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LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

THE STRATHROY MEETING.

Two or three features of the meeting in Strathroy last night call for comment.

Mr. Robert McLachlin, the Opposition candidate, was conspicuous by his absence. It was an extraordinary circumstance that a party standard-bearer should refuse to appear in his own riding in company with his own party leader. The managers of the meeting had no intimation of Mr. McLachlin's intention to absent himself until the receipt of a telegram to that effect at the last moment. He gave no excuse, except the conventional one of "unforeseen circumstances." The real explanation is apparent. He was reluctant to speak in Strathroy for two reasons: first, because he had nothing to say and couldn't say it effectively if he had; second, he has been trying to win the election solely on the cry that Mr. Ross is a lawyer and a resident of Strathroy. Mr. McLachlin would have faced a Strathroy audience shamefacedly, but he preferred not to face it at all.

Another feature, even more surprising, was the countenance given by Mr. Borden to Mr. McLachlin's class and sectional campaign. He virtually raised the same cry by a pretence that Mr. McLachlin had been attacked on the ground of being a farmer, though nobody supporting Mr. Ross has been guilty of such a piece of folly. These tactics were not worthy and not characteristic of the leader of the Opposition, but his position just now is rather a desperate one.

Another feature of the meeting, and a redeeming one, was Mr. George Neely's apology for Mr. McLachlin's campaign methods. He advised his audience not to take the lawyer-farmer cry too seriously. Mr. Neely's motives may not have been lofty but he at least realized that the people of Strathroy had a grievance because of the attempt to array the farming community against a citizen of whom they are proud.

MR. BORDEN AT THE CANADIAN CLUB.

Probably a large number of Londoners yesterday saw and heard Mr. R. L. Borden for the first time. He has spoken in this city from the political platform on two or three occasions, but many persons are not disposed to attend meetings of their party opponents, lest their opinions or prejudices may be handled somewhat ruthlessly. It must be admitted that the average political speaker in this country is more concerned about stimulating party spirit—in his own party—than persuading the heretic. He usually addresses himself to those who are already converted. Mr. Borden, however, has a praiseworthy regard for the amenities; like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he is chary of invective. A kindly temper and a civil tongue are the principal reasons for his preferment over the head of Mr. Foster, who has a keener intellect and immeasurably greater platform ability. Even his most ardent admirers lament Mr. Borden's deficiency as a popular speaker. He has an ingratiating presence and has unmistakably the mien and manner of a gentleman; but he is constitutionally incapable of "warming up." His delivery is wanting in vigor and fluency, and he fails to do his subject-matter justice. Queen Victoria once complained that Mr. Gladstone spoke to her as though she were a public meeting. Mr. Borden speaks to a meeting as though he were arguing before a court of chancery.

Mr. Borden's address yesterday dealt with the British theory of government, a question too wide to be covered thoroughly in the time allowed him, as he was fully aware. He expressed a robust faith in democracy, which is shared by all Britons, excepting a few who cherish an empty pride of ancestry. Two defects he professed to find: a member of Parliament, he said, seldom voted against his party, and the power of the cabinet was increasing at the expense of Parliament. If these are facts, they mean that although public opinion asserts itself on election day its control of Parliament is relinquished to the cabinet immediately afterwards. These condtions are not inherent, however, in democratic institutions. In France and Austro-Hungary cabinets come and go with bewildering rapidity. In the German Reichstag, party alignments are always shifting. In Australia there have been three changes of Government in a year. In Great Britain the authority of the cabinet is certainly being weakened by the multiplication of parties. Both the Laborites and the Irish Nationalists have voted against the present Ministry on several questions. In Canada, Mr. Borden cites the case of the Transcontinental Railway project. The debates in Parliament, he hinted, were merely a waste of time so far as any effect upon Parliament itself was concerned, the exact form of the legislation having been determined in advance by the cabinet and the caucus. Most of us have an idea that previous cabinets had the same degree of authority over Parliament, at any rate since Confederation. An instance was the tenacity with which different Conservative ministries retained control of the House of Commons during the troubled period after the death of Sir John Macdonald.

The power of the cabinet is great, but there is no evidence that it is still growing, or that its continued growth is an inevitable feature of the British form of government. Even if Parliament were not as accessible to public opinion as it might be, no cabinet or representative legislative chamber can afford to defy public opinion. Election day is a day of reckoning.

AS TO PELLAGRA.

Medical men of the United States are aroused over the appearance in Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, of cases of the disease known as pellagra.

Southern Europe has for generations suffered from the disease, particularly Italy, where it chiefly attacks the poorer people. Their staple diet is a cornmeal mush, and it is the custom to cook enough of this mush to last several days. Much of this food is made from corn of an inferior quality, often musty, the result being that it soon moulds. The disease, one characteristic of which is a violent eruption, followed by a peculiar roughness of the skin, is regarded as incurable, and usually leads to insanity. In Italy, where there are hundreds of thousands of victims, the Government has long endeavored to stamp it out, but without success.

The sections of the United States where the disease has made its appearance are those in which the chief article of diet is corn; but, unlike Southern Europe, it attacks rich and poor alike. The theory that the malady was brought over by immigrants is disproved by the fact that it is not communicable. The general belief of United States sanitarians is that it has been in the country for a number of years unrecognized as such, and accounted for under a variety of names.

A national association for the study and prevention of pellagra has recently been organized at Columbia, S. C., after a conference attended by bacteriologists and physicians, at which the Federal Government was urged by resolution to take action to control the disease. The head of the public health department at Washington has recommended the appointment of a commission to study the disorder, and report upon the official action necessary to arrest its progress. Meanwhile growers of corn have been warned of the importance of fully maturing the grain upon the stalks before cutting.

Whether pellagra is the effect of certain poisons upon the human system produced by the fermentation or molding of spoiled corn, or is due to a specific organism introduced into the system through the mold spores of musty corn, medical men who have studied the matter are unable to agree, but there is no doubt as to the ultimate source.

King Edward is 68 years old today, and he improves with age. Many happy returns.

The knighthood conferred upon Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, will please many thousands of over-seas Britons, who are indebted to his marvellous pen.

Mr. Monk has declared for a vote of the people on the naval question. Mr. Monk is the leader of the Federal Conservative forces in Quebec. The standard of revolt against Mr. Borden is being raised both in the east and the west. It looks as though the situation is becoming serious.

It is to be hoped there is no ground for the report that an English princess will marry the King of Portugal. Both Spain and Portugal appear to be doomed to a period of internal trouble in which the royal families may be on the reactionary side. Their ties with the British dynasty might be a source of embarrassment to British statesmen.

Mr. Doyle pointed out at the Ailsa Craig meeting yesterday that he would not have Lobo against him in his next contest. Mr. Doyle should have been ashamed to mention Lobo. It was pitch-forked out of North Middlesex to make the riding a Conservative hive. This shameless act should make the election of an Ontario Government supporter impossible. The electors of the north showed their resentment by electing Mr. Ross. They should show it again by defeating Mr. Doyle.

The House of Lords is still at its favorite pastime of chucking out Liberal measures. Its latest victim is the city of London election bill, which was intended to abolish the scandal of plural voting in the metropolis. There are thousands of wealthy men who have votes in from two to twenty London boroughs on property qualifications, and who can poll them all in one day. The House of Lords is naturally the champion of every hoary abuse.

A CHANCE FOR STEAD.

[Toronto Star.]

If credence could be placed in Mr. Stead's latest story of communication with the world of spirits, it should be great news for the Conservative party in Canada. If Mr. Stead can get direct and explicit political instructions from Gladstone, it should be possible to induce Sir John A. to resume the leadership of his old party, which has had no luck since his departure. And such leadership could to infallible, and continue to the end of the world.

THE MODERN BOND.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"They are unhappily married, I understand."

"Yes; they quarrel incessantly."

"Then why do they not separate?"

"Well, they have a rubber plant."

THE CHIEF INDUSTRY.

[Puck.]

The Homebody—What's the principal industry in New York, near as ye could jedge, Abner?

The Travelled Man—Steppin' lively, I reckon.

THE SIGN.

[Punch.]

Landlord (also sitting member of district)—By the way, Dobbins, I've been meaning to tell you I'll send a man up and have that shed of yours mended as soon as you like.

Dobbins—Thankee, sor. Then it be true that general election be a-comin' on?

HAPPINESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"What is your idea of true happiness?" he asked.

"To have a husband who could afford to buy all the hair I wanted without making it necessary for either of us to deny ourselves anything else."

REPREHENSIBLE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"My husband and I lived happily together for seven years."

"What happened then?"

"He shaved off his moustache and got to looking like a boy again."

THE MEMENTO.

[S. E. Kiser.]

Poor old faded rose!
How flat it is pressed!
Whose was it? Who knows?
Poor old faded rose!
Some girl, I suppose,
Wore it once on her breast;
Poor old faded rose,
How flat it is pressed!

Whose was it? Ah, me!
I cannot recall;
Madge, Daisy, Marie—
Whose was it? Ah, me!
How turbulently
I worshiped them all!
Whose was it? Ah, me!
I cannot recall!

GENERAL BOOTH LOSES AN EYE.

[London News.]

Five thousand people assembled at the Salvation Army Congress Hall at Clapton yesterday evening to welcome General Booth on his first public appearance since the operation to his eye. The general, who looked exceedingly well and was enthusiastically received, said he had lost the use of his eye, and the other was imperfect, but the doctor had said it might last for twenty years.

BIBLICAL LOGIC.

[Harper's Weekly.]

In a certain Sunday school a teacher told her pupils the tragic story of Samson and Delilah. Then she turned to a little boy.

"What do you learn, Joe," she said, "from the Samson story?"

"It don't never pay," piped Joe, "to have a woman cut a feller's hair."

HOW TO TELL EGGS.

[Denver Post.]

"How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife.

"I never told any," replied the grocer, "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."

THE SECRET OUT.

[Chicago News.]

"What," asked the dreamer, "is the easiest way to get money?"

"Inherit it," replied the matter-of-fact person.

JUVENILE WISDOM.

[Judge's Library.]

"What did people do before steel pens were invented?" asked the teacher.

"The pinions of one goose were used to spread the opinions of another," answered the wise body at the pedal extremity of the class.

ONE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Pa, what is an average man?"

"One who thinks he is away above the average."

JOY.

[S. E. Kiser.]

Some people get married merely for the purpose of having a good time for three or four weeks before the wedding.

NOT TO BE BLAMED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"I see that Taft has been advising people to stay on the farms."

"Yes; but don't blame him. He probably thinks there is an eighteenhole golf course on every farm in the country."

CONSERVATIVES NAME

Continued From Page Nine.

the government the Province has been giving you. There came a change of government in 1905, a general election, and several by-elections, and not to this day have the people or the press of the country, or any public man, pointed his finger to a single act of a shady nature in connection with the elections of the Province under Sir James Whitney. Not since that time has any newspaper or public man made any charge that the Government has misappropriated a single dollar.

So today the Government is not on the defensive, and since we have no sins to answer for, and since it is to late in the afternoon to attempt to outline the sins of the other party, I will leave that whole matter alone.

The fight in this riding will not be so much a matter of talk from the platform, not so much the riding up and down the streets and concessions, as it will be of a quiet systematic work, that we may be able to say that we have polled every available vote for Jimmy Doyle, a farmer, and a man of whom the province may be proud. This can be done only if you go at it intelligently, and go at it at once."

Speaking with a number of delegates at the conclusion of the convention, The Advertiser representative learned that despite the defeat of Mr. Pope in the convention he has made a very favorable impression, and on all hands h was spoken of as the likely candidate for the next vacancy in the Dominion House. The delegates, ten from each of the ten municipalities, were all present.

East Williams—Alex. Stewart, John McIntosh, Dr. McArthur, Alfred Jackson, John Cruickshank, Jas. McLachlin, Peter McLean, John Gray, James Stewart, Neil McIntyre.

Biddulph—Thomas Dickens, A. K. Hodgins, Frank Kent, Jos. Toohey, R. Hobbs, M. Blake, W. J. Dewan, C. H. Hodgins, Wm. Westmond, E. Maker.

Strathroy—Thos. Seed, D. Sands, G. Richardson, H. C. Pope, Thomas Benstead, Geo. Mohan, E. Roy, W. H. Feell, Jas. Hodgins, J. W. Cameron.

Adelaide—Geo. Urquhart, Walter Bolton, N. Seed, C. Scott, A. Woods, J. Payne, E. Plaxton, Albert Dyer, P. Harris, J. Truman.

West Williams—J. E. Hodson, R. Haskett, R. D. Knight, A. P. Knight, W. Eagleson, John Jackson, J. D. Campbell, Archie Stewart, L. P. McDonald, J. Dingman.

Ailsa Craig—D. McArthur, Ralph Robinson, James McGuire, Bert Monroe, Geo. Meadows, James Popping, A. T. Findlay, Archie Stewart, Thomas Davis, Thomas Cowan.

Parkhill—J. C. Kingston, M. Fenn, Fred Laughton, Wm. Punsfrey, J. H. Laughton, Geo. O'Leary, Neil McPhee, Jos. Tuberville, Wm. Wallace, W. H. Bartram.

Metcalfe—E. H. DeGex, Harry Eastbrook, Y. Brunt, G. E. Ireland, David Wilson, W. L. Tarhill, Geo. Freer, H. Thompson, R. Dunlop, John Hughes.

Lucan—C. Hawkshaw, Wellington Hodgins, T. H. Coursey, Chas. Hobbs, W. R. Stanley, John Dinan, Dr. Orme, C. S. Stanley, John Fox, G. A. Stanley.

McGillivray — John Lightfoot, John Bellins, John Potter, Eslie Hodgson, James Neil, Almer Mundy, John Robinson, Andrew Grieves, Jas. O'Neil, Ninian Grieves.

BORDEN CLAIMS CREDIT

Continued From Page Two.

side with him. While the commercial greatness of Canada would be astounding in the near future, he warned the audience that the real greatness of Canada was in the character of its citizenship. He also took up the form of government of Canada—that by cabinet, which had a three-fold function, a committee of the House, privy councillors of the King, and heads of great departments. Great questions were settled, not so much on the floor of the House, but in party caucuces, where the party worked out the details of the issues. There should be in all parts of the administration the closest scrutiny, and publicity. With this thought in mind, he charged the Government with keeping out the light of publicity. He instanced the motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in 1899, to investigate the charges into the mismanagement of the Yukon. Then followed his own motion to inquire into the iniquities of the West Huron and Brockville elections, which, he charged, had also been denied by the Government. Had the men guilty of the crimes charged been punished, the great electoral crimes of late years would have been prevented.

The Conservative party had also asked for an inquiry into the disposition of the crown lands in the west. He charged that friends of the Government had received tracts of land for small sums of money, and then turned them over at from $300,000 to $800,000. Inquiry into this matter was also denied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Government, according to Mr. Borden. This was contrary, declared the speaker, to the policy of the Conservative party, who under Sir John Thompson, had allowed the fullest investigation with the result that one cabinet minister had to resign, and others were punished.

Mr. Borden then took up the investigations of the civil service commission into conditions prevailing in the marine department. That inquiry should have been continued to the departments of the interior and public works, he held.

The Hodgins Charges.

The Hodgins charges were also dealt with. Mr. Borden charged that according to the statement of one of the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers, over-classification was startling, especially in the section east of Winnipeg. Contractors were being paid for construction through solid rock, when, as a matter of fact, the line was built through clay, sand and loose rock. The Conservatives had asked for an investigation, but this had been denied by the Liberals.

"The Liberal speakers have been telling you about the policy of the Government," said Mr. Borden. "Now, what is that policy? I am certain that I do not know. I know of nothing that has been enacted during the past two or three years by the Government that had not its origin in the Opposition. Civil service reform was suggested by us. The reorganization of the railway commissioners was proposed by us. We approved of the betterment of electoral conditions, although the Government would not go as far as we wanted them to go."

The speaker dealt with the tariff briefly, and declared that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson supported their tariff legislation by protectionist arguments. The men who disclaimed protection were now converted to it.

The expenditure of the Government was subjected to criticism, and he charged the Government with wasteful extravagance. Mr. Borden gave a rapid resume of certain disputed points, such as the Newmarket canal, which he characterized as a byword and laugh throughout Canada.

The speaker declared that the Grand Trunk Pacific would cost $220,000,000 before completed, He also found fault with the route of the road, declaring that it interfered with the C. P. R. and C. N. R., and that eventually the Government would have to build another road to open up the great hinterland of Canada, something that the G. T. P. was supposed to do.

Same Old Platform.

Mr. Borden closed with a reiteration of the Halifax platform, which was, in brief: Honest administration, civil service reform, decent appointments to office, conservation of the resources of Canada, improvement of waterways and canals, parliamentary control of railways and telegraphs, improved transportation facilities, and careful scrutiny of immigrants.

Cold Comfort.

He took comfort for his defeat last year by stating that the popular vote in favor of the Liberals was only 15,000 greater than that received by the Conservatives.

In concluding, he asked that the Conservatives of West Middlesex see to it that Mr. McLachlin was elected on Wednesday.

CHAPMAN'S

Half-Price Sale Wednesday Morning

WILTON VELVETS **ROOM RUGS** AND AXMINSTERS

At nine o'clock Wednesday morning the Half-Price Sale of Room Rugs starts, and early comers will get first choice---we emphasize this point to avoid disappointing any who may have a rug in mind that they would like. There are plenty of rugs for all, but the one you want may be the first one sold if you are not here when the sale starts.

These values are extraordinary—not a word need be said in praise of the goods. The makers' names are a guarantee of quality, and the patterns you can see for yourself. Every Rug is this year's importation. Don't wait until it is too late to realize the importance of the savings.

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$21.50 for **$10.75**	$23.00 for **$11.50**	$26.00 for **$13.00**	$30.00 for **$15.00**

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First grade, 9 ft. by 12 ft. were $33.85, for..... **$16.93**
Austrian, 7 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., were $22.50, for **$11.25**
Best grade, 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., were $32.50, for... **$16.25**
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Best grade, 10 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft., were $48.50 for **$24.25**
ENGLISH BRUSSELS RUGS, 9 ft. by 12 ft., were $26.50 (only two of these), for **$13.25**

Some Union Rugs reduced, but not quite half-price.

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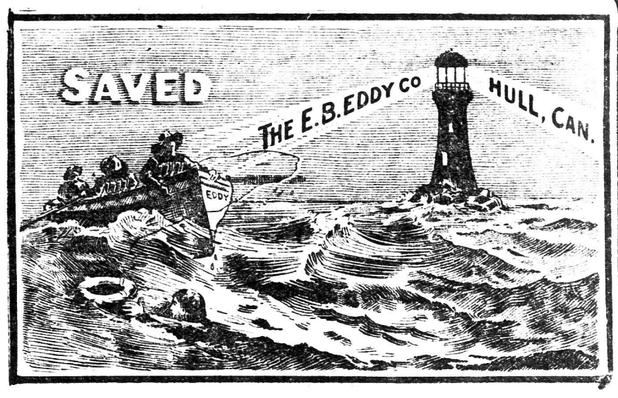

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"Bronchitis"

is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and may be recognized by a tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning. Cure the first symptoms of bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Bronchitis Cured.

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Pabos, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

"Dr. Wood's" is the original Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

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