accepting that statement, I promise if you will let me off on suspended sentence, I will never be guilty of accepting these statements again."

The Government's explanation now was that in June, 1904, an agreement was made with the railway and that the mortgage merely carried out the terms of the agreement. Mr. Mackay

THE TOILING MASSES

Hon. A. G. Mackay's Eight Letter to the
People of Ontario.

TRUST THE PEOPLE—This has ever been a cardinal principle of Liberalism. The pages of our statutes, both Provincial and Dominion, contain many concrete illustrations of this principle. From the Liberal party has come nearly every enactment to extend the franchise to the masses, and to place all men on an equal footing as to citizenship. To Liberals we owe the ballot, manhood suffrage, and manhood suffrage registration, as almost the entire volume of Labor Laws to be found in the statutes, whether Dominion or Provincial.

DOMINION MEASURES—I can, at present, recall no outstanding measure passed by Conservatives, during the many years they were in power at Ottawa, for the benefit of the great army of toilers, if an exception be made of the creation of Labor Day. Against this, among other acts, there stand to the credit of Liberals, for example, the creation of a Department of Labor, the establishing and conducting of The Labor Gazette, the General Act of Conciliation and Arbitration, the Alien Labor Act, the "fair wage" policy, the Lemieux Act for the compulsory investigation of disputes affecting public utilities.

PROVINCIAL MEASURES—A perusal of the Provincial Statutes from 1871 down till 1905 will show that scarcely a year passed that did not witness legislation intended and adapted to improve and to make for the betterment of the condition of the laborer. Outstanding among these are such acts as The Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Liens Act, the Act Respecting Master and Servant, the Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways, the Factories Act, the Shops Regulation Act, the Trades Dispute Act, the Miners Act, the Act Respecting Schools for Artisans, the Act Respecting Technical Schools, the act creating a Bureau of Labor.

OPINION OF LABOR—It is not surprising, therefore, that some years ago Mr. A. W. Wright (who is at present an Independent Conservative candidate in West Toronto) who was then a Labor leader and an honored member of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor of America, should have said things decidedly favorable to the Ontario Labor Laws. Mr. Wright is in the habit of saying things, and lately has hinted that he may now even say something highly interesting. Speaking of the then Ontario Labor Laws, he said: "While there is still a good deal of legislation which we labor cranks think should be enacted, I am free to say that Ontario has not much to learn from any State in the Union in this respect, and is immeasurably in advance of most of them."

LIBERAL CONVENTION—In November, 1904, at the great convention held in Massey Hall, the Liberals of the Province of Ontario unanimously, by way of resolution, made the following plank of their platform: "That this convention is pleased to notice the progressive character of the labor legislation of the Province of Ontario during the past 25 years, by which wages are secured by liens and preferences over ordinary creditors, or by simple processes at law, by which the safety of the working classes has been protected on railways and in factories; by which the hours of labor have been restricted, and facilities offered for voting at municipal and Parliamentary elections; by which the inspection of factories, bakeries and mines has been provided, and a Labor Bureau established for collecting information with regard to the condition of labor in Canada and other countries. That this convention is of the opinion that those branches of the public service affecting labor should be consolidated with a view to the fullest consideration of the various matters with which they are concerned, in order, if possible, to establish better relations between capital and labor, the avoidance of strikes by the best methods of conciliation, and the prevention of unskilled alien and prison labor from unduly interfering with the opportunities of the labor classes of this Province."

CONSERVATIVE RECORD—Contrasted with the above, the Conservative party in this Province has nothing to show, except broken ante-election promises that it would require all prison-made goods to be distinctly labelled as such. This pledge, contained in one of the resolutions adopted at the Conservative conference in November, 1904, was expressly violated in one of the very first prison labor contracts made by the present Government on attaining office, and has actually been openly repudiated by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, who has charge of this department, on the floor of the House! But as to prison labor contracts, more anon.

A. G. MACKAY.

declared that the plans of the road were approved and filed two years before the mortgage was executed, and that the mortgage covered everything except the Barnsdale property "from its terminus in the city of Toronto to Sudbury. Premier Whitney's statement, therefore, to the House that the mortgage did not cover the Toronto terminus was absolutely misleading, to put it in a mild way.

The La Rose Deal.

The La Rose mining deal was also fully dealt with by Mr. Mackay. Although the Government boasted of having effected a settlement by which it received 25 per cent. of the gross output of the mine, nothing was said about the promoters getting anything until the last day of the session, and then a bill was brought down to pay them \$130,000, as Mr. Whitney explained, for looking up evidence. That explanation did not satisfy the people of Ontario. They gave another in the Conservative pamphlet recently issued. This is what it said in part: "On December 20, 1904, in the middle of the general election campaign, Hon. A. G. Mackay, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, then Commissioner of the Opposition, ruled against the claimants" (the La Rose Co.) "and passed the property over to Mr. O'Brien. * * * That Mr. Mackay should have secretly decided the dispute as to the ownership, when an election was in progress, in favor of a friendly politician who was at the time in charge of the Temiskaming Railway is another point worth consideration." The Honorable Mr. Matheson, speaking at Newmarket, is reported as making substantially the same statement.

Now as to the truth. It appears from the records in the Department that in or about November, 1903, each of two parties claimed to be the original discoverer of the same mining location. The O'Briens purchased the title or claim of the one, the La Rose Co. that of the other. I was sworn in as Commissioner of Crown Lands on the 22nd day of November, 1904. Prior to that the disputed claim of these two companies was submitted to a Board of Commissioners or Arbitrators to inquire into all the facts and report thereon. That board consisted of Mr. T. W. Gibson, now Deputy Minister of Mines; Mr. Aubrey White, now Deputy Minister of Lands, and Dr. Kennedy, head Law Clerk of the Department. This board publicly and openly sat as a court, and heard evidence for about three weeks. Both sides to the dispute were represented by eminent counsel: G. H. Watson, K. C., and Mr. Holden acted on the one side, and Mr. J. B. O'Brien on the other. After the evidence was fully heard, they argued the case at length before the board, and on the 20th December, 1904, the board gave its decision, awarding 40 acres to the La Rose Company, and the balance in dispute to the O'Briens. Mr. Mackay said: "And yet Mr. Matheson, knowing that to be a fact, says, 'I secretly interfered and turned the property over to a political friend.' I took that document and concurred with the award and one lease. The

other was concurred in by the present Government. I was wont to believe that when a Minister of the crown took the platform you could rely on the statement made by him as a public man. When Mr. Matheson tells the people of Ontario that I gave the same away, and tried to adjust it secretly I say to the Ministers of the crown that they should not forget that the deaconage is still in existence, and that No. 9 of the deaconage singing down the ages, still rings out in clear and true tones. 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' It is not a credit to the Government or to the Cabinet Ministers that in endeavoring to explain a shady transaction, they knowingly and deliberately take the platform and falsify the records as Mr. Matheson did at Newmarket to explain this away. If the La Rose deal can be honestly defended, why is it not done, instead of making statements not in accordance with the facts?"

Shakes Confidence of Capitalists. This brought up the larger question of the stability of titles. Mr. Mackay, as an illustration, referred to the case of the Greencroft Mining Company, and the deal by which the Government collected \$185,000 for the Cobalt Lake. The legislatures pass laws, and the courts should interpret them. For the Legislature to pass legislation to steal from any body of citizens, even if they made \$185,000 by doing it, was not honest. If the company had a good claim it would either entitle them to it or not. What was needed in Canada was capital. It mattered not whether this capital was coming from Philadelphia or any other market. If those supplying it were not assured that the laws were to be left to the court to interpret, it would be the means of shaking the confidence of capital in Canada.

A Tribute to Candidates. In closing his address Mr. Mackay declared that Hamilton Liberals had two of the best candidates in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Mackay declared that not in 25 years in Canadian politics he had found a better average of Liberal candidates than those who would go to the poll on June 8. He was pleased to know that the Government, one of the leading cities of the Dominion, that the people had chosen two Liberal candidates who ranked up as high as those on the platform. He urged them to work shoulder to shoulder in electing these two men. Mr. Mackay paid a splendid tribute to Mr. A. Zimmerman, the member for West Hamilton, who in a magnificent eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Mackay declared that no matter from what standpoint the Liberal leader was viewed, the potent factor, acting from ocean to ocean, in his home or any other sphere, the dominant factor standing out from boyhood, was the uniting of the diverse races, nationalities and creeds; tending to weave into one harmonious whole and one grand Canadian nationality. He painted a glowing word picture of Sir Wilfrid the Imperial Conference. Sir

How to Get Well
for 50 cents—in a Month

This is the trouble with nine people in ten who don't feel well:

The liver is torpid because of abuse. Because of wrong food and too little exercise.

The bowels have grown inactive. The waste of the system loads the blood with impurities.

Then one takes harsh physic—salts and pills—in trying to correct the wrong.

Thus the stomach and bowels become inflamed. The whole digestive system is upset.

All these results end quickly by the use of Cascarets.

One candy tablet, once or twice a day. In a month, or less, one knows what it is to be well.

Cascarets aid digestion. Harsh physic destroys it.

Cascarets gently stimulate the liver.

Cascarets heal the bowels. Pills, salts and castor oil merely irritate.

If you tramped the woods for a month, ate coarse food, fruit and green vegetables, the result would be the same as a month with Cascarets.

But most people can't do that. For them, Cascarets bring the same results, just as naturally, just as effectively.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with C.C.C. on every tablet. The box is marked like this:



The rest-packet box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

Fun for Times Readers

At the Flying Squadron.

Prosperous Young Actor (returning tired after a matinee and evening performance of successful play)—Ah, dear boys, I really think it's time all good actors were in bed.

Grumpy Tragedian (looking up from his paper)—They are.—Life.

Investment Note.

"With one exception everything I have put money into has gone up in the air." "What was the exception?" "An airship!"—Tid-Bits.

Nothing to Speak of.

"You are to take these capsules," said Dr. Pussey, "before meals, not after, remember."

"Oh," said the patient, "I guess it doesn't matter much." "But it does matter, sir!" "You wouldn't say that, doctor, if you had ever had a meal at your boarding house."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Hard Job.

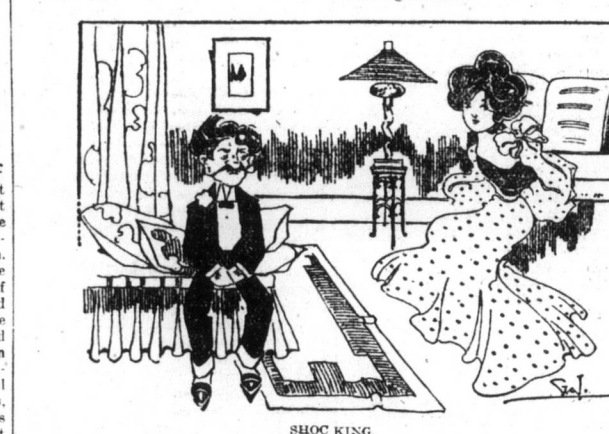
"Paw, what a philosopher!" "He's a man, my son, who can eat sawdust and make himself think it's ice cream."—Chicago Tribune.

His Honeymoon.

Magistrate—You ought to be ashamed of yourself, only married yesterday, and beating your wife already! What would you say if I gave you six months? Prisoner—You would certainly spoil my honeymoon, your honor.

Did He Escape?

"The evening wore on," continued the man who was telling the story. "Excuse me," interrupted one of his audience, "but can you tell me what the evening wore on that occasion?" "I don't know that it is important," retorted the other. "But if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day."



Young Lady—So you've been on the Continent, professor? Professor—Yes, I've been to Maribach, taking the bath, you know. Young Lady—Really? That was a change for you, wasn't it?

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Featherweight
Raincoats

A heavy raincoat on a warm day usually stays at home.

We have one particular line made for hot weather use, as light as a feather, drab and grey shades, and made in auto style, all sizes, \$5.00.

Oak Hall

10 and 12 James N.

For
Spring
Weddings

For months we have been making preparations for this season.
Sterling Silver, Clocks,
Fine Silver Plate, Art Goods,
Cut Glass—Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending home-seeker.

From \$1.00 to \$10.00 you will see hundreds of suitable gifts.

NORMAN ELLIS
Jeweler, Optician.
21-23 King Street East.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than **EPPS'S**. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA
Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

Bracelets
Extension bracelets, locket top and other styles, in great variety; stone set and plain, at low prices.

F. CLARINGBOW
Jeweler
22 MacNab Street North

EAST END PURE ICE CO.
Wm. T. CARY & SON have a superior quality of pure ice at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail.
Orders kindly solicited.
Telephone 619.
Office—Foot of Wentworth Street.

New Subscribers for 50c
You can send **SATURDAY'S TIMES** to any address in Great Britain or Canada for One Year. **ONLY 50c**

STOLE PRICELESS PLATE.
Booty Worth \$25,000 Taken From St. Etienne Cathedral.

Limoges, May 26.—Priceless ecclesiastical plate and other treasures have been stolen from the Cathedral of St. Etienne. The robbery is similar to the notorious thefts attributed to the Thomas Brothers. The booty is roughly estimated to be worth \$25,000, apart from the historical value of the articles taken. It includes eleven pieces of famous Limoges enamel of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Cannot Find the Bullet.
London, May 26.—So far the doctors have been unable to locate the bullet which wounded Edward Price, a boy of sixteen years. The missile entered a little below the left shoulder, and is supposed to be lodged in the covering of the lung. The wound is serious, but the lad is expected to recover.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Chapman, youngest daughter of the late John Chapman, of Dunnville, Ont., to Mr. J. J. Buchanan, of Toronto. The wedding will take place on Monday, June 1.

PILES
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids, every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 50c. at all druggists or by mail, \$1.00. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Boy Fell Into River.
Gannaque, Ont., May 26.—Reggie Brennan, aged seven, was drowned here this morning in the Gannaque River. The boy's parents live about 150 yards from the river. The boy was playing and slipped in. The only witnesses to the accident were playmates of his own age.

Flew Against the Wind.
Ghent, May 26.—Henry Farman, the British aeronaut, began a series of experiments here to-day with his aeroplane. He accomplished with his first time a number of flights in the teeth of a strong wind, which aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators.

GREEN BROS. Funeral Directors
IRA GREEN, PROPRIETOR.
Established 1822.
Our long record of efficiency and courtesy is our best recommendation. Our prices most reasonable.
Office tel. 30, 124 King Street East. Residence tel. 27, 62 Victoria Avenue North.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-

signed, and endorsed "Tender for St. Andrew's Rapids, Works Man." will be received at this office until 4.30 p. m. on Wednesday, July 8, 1908, for the construction of movable dam, sluice, service and highway bridge, repair shop, etc. at St. Andrew's Rapids, Red River, Province of Manitoba. Plans and specifications can be seen at this department, at the office of Mr. A. R. Dufresne, resident engineer of the department at Winnipeg; Mr. J. G. Sing, Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; Mr. G. Desjardins, clerk of works, Post Office, Montreal, and Mr. Ph. Beland, clerk of works, Post Office, Quebec. Form of tender can also be obtained at the above mentioned places.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

The contractor will be required to conform to regulations to be made by the Governor General in Council, respecting the accommodation, medical treatment and sanitary protection of the working men employed on the work.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, May 8, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN-NUMBERED SECTION OF Dominion Lands, excepting 8 and 36, reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is a Canadian citizen, or the male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, or certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not satisfy this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. COREY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

John F. Shea's,
The Home of Stylish Shoes

They are ready for the holiday trade with the largest stock of Women's, Men's and Children's Finest American Shoes ever shown in Hamilton.

Women's Low Cut Shoes in all the latest American styles, two and three button, sailor ties and pumps in all the new colors, golden brown, chocolate and tan, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

Women's Patent Collar Low Cut Shoes, the very latest American styles, two and three button, sailor ties and pumps, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00.

Special value in Men's Low Cut Shoes, in patent coll, golden brown, ex. hood, tan and chocolate, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

Misses' and Children's Shoes in all the newest styles and colors, patent coll, chocolate and tan, fancy pumps, ankle ties and instep strap.

Our store is open every evening till 9 o'clock.
JOHN F. SHEA
25 King East

"FIT FOR A QUEEN"
and the queen of your household finds her baking difficulties disappear when she uses our GOLD MEDAL FLOUR. This is a brand of flour that is particularly rich in gluten and phosphorus, the two most nutritive principles in the grain. There is no waste and no adulteration. You will find that GOLD MEDAL FLOUR makes more bread and better bread than any other flour.

LAKE & BAILEY
Main Street East

Watches and Rings
These are our specials. We show the largest and best stock in the city.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW.
THOMAS LEES
Reliable Jeweler
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