

Stove = Talk

.....IS SEASONABLE AND.....
Westman Bros.

World Like to Show You Their Line of

Jewel Cook and Heating Stoves

They are Satisfactory to Every Purchaser.
Call and See What We Can do for You.

WESTMAN BROS. BIG HARDWARE, STOVE AND IMPLEMENT HOUSE

G. W. Cornell

..... Denist
Co. 6th and King Sts.,
Over Geo. E. Young's Grocery.

What's a table
Rich! Spread--
Without a Loaf
Of Richards' Bread?
It's Incomplete,
That's what.

THE PROBABILITIES.

G. N. W. Special.
Toronto, Oct. 30.—10 a. m.—Increasing
easterly winds, rain. Wednesday, east
winds, rain.

LOCAL BRIEFS

Slater's Rubbers, to fit all shapes
of shoes, \$1 pair, at The 2 T's.
The C. C. I. seat plan opens to-mor-
row at 10.

Fair black steel rod umbrellas, \$1
at the 2 T's.

A special meeting of the Brooke
Circle of King's Daughters, will be
held at Mrs. Pilkey's Thursday after-
noon at four o'clock, sharp.

The Rev. Stanley Shaw, pastor of
the Oakland Ave. Methodist Church,
Detroit, is spending a few days in
the city.

The first meeting of arbitrators on
the petition of Mr. John Crookshank and others
for separation from the town of Blenheim
for school purposes is appointed to be held
at the town hall, Blenheim at 10 o'clock on
Friday, Nov. 9th. This will be a meeting
for preliminaries of the arbitrators alone,
Inspector Colles, Andrew Denholm, Esq.,
James Leslie, Esq.

A YANKEE TRICK.

To relieve the police of any odium
in the matter it may be stated that
the informer in a recent bicycle case
was Charles M. Brandt, of Foster
street.

EYES

ARE
BREAD
WINNERS

Do Not Neglect Them

EXAMINATION
FREE

F. C. Dunne & Co.

JEWELLERS and OPTICIANS

BLOODROOT
COUGH
CURE.....

Will cure your cold. No
cure—money refunded. . .
For sale by

A. I. McCALL & CO.
DRUGGISTS.

Veteran Leader Here

Continued from First Page.

ception, for which he thanked the
audience. He said he had little to say,
as all were expecting to hear the
leader.—Applause. He asked the au-
dience if the Laurier-Tarte Govern-
ment had redeemed their pledges.
(Cries of "No.") The speaker had been
accused of catering to the farmers'
votes. He admitted it, he knew of
none better to appeal to. They knew
how they were being dealt with on
the binder twine question and others.
He had nothing to say against his op-
ponent, but he wanted to allude to
one local matter. The Chatham Binner
(Hisses and cries of "Tear it up.")
"Throw it away." No, he wanted to
allude to it, because it was proving
good campaign literature to him. It
was the matter of the speaker's at-
tempt to cause the establishment of a
pork packing industry in Chatham.
He simply would read the report of



JAMES CLANCY.

Ald. Stephens over his own signature
to the council on the matter, which
was done amid groans and hisses. The
candidate sat down amid applause
and cries of "You'll win in a walk."
President Scullard then read the
following address to Sir Charles Tupper:

AN ADDRESS.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Tupper,
Baronet.
Sir.—The Conservative party of the
riding of the County of Kent desire
through me, their president, to wel-
come you to this riding.

As one of the Fathers of Confederation
who has fought the battles of the
Dominion and of the Empire, we
trust that you may be spared to
visit that influence on behalf of our
common country, which you have done
in the past.

Although there are many boasts
made by the late government of the
wonderful prosperity of the manufac-
turing industries of the Dominion, we
know that such prosperity
was brought about by the National
Policy inaugurated by the government
of the late Sir John A. Macdonald in
the year 1879, by which the Canadian
markets were kept for Canadians and
the manufacturers of the country re-
ceived the impetus which enabled our
Canadians to compete successfully in
the world's markets.

Trusting that a grateful people
will return you to power, I have the
honor to be, Sir,
On behalf of the Conservative Asso-
ciation,

THOMAS SCULLARD,
President.

SIR CHARLES' REPLY.

Sir Charles received with thank
upon round of applause. He thanked
the electors for their enthusiastic wel-
come. It was a tribute to Kent that
on a wet day like the present, such a
splendid audience would gather. Sir
Charles said that during the 45 years
of public life he was proud to say that
his opponents had found nothing
against him, but this misfortune to
their part had been due to the fact
that he was one of whole cloth. The
charge against him was that of Sir
Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that
he, the speaker, was a promoter of
race and color. Sir Charles was
glad to say his whole public life
gave the lie to this charge. The man
who formed the principle of equal
rights with no reference to race or
color, was his own late revered leader,
Sir John A. Macdonald. (Cheers.)

Canada to-day was engaged in a great
battle and the sun would rise on the
morning of Nov. 8th on a triumphant Liberal Con-
servative party (cheers). He was not a
prophet and he did not give that as a prophecy
but as a logical conclusion from what he
himself had seen (cheers). In 78 Mac-
donald had a Liberal majority of 70, but in
four years it was swept away and a Liberal
Conservative majority of 88 put in its place
(cheers). The Conservatives did not do this
alone, they were joined by old Liberals who
weighed their Government in the balance
and found them wanting. Was there
not a similar honest seething motion going
on to-day? (cheers) The last four years
was regrettable in many ways, but it had
taught one valuable lesson—the utter incapacity
of the Liberal party to wisely and well
govern our fair Dominion.

Never in its history was the Liberal-Con-
servative party so unanimously consolidated
as to-day (cheers). He believed they could
sweep Canada alone, but they would not.
They would be assisted by the best and most
honest Liberals of the country (cheers).

IN POWER BY CORRUPTION.
Mr. Tarte said that his party would more
than hold its own in Ontario. Sir Charles
couldn't really say whether Mr. Tarte really
believed it himself or not. But he would
remind him of the West Huron and
Berkshire by which they now held their
power, but on Nov. 7th the electors would
express their opinion. What was the Royal
Commission doing? Where was the in-
vestigation Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised?
He regretted, too, to see Sir Wilfrid
Laurier down on his knees at St.
Hyacinthe, Que., apologizing for the
best thing he ever did in supporting
the sending of the Canadian con-
gress, saying he was forced into it by
Sir Charles Tupper. (Cheers.)

(At this point a young rowdy in the
gallery commenced groaning and
sneering.)
Sir Charles stopped and smilingly
asked if anyone could control that
muzzleless calf for a few minutes.
(Laughter.)
The speaker never said that Sir Wil-

frid was too English for him, but he
did say that the policy of Sir Wilfrid
for the parliamentary federation of
the empire or any other policy provid-
ing power of levying \$1 of taxation on
free Canada, was too English for him.
(Hear, hear, and applause.)

Sir Wilfrid, too, asked in Quebec that
because he was a Frenchman and a
Catholic the speaker wished to drive
him out. False again. The position of
the premier is as open to a Frenchman
and a Catholic as to everyone else,
but added the speaker, that isn't to
say that you are to take Tarte to
represent Quebec. No one rejoiced
more than the speaker when young
Sir Charles recently fought side
with the soldiers of the Queen.
(Cheers.)

Sir Charles closed with an eloquent
appeal to the audience to support Mr.
Smith, the Liberal-Conservative candi-
date. The party was pledged to
promote agricultural interests, be-
cause it was the country's greatness,
and Sir Charles would take it as an
evidence that this great constituency
endorsed this policy in the election
of Mr. Smith.

A Voice—We'll elect him.
Sir Charles—I don't doubt it, and,
what is more, you'll find him on the
right hand of the speaker.
Sir Charles was applauded repeat-
edly as he resumed his seat.

BRITAIN FOR SIR CHARLES.
Mr. Lowles introduced himself as a
member of the British Empire League,
which founded the policy of preferen-
tial trade. In that league he had met
Sir Charles Tupper, for whose ability
and earnestness in the advocacy of the
principles of that policy he had the
greatest respect. His acquaintance
with Sir Charles had led to his becom-
ing interested in Canadian affairs,
which was the reason for his being in
Canada at present. As a friend of
Sir Charles, he had taken advantage
of an enforced stop-over to plead the
cause of mutual preferential trade, in
which both Sir Charles and himself
were deeply interested.

Amid cheers, he declared that Eng-
lish public men looked on Sir Charles
Tupper not only as the greatest living
Canadian statesman, but also as one
of the greatest statesmen in the whole
Empire. It would be a just tribute
to Sir Charles' worth, and a fitting
climax to his great efforts for imperi-
al connection, to turn him to power
on Nov. 7. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lowles then devoted a few min-
utes to Mr. Tarte. He had heard of
Mr. Tarte, and the British public had
been shocked by his utterances when
in France. La Liberté recently pub-
lished an article setting forth the
views held by Mr. Tarte, and he was
not sure but by one of the political
parties in Canada—namely the separa-
tion of Canada from the Empire.
He felt sure that Canadians were
firmly of the opinion that it was "too
late in history for any man to tamper
with the flag," and he would be
greatly mistaken if such a policy was
not disavowed by Canadians at the
polls. (Cheers.)

Coming then to mutual preferential
trade he testified to the fact that his ex-
perience knew that great changes
were taking place in the industrial
districts in Great Britain. Every-
thing there was ripe for the preferen-
tial trade. In the colonies, Australia, for
instance, the people were asking what
was the Old Country going to give
in return for this preference? What
was the Old Country going to give
in return for the colonies? The colonies
would ask and he urged Canada to
join in the demand on the Mother-
land.

What was the position of the Old
Land, he asked, with a population of
50,000,000 living on the manufacturing
industries? It could not raise
enough food products to feed them-
selves. These were better placed to obtain
these products than from the colonies.
Canada could supply all the wheat
required, Australia all the meat, and
South Africa all the wool. These
products were better than the colonies
could produce. It was a natural thing
for the Old Land and to give a prefer-
ence to the raw materials of the col-
onies and in exchange be given
the products of the colonies for their
manufactured goods. (Applause.)

CANADA RIFE FOR IT.
Further, Canada, because of her
great facilities for transportation, was
well placed to act as a preference
agent. As it was now, the Canadian
wheat of the west could be put on the
English market cheaper than the
wheat of the east. As to the argu-
ment that if a duty was placed on
food products by Great Britain, the
price of food would go up and discom-
fort would spread among the masses
of the people, Mr. Lowles said that
Great Britain had once had a registra-
tion duty on corn, but the price of
a loaf of bread had not gone up
(cheers).

If Great Britain, for instance, put a
duty of a shilling a bushel on all
wheat imported from foreign coun-
tries except the colonies, the price of
bread would not be raised, but a great
stimulus would be given to the growth
of Canada's trade. (Applause.) What
certain and steady market was a
Canadian farmer wanted was a
certain and steady market, and that
he could get under mutual preferen-
tial trade. (Applause.) If such a
duty as suggested were imposed on
the colonies, it would be justified in
doubling his acreage under cultivation. (Ap-
plause.)

In the opinion of the speaker Sir
Charles Tupper, in advocating mutu-
al preferential trade, was doing a
statesmanlike service to the whole
Empire, because such a policy was
perfectly logical and patriotic. It was
logical, when the means of self supply
were found within the four corners
of the Empire, that they should be
brought to a focus. That was the aim
of the mutual preference.

Then there was another argument:
Why should Great Britain pay \$120-
000,000 more to the United States for
what she bought from them than they
paid for what they bought from her?
He knew from experience that United
States merchants kept no more
certain and steady market than the
English goods than possible. So long
as the charm of mutual preferen-
tial trade with Great Britain, they
would be exposed to severe competi-
tion from foreign countries. To-day
Australia grew enough sugar to sup-
ply all persons in the colony. Ger-
many also grew vast quantities of su-
gar. The Laurier system of subsidiz-
ing the steamship lines enabled Germany
to compete in the sale of sugar in
Australia itself. Mutual preference
would remedy this and stimulate Aus-
tralian trade.

NOW IS THE TIME.
Everything was now opportune for
the obtaining of such a preference.
The Belgian obstacles were obstacles,
but the obvious obstacles had been
removed. For all these reasons the
speaker urged the electors to return

Sir Charles to power. British states-
men were sensitive about touching the
question of mutual preference because
it was in a great measure a colonial
question. Englishmen waited for this
policy to be suggested by the colonies.
In this expression he spoke the mind
of Mr. Chamberlain, with whom he
had often conversed concerning the
preference. The Empire had to wait
for the colonies to act. This was the
expressed opinion of Mr. Chamberlain.
He declared that in Great Britain,
when the matter was really brought
up, it would be seen that the rank and
file, the brain and muscle of the elec-
torate were in favor of this principle.
Sir Charles had made it an issue of the
present campaign, and had done well,
deserving the confidence of the whole
people being reposed in him. (Cheers.)

Incidentally Mr. Lowles declared
that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a mere
politician who "tempered his sail to a
shifting wind," but Sir Charles Tupper
was a statesman who led public opin-
ion.

In conclusion he apologized for
speaking on a political platform in
Canada, and would not have done so
had he only local issues to discuss. But
when the issues were the secession
speeches of Mr. Tarte and mutual
preferential trade, he felt he was on
international and Imperial grounds
that gave him just reason for speak-
ing.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr.
Lowles was given an ovation that was
second only to the one tendered Sir
Charles himself.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lowles' ad-
dress repeated calls for Clancy
brought the coming member for
Bothwell to the platform. Mr.
Clancy's reception was memorable and
his capital short address was punctu-
ated by renewed applause, and his
earnest appeal for the endorsement of
the Liberal-Conservative principles
was splendidly honored.

Cheers for the Queen, Sir Charles
Tupper, James Clancy and T. A. Smith
brought a splendid meeting to a con-
clusion.

BE EARLY, as
once this lot is gone
we cannot replace
them except at reg-
ular prices.

See Our
West Window
For
.....Prices.....

BRITAIN IS READY
For Mutual Preferential Trade
With Her Colonies.

An English Ex-M. P. Talks Strongly on
the Matter—Sir Charles Tupper's
Policy the Better One for the
Empire.

Accompanying Sir Charles on his
western trip here is a prominent and
well-known member of the last British
parliament, John Lowles. Mr. Lowles
chaired the Haggerston division of
Shoreditch, a London suburb, from the
Radicals in 1895 in the face of a 1500
majority. This election, however, he
was defeated by 24 votes on a side is-
sue. He took the ground that it was
the duty of the bishops and not of
parliament to suppress ritualism. The
anti-ritualists as a result, turned
against him, and their influence
was sufficient to just turn the tide.

As present Mr. Lowles is in Canada
looking after some mining interests.
"In speaking here," he said to the
Planet, "I wish to disclaim any inten-
tion of interfering in local issues.
But there are imperial issues at stake,
and these I consider it quite proper
to discuss."

"Should Sir Charles be returned, is
there a good chance of him securing
a preference in England for Canadian
products?" asked the Planet.

"There is not only a good chance,
but every probability of it. Why
should we not have a mutual preferen-
tial trade with the Empire? I have dis-
cussed this matter many times with
Mr. Chamberlain, and I know the
feeling of the British people, England
is ripe for it, and is only waiting for
the colonies to collectively make ad-
vances."

"In 1896 I was sent as a commis-
sioner on the trade question to Aus-
tralia. That country was divided into
four colonies each one having a tariff
against the others. I held many in-
fluential meetings and the result has
been the federation of the whole of
Australia, which shortly goes into
effect. That accomplished I know
that Australia will be prepared
to join in an imperial preferential
scheme. New Zealand has already ex-
pressed herself. We are waiting to
see what Canada will do. And before
going home I shall visit the West In-
dies in connection with the matter."

"Now, this imperial preferential
idea is not ours. It was started by
our competitors in the trade markets
of the world, Germany and France.
But we can easily perceive the advan-
tage of it. Why should we not buy
from our colonies in preference to
foreign nations? Why should we
purchase \$120,000,000 more in goods
from the United States than the United
States purchases from us?"

"I tell you, my dear sir, the time is op-
portune to carry out the policy Sir Charles
Tupper advocates. Great Britain is ripe for
it, but the proposition must come from the
colonies. The British Government could
not afford to elaborate a plan and then have
some colony reject it. But if the colonies
collectively approach Great Britain they
will be more than half way. You will
perhaps better understand the feeling there
when I tell you that 300 members of the
British parliament belong to the United
Empire League."

"Of course, what we would like to see is
free trade with the Empire and protection
against the world. But that is impossible
for some tariff must be maintained for
the purpose of revenue. But the next best
thing to free trade is preference within the
Empire and that is what Sir Charles Tupper
is working for and what I feel certain he
will secure if returned."

"That Sir Wilfrid Laurier says England
will never abandon free trade" ventured
the Planet.

"That simply shows that he does not
know the changes that are going on in
England. All we British want is one
voice from the colonies and England is ripe
for a change."

The great amount of design work
done at the Victoria Avenue Green
House is sufficient proof of the ex-
cellence of the work. Nothing but the
best at the lowest prices. Telephone
181.

No wonder if he breaks his head
who stumbles twice over one stone.

Carpets | Clothing | C. Austin & Co. | Dress Making and Millinery

Special Millinery Purchase.

On Monday we secured a wholesale
Milliner's stock lot of Ladies' Out-
ing Hats at exactly 50c on the dol-
lar. We intend to give our cus-
tomers the benefit of our buying, and
commencing Wednesday morning
we place the entire lot on sale.

At Exactly Half Usual Prices

All the latest styles and colorings are here, not an old or
unworthy shape in the lot.

See Our
West Window
For
.....Prices.....

Black Ostrich Plumes
At Wholesale Prices

Along with this purchase we secured a stock of Ostrich
Plumes, in black only, at a big enough discount to enable
us to sell them to you at regular wholesale prices. Only
ten dozen in the lot, and we expect to sell them out this
week. Prices range from 50c to \$2.00 each.

Fall Veilings at Half Price

Included in the stock was a big range of plain and fancy
Veilings. We have placed them for quick selling in three
lots, 10c, 19c and 25c per yd.

Special Silk Offerings

Two very attractive lines at your service this week at
Bargain Prices. You will appreciate their beauty as well
as their low figures.

40 Silk Waist Lengths, 3 1/2 yds. in each, no two alike, but a grand assort- ment of plain and fancies, your choice this week for each.....\$1.50	21 pieces of 27 in. China silk, all good shades. The cloth has a rich taf- feta finish, specially adapted for evening wear; our special price for this week per yd.....40c
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Ladies' Rain Cloaks

We have just seven left; their prices ought to sell them
this week. Everyone guaranteed.

1 Paris Suit, regular price \$11.00, now.....\$5.00
2 Maud Suits, regular price \$8.00, now.....\$3.00
1 Rosalind Cloak, regular price \$6.00, now.....\$4.00
3 Eva Cloaks, regular price \$4.50, now.....\$3.00

Jackets

Our stock of Ladies' and Children's Jackets this season
represents a completeness that is a source of satisfaction to us.
Neither time, money nor effort has been spared to secure an
assortment that is second to none and we are especially anxious
that you should know what we have to offer you. Below we
give you a few pointers on some of our leaders.

MISSES' and LADIES' JACKETS—In blue and black Astrachan Curl, lined with fleece flannel, box front, at from \$2.00 to.....\$6.00	LADIES' JACKETS—Heavy, black Cheviot, nicely lined with silk and alinea, a garment we can recom- mend for both appearance and wear at.....\$6.00
---	--

LADIES' JACKET—In kersey colors, black, navy, tobacco and fawn, silk velvet collar, cord silk lining, a favorite for fit and finish, at.....\$7.50	LADIES' JACKET—In black Astra- chian, with braid trimmings, good silk lining, 6 pearl buttons, a very weighty garment, at.....\$6.50
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C. Austin....
& Co. The
Bargain Centre
Market Square Corner