

HON. W. S. FIELDING IN KINGSTON

(Continued from Page 1).

Some Good Fruits.

"I wish to refer you to some of the evidences of the good fruit of the government. I will speak first of all of trade and commerce. Conservatives will tell you that the government had nothing to do with it, but that is a new doctrine to me.

In 1896, the conservatives boasted with pride, to the progress made by them during their eighteen years in power. They had been able to show in the eighteen years, an increase in trade of sixty-six and one half millions of dollars. To some this might appear as a very great record. One must consider the fact that Canadians made rapid progress. Canadians would be bound to make some progress wherever they were planted. Men did not buy and sell goods for fun. All trade was sure to bring wealth. Take this sixty-six and one half millions of dollars, and divide it by the eighteen years left an annual increase of three and one-half million dollars, on all goods sent out and brought in, or purchased a little more. But during the liberal period of government, this trade had increased



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forty to forty-five millions. Would the conservatives say this was a pretty good record? The liberal government could tell a story of an increase of about four hundred and eleven million dollars in twelve years. (Loud applause.) The fact could be pointed out with pride, that the trade of Canada had not increased merely by three and one-half millions per annum, but by thirty-four millions. (Loud cheers.) Conservatives would not say that the increase had been such a large figure as this.

Continuing, the speaker said that in speaking of the tariff, Hon. R. L. Borden, had claimed that the liberal policy was simply a continuance of the old national policy, yet when the tariff had been introduced in 1897, Sir Charles Tupper had stated that a greater wrong had never been done the people of the country, than the liberal tariff. Great changes had been made in the tariff. Hon. Mr. Borden had a good way of explaining the case, and that was that if it was the old policy, the liberal government understood it better. (Cheers.)

Got More Out Of It.

"And we did appear to understand it better," added the speaker, "because we got more out of it. And it will be well to leave it in the hands of the men who can manage it, and get so much out of it." (Applause.)

There were three tests by which one could judge of the progress of a country—first, trade and commerce, which had already been described; second, increase of population; third, increase in value of land. There were other ways of judging, but these were the principal ones. During twelve years of liberal government, the population had increased by 150,000 a year. Under the twelve years of liberal rule, there had been prosperity and happiness. There had been progress along the line. In the country great progress was noted, as farmers were now well able to pay off their mortgages.

Regarding the question of taxation, the liberal government had given the people twelve years of sound finance. Conservatives had made the cry that the finances were dreadfully managed. During all the time the liberals were in power, the conservatives had been given the "wolf cry." In 1896, before the liberals had even a chance to frame a policy, Hon. Mr. Foster claimed the country was going "deep into debt." During the last twelve years of conservative rule, Hon. George Foster had average deficit of \$415,000, while under liberal government, the average surplus had been nine and a half millions per year. The rate of taxation had also been reduced. If this were not the case, the government would have no right to claim any credit. The chief source of revenue came from the customs. During the last year of the conservative government, the average rate of customs duties of goods coming into the country was \$18.27 out of every \$100 worth of goods. Last year, the average rate had been \$16.25, an absolute reduction of two per cent. (Loud cheers.) The taxation had certainly been reduced, in spite of the fact that Mr. Foster claimed that it had not. The post office department was referred to by the speaker. In 1886 Mr. Foster secured three million dollars, but now the amount was seven millions. It was claimed by Mr. Foster, that this was an increase, but the speaker pointed out how the postage in Canada had been reduced. He did not believe this was in any way an increase. The price of stamps was lowered, and more stamps were used. Many more post offices had been opened up, and postmasters had been given a raise in salary. Rural mail delivery had been introduced, and in some places where there was but a mail three times a week, it is now daily. Last year, the surplus was more than one million dollars.

Conservatives would talk a great deal about postal reform, rural mail delivery, and state that they would

secure all this if in power. (Laughter.) That was their position. When in power the conservatives would continue to tax, tax, tax, but when not in power, would have the audacity to say, such things.

Spent To Advantage.

Canada must expect to have an addition to her public debt. In one sense Canada was a new country and in another sense she was not. In Quebec recently the 300th anniversary had been celebrated. It was the country in the west which was new, and which needed to be opened up and developed. The increase in mileage during the liberal rule had been very large. It was true that the liberals had spent a great deal of money. It was spent for the development of the country, and was not this a wise policy? The money had been expended for the up-building of Canada—more particularly in the North-West.

Hon. Mr. Fielding touched upon the immigration question, in 1896 some 16,000 people had been brought over from the old country and last year 264,000. Canada was now adding two provinces, about the size of Prince Edward, every year. During twelve years the conservatives had given thirty-two million acres away to railways for nothing.

The railway situation was also referred to by the speaker. The Intercolonial railway came to the conclusion that there must be better rolling stock and heavier rails. And then followed the opening of the locomotive works in Kingston. We were all proud that locomotives could be turned out in the city, and that so many men could be given employment. (Cheers.) Money had been expended on the transcontinental railway.

Support Wise Policy.

The electors were asked to support the liberal government, because it had shown a wise policy for twelve years, just at a time when there were conflicting interests in Canada. It had been the effort of the government to avoid extremes. The manufacturers and even the farmers had been selfish in their wants. It was the one effort of the government to bring all these people into harmony, and make a fair tariff. At the last session the opposition threw up the sponge, notwithstanding all that had been said against it, and allowed the tariff to go through. There would never perhaps be a time when the tariff would suit everyone. A complaint had been received concerning the woolen industry. He had referred to this in his address at Cobourg on Monday night, and had been reported in a morning paper as saying that the government had done all they could for this industry. He had not stated this. What he did state was that when the complaint had been presented at the last session, the government was of the opinion that they were not in a position to take any action, just at that time, but make great efforts to do the best they possibly could. It was considered that while the claim

port the Laurier government because of its increase in commerce, and sound financial standing, and because of the development in the North-West and the good done the railways. But there was a still grander reason—that was for the welfare of the citizens at Ottawa, which Sir Wilfrid had acted in bringing all the rails together in a harmonious manner, and for the uplifting of Canada. The support of every elector was asked, so as to stand by and give Canada peace, progress and prosperity.



HON. CHARLES MURPHY.

Hon. Mr. Murphy welcomed. Hon. Charles Murphy was then called upon and was given a warm reception, and in his opening remarks paid a warm tribute to Mr. Hartly, who, he said, had represented the citizens at Ottawa so faithfully for so many years. The Laurier government had served the country well, and why was there need of any change? The situation was just the same as a business manager at the head of a business. If it was found that he was doing all right, he would not be taken away and another man put in his place. Now that the liberal government had made such a success of it, why a change? He felt sure that the electors would, on October 26th, return the men to power who had made such a success of it.

The speaker said that he would like to dwell on two important matters, that of transportation and population, and would endeavor to show, by way of some figures, how much the government had done along this line. During the last twelve years, the government had spent \$121,000 to develop transportation. This amount had been largely equally divided between the railways and waterways. This had been well invested and with great results. Canada had now the greatest mileage of any country, reaching to 25,000 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific was the greatest work which the government had turned its hands to. This road was now in a fair state of completion, and the speaker had just heard glowing accounts from the districts through which it ran. On past Winnipeg there were towns and villages cropping up everywhere, and all this had been done in a district which had been practically all prairie before the building of the railroad.

Continuing, the speaker said that he would not need to emphasize the importance of transportation to a Kingston audience, as the people were all aware of this. He ventured to say that the encouragement given the locomotive works would not be discontinued. It was encouraging home industry, and was sure of a fair share of the work given by the government.

What had the government done as regards the immigration policy? In the opposition days, a great many people came out to Canada, but about half were on their way to the United States. From January 1st, 1897, to 1908, 1,350,000 immigrants came to Canada, and still better than that, stayed in Canada.

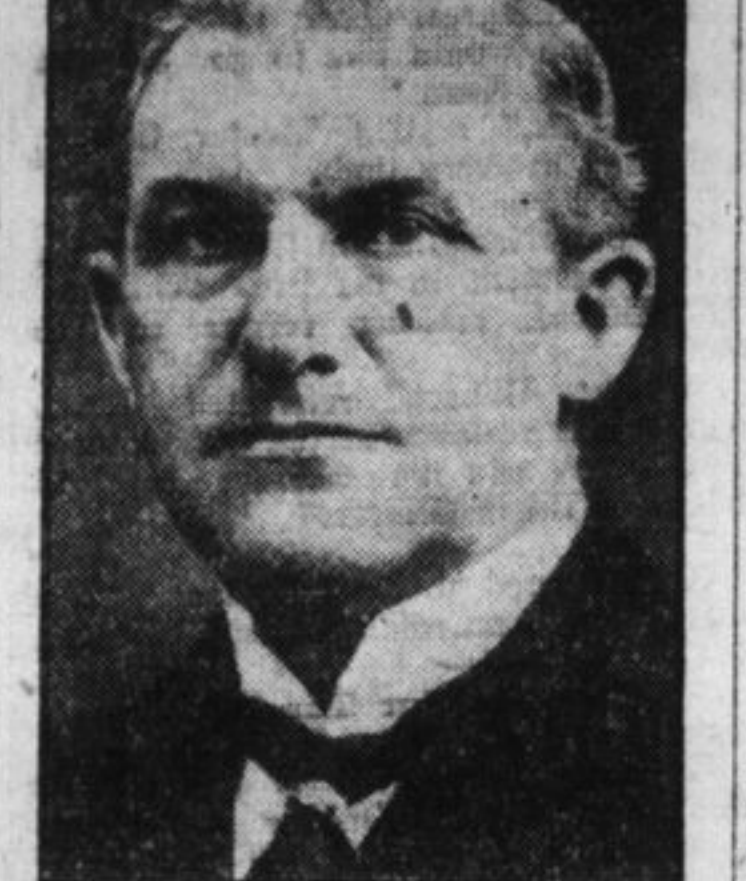
The speaker wished to pay his respects to Hon. Mr. Hanna, who had attempted to undermine the immigration policy. The government did not encourage skilled labor; there was no attempt made to bring out men who could fill the place of the skilled mechanic, men who would compete with our own laborers. It was the intention to bring out farm laborers, and they were allowed to come out at their own will. Last year, no adult was allowed to come out who had not \$50 in his pocket. This had been reduced to \$25, but would again be increased to \$50, so as to prevent the people coming out from being a charge on Canadians until they were given work. At a meeting in Cornwall, Hon. Mr. Hanna had been too hard on statistics. At a meeting in Ottawa, Mr. Hanna had delivered the same speech, but had omitted the part which had

reference to the jails and asylums. Mr. Hanna secured statistics from these institutions and classed every poor unfortunate, who was not born in Canada, although he had lived here perhaps twenty-five or forty years, as a foreigner. He gathered this information, and made the charge that the government was filling up the jails and asylums with undesirables. The speaker had the exact statistics concerning the matter, but it was too late to burden the audience with them. However, if there was any person who desired to get them, he would be very pleased to quote them to him. Mr. Hanna's attack had turned out to be a boomerang. The attitude presented by Mr. Hanna had already borne fruit. Objection had been taken to a conservative candidate in Eastern Ontario, not long ago, because he was an English-Canadian, and not a Canadian-born. This was not the kind of a policy that should be presented, if we were to be true to tradition. This policy was that we should welcome every man who came to our shores—that we should treat him as a man and a brother. What kind of a policy is presented by our opponents? They present no policy whatever. The minister of finance has off-set every accusation.

Hon. Mr. Murphy then referred to a few samples of alleged scandal, referred to in a hand book sent out by the conservative party. Certain things in this were alleged to be scandalous. It was claimed that the government had derived a rake-off in the awarding of a certain contract by the rail way and canal, but there was nothing whatever in the charge. The tenders were received and awarded in the usual way, and there had been no rake-off, although such a charge had been made. Another charge was that there had been graft in the disposing of property for the Intercolonial railway. If there had been graft, it must have been in the valuation and the chief valuator was not only a prominent conservative, but the candidate opposing Hon. Mr. Fielding. (Cheers.) There were two other charges that were not found in the book, one of them had gone off at half cock. The Hodgins case had come up, too late for details. This charge which had to do with the engineering of the Intercolonial railway, had been strongly denied by all concerned. In the witness box Hodgins broke down, and withdrew his charge. This charge had been aired in the conservative press with big headlines.

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Sir Wilfrid asked for the support of every man in his work, more especially the young man, who could fill the place of the old man who has worked until his hair is grey. Sir Wilfrid asked everyone to assist him, and they could do so by putting Hon. William Hartly at the head of the polls.



HON. WILLIAM HARTLY.

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At 11:30 o'clock, the meeting broke up with cheers for the king, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Murphy, Hon. Mr. Hartly, and a good sport, however, and congratulated "Tom" Clancy on his fine team.

When the Pittsburg club finished its season on Sunday, Hans Wagner had a big lead over all National League batsmen, and is once more the champion. Wagner's percentage is .352, made in 145 games. Capt. Donlin, of the New York Giants, is second, with .327 per cent, and "Kitty" Bransfield of Philadelphia, is third, with .309 per cent. In the American League, Ira Thomas, of Detroit, is once more the leader. He has a percentage of .327, against .326 for Ty Cobb.

Ottawa Free Press: The Inter-Collegiate rugby season opens in Ottawa next Saturday, when Ottawa College and Queen's fight it out at Varsity Oval. Queen's have a big team this year, and professional coaches, the first time in the history of the institution. "Ken" Williams, one of the finest punters in Canada, is playing centre full again. The Ottawa team will be: Full-back, Bawil; halves, (right) Richards, (centre) Whelan, (left) Quilty, quarter, Deans; scrumming, Street, Fleming, Costello; wings, (right) Harrington (inside), Smith (middle), McCarthy (outside), (left) Higgerty (inside), Ryan (middle), Filon (outside).

To the man who is bound to be critical, a reasonable doubt is never reasonable. Consequences sometimes make you and me cowardly in denouncing oppression. The man with the "I told you so" is usually a nuisance.

AT THE GRAND.

To-Night It Will Be "Three Little Maids."

The Grand offers to-night what has proved perhaps the one genuine mass appeal triumph of the last four years, Paul Reuben's dainty little play with musical trimmings, "Three Little Maids." The New York and London critics declare the piece to be unusual, clever and fairly brilliant with merit from rise to fall of the curtain. There is a large cast of principals, including Douglas A. Paterson, Morgan Williams, Clifford Robertson, Clara Lloyd, Maude Preator, Edith Luttrell, and Marion Macdonald, headed by a particularly fresh-voiced and personally attractive chorus of young ladies and handsome young men.

"The Gay Musician."

That the critics of the New York city papers appreciated the work of Julian Edwards and Messrs. Siedel and Campbell, is shown by the following extracts of the criticisms of "The Gay Musician," which comes to the Grand on Thursday, October 8th. "Musical numbers, single like sleigh bells," the Herald, "arrived here yesterday, is a real delight," remarks the Evening World. "Lively and Tuneful and ought to attract," writes the Times. "Uncommonly attractive and true to its title," says the World. "Hits off happy effects of fun and rhythm," is the Sun's view.

Lady Cook Comes To Assist Bryan

New York, Oct. 7.—Lady Cook, the philanthropist and suffragette, who before her marriage to Sir Frederick Cook of London, was known as Miss Tennessee Claflin, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Cedric. She will remain in this city until after the election.

She is an admirer of Bryan, and it was learned yesterday that a meeting with the democratic candidate had been arranged. Lady Cook said she would assist Mr. Bryan in whatever way she could, but she could not say whether she would speak at public meetings in Bryan's behalf.

A man can make a woman happy by telling her that that's the way she makes him.

Luck has a way of getting acquainted with the man who tries to help himself.

Dandruff Cured in Two Weeks or Money Back.

The above is the guarantee G. W. Mahood, the druggist, is offering for Parisian Sage, the greatest of all hair restorers.

If you have dandruff, take advantage of this offer and kill the little dandruff germ that will surely steal your hair from you if allowed to continue to persistently burrow into the hair roots.

Parisian Sage is also guaranteed to stop falling hair and itching of the scalp.

Do not accept any substitute from any druggist. Parisian Sage is the original prescription of one of the world's greatest scientists, and is manufactured only in this country by Giroux Mig. Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, Ont.

Parisian Sage is an exhilarating and pleasant hair dressing; it is not sticky or greasy, and it makes the hair soft, beautiful and luxuriant.

Price is 50c. a bottle from G. W. Mahood, or by express, all charges prepaid, by Giroux Mig. Co., Fort Erie, Ont.

THE COUNTY COURT

THREE OF THE CASES WERE SETTLED.

The Only Case Heard Was That of the Brantford Carriage Co. vs. W. P. Lemmon—Judgment For Plaintiff.

The regular non-jury sittings of the county court opened at the court house on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, before Judge Madden. There were four cases scheduled, but counsel succeeded in bringing the parties concerned in three of them to a satisfactory settlement. The only case called was that of the Brantford Carriage Co. against W. P. Lemmon, for \$485, balance of account. T. J. Rigney appeared for the defendant and A. B. Cunningham for the plaintiff. This case has been heard before and arose over some rigs shipped by the above company to Lemmon, under certain agreements, which were not lived up to.

George Comerford was first called by Mr. Cunningham. Witness said that he sold certain rigs to the defendant and that they were not yet paid for. He further stated that he had examined three rigs sold by defendant and finding the numbers on them he turned them up and found that they were shipped from Brantford on March 22nd, 1907. To Mr. Rigney witness said that he made the above examination on Friday last and compared the numbers with his company's books on the following Sunday afternoon. Witness said that before Lemmon sold out to A. E. Harding everything was paid up. The evidence of the defendant at the former trial was read, showing that three rigs had been received and sold, but the proceeds had not been turned over to the carriage company.

W. P. Lemmon was next called and Mr. Rigney stated that he was in the carriage business previous to selling out to A. E. Harding. While he was in business alone he had purchased rigs from Brantford company but they were all paid for. Witness said that Harding owed him rent and as he could not get cash Harding told him to take the rigs, and give Harding credit for same on rent account. Witness said that he had a check for every rig before he took it from Harding and that Harding knew who he was selling to before he received the rigs. In each case the proceeds of the sale were applied to the rent. This closed the evidence and his honor gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$280 and costs.

The following cases were settled out of court:

Selby & Youden vs. Mica company for \$109 for repairs to boiler.

Vineburg vs. G. W. Armstrong, for \$175 for fura sold and delivered.

Crosby vs. Vanlaven, action for trespass. Judgment by consent for \$1 and costs.

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THE SPORT REVIEW.

Interesting News From the Various Sporting Fields.

Montreal baseball club faces a deficit of almost \$2,000.

One hundred and eighty-eight entries have been received for the Ward, Toronto, Marathon.

Ottawa Free Press: "Jack" Williams plays brainy football toward the finish. His performance with only two practices was remarkable.

The Varsity rugby team will open its championship season with McGill at Varsity field next Saturday. The blue and white are after the championship this year, and expect to win out.

Gene Hurtubise, the big Peterboro wrestler, is out with a challenge to meet any wrestler in America in straight matches, Gotch and Yankee Rogers alone excepted. The big fellow is just about good for it, too.

Ottawa Free Press: "Chaucer" Elliott, hobbling around on crutches because of a very dejected appearance when he realized his team was beaten in the third quarter. "Chaucer" is a good sport, however, and congratulated "Tom" Clancy on his fine team.

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ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager

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For 48 years, we have applied brains, ingenuity, and a natural talent to perfecting helps for the afflicted. We make not only a distal limb—but also Spinal supports, Trusses, Abdominal supports, Elastic Stockings, etc. If you are deformed in any way, write us fully about your case, and we will fit you with the proper appliances.

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