

LAURIER'S TRIUMPHAL ONTARIO TOUR.

Premier Had Another Enthusiastic Reception at Chatham.

HIS GOVERNMENT HAS NOTHING TO BLUSH FOR.

Something Done for Canada.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 16.—This city was the scene yesterday of another magnificent demonstration in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

When the train from Toronto pulled into the station shortly after 1 o'clock the car, which contained the Premier, Lady Laurier and Hon. William Paterson, was immediately surrounded by a cheering multitude. Mr. George Stephens, the member for Kent in the last House and now candidate for West Kent, and Mrs. Stephens entered the car to welcome the distinguished guests, and when a few minutes later Sir Wilfrid stepped out there was a rush to shake him by the hand. Among those on the platform were a number of French-Canadians, and these coming forward grasped their honored leader by the hand and addressed him in French, to which he responded in the same language. It was at their request that Sir Wilfrid at the close of the mass meeting made a short speech in French. A procession was formed without delay, and to the strains of the 24th bugle band, the 24th brass band and the Chatham Citizens' band the throng marched up town. Along the whole route the sidewalks were lined with men, women and children, and Sir Wilfrid was everywhere enthusiastically cheered.

The meeting was held in the curling rink, where about 1,500 seats had had been provided. These filled like magic on the arrival of the procession from the station, and the walls as well as the aisles were occupied by probably another 1,500 men and women, who stood patiently until the conclusion of the speaking.

One of the features of the meeting was the directness of Sir Wilfrid's answer to the question put by Rev. Mr. G. A. Brown of Blenheim, a gentleman who attained considerable fame in the early part of the year by the vigorous manner in which he championed the local option cause in that town, as to what the prohibitionists might expect if the Liberals were again returned to power. There was no hesitation in the Premier's reply. He admitted that, while he was a temperance man, he was not a prohibitionist, showed how the Liberals had carried out their promise to take a plebiscite on the question, and intimated that so long as the division of opinion indicated by that plebiscite remained he would not recommend the introduction of any prohibition legislation in the Dominion House. Sir Wilfrid's answer was loudly cheered in all parts of the hall.

The Premier's Speech.

Sir Wilfrid spoke in part as follows:

I do not think there is a Canadian today who can find any fault, any serious fault, at all events, with the present government. I do not claim we have made no mistakes—I do not say we have been infallible, that we never erred. We may have made some errors, in kindly departmental administration there will be errors occasionally. But I have no hesitation in saying that if you compare our record with that of those who are at present our traducers, those who are at present criticizing us, the charges which they bring against us are, as compared with their record, just like a feather against a mountain of iniquity. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the Tory reproaches which are made against us are very light, are not serious, and are even trivial. But it is not by these small, picaresque things that the government are to be judged. They should be judged upon the result of their policy. (Cheers.) If there were serious scandals which could be brought against the Laurier government I would be here to meet them, but I am happy to say that after eight years of office, after having our administration probed under the searchlight of public observation, I am happy to say that nothing has been brought against the Laurier government for which any supporter of that government need blush. (Cheers.) I know very well, and am free to admit, that a few mistakes have been made, which, had I known at the time, might not have been made, but they were so trivial they do not count

in the grand total of what we have to offer you, ladies and gentlemen. And, after all, if the truth must be told, I think I am entitled to say so without being subject to the accusation of lack of modesty, you Conservatives as well as Liberals, foes as well as friends, have to admit after we have been eight years in office there is not a Canadian today, who does not feel prouder of the name "Canada" in the year 1904 than he did in the year 1896. (Cheers.) There is nothing, sir, that is so dear to the heart of any man as his native country; even the man who has come from the old sod, from the other side of the ocean, who has cast, in his lot with the people of this Dominion, has brought with him an undying love for the land of his ancestors, the land that gave him birth. So the name of Canada is dear to us all, and becomes dearer to us all as we see her today.

Let Providence Alone.

The name of Canada was unknown eight years ago; it was never pronounced beyond our boundaries. Nobody in Europe knew anything of Canada. Ask anybody in England if eight years ago he knew anything of Canada. The name of Canada is today a household word in every part of the United Kingdom. Now, gentlemen, what is the cause of this? There must be some reason for it. Our friends the Conservatives will not give us any credit; they declare that there is one cause for all this, if Canada is prosperous there is one cause for all this; they will not give us any credit, but say, if it is a fact, it is the work of Providence. Gentlemen, I am ready to agree with our opponents on this occasion, that if the country is prosperous—and it is prosperous—Providence is the cause of it, and the cause of all the good we have in this world. But, sir, if this is true, if it be true that the work of prospering Canada is the work of Providence, after all, is that any reason why the people of Canada should be against us? Providence works by human agencies, and if it suited Providence to choose us Grits and not the Tories, to be the instruments of prosperity, which we have been—(cheers)—is there any reason why you Grits should vote against us or any reason why the Tories should not vote for us. It seems to me that, after all, without being taxed with false modesty or false pride, I could claim that Providence has done something under our regime and if that has been the case I do not see it should be the cause why the electors of Canada should interfere with the work of Providence and put the administration of the country in the hands of the Tories, for whom Providence never did anything whatever. (Cheers.) Sir, it is true that Providence has been kind to us, and I admit it, I thank Providence on both my knees every day of my life. But there is, as you know, an old saying, which tells us that Providence helps those that help themselves. Providence does not smile upon the laggard, but somehow or other all the benefits come to the industrious and not to the laggard.

Something Done for Canada.

We have tried to do something for Canada. We have in this way done many things which I claim have brought Canada to the zenith of this moment. And it is the first of these measures which has been enacted by the government of the day, which has brought Canada from the position which she occupied in 1896 to her present proud position—the first of these measures, I say openly without fear of contradiction, the first of these measures which has lifted Canada from the position of inferiority in which it was in 1896 and placed it on its present position has been the preference which we gave to the goods of Great Britain in 1897. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid discussed the preference and the effect which the granting of it unsolicited had upon the relations between Canada and the mother country, and its effect in leading to the denunciation of the treaties with Germany and Belgium which speedily followed, although the Conservative government had for many years vainly petitioned for

AN ASTHMATIC'S STORY TOLD.

Sleepless nights, suffocating sensations, difficult to even breathe, "I can scarcely describe all I suffered from asthma," writes Mrs. E. P. Cavanaugh of Colborne. "Spasms of coughing would come on that made me weak. Nothing did me any good until I used the fragrant, healing Catarrhzone. I am delighted to recommend this remedy which cured me of chronic asthma after scores of good physicians had given me up. Catarrhzone is better for asthma, gives quicker relief than any remedy I know of. My cure is a perfect one." Try Catarrhzone, it never fails to cure asthma. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

their denunciation. He alluded to the sensation which was caused by the denunciation of the treaties, and was loudly cheered when he asserted that it was no exaggeration to say that there are now in Europe thousands and thousands of men who had never heard the name of Canada previously, but who today and every day turn their eyes toward that new star which has arisen in the western sky.

The government had been called upon to grapple with and settle difficulties which had baffled their predecessors. The school question had been settled by them, and they had also from time to time grappled with other serious difficulties which he had once more thanked Providence they had succeeded in settling one after another. After the treaties with Germany and Belgium had been denounced, another treaty was made between Germany and Great Britain with the objectionable clause eliminated, but Germany insisted that she would not give to Canada the same treatment that was given to Great Britain.

Canadian Manhood Asserted.

We had, said Sir Wilfrid, nothing to say about that; if Germany's action had been confined to that there would not have been a word of protest against it, but they went further. Not only would they not give us the same treatment they gave to Great Britain, but they insisted upon imposing upon us a discriminatory duty. We protested. They would not remove it, and at last we had to assert our manhood, and in the session of 1903 we imposed upon goods coming from Germany a surtax which we thought would be equal to their discrimination, and which had the effect of all events of securing respect for our manhood and of transferring the trade with Germany to our own fellow British subjects in the West Indies. (Cheers.) By all these things we have raised the name of Canada to the brilliant position we are in today, and in the face of all this we have Mr. Borden coming here and talking of scandals. (Laughter.) Where are they? I do not find them. Except one or two bad appointments, which they say were made, I do not think there is anything with which the government can be reproached at this moment. (Cheers.) These issues, these small picaresque things are too small and too trivial to be discussed before a meeting of this kind.

Tory Vacillation and Jumbling.

There are other questions to be discussed. I understand that when Mr. Borden came here a few days ago he discussed chiefly the railway question. I have come to Chatham also to discuss with you the railway question, and if there is one question upon which I want to appeal to the fair judgment and intelligence of my fellow-countrymen in this province, and in this city, it is this very railway question that has been discussed and condemned by Mr. Borden. I take issue with everything that has been said by Mr. Borden on that subject, and shall show you wherein the policy of the government differs from the proposal of the Opposition. We have taken the position in Parliament, and I take it before you here, that the construction of the Transcontinental Railway from a Canadian port on the Pacific Ocean to a Canadian port on the Atlantic Ocean shall be every inch of it upon Canadian soil, and not one inch of it on foreign territory. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid discussed the vacillating course pursued by the Opposition in reference to the question, commencing with a denial of the necessity for constructing a new railway, then forced by the irresistible logic of circumstances to a recognition of it, and proposing a jumble of building and buying and of buying and building all across the continent, which the party and party press never endorsed, and finally advocating the extension of the government system of railways.

The Intercolonial Experience.

Was there anything in this transcontinental project to stagger the Canadian people, asked Sir Wilfrid, when the whole amount they would be called upon to pay would be less than the surplus of last year? Mr. Borden's plan was to build the road and operate it. If the government had made such a proposal they would have had the whole of the Conservative party dilating upon their stupidity and folly in the face of the record that they had in the Intercolonial Railway. (Applause.) Sir Wilfrid quoted the opinions of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell against govern-

POSSIBLY YOUR WIFE

Doesn't look so young and pretty as she used to. If her cheeks are hollow and pale, if she is tired and nervous, she needs Ferrozone, which is noted for restoring the bloom of health to sickly girls and women. Complexion quickly becomes rosy, spirits rise, and strength increases daily. Health and vigor will soon return to your wife or daughter if Ferrozone is taken. It's the best tonic made, and costs 50c. at druggists.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are exactly akin to the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach churn is "sour" it sours all which is put into it? The evil of a foul stomach is not the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of the blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant and no narcotic.

ment ownership and operation of railways. How were the mighty fallen! Where were the great men of the Conservative party? Where was their policy? And where was the party itself? All were agreed that this railway must be constructed. Even Mr. Borden no longer disputed it. Constructed it would be, and he hoped to live long enough, although he could not hope to live many years, to see that road in full operation. (Applause.)

A BLOATED STOMACH.

Distension and pains from indigestion are cured quickly by Nerviline. When you get an attack of stomach trouble take a stiff dose of Nerviline, which is perfectly harmless but marvellously quick in effecting a lasting cure. "I was once taken ill with stomach trouble," writes Edward Rowell, of Rochester. "I was in great pain and distress but half a teaspoonful of Nerviline fixed me up in a few minutes. I can recommend Nerviline for sick headache and cramps and consider it an invaluable household remedy. Price 25c.

Refused to Take Oath.

Cape Town, Oct. 18 — Eight Boers who were formerly prisoners in the Boer wars have arrived here on board the Markgraf, and refused to swear allegiance to King Edward.

They have not been allowed to land, as apart from the oath, they are subjects of no country and have no means of subsistence. They are proceeding along the coast on board the Markgraf.

Thin-Blooded, Tired,

Nervous, Unhappy

"I Was Sick, Broken Down, No Strength, Couldn't Sleep, No Appetite."

FERROZONE

Gave Me Energy, Force, Vim, Comfort, Made Me Well.

Because Ferrozone gives instant effect and steadily builds up new flesh it is used by thousands in poor health.

No other tonic in the world is like Ferrozone. No other medicine accomplishes such marvellous results.

Its wonderful merit in building up and strengthening is acknowledged by every physician.

It makes you feel better at once like Mrs. Charles Benny, of Cloyne, Ont.

HER STATEMENT.

"I was sick. I was broken down, had no strength, couldn't eat. I was sleepless.

"My nerves were irritable. I was thin-blooded and continually unhappy.

"I tried Ferrozone. It gave me new energy, force, vim. It brought me comfort strength—it made me well."

To get vital energy, renewed youth, use Ferrozone. It makes the blood rich and red, fortifies the system with reserve strength, puts new life into all that use it. Greatest tonic and re-builder known. 50c. per box or six for \$2.50, at all medicine dealers, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

EVILS OF CONSTIPATION ARE

Well known, and the next best thing is to know a reliable cure. Mrs. W. Eddles, of Stony Mountain, Man., says: "Dr. Hamilton's Pills are just the thing. They go right to work at once. I use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills." Price 25c. per box.

A GREAT SPEECH.

Some Points of Laurier's Toronto Address,

IN WHICH HE BROUGHT HOME HIS CLAIM FOR RENEWAL OF CONFIDENCE.

"If we stumbled on the preference, as Mr. Foster says we did, it was not that kind of thing the government he was connected with used to stumble on. It stumbled on ignoble things, on faction, conspiracy, bolting and revolt."

"The name of Aylesworth has travelled through the length and breadth of our land, and he is appreciated not only in his native province, but wherever the British flag flies on the continent of North America."

"I am prepared to admit that in some purely departmental matters we may have been led into error."

"The charges brought against us are, after all, very small, very minute and very trifling. If compared with the offences proven against those who are now in Opposition, when they were in office, they are simply of the weight of a feather against a mountain of iniquity."

"There is not here, or in this country, a single man who does not feel prouder in his heart to call himself a Canadian than he was eight years ago."

"We spent our time trying to improve for the Canadian people the benefits that Providence had showered upon us."

"Our preference to Great Britain thrilled the British people, inspired the greatest living English-speaking poet to one of his noblest poems, and raised the name of Canada before all the world."

"If the government had done no more than bring Canada to the front, as it has done, there would be in that cause for a renewal of the support you have given us for the last eight years."

"Shall we be content to grope in the gutter, and not direct our steps towards our higher destiny?"

"If there is one thing I have learned during the eight years I have been in office, it is this—that if we want to keep on the best possible relations with these neighbors of ours, it is necessary for us to be independent of them at every point."

"The Conservatives took many soundings before they at last found their moorings on the G. T. P. They wobbled, and they wobbled, and they wobbled."

"The scheme (Mr. Borden's) has just the life of the rose—it was blooming one morning and gone the next."

"There are men mad enough and blind enough to propose that we should extend the Intercolonial to the Pacific Coast in face of the fact that for its present length it has never paid running expenses, under the management of such able administrators as Mackenzie, Macdonald Tupper, Pope, Haggart, Blair and Emmerson."

"This is no longer the party of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. This is the party of Populism, such as found its birth on the other side of the line, which has come to this demagogical development of government ownership."

"I hope to live long enough to see the goods of the fertile west and the goods for the hundreds of thousands of men now gathering there carried over the line, to see the manufactured goods of Ontario and Quebec carried into the Northwest Territories for the use of the settlers, to see the goods of Asia, of Japan, the new nation, of China, the old nation, passing over that railway to the harbors of Great Britain."

"Let me tell you, my countrymen—all the signs point that way—the twentieth century shall be the century of Canada."

"For the next seventy-five years, nay, for the next hundred years, Canada shall be the star towards which all men who love progress and freedom shall come."

"I am simply a Canadian like yourselves, coming from a neighboring province, trying the best I can to unite the common people. Men of Toronto I ask you to slak the petty miserable squabbling which divided us in the past, unite with us and take your share in the grand future which is before us."

"To you young boys in the gallery, the hope of the country, you who have life before you, let my prayer be simply this: From this day forth never look simply at the horizon, as it may be limited by the limits of a province, but look beyond, all over the continent, all over the world, wherever the British flag floats, and let your motto be, 'Canada first, Canada last, and Canada forever.'"