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LADIES' SKIRTS TO ORDER ONLY 50c.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

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Sporting

TURF.

AT NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27. — The weather was dull and lowering at the Empire City race track today, and the smallest crowd of the meeting was in attendance. The chief interest centered in the first appearance of Banister, winner of the Brooklyn handicap of 1899. He ran in the first race, for which he was a hot favorite, and came home under wraps in fast time. His Royal Highness made the running for a furlong, but Banister went by him at Odor's pleasure, and only galloped through the stretch to win easily by two lengths from Bastille, while \$1.50 won third money. The Tuckahoe stakes were the only fixture, and four horses faced the starter. Trumpet was favorite, with Potomac a strong second choice. The race went out to make the running at the fall of the flag and showed the way into the stretch by two lengths, but Trumpet wore him down in the run to the wire, and got up in time to win by a short head. The Potomac showed no speed and ran a bad last all the way. The second race resulted in a head and head finish between four horses, Armor getting the decision, with Fleuron second and Tartar third. Intensive galloped along in front in the fourth race, and won easily from Herbert and Humboldt. Sweet Tooth was first home in the fifth, and General Mart Gary, the favorite, won the last after a hard drive through the stretch, with Bivik and Presiding Judge only heads away.

PADDY R. VS. GUINETTE.

On Friday last articles were signed and a forfeit posted for a matched race between Paddy R., owned by T. Roche, of Watford, and Guinette, owned by C. Barrett, of Parkhill. The stakes are \$500 a side, the race to take place in this city on Friday, Nov. 2. Great interest is taken in the race, as the horses are well known and evenly matched. Paddy R. has been sent to

Government Institutions Indorse Japanese Catarrh Cure as the Only Permanent Cure for Catarrh

CURED EVERY CASE WHERE THE REMEDY WAS TRIED.

Catarrh is one of the diseases which should not be experimented with, every day's neglect allows it to spread deeper and deeper until loss of taste, smell and hearing are the inevitable result, then finally consumption sets in, for which there is no cure. Thousands who have suffered for years from catarrh proclaim Japanese Catarrh Cure the only permanent cure. It will cure you.

Mr. A. E. Wilson, principal, government Indian Home, Elk Horn, Montana, writes: "Some time ago we purchased three boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, and must say it gave wonderful results in every case tried. It certainly is an article of unequalled merit."

Japanese Catarrh Cure is not a powder, it is a pleasant, healing, penetrating, volatile pomade. It is easy to use, requires no instrument of any kind, it reaches every catarrhal diseased portion of the mucous membrane and permanently cures catarrh wherever located. Sample box free. Indorse 5-cent stamp. Address: The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church Street, Toronto. Sold by Anderson & Neill, London.

Stratford, where he will be fitted for the race by J. Roche.

ENGLISH EVENTS.

London, Oct. 26. — At the last day of the Newmarket-Houghton meeting today, Mr. Whitney's Spectator took the Old Cambridgeshire handicap of 500 sovereigns, ridden by Maher.

The race for the Houghton stakes of 25 sovereigns each and 200 added, was won by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Lord Quex.

J. S. Curtis' De Ruby finished first in the race for the selling wether all-aged stakes of 10 sovereigns each and 200 added.

The race for the flying handicap plate of 102 sovereigns was won by London, ridden by Maher.

A free handicap of 100 sovereigns was won by Britannia, ridden by J. H. Martin.

Lord Ellesmere's Encombe, ridden by Sloan, won the Criterion Nursery handicap of 200 sovereigns.

FOOTBALL.

Peterborough's fifteen, accompanied by a small but enthusiastic band of rooters, arrived in the city by the C. P. R. last night. The visitors are a husky-looking aggregation, and seem to be built for football players. R. S. Wadde, who refereed the Hamilton-London game, will act as referee. The wearers of the red, white and black were given a final practice at St. John's A. C. gymnasium last night, under the coaching of Jack Hobbs.

GOLF.

VARDON BREAKS A RECORD.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26. — Harry Vardon, golf champion, at the County Club, won a practice round with H. R. Sweeney, of Albany, by a score of 70 to 73, breaking the record of the course by 5 strokes.

AQUATIC.

THE SHAMROCK.

Glasgow, Oct. 25. — Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock was in port today, preparatory to being refitted for racing.

THE RIFLE.

SHOOT AT MELROSE.

The Melrose Rifle Club met on Oct. 24 (standard American targets), the scores being as follows:

100 yards, on rest—

J. K. Morris 9 8 8 9 9-43
J. A. Clare 8 8 7 8 7-39
J. Ferguson 7 8 8 10-29
E. J. Shaw 8 7 9 7-39
J. Oliver 8 10 6 5-33
W. Robson, London 7 7 6 7-36
F. Harrison 5 9 6 5-34
T. J. Murphy 4 5 8 8-33
R. Robinson 6 8 6 6-32
A. Steinhoff 9 5 9 8-33
J. I. Chalmers 7 4 5 6 0-22

200 yards, off-hand—

T. J. Murphy 7 5 6 6 2-27
J. A. Clare 5 7 6 3 5-25
W. Robson 8 5 6 5 5-25
J. Oliver 4 5 4 4-21
P. Harrison 7 3 2 4-21
J. I. Chalmers 1 2 1 6-14
A. Steinhoff 5 6 1 4 1-17
R. Robinson 3 4 2 3 4-16
J. Ferguson 3 2 4 4 2-15
J. K. Morris 2 4 2 2 4-13
E. J. Shaw 1 3 5 0 2-11
Totals—J. A. Clare 67, W. Robson 61, T. J. Murphy 60, J. Oliver 59, J. K. Morris 56, J. Ferguson 54, P. Harrison 53, E. J. Shaw 50, R. Robinson 43, A. Steinhoff 45, J. I. Chalmers 40.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Teeswater, Ont., Oct. 27. — During a violent thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, the barn of James Goodfellow, one mile north of here, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, with the contents, including binder, mower and other implements; 1,200 bushels of oats and a large quantity of wheat, peas, etc. Partially insured in Walkerton Insurance Company.

FOR JOHN GILSON

(Continued from page 2.)

turning to the comprehensive charge that all, not seven or eight, but all of the Liberal promises had been broken, the speaker challenged any man—Mr. Edmund Meredith, Sir Charles Tupper, or any of the party—to prove where it had broken one pledge.

For instance, in the matter of free trade, the Conservative press and speakers claimed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had assured the electorate of the country that he would establish free trade. He had not promised free trade in its absolute form at any time, upon any occasion. He had said that he would make it the goal to which he was tending as rapidly as the conditions and circumstances of the country would warrant the condition of affairs. To throw down the fence of tariff completely when the neighboring country had a high tariff would simply mean political and commercial suicide. What Sir Wilfrid had promised, what he was doing, was to remodel the tariff so as to bring out the greatest possible good, and the least possible harm. (Cheers.) When he had begun this, Sir Charles Tupper's poor heart was broken with pain, because of the possible ruin of the manufacturing interests that was impending. His pain was intense when he foresaw the destruction of the country's trade. (Laughter.) But after a while trade had improved, work was plentiful, wages were increased, money was circulated freely, and all classes felt the quickening impulse of an awakened prosperity.

Sir Charles saw the change that had come over the country, and actuated by the political impulse, had doubtless said: "Well, they have made times improve, but they've turned this into a stolen National Policy." (Laughter.) He was forced to recognize the abundant evidences of prosperity, although before the result of Sir Wilfrid's action was apparent, his diagnosis of the situation had been couched in the gloomiest of terms.

The reduction in the tariff had decreased the customs tax by nearly \$3,000,000. This sum would actually have come out of the pockets of the people of Canada. In considering this saving, Mr. Gilson spoke of the fact that in a case where there had been a tax reduction of over \$300 during Conservative rule. During that time there had been an increase of the burden, instead of a decrease. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") With the Liberal saving the country had progressed with leaps and bounds. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gilson's retrospect of Liberal achievements was varied, by an illustration of Sir Charles Tupper's ability as a facile disseminator of questionable statements. He recalled the charge that Hon. Mr. Sifton, in connection with others, had been concerned in the importation of liquor into the Yukon. The charge was denied, and Mr. Sifton began legal proceedings against the man who asserted the charge. The first trial was postponed, and the second prevented by Sir Charles making an amusing confession to the effect that the whole story was untrue, and there were no grounds for prosecution.

Returning to the Conservative contentions regarding unfulfilled promises, Mr. Gilson spoke of the national debt, which, during the eighteen years of the Conservative regime had increased \$18,000,000, or an average annual increase of \$2,000,000. This, as the Conservatives said, the Liberals were not going to increase. Well, had they? When a man comes into some property that he has inherited, he is bound to improve it. The Liberals had to assume obligations amounting to nearly \$2,000,000 when they came into power, a legacy from the Conservative government. A freehand of 100 sovereigns was won by Britannia, ridden by J. H. Martin.

Lord Ellesmere's Encombe, ridden by Sloan, won the Criterion Nursery handicap of 200 sovereigns.

The race for the flying handicap plate of 102 sovereigns was won by London, ridden by Maher.

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ed. For instance, Mr. Mulock's investigation revealed the existence of 330 tenders for carrying the mail that had never been opened, although the mail was being carried at the time. In other instances it was costing more than the tenders in the pigeonholes at Ottawa asked. Those contracts were immediately canceled, and by retreating by public tender \$415,000 was saved. (Applause.) It was economy of this kind that caused a large reduction of the deficit during the first year, and its virtual disappearance during the second term of office.

Several other instances of the government's prudent and progressive action were mentioned briefly. The opening of the Yukon was an undertaking that had cost nearly \$3,000,000, yet who would say that the money was not wisely spent? The benefits had been abused for doing so, but even now a large revenue from that district was helping to swell the public treasury. An improved transportation system and the establishment of cold storage works that commended themselves to the intelligence of patriotic Canadians. The latter's good results bore directly upon the increase in transoceanic trade. Canadian goods arrived in Great Britain in such excellent condition that the English taste was suited, and there was an increasing demand for Canadian butter, eggs, cheese, pork and other products. The change is clearly shown in the figures of the Conservative years and of the Liberal times. Then, during eighteen years, the total increase was \$6,000,000, during four years of the Liberal rule it was \$32,000,000, a year's average in the one case of \$375,000, in the other \$27,500,000.

Mr. Gilson vigorously denounced all attempts to win an election by any means other than the free exercise of the franchise. In the first act, he said, if he should be returned to parliament, would be to introduce a bill making voting compulsory; he would fine any man who canvassed votes, and would permit only the two candidates to conduct campaign meetings. He had asked Mr. Laurier to go through the riding with him, but unfortunately he was content to remain in the hands of his committee. The kind of organization he wanted, he said, was for the people to read for themselves, think for themselves and act for themselves.

Another question to be considered, said Mr. Gilson, was Sir Charles Tupper's habit of saying one thing in one part of the country and something different in another. A man should say in Quebec, said the speaker, what he would say in Ontario, and he was proud of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when at a French-Canadian banquet in Montreal the premier said he had given to Catholics not for Protestants, but a national administration. (Cheers.) Mr. Gilson said he had no respect for the man who would seek to stir up strife and discord in a nation. Tupper would continue to do this or die, and thank God, he had died politically. (Laughter.) Tupper said in Quebec that Laurier was too British for him, Laurier, says Tupper, should not have a French and English trade, but should receive a benefit in return, such as the taxing of all breadstuffs save those from Canada. In spite of the fact that Chamberlain had pronounced this impossible, Tupper said on Oct. 17, 1897, that the giving of preferential trade without a return was a decided mistake, and a complete sacrifice of Canada's interests. Tupper knows better than this and should not talk such nonsense. (Laughter.)

Tupper's strictures on the premier's course in the sending of the contingent inferred that he thought Sir Wilfrid should have climbed to the top of the plane of the house, and should have descended to the young men of Canada. "Arm yourselves! Get hence with you! Wait not for votes of money or clothing or arms or anything else!" (Laughter.) What had Laurier's policy been? He had come out cool, thoughtful and considerate, recognizing the seriousness of the situation. Sir Wilfrid knew that individual Canadians had offered their services to the imperial authorities during the year, and their offers had been declined. Laurier had asked the war could be averted. Laurier knew, too, that when England had asked a Conservative government for Canadian soldiers for service in South Africa, the Conservative government had replied (Hansard, Feb. 12, 1885) to the effect that it was willing to sanction the enrolling of volunteers for service in Egypt under imperial army discipline, but that the entire cost must fall upon the volunteer. That was the loyalty of the Conservative party—a mere lip loyalty. (Cheers.) Laurier knew that England would be in no hurry to ask Canada for aid when her request had met with such a reception on a former occasion. Tupper has been praising other colonies because they were in advance of Canada in sending contingents, but the fact is that Canada was the only colony to send troops since previously receiving the sanction of parliament and its authority for spending the money. Laurier, who has been accused of disloyalty and slowness to act, was the only one who acted contingently without calling parliament together, though taking time to make sure he had public sentiment behind him. (Cheers.)

When the time comes, said Mr. Gilson, when the rebellion of the empire is threatened, then all political distinctions should cease. Sorrow had come into many homes of Canada, there were vacant places and unoccupied chairs that would never be filled. Peace to the ashes of the brave boys who died gloriously defending the cause of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

At this point a voice asked: "What about the bogus Globe?"

Mr. Gilson at once produced a copy of it. When some one cried, "Touch a match to it!"

"No," replied Mr. Gilson, "it will do better work here by disgusting the people. (Laughter.) He characterized it as a scoundrelly and the action of a contemptible thief. The speaker did not think that even Sir Charles Tupper could invent a worse tactic than this. This same Montreal Star, from whose office this publication has emanated, said in 1896 that the Conservative administration had become so corrupt that the most drastic measures for its purification must be taken before the Conservatives could again win the confidence of the people. (Cheers.) The Tupper, Haggart, Montagu and Curran, it said, must be swept out of political existence or the Conservatives could never hope to win the suffrage of the people. (Cheers.) That kind of a government could never disgrace Canada again, said the Star, as it was fossilized, antiquated, and out of date. (Cheers.) Yet the Star is today asking the electors to vote for these men again.

Look, said the speaker, at Mackenzie Bowell and John Haggart, and the former's statement on the platform, that the Conservative party would not be disgraced by men like Haggart, if he could prevent it. The dishonorable John Haggart, Mr. Gilson predicted, would be turned under on election day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gilson urged the young men to remember that it was to the Liberals that they were indebted for the right to use the franchise. The Conservatives said that the workingman who owned no property should not vote, and they were the ones who would keep the workingman from having any property. Mr. Gilson referred to Mr. Thomas Beattie's avowal of himself as a friend of the workingman, and asked if a man could be considered a friend of the workingman who went to a rich employer and asked him to discharge a foreman because the latter had voted Reform. This, said Mr. Gilson, Mr. Beattie had done, and he should never sit in parliament again. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Gilson urged his hearers to consider carefully their own interests and the interests of the country, and if they had confidence in him and in the Laurier Administration, to vote for him. If they did this he hoped to be returned, and expected to be returned on Nov. 7. (Continued cheers.)

Mr. T. H. Purdom, Q.C.

Mr. T. H. Purdom, Q.C., the last speaker of the evening, said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would not make any extended remarks. He was present to lend his support to Mr. Gilson and the Laurier Administration.

He had noticed, he said, that remarks of previous speakers as to the purity of a pure election had been applauded by Liberals and Conservatives alike. He believed that London was not more immoral politically than other places. Individual acts of corruption had taken place in various parts of the Dominion, he said, but they were of no account in the whole. The whole-sale iniquities—the gerrymander act and the franchise act. Reformers and Conservatives alike should band together to right this wrong at the earliest opportunity, and give the Liberal party justice. A partisan sense must not be allowed to block the remedying of these iniquitous measures.

Referring to the bogus Globe, Mr. Purdom said the Conservatives recognized the fact that they had no confidence in each other, and that the people had no confidence in them, but that the people had confidence in the Toronto Globe, so the Conservatives had adopted this method of striding below the belt and endeavoring by hook or crook to get into office. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid had been charged with dishonesty, said Mr. Purdom, and he hesitated before sending a Canadian contingent. In Mr. Purdom's opinion, the premier was never so noble as when he hesitated on the eve of such a momentous step, which he knew must bring separation, sorrow and the darkness of death into many a Canadian home.

The Liberal Government had brought to Canada an era of unparalleled prosperity and good times. If given a further lease of power, what would not the future be? Canada occupies today the same position as the United States occupied a century ago. Given an increase in immigration, we have all the resources here to make of this a happy country—one of the best countries in the world. (Cheers.) If the voters give their unbiased consideration to the merits of the candidates and their parties, Mr. Gilson would be returned on election day. He asked his hearers not to assist the return to power of the "nest of traitors," but to mark their ballots for Gilson, and so be able on Nov. 7 to join with the rejoicing people of the city of London over the election of Laurier, Hyman and Gilson. (Cheers.)

Cheers for the Queen, the candidate and the premier brought the meeting to an end.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y., gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The old civilization and the new will be discussed on Monday night by Dr. Daniel, First Methodist Church.

Western Ontario.

Louis Jones, a newsboy, fell in the river Wednesday afternoon, near the G. T. R. freight shed, Windsor. He was rescued by W. A. Heaters.

Robert, the 2-year-old son of Rev. J. H. Best, Windsor, has died of cholera infantum. The remains will be sent to Toronto for burial. Another child of Mr. Best's family is seriously ill.

Samuel Orth, a bachelor farmer of East Oxford, died on the operating table at the Woodstock hospital, Tuesday afternoon, of appendicitis. The doctors were just about to operate on him when he died.

Harry Gossy, of Aylmer, has sold his farm east of Aylmer to Andrew Bowen, for \$2,500 and his property on Water street. For this, besides the farm, he gets the stock, implements, etc., all complete, as it stands.

Mrs. Edw. Gooden, wife of Mr. Wm. Gooden, 4th concession, Yarmouth, died very suddenly on Wednesday of a heart failure, in her 74th year. She leaves besides her husband one son, Samuel, of Oxford township, and one daughter, Mrs. John Palmer, of Opechee street, Chatham.

Corner Oliver, of Sarnia, held an inquest on the body of Jane Wallington, who had been admitted as a lunatic from the general hospital on Friday last. It was shown that the dementia was of a melancholic character, patient refusing to take either medicine or refreshment, so that she starved to death.

In accordance with the wishes of Bishop McVay a separate school has just been established at Tecumseh. As there was no opposition to the change the separate school has opened. A number of lady teachers from the Ursuline convent in Chatham will take charge on Jan. 1, and the present teachers will be discharged.

The command of No. 8 Company, which has just been added to the 27th Regiment, has been given to Capt. Cotter, and the headquarters of the new company will be in Sarnia. Capt. Cotter hands the command of No. 6, the Watford Company, which he has held for the past two years, over to Lieut. J. P. McMillan, of Petrolia, who will receive promotion to a captaincy.

Fred Collins, a young man aged 18, son of Nurus Collins, who is employed on a circular saw at Hay & Co.'s factory, Woodstock, fell against the saw and was badly cut, the wound extending across the front down to the bone, and on the inner side of the knee the bone was sawed part way through. Collins, after his leg had received an emergency dressing, was removed to the hospital. The physician in attendance says no very serious results will occur unless inflammation sets in.

Minard's Liniment Cures garget in cow

What will the powers do with China? The lecture on Monday by Dr. Daniel will deal with this question.

The Same Old Humbug.

We are glad to say that the grocer is very rare today who thinks people can be fooled with that stale old deceit, "Here, madam, is something just as good as Tillson's."

You know he wouldn't make the comparison if Tillson's weren't the better. Don't be humbugged—insist on

Tillson's Pan-Dried Oats

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We give this handsome and reliable Watch for selling only 2 dozen packages of our Pan-Dried Oats. Each package contains 100 lbs. of the best English make. You will find them a remarkably easy seller. We ask no money in advance. Write and we will send you a sample of our Pan-Dried Oats, and a beautiful watch with gold-plated polished hands, case, ornamental case, jeweled lever movement, and genuine American time with parts will last for 10 years. HOME SUPPLY CO., Box 331, Toronto.

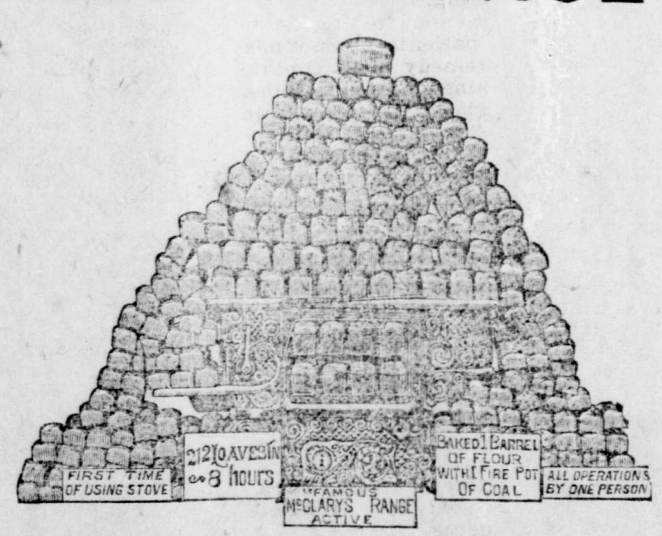
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THEY SAVE FUEL and do perfect work. No dinner party too large, no luncheon too dainty. Always work the same. Easy to operate; keeps fire over night. The Most Modern Range made in Canada. The Thermometer, Ventilated Oven, Fire-Clay Bottom, Heavy Cast-Iron Linings and other improvements assist in saving fuel.

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