[Continued from page 9.1

and we have no doubt that in the progress of time the events with which the executive government in the differparts of the empire have to deal will find a satisfactory solution, But what can be more preposterous than to endeavor to make the speculative opinions upon such a question issues in the elections? What better evidence can the country require to show how hard pressed the leader of the opposi-tion is for any ground of complaint against the administration?

MR.FOSTER'S QUESTIONABLE AD-

VICE.

Let me invite your attention to some of the observations made by Mr. Foster with the view of enlisting the electors of this country on his side and in opposition to the government. The arst campaign speech that Mr. Foster made pointing to the coming contest, was delivered at least a year ago in foronto, in which he addressed some portions of his speech to young men, and in it he undertook to give them advice. Now, one with large experiany impropriety, undertake that duty, and so I do not question Mr. Foster's right to do so. But it ought to be advice of such a character that, if followed, would serve to elevate those to whom it is given. It should present to them a course of conduct that will cultivate in them broad views of public affairs, and tolerant feelings in respect to public men, such as will awaken in them a high sense of duty, on their part, towards the state of which they are citizens; that will serve to engrave deeply upon their minds the notion that he is prepared to make these sacrifices which the highest interest of the state calls for, does for himself the greatest possible service. Now, Mr. Foster advised the young men of Toronto to study the history of Canada under the light that the life idea Mr. Foster intended to convey by this advice, I cannot positively say. meaning is not clearly expressed, but the impression which his observathink he intended to convey to those to whom he addressed himself, was, that Sir John Macdonaid was not only a wise statesman, but a disinterested and enlightened patriot, who on all occasions subordinated his own personal interest to the well-being of the Now, while I admit that Sir John Macdonald was an able man, I think those who best understood him, In an eminent degree, AN OPPORTUNIST

one who always set his sails to catch the slightest breeze by which he might profit, who did not admit that it was any part of his duty to trouble himself about the ethical teaching of his public conduct, or to aim at placbefore the young men of the country any lofty conception of public duty. Is Mr. Foster of opinion that the Indian electoral franchise and the gerrymander act suggest such thoughts, and afford convincing examples of exalted patriotism? I am not saying that the history of the country, in the light of Sir John Macdonald's biography, could not be studied with profit, if one earnestly seeks to form a just estimate facts. What pledges did the leaders of the public conduct of a public man, of the Conservative party give to the character of the influence which he exerted upon those of his own time. But I do not understand that this is what Mr. Foster meant. It was not the moral and political effect of the impartial study of that period of Canadian history as a part of a biography of Sir John Macdonald that Mr. Foster desired. What he intended to recommend was that the career was one that was to be admired and studied with a view to being imitated. It is too soon to place before the country a just estimate of Sir John Macdonald's career as a public man. It may be that his friends magnified his ability, and that his opponents exaggerated his faults. The time for a fair estimate of his place in Canadian public life is not vet come, and I do not think that we have anything to gain, at the present time, by bringing it into public notice, for it is well-nigh impossible to submit the one view for admiration without submitting the other for con-

### The Pains of Kidney Disease

Warn You Against the Most You Can Be Cured by Promptly Using Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills.

Pain is nature's signal whereby she warns man of approaching danger. Few diseases are so dreadfully fatal as disorders of the kidneys, and few are accompanied by more severe pains and discomforts.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure-Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are cer-tain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of

these organs. Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost Book, have made some of the most Surprising cures of kidney disease on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney

Mr. James Simpson, Newcomb Mills. Northumberland county, Ont., writes: This is to certify that I was sick in bed the most of the time for three years with kidney disease. I took several boxes of pil's-different kinds-and a great many other kinds of patent medicines; besides that, I was under treatment by four different doctors during the time, and not able to work. I began to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and since that time have

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all deal-ers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., To-rente.—2 sanction for them was sought, and so an important change was made in our constitutional system, and the country

demnation. That he was an able man, a good judge of human nature, a successful parliamentarian, e skillful leader of a great party, perhaps will not be questioned.

NOT A GOOD MODEL.

But it appears to me that there are,

outside of all these qualifications, some acts of his political life which prevent its being made a model for men to study with a view to imitation. candid biographer, who wishes well to his country, whether he be a Reformer or a Conservative, no matter how high his opinions may be of Sir John Macdonald's abilities, will not desire that the methods which he employed, in order to succeed, should survive in his successor. I am far from saying that a public man should not be ambitious, that he ought not to seek distinction, but I do say that his highest aim should be the well-being of his country, and that his present personal success should always be subordinate to that end; I am ready to admit that young men should make themselves conversant with the history of their own country. It is important that they should place before their minds high ideals. They may find those ideals in the study of the history of their own country, or in the history of some other land. No country has acquired among the nations of the world place of great influence without its having among its statesmen and public men those who are both patriotic and wise, and so I am far from saying that one can acquire broad views and lofty aspirations without extensive reading and careful reflection-without studying the weaknesses and failings as well as the strength and virtues of public men. But Mr. Foster, knowing well the place which Sir John Macdonald held in the minds of his party, hoped, by this tribute to his memory, to secure their goodwill for himself and others whose political fortunes are associated with his own. The oblation was offered for the gain it would bring. But in my opinion.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING with which a young man man's mind can be imbued with reference to publio affairs, is that he himself owes a of Sir John Macdonald afforded. What duty to the state, and that duty is far above that which he can owe to any leader and to any party. It is his duty, so far as it is in his power, to remove prejudices, to put an end to tion left upon my mind, and which I abuses, to discountenance corruption, and to the utmost of his talents, to promote rectitude, to uphold justice. and to seek for truth. It is in this way that he does his best to keep alive a healthy public spirit, for if it is absent, other institutions are certain to suffer, and no checks or guarantees provided by any written law or constitution will prevent people who are without these qualities enterwho studied most closely his ing upon a downward course, which, public policy, and who observed his urder even the most favorable circummental habits, will admit that he was stances, must prove an effectual bar stances, must prove an effectual bar to genuine national progress. Mr. Foster in that speech discussed pledges which he said the Conservative party had given more than 21 years before at the polls. He asserted that when they came into power they carried these pledges into effect. He contrasted the conduct of the Conservative party on that occasion with the conduct of the present administration. Mr. Foster is inaccurate in his history. He has forgotten the pledges which were given and the declarations which were made by those who then led his party. or, if he remembers them, he assumes

that others have forgotten. CONSERVATIVE PLEDGES. Let me call your attention to the country before and at the elections of 1878? It is true that a number of speeches were made. It is true that the policy of Mr. Mackenzie's administration was condemned. It is true that a resolution was offered in parliament. by which it was proposed that Canada should pursue towards the United States a retaliatory policy. In that re-solution it was declared that Canada had been made a sacrifice market; that it was necessary to establish towards the United States a reciprocity of tariffs, not to permanently establish protection, because that was deprecated, but in order to bring about a reciprocity of trade. Any intention to establish a protective tariff as a permanent pol-icy was denied, and even temporarily it was only suggested as against the neighboring republic. It was first proposed by Sir Charles Tupper. It was subsequently taken up by the leaders of the Conservative party. Sir Charles assured the public that such a tariff would at once bring the United States to terms, and secure from that country a reciprocity of trade with Canada. It was not then suggested that if reciprocity could be secured, a policy of protection would be preferred, and continued-not at all; the retaliation was proposed, not as an end of good in itself, but as a useful implement of warfare, to bring the United States Con-Dreadfully Fatal of Disorders- gress to its senses, and to compel it to adopt towards this country a more liberal policy that the one which it

> LIBERAL PREDICTIONS. We contended at the time that this policy could not be successful. It was nevertheless persisted in, and as there was the greatest depression in the commerce of the world that had been known for half a century, circumstances favored this adoption. When Sir John Macdonald was charged with indorsing protection, and a high rate of customs taxation, the late Mr. Boyd. of St. John, N. B., telegraphed him, and pointed out the prejudice that such a policy was awakening in that province against the Conservative Sir John Macdonald replied that the charge was a slander; that the Conservative party had no intention of raising the tariff; that their object was not to increase it, but simply to readjust it. So that when Mr. Foster speaks about pledges being broken, he quite forgets that what was promised in 1878 was not forthcoming, and that what was ultimately adopted as a permanent policy was declared before its adoption to be simply a temporary

was pursuing.

THE FRANCHISE. But let me refer to another fact in respect to pledges. What pledge had the Conservatives given in respect to the alteration of the franchise? From 1867 until 1885, the electoral franchise for the Dominion was the same as the electoral franchise for the provinces. On two occasions the prime minister introduced a bill to substitute a Dominion for the provincial franchises; but on both occasions, the bill was abandoned, and at no time was it ever made the subject of a discussion at a general election. The public were in no instance informed that the leader of the Conservative party be-lieved that the franchise of each province should be superseded by a Do-minion franchise. That was never an issue in a general election. The public were in no instance consulted. When did they ask the sanction of the electors to the proposal to include in their been working every day, although a body the unenfranchised Indians, the man nearly 70 years of age. Dr. wards of the crown, and Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured swamp twelve consultuencies in this province alone? These were important constitutional changes, but no popular

was put to a great expense in the pre-paration of woters lists an expense that proved so burdensome that the promoters of the measure would only at intervals carry it into operation. Under it, men who had ceased to possess the qualification that the law required remained upon the list, and men who possessed the qualification, and who had acquired the right, after the last preparation, were without the elec-toral franchise. Those who resided in the country, and constituted a part of the community, were without political rights, and those that had left the country, and became residents of another state, returned at a general election to say how the people who reside here should be governed. Let me ask what steps did the leaders of the Conservative party ever take to obtain the judgment of the country before legis-lating upon this subject? The measure was a measure of surprise. Upon it THE LEADERS HAD LAIN IN AM-BUSH.

They employed a majority which they obtained upon another question for the purpose of carrying through parliament a measure in respect to this, and for the purpose of putting an end to an important feature of our constitutional system, which had been in operation for eighteen years, and against which no complaint by any party had been made. In many instances, the men returned to sit in parliament owed their success to a non-resident vote, who, if the law had been properly applied, would not have been upon the list at all, and who had been brought back from a foreign country to give a candidate of the minority a seat in the House of Commons. It may be quite improper to take the opinion of a country upon a matter which you have no intention to legislate upon, but it is not less reprehensible to make changes in the constitution of the country for which you dare not venture to seek popular approbation.

THE GERRYMANDER. Let me ask you, when did Mr. Foster and his friends take the judgment of the country on the gerrymander? In 1872 Sir John Macdonald declared in favor of the inviolability of county boundaries, and maintained that the men who acted together in the municipalities, and who became acquainted with each other in the discharge of municipal duties, and as jurymen, in the administration of justice, were also the proper parties to co-operate in the of a member to par-.. To this doctrine, memreturn liament. on both sides of the house gave in their adhesion, both parties admitted that the political organism within the provinces should be represented-that in federal affairs the union must be regarded as a union of the with their political organism unmutilated. But after the census of 1882 this doctrine which everybody accepted because it was a recognized vital principle in English parliamentary government was disregarded. County boundaries were broken up, fragments of different counties were put together and constituencies were formed which never could become a united body. And all this was done in the face of the declaration of 1872, and a vigorous effort has been put forward to perpetuate the abuse, and yet we are assured by Mr. Foster that the Conservative teaders have paid due respect to their piedges. MR. FOSTER'S FIGURING.

Mr. Foster is adopting a new mode of counting the yearly expenditure of the Dominion. He is including in the ordinary expenditure of the year the e-penditure upon capital account. Let me invite your attention for a few moments to this fact. The ordinary expenditure of 1890-91 amounted to \$36,343,569. This was counted the expenditure for that year by Mr. Foster when he was finance minister, but besides this there was expenditure on capital account of \$4,381,564. When Mr. Foster was discussing at the time the expenditure for the year he did not include the latter account in his expenditure. I look in vain for any state-ment of his by which the expenditure of the year is represented as being \$40,725,131. In 1891-2 the ordinary expenditure was \$36,765,894; the expenditure on capital account was \$3,413,915, or for the year \$40,179,899. In 1892-3 the ordinary expenditure was \$36,814,-0.2; on capital account there was expended \$4,039,673, and the total expenditure for the year was \$40,853,725. In 1893-4 the ordinary expenditure was \$37.585.025: on capital account \$5.094.-003; total \$42,679,028. In 1894-5 the ordthary expenditure was \$38,132,005; on capital account \$3,031,322, and the total expenditure was \$41,163,327. The original estimate for the expenditure of the year 1895-6 made by Mr. Foster was \$30,308,000, and if the obligations which he was prepared to assume, and the expenditures which he was prepared to recommend, had been carried out the expenditure for the year would have been in the neighborhood of \$50,-000.000. And this expenditure had been resolved upon although the revenue proved to be less than \$34,000,000 in 1894-5, and there was a deficit of \$4,-153,875. But this deficit, like every other, while Mr. Foster was finance minister, is exclusive of the expenditure on capital acount. If that is to be included with the ordinary expenditure Mr. Foster's deficit will be increased annually since 1890 by from three millions to five millions a year. DISMISSALS FROM OFFICE.

There is one other matter to which I will refer, as it is quite an possible to do more than to deal with a few of the complaints which have been made against us. I shall refer to the charge that we adopted the policy of wholedismissals from office, and that we have discharged permanent officials they were political opponents in order to replace them by political supporters. Now, let me say no such policy is being adopted. We have recognized the English principle that the public service is permanent and John A. Macdonald years ago had his non-political. Officials under the English system are political and non-politoffice when the confidence of the House of Commons is withdrawn from the The non-political are unaffected by that being the case. But the permanency of the ordinary public official is due to the fact that he is nonpolitical, and that he may be in a position to serve faithfully the minister for the time being, no matter into whose hands the control of public affairs may have fallen. A practice had grown up under our predecessors in office-a most objectionable practice it was—which took it for granted that those who were engaged in the public clothes; but the two tariffs were radservice were engaged to promote the political fortunes of the government of the day. They were withdrawn from the discharge of the Juties which attached to their position and they were sent out to canvass for those who were engaged in the support of the adminis-Now, we protested against

A GROSS ABUSE, and we warned those who lent themselves to any such proceeding that, having become political partisans, they must share the fortunes of the party with which they were themselves actually associated. No permanent of-

serted. Nor have they; but let me say, that those who have loudly complained against the emduct of the government. in this matter, quite forgot the course which they adopted while in control of the government. After the defeat of the Mackenzie administration in 1878, the whole of the appointees for carrying into effect the weights and measures act were legislated out of existence, and a new measure was introduced, seemingly for no other purpose than to get rid of those inspectors, and not one of them was restored to the position from which he had been legislated out. A return was asked for of the dismissals from Oct. 18, 1878, until February, 1879, and although a motion for such return was carried through parliament, it never was brought down, and the information was withheld. A second return was moved for the year ending February 1880, and it was found that the government had dismissed or superannuated 153 Reformers, receiving salaries from \$700 to \$3,000 a year. There were mostly removed because it was declared their services were no longer required, and yet during this same period 533 new appointments were made, being 280 in excess of those who had previously held office. And this refers only to the more prominent officials. In the city of St. John, N. B., a complete sweep was made. Besides the 153 civil servants referred to, very many persons who were receiving smaller remuneration were dismissed, though their unwarranted discharge was not recorded.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY EM-PLOYES.

On the Intercolonial Railway, in February, 1881, there were 3,310 persons employed; in June, 1895, there were 3,940; and in June, 1896, which was at the period of the last general election, there were 5,296 employes on the railway-hundreds having been unnecessarily engaged in the service, merely for the purpose of securing their support to the government. Now, when this enormous increase was got rid of by the present minister of railways, loud complaint was made that the parties were being dismissed because of their political bias, although it was well known that their services were not at all required, and it would heve been impossible, even had Sir Charles Tupper succeeded in the elections, for him to have justified himself in parliament in maintaining so large number of employes,

complaint is made that the present ministration, in making dismissals, have sometimes acted upon evidence that was not conclusive, but the late government sought no evidence beyond this, that the person was objectionable to the candidate or member that supported the government in the district where the official resided. Any government supporter might demand the dismissal of an employe upon the Intercolonial Railway, and it was the duty of the division superintendent to dismiss the man upon such complaint. without any investigation, and without waiting for the sanction of the minister. All that was required was that the member asking for his dismissal was a government supporter. And so the employes upon the Intercolonial Railway became a standing political army, paid out of the public treasury, whose first duty it was to secure the return of members in all the constituencies, through which the Intercolonial Railway ran. We have acted upon no such rule. We have

NO PAID BODY OF POLITICAL RE-TAINERS

in the public service. The men who are required in the work of administration, and the result is that the public

are fairly well served. The country is prosperous, the people are contented, the waste lands are being settled, the mines are being worked, new industries are springing into existence, the commerce of the country has been greatly extended. For these many beneficial changes the government may claim their full share of credit and are entitled to the confidence of the country. Let me say, I think that you ought to be satisfied with the government as they certainly are with the representative whom you sent from this constituency. You have every reason to be proud of the manner in which Mr. McGugan has acquitted himself as your representative in parliament. He is well informed, he is diligent in the discharge of his duties, mindful of your interests, thoroughly upright, and fully competent to judge of the wisdom and propriety of the measures which come before him for consideration in parliament. Ministers are indeed grateful to Mr. McGugan for the efficient support Ministers are indeed grateful to which he has given to their measures in parliament and to you for sending so capable a representative of Reform principles. I trust that Mr. McGugan will receive from the electors that cordial and hearty support which his abilities and high character merit at your hands. T. H. Purdom, Q.C.

Mr. T. H. Purdom, Q. C., was re-

ceived in a very cordial manner. The glorious day, he said, was one in keeping with Laurier's sunny ways. Politically, too, the day was sunny, as the nomination of Mr. McGugan in South Middlesex practically meant his election. And a very admirable member they would have. (Cheers.) He ought to be elected by acclamation, and he believed he would be. (Applause.) A few years ago, said the speaker, there was some talk of the development of New Ontario; but under the auspices of the Liberal party the matter had gone on into the region of things not talked about, but accomplished, and being accomplished. But it was worth while recalling the fact that had Sir way, had not the Liberals fought hard under Mowat for the territorial integ-The political officials retire from rity of this great province, we would have had no splendid and vast New Ontario to develop. (Cheers.) Not alone Ontario, but all Canada, was now in the growing time. The forward movement had now begun, not to stop until one day Canada might equal the mo ther country itself in population. He believed that Canada in the twentieth century would make a progress analogous to that achieved by the United States in the nineteenth century. (Cheers.) Alluding to tariffs, the speaker said the Liberals had been accused ically different and designed for different purposes. One was intended to promote private interests at the expense of the bulk of the people; the other was designed and had been successful in bringing about advantage and prosperity for all classes. (Applause.) It would be a sorry day for Canada were Laurier and his col-leagues not continued in power. The destiny of Canada, with a continuance knocked into smithereens by the record of Mr. Mulock's postal department GET ACQUAINTED WITH

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### IT IS A GOOD COMPANION.

respect and self-reliance they felt today. (Hear.) Mr. Purdom alluded playfully to the action of Conservatives in calling in the aid of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald to recall the memory of his father. Such tactics were perhaps not to be wondered at, seeing that Sir Charles Tupper possessed the full confidence neither of Conservatives nor of Liberals. (Hear.) Alluding to the gerrymander, Mr. Purdom said the Conservatives often professed a special respect for the judges; yet when the government proposed to submit the redistribution to the judges, the Tories declined to trust the judges. They put more faith in the partisan senate which did not want to restore fair play to the Liberals and threw the measure out. (Hear.) In concluding a vigorous speech, Mr. Purdom advised the electors of Canada that the best service they could render this great land would be to retain the Conservative Opposition in the position they were so well fitted to adorn-the position on the left of the speaker's chair. (Cheers.)

#### Other Speakers.

Mr. Alex. Stuart, Q.C., was received with cheers. He stated that he would not attempt to make a speech after the able and eloquent addresses listened to. He was convinced that the Liberal party would carry the country, as they had just and progressive principles, and had given the people of the Dominion a new era of prosperity. It was in the best interests of the country that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should again be returned to power, and he hoped to see both South and West Middlesex in line, as they were in 1896. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. Mackenzie, of South London, made a spirited address, with the evident good-will of the audience. He castigated the senate's partisan majority for its action in throwing out the re peal of the gerrymander bill. The gerrymander, all the same, had to go (Cheers.) It would be swept away, and its place taken by a fair distribution. But to that end the Laurier government must be again returned to power. Their oponents would no doubt fight The friends of the government must do the same, in which case he had no doubt of the result. (Cheers.) Mr. John Cameron congratulated the audience on the charming day and

splendid weather selected for this poltical outing; Mr. McGugan on his nomination, and South Middlesex on having so excellent a candidate; Mr. Calvert, on his hearty renomination on the day previous; and the minister of justice on his large and statesman-like address. Mr. Cameron took the supposition that an intelligent visitor are employed are those whose services from Mars or some other inhabited planet had dropped down into Canada to study our political affairs. On inquiry he would find that whereas, before 1896, there was depression, discontent, poor businesss and difficulty in making both ends meet, with racial and religious troubles-there was now, in the year 1900, prosperity, peace, happiness, development and an abatement of racial and religious strife. The visitor from Mars would naturally take for granted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, who had brought about the happier state of affairs, would be retained in power to continue their good work. That, said Mr. Cameron, is exactly what the people of Canada proposed to do at the coming general election. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. McEvoy, who was called on by the chairman and audience, humorously declined, saying he was afraid he could not hope to prove a success in a two-minute speech. (Laughter.) Mr. McEvoy, who was cordially received, will no doubt be heard from during the campaign.

Wm. Grieve asked the minister of justice if he could give any information or hold out any hope as to rural mail delivery.

Hon, Mr. Mills said the question of expense would naturally have to be

there might be much to be said for the idea. The subject was being experimented on in the United States, and it might very well at the proper time receive the careful consideration of the postmaster-general. The worthy chairman, who had conducted the highly successful meeting throughout in an agreeable and tactful

manner, closed the proceedings in the orthodox method, eliciting hearty cheers for the Queen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the minister of justice and the candidate who had been unanimously chosen. Finally "God Save the Queen" -and then the drive home on one o those cloudless autumn days in which Canada can give challenge to the world.

### ONLY FOUR BOXES

Of Dodd's Ridney Pills Were Needed to Cure Mr. Willis.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 24 .- There are many Woodstock people who owe their good health, and others who are indebted for their lives, to Dodd's Kid-Among the former is Mr. Masa Wil-

lis, 295 Dundas street, who has recent-

ly made his story public. "For several years," says Mr. Willis, "I have suffered from Kidney Troubles, pain in the small of my back, etc. I got slight relief from some of the various medicines I used. My son, who was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, urged me to try them. I did so. I have used four boxes and can safely say I am

In the Prussian government dock-yard at Kiel all the great machine shops are to be electrically driven from e central power plant of a capacity of

3,500 horse-power. A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson, Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, stating that of good government, was bound to be his wife had used it for a throat a great one. (Hear.) The doctrine that trouble with the best results. Acting "Liberals could not govern" had been on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. ficial, no matter what his political alone. Never did Canada occupy, it was with reluctance that I concernity of the convictions are, who attended to the discharge of his duties, and abstained from taking an active pert in political did Canadians feel the sense of self-Never did Canada occupy, It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of

## Prize in Gold FOR A NAME

The Oxford Manufacturing Company will give a prize of one hundred dollars for a name for a high-class laundry soap they are about to place on the market. The conditions for competing for the prize are as follows: Each competitor must inclose ten cents together with the name they select and mail them to the Oxford Manufacturing Company, Toronto. By return mail they will receive a box of delicately perfumed pure bland toilet soap for the complexion; or those preferring will be forwarded a box of the best shaving soap in the world, the Barbers' Favorite.

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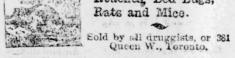
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