

# Magnificent Demonstration

On the Occasion of the Premier's Visit to Montreal.

"Miles of Liberals" Do Honor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sohmer Park Packed—12,000 Persons in the Auditorium  
Eager to Hear the Great Leader's Address—The School  
Question and Other Topics Aply Handled.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—That Montreal is sold for Sir Wilfrid Laurier must have been the conclusion of everyone who witnessed the magnificent demonstration at Sohmer Park tonight. From whatever point of view regarded it was simply unparalleled in numbers. It was overwhelming, and yet Sir Wilfrid, who was in excellent form, held the attention of the vast array for over one hour, even while discussing a question of almost academic character, such as preferential trade. There was a cold, drizzling rain for the greater part of the day, but nothing could dampen the enthusiasm for the premier, and every detail of the demonstration was carried out with even more success than might have been expected on a brighter evening.

The Liberal club from the west had their rallying point at Chabouille Square. When they had all assembled there they marched to the Windsor Hotel, where they were joined by the Liberal students of Laval University and of McGill, headed by the band of the 65th Rifles. In the meantime the east end clubs had met in their halls and proceeded to the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catharines streets, where they opened their ranks and waited the arrival of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues. The mounted men of the Reformers in double columns formed the special escort for the premier.

**THE PROCESSION.**  
It was 9 o'clock when, after thousands had patiently waited for over two hours, the firing of bombs announced the coming of the procession and stirred up the enthusiasm of the multitude. The Club Chénier was the first to arrive, accompanied by a band, headed by a posse of police, and the masses were too strong, and they had to stop 20 yards from the platform. The gallery, capable of seating 1,500, was reserved for the Liberal party. It was not long before it was completely packed, and the late-comers were forced to stand.

**UNPRECEDENTED GATHERING.**  
The procession, both in numbers and as a spectacular effect, surpassed every expectation and almost defied description. None of the 30 clubs that took part had less than 100, and many had 200 and 400 in their ranks. It is perfectly correct to say that in the organized ranks there were at least 6,000 to 7,000, and besides these were thousands who joined along the streets. It was one

**CONTINUOUS WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM.**  
and Sir Wilfrid had not left the Windsor when the head of the procession started for Sohmer Park over two miles away. The carriages, 795 in number, reached from the postoffice to the Windsor Hotel, a distance of over a mile. At the park, as early as 5:30, the people began to gather to get a front seat. At 7 o'clock there were 3,000 already standing. When the procession began to arrive there were already 6,000 on the floor and another 1,000 on the platform. It is quite within the mark to say that there were 12,000 people in the immense auditorium, and thousands were unable to get near it.

**AN INSPIRING SCENE.**  
These disjointed facts convey hardly any idea of the stupendous proportions of the demonstration. When Sir Wilfrid arrived at 9:30 it was absolutely impossible to get near the ordinary entrance to the platform, and after a desperate struggle he and his friends forced their way along the front for a few yards, and were then dragged up over the footlights amidst frantic cheers. The premier had to stand for several minutes acknowledging his almost too cordial reception.

"We have few friends left," cried Mr. Tarte, when he reached the platform, nearly exhausted, in tow of a couple of stalwart policemen.

**ON THE PLATFORM.**  
Among those accompanying the premier were Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Hon. M. E. Bernier, Hon. James Sutherland, J. G. Snel-

inger, M. P., A. Rochelleau, M. P., Dr. Lacombe, M. P., A. Dupre, M. P., E. Goff Penny, M. P., Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Charlemagne Laurier, of St. Lynn, brother of Sir Wilfrid, E. P. Craig, president of the Corn Exchange; Thos. Fortin, M. P., Senator Dandurand, L. P. Brodeur, M. P., Hon. H. Thos. Duffy, Geo. Smith, M. P., A. Champagne, M. P., J. A. Brunet, M. P., Dr. de Groisbois, M. P., C. H. Chenevert, M. P., O. P. Talbot, M. P., Hon. Dr. Guerin, Hon. N. Parent and Hon. Horace Archambault.

An address of welcome was read by Mayor Prefontaine, who referred specially to the efforts of the government to make Montreal the national port of Canada.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY WELCOME.**  
Sir Wilfrid received the most extraordinary enthusiasm when he rose to address the sea of heads in front of him. An organized effort at disturbance made it almost impossible to hear him more than a few yards away from the platform, but then the disturbers were run out and comparative quiet was restored. Sir Wilfrid referred to the lunacy of the demonstration, which, he said, was perhaps the greatest that he had ever seen. It was, at all events, the greatest he had ever addressed. It had one fault, and that was a fault which could be easily forgiven. He said that it was perfectly impossible to make himself heard, and he regretted it very much.

Sir Wilfrid proceeded: "Gentlemen, it is now four years and some months since I last came to this city of Montreal to address you on political topics. That was previous to the glorious day of the 23rd of June, 1896, the day when the Liberal party was victorious from the struggle of 1896. I find that my government has so given you satisfaction that you are now assembled in still greater numbers to welcome its leaders. I wish I could thank you for these sentiments expressed in the address. I find it impossible to express myself as I should desire. The Liberal party, just as the demonstration of four years ago, the victory that followed that demonstration is to be greatly eclipsed by the victories we are about to achieve."

**SIR CHARLES NOT A PROPHET.**  
"You have lately had a visit from my friend Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues. Sir Charles Tupper is a remarkable man. I do not fear to say that of Sir Charles Tupper. I have the greatest admiration for my friend Sir Charles. I admire his great old age. I admire the ardor with which he endeavors to inspire his partisans with courage. I admire his unfailing confidence. I am amused at his violent utterances, his diatribes, and his angry expressions, but I cannot admire him as a prophet. He has a mania for uttering prophecies, but experience shows us that he is a bad prophet. His prophecies are not new. We know them of old. They are simply a new edition, revised, enlarged, but not corrected, of his predictions of four years ago. They were going to sweep everything and to crush everything; but you know what the result was. He was defeated all along the line, and though I do not pretend to have the gift of prophecy, I believe that he is to be beaten now the same way. Gentlemen, I do not come here to make predictions—let me tell you this in reply to all the boasting of Sir Charles Tupper. I have only one thing to say, and that is that I am as certain of the approaching victory as I am certain of my own existence. If the partisans of Sir Charles Tupper have any money to wager upon the result of the election, I tell you, my friends, there is money to make."

**SIR WILFRID SURE OF THE RESULT.**  
"What does this constant repetition of Sir Charles Tupper and his partisans mean? It means that they are simply appealing to the lowest instincts of the electorate; it is an appeal to those who wish to profit pecuniarily by the result. These appeals of Sir Charles Tupper are simply appeals to cupidity; that is to say, appeals to those who have neither conscience nor conviction, but who wish to be on the winning side; and yet I do not fear to predict that the Liberal party will be a thousand times more victorious than it was in 1896."

**THE FEATURE OF THE HOUR.**  
"The most striking feature of the present political situation is the immense progress that has taken place in the last five years under the Liberal Government. It is the impetus that has been given to business, and the wonderful activity that has been displayed in every form of commercial enterprise. It is the prosperity that has reigned throughout the country. That prosperity is admitted by our enemies, the Tories of the Province of Ontario and the Tories of the Province of Ontario and of the Maritime Provinces, by Conservatives of all colors and shades of colors. That prosperity they admit; they cannot deny it. But they go far. They do not deny the prosperity, that would be useless, but they say you should refuse us your support because that prosperity is the work of Providence."

**A QUESTION OF PROVIDENCE.**  
"Providence is a strong word in the

mouth of a Conservative, especially at election times, when these gentlemen are in the habit of trusting so little to Providence; but I do not deny their assertion. We owe much to Providence, and I hope we are not wanting in gratitude and thanksgiving. Providence has been on our side. After all, Providence has used us as its instruments to distribute its most precious gifts among the people of Canada. But is there not a reason for the people of Canada to withdraw their confidence from us? Providence has treated us like spoiled children, as Sir Charles Tupper has complained in one of his speeches. Is that a reason for the people of Canada to do less for us than Providence desires? If Providence loves us, should the people hate us? Opponents say, perhaps, that my reasoning is false, that Providence does not love us, because Providence chastises those whom it loves, and as they are the people whom it chastens, they must be the people whom Providence loves; but on that point again, I have to quarrel with them. Providence loves and chastises them. Very well, I will join Providence, and will once more join Providence in indicting upon them the punishment they well deserve. Nevertheless, gentlemen, have we, with all our hearts, thanked Providence for what it has done? We have also rectified what the government has done. The Conservative press and the Conservative leaders say everywhere that we have been doing nothing.

**WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?**  
"Well, here is a little of what we have done. First of all, we faced the school question, which our enemies attempted to settle without being able to do so. We settled that question, and I will speak more fully upon it later. We reformed the tariff, and by doing so we were enabled to diminish the burden of the people and to increase trade. We obtained the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties, and the day we nation was free. We have reduced the deficit which existed in the postoffice department. In 1896, when my friend Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, assumed the direction of the postoffice, there was a deficit of \$800,000. At the end of two years of administration he had reduced that deficit to nearly \$50,000. He then thought it time to introduce a reform which the Conservative party had declared impossible. He reduced the postal tariff by one-third, and at the end of one year had nearly established an equilibrium, and I venture to predict that in another year he will be completely successful in establishing a surplus from receipts and expenditures. We opened up the great mining country, which is known as Kootenay, by having the railway, known as the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, constructed. Getting the work done by the Canadian Pacific Company, we made with that corporation an arrangement by which the tariff of freight rates was reduced from ten to thirty per cent, which had the effect of saving the shippers of that region the means of saving at least \$600,000 in a year. We have prolonged the Intercolonial to Montreal, and by doing so we have put an end to the long delay in the inauguration of an era of surplus. This year the surplus will be over half a million. We have completed the construction of canals for the purpose of bringing the grain of the west to Montreal, and finally the Liberal Government has made Montreal recognized as the national port of Canada."

**REFORMS STILL TO BE MADE.**  
"That is something of what we have done, though our friends, the enemy, say we have done nothing. There are certain reforms which we have not yet been able to effect. We have not been able to make arrangements for the administration of justice in the district of Montreal. We have not been able to effect a concession that wherever there were ten French children in a school district French would be taught in that school. We obtained a concession that wherever there were ten French children in a school district French instruction would be given in the school for a certain time every day. My friend, who also is well known to all here, Mr. Joseph Gedeon Horace Bergeron, spoke in the Monument National about this half-hour of religious instruction which we procured for the Catholics of Manitoba. He found that it was not enough."

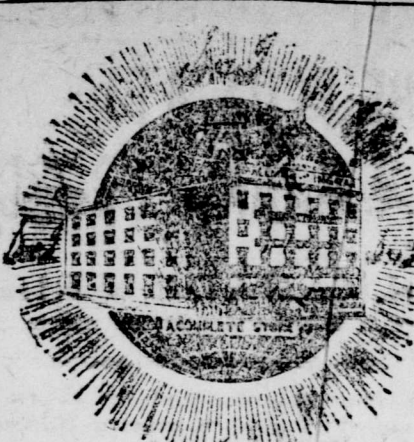
"I understand that half an hour of religious instruction for Mr. Bergeron would not be much. I do not wish to say that he does not need it, but half an hour of religious instruction for a man like Mr. Bergeron would not be much, because his rigid virtue is well known. When Mr. Bergeron comes to the Monument National to speak on the school question, and when he says the school question, and when he says that half an hour's instruction in religion is not enough, we can say to ourselves if it is not enough for Mr. Bergeron, for ordinary men it is enough to be enough to enable them to learn to do their duty and to be virtuous. In any event, if it was not acceptable to Mr. Bergeron, it was acceptable to the Catholics of Manitoba, with the exception of the group in the city of Winnipeg. The proof is that in 1890, when the school law was passed which abolished separate schools, there were 60 schools in which the Catholic religion was taught. In 1896 of those 60 only 35 remained. Now the settlement is accepted in every district where there are Catholic and Protestant groups, and today there are 120 schools where religion is taught. That is the result. Groups of our people in Manitoba were growing up in total ignorance, and today, instead of that state of things, you have 120 schools where the children are being educated, and are, above all, receiving instruction in religion, and not only that, but they learn to speak and read and write in the language of their ancestors. Mr. Bergeron says half an hour is not much. Let me tell you what it cost Mr. Greenway's government to grant that concession. I shall tell you in the words of Mr. Bergeron himself, as reported in his Montreal organ. 'It is very true,' he says, 'that the pope has declared that the settlement is inadequate, inefficient and unacceptable, but I recommend him to go to the bottom of the matter. The Rouges have profited by it to say that the question is settled. But the Province of Manitoba has also profited by it to shake off the yoke of Greenway and

confide its affairs to Mr. Hugh John Macdonald.' That is to say, the people of Manitoba, according to Mr. Bergeron, have dismissed Mr. Greenway from office on account of concessions made by him. According to Mr. Bergeron, if Mr. Greenway had not made those concessions, which justice demanded, to my comrades and co-religionists, Mr. Greenway would still be in power at Winnipeg, and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald would never have defeated him. But if the thing is not satisfactory and acceptable there is a constitutional method of proceeding, and that is to raise the question on the floor of the House of Commons. Has Mr. Bergeron done that? Never; constitutionally never. He gives a reason for this in his speech at the Monument National. Here it is: He says that the federal parliament has no longer any responsibility in the matter. What language for the leader of a party! Have Mr. Bergeron and his friends any responsibility in connection with the tariff? No. Then why do they make motions to amend the duties? Have Mr. Bergeron and his friends any responsibility in questions of finance? According to Mr. Bergeron's reasoning, they have not. Then why do they discuss financial questions on the floor of the house? Have Mr. Bergeron and his friends any responsibility for the railway policy of the country? If not, why do they criticize the administration?"

**THE GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.**  
Sir Wilfrid next referred to the efforts of the government to develop the transportation routes of the country, and especially to the success of the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal. Another matter which was of great importance to the working people of Montreal was the attention which the government had given to the protection of laborers. In the face of all these reforms how could the Conservatives ask, 'What has the government done?' It was written in letters of gold that the government had made the country more prosperous than ever before. There was just one other question to which Sir Wilfrid referred, and that was the South African war. He strongly defended the action of the government in sending a contingent there, as a duty which they owed to England, whose protection they enjoyed, and in an eloquent peroration recalled the patriotic efforts of Lafontaine to form a better understanding between the two races in this country. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. M. E. Bernier and others also addressed the meeting, which did not break up until after midnight.

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THE WEATHER TODAY—Mostly fair; showers.

**EARLY CLOSING.**—Customers will kindly bear in mind that this store closes at 7 o'clock every Saturday evening to permit employees to enjoy a well earned rest.

## BLACK DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Reputation isn't everything. Still we believe in having one, if it's good, and in backing it up. Our reputation for Black Dress Goods and Silks is an enviable one, and we are sure it will not suffer this season. All the goods advertised hereunder are the richest and best of their kind that we have ever offered for such moderate prices so early in the season when stocks are new and purchasers many.

Fine Serge, 42-inch, at.....	25c	English Coating Serge, 45-inch, at.....	75c
Rough Serge, 42-inch, at.....	25c	Waterproof Serge, 48-inch, at.....	\$1 25
Heavy Twill Serge, 42-inch, at.....	35c	English Court Serge Suits, shrunk, 42-inch.....	65c and 75c
Medium Twill Serge, 42-inch, at.....	40c	English Court Serge Suits, shrunk, 44-inch.....	85c and \$1 00
Fine Twill Serge, 42-inch, at.....	50c	Broadcloth Suits, 48-inch, at.....	\$1 00
Medium Twill Serge, 42-inch, at.....	50c	Broadcloth Suits, 50-inch, at.....	\$1 25
Heavy Twill Serge, 42-inch, at.....	50c	Broadcloth Suits, 54-inch, at.....	\$1 50
Devon Serge, rough, 44-inch, at.....	55c	Camel's Hair Suits, 50-inch, at.....	\$1 75
Devon Serge, rough, 45-inch, at.....	65c		
Cheviot Serge, 48-inch, at.....	75c		

**New Silks.** New Japanese Silks, 28 inches wide, just the silk for pleatings, in cardinal, gray, blue, myrtle, brown, black, white and cream. These Silks are made in Japan and finished in Lyons, giving the appearance of Taffeta, yet soft and will not cut.

**Colored Dress Goods.** Here are some special lines that you will do well to see early. Though inexpensive they are specially good, and you will be pleased with the stylish patterns. This is dress buying time, and if a number are required in your family you can save considerably by buying these.

- For 25c—You can buy a Heavy Weight Suing Cloth, 50 inches wide, in brown, gray, blue, fawn and green. See this special line.
- For 25c—You can buy a splendid assortment of Dark Tweed Effects; make good school dresses for children.
- For 45c—You can buy Gray Homespun, all wool, in invisible stripes. This is a very special offer.
- For 50c—You can buy from the greatest assortment of Homespun and Tweed Effects ever offered in Canada. Don't fail to see them.
- For 65c—You can buy some very pretty checks, in black and gray, blue and black, brown and blue. Very special and just in.
- For 75c—You can buy 54-inch Homespun. Special values in stylish checks and plain goods.

**Comfortables.** This is the proper time to look after these goods. Our new stock is now in, and it is a very choice stock, too. Quality unsurpassed and patterns superb.

Cotton Filled Comfortables, cross lap to prevent matting, size 5x6.....	\$1 25
Same as above, size 5x6.....	\$1 50, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50 and \$3 00
Same as above, size 6x6.....	\$2 00, \$2 50 and \$3 50
ELDERDOWNS, check patterns, size 5x6.....	\$5 00, \$6 00, \$7 50, \$7 50 and \$10 50

Size 6x6 at \$8 50. Both sizes in either frilled or plain, with satin border and perforated.

**Reversible Cloths.** We have now in stock an excellent assortment of Reversible Cloths in the fashionable colorings, suitable for Ladies' Costumes, Short Walking Skirts, Golf Capes, or Ladies' and Children's Ulsters. Three pieces—one mid-brown with red and green plaid back, one dark navy with red and gray check back, one of mid-gray with black and white check back. These specials at, per yard..... \$1 75  
Two pieces of heavier weight—one mixed fawn with fawn and brown plaid back, the other mixed gray with gray and black plaid back. Per yard..... \$2 00  
Two pieces, extra heavy—of Mixed Brown Tweed Effects, with red plaid backs; the correct thing for short walking skirts. Good value at, per yard..... \$2 50  
Five pieces—in black, Oxford gray, brown and blue, brown and green and green and purple, with very handsome plaid backs. Price per yard..... \$3 50

**Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes from \$6.50 to \$30.00. See Them.**

## SMALLMAN & INGRAM

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and a snare, because, according to its provisions, it should contain three distinct organizations and exemption from taxation, but no provision at all for a grant of a legitimate share of the public lands. What would become of the school system, which taxes a share in the public funds? We attempted to settle the question in a different manner. We said to the Government of Manitoba: 'It is you who have repaid it as you have done it.' We appealed to their sentiments of Christianity and of justice to give relief to that minority who are British subjects like themselves. We obtained enormous concessions. We obtained a concession that wherever there were ten French children in a school district French would be taught in that school. We obtained a concession that wherever there were ten French children in a school district French instruction would be given in the school for a certain time every day. My friend, who also is well known to all here, Mr. Joseph Gedeon Horace Bergeron, spoke in the Monument National about this half-hour of religious instruction which we procured for the Catholics of Manitoba. He found that it was not enough."

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**PETROLIA BYLAW CARRIED.**  
Petrolia, Ont., Sept. 21.—The voting on the exemption of taxes and water rates in favor of the Petrolia Pork Packing Company for ten years, resulted as follows: For \$90, against \$3. A large factory will be erected at once, and from 50 to 75 men will be employed to commence with.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**  
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SICKENING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE IRRITATED THROAT, CURES ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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- An Apprentice,
- A Boarding Place,
- Work of Any Kind,
- To Find Anything Lost,
- To Find an Owner,
- To Rent a House,
- To Rent a Room,
- To Buy a Farm,
- To Buy House and Lot,
- To Sell House and Lot,
- To Borrow Money,
- To Loan Money,
- To Save Money,
- To Go Into Business,
- To Sell a Business,
- Or Anything at All,

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## The London Advertiser,

**THE OLD HOME PAPER.**  
Rates—One cent per word for first insertion, and one half cent per word each subsequent insertion.

## Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knappe, 1001 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

## PROOF POSITIVE CANCER IS CURABLE.

Evidence of an Incontrovertible  
fact.

Cancer has so long been considered an incurable disease that people will hardly believe that there is really a cure. Yet abundant evidence can be produced to prove that in some of the very worst cases of cancer, our Vegetable Cancer Cure removed permanently every trace of the disease. One case we might cite is that of a lady who suffered from cancer of the breast, endured the tortures of the plaster, which only aggravated her trouble, and who was cured completely by our remedy. Another instance—that of a gentleman who had cancer of the tongue. It was removed by the knife, but soon came back again. Our remedy cured him. He had reached the eleventh year of age, and he has never had any recurrence of the disease since. If you desire the names and full particulars of these cases, you will find them in our new book, "Cancer: Its Cause and Cure," which you may have on receipt of 2 stamps. Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

**E. W. Green**  
This signature is on every box of the genuine  
"Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets"  
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.