Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Oblo, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke



out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spenthundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to

take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead." HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

(Continued from page 4.)

was not able to reach the large centers of industry. The Government early recognized the inconvenience and loss to the people from this condition of things and responded readily and generously to every appeal for railway aid. What was the resuit of that appeal? Put in figures it meant assistance to 1,697 miles of railway, or to a greater length of railway in one continuous line than three times the distance from Windsor to Montreal. Put in figures as to amount it meant \$5,813,567. Put in figures as to the enhanced value of the settlements of the country through which these railways passed it would mean many millions of dollars. Put in figures as to population it represents many thriving towns and villages and several thousand inhabitants. Put in figures as to the increased value of the products of the country and consequent profit to the farmers and settlements through which the railways passed, and its value would almost be incalculable. (Cheers.) Had the Government been the owner in fee simple of all the lands of the Province, and were it simply considering as a landlord might consider how to improve his estates that they might yield the largest rental to himself and the largest income to his tenants, it could not have projected better schemes for that purpose than the release from debt afforded by the settlement of the municipal land fund, the subvention of local improvements by the distribution of the surplus and the development of the Province by new railways directly aided by the public treasury. IN THE FAR NORTH.

What railroads have done on a larger scale has, in an humbler way, been done for the northern townships by colonization roads. If any of you are of a romantic turn of mind and would like to visit Muskoka or Algoma either as tourist or sportsman, you will find no inconvenience in traveling hundreds of miles east and districts since 1871, who, though not so highly favored in some respects as we are, nevertheless live in comparative comfort and prosperity. (Cheers.) From whatever aspect the question is considered there is but one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that the progressive policy of the Government of Ontario in aiding public improvements has added untold millions to the wealth of the country.

NOT EXTRAVAGANT. On the economical side of our policy I need not dwell. The man who charges the Government with extravagance in an intel-Dominion of Canada as a whole, and the various Provinces in detail, have exceeded their income and have had recourse to the money market for relief, the Province of Ontario is practically without a debt. Our opponents say that we have issued annuities to meet our obligations with respect to railways, but even if we have, a surplus of \$5,833,758-an interest-bearing surplus, remember, against annuities which could be paid off to-morrow for \$1,337,323-still leaves us a good margin. How is it with the other Provinces? In a speech recently delivered by the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia I find the following statements:

Gross debt of Nova Scotia. \$6.90
Gross debt of New Brunswick. 7.76
Gross debt of Quebec. 17.35 Gross debt of Quebec... Gross debt of Briti-h Columbia Even the county of Middlesex, adminis-

tered as it has been for many years by your best men, has a debt of \$500,000, and I fear some of the local municipalities are not without obligations of a similar character. Whateverourotherfaultsmay be as financiers

* SMOKE *

CIGAR.

Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

we have a better showing than the Dominion or any Province which it contains, and even better than the county of Middlesex with its long list of able officers. There may be differences of opinion as to whesher we have spent too much money on this public building or on the maintenance of that institution, or that in the matter of salaries we have been liberal beyond the standards of a rigid economist. But even in the face of such charges I venture to say that our expenditures are in every instance defensible. We are prepared to go over every public building that we have erected, brick by brick and stone by stone and shingle by shingle, and show that the people of Ontario have received full value for every dollar of that expenditure. THE SALARIES PAID.

We are prepared to compare the salaries paid in Ontario with the salaries for like services in the Dominion or in the other Provinces, or even in large public concerns. are not excessive. Take one or two instances: The solicitor for the city of Toronto was paid a salary of \$5,000, while the Attorney-General of Ontario, till last year, viz., the received the same amount. Who for a moment will say that the solicitor of Toronto carries the same responsibility upon his shoulders as the Attorney-General of Ontario? The chief engineer of the city of Toronto re-ceives a salary of \$5,000; the chief engineer of the Province of Ontario receives a salary of \$2,400. The secretary of business for about 500 teachers, has a salary of \$2,500; the Deputy Minister of teachers, gets a salary of \$2,200. The clerk of the city of Toronto gets a salary of \$2,500; the clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario gets a salary of \$1,800.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKINGMEN. There are two classes of the people, in regard to whom there has been considerable legislation during the last twenty years, viz., the workingman and the agriculturist. Now, what have we done for the workingman? I do not propose to magnify his position simply because he toils for his daily bread. Every man who by honest industry, whether as a teacher, a clerk, a minister, a public officer or a trader, earns his living is a working man. Those, however, who are dependent upon daily wages occupy a position of uncertainty with regard to the maintenance of their families that requires special consideration. Take for instance the Factory Act; what was its object? First, to protect the workingman machinery, and the unsanitary conditions of factories, alike injurious to health and morals; and second, so to regulate the hours of labor that he might have more time for self-improvement and for the enjoyment of his home and family. Now, you may say these are very elementary principles of legislation, but as applied to the working man what do they mean? They mean security to life and limb; they mean the protection of his health and the enjoyment of his home-the greatest of all blessings. If the condition of labor in Canada was for one moment contrasted with the labor in some of the European countries where no such protection is afforded, the humanity of our laws would be apparent. But that is not all. Where a workingman, through west from the boat landings of its many the neglect of his employer suffers injury, you make in the growth of fruit or grain lakes on roads almost as good as you the law indemnifies him at the expense and dairy products, you receive a bonus have at home, and as a result of of his employer to a certain extent this expenditure over 50,000 peo- for such injuries. I mention these things fairs. ple have settled in these northern simply as specimens of that legitimate, humane protection which the Government has given to the laboring classes, and given, too, not because, in every case, they could by their votes repay the party that recognized their needs, but given to them as citizens (for hundreds of them are under justified this act of consideration.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE GRANTED. Nor was the attention of the Ontario their condition as laborers. Recognizing the fact that their industry, intelligence and thrift had entitled them to a potential ligent constituency like this only exposes voice in the administration of public himself to public derision. While the affairs, and recognizing the fact, too, that democratic institutions and privileged | gent, sturdy yeomanry of the rural concitizenship are incompatible, the Government, with one strong sweep of that power intrusted to its hands by the people, gave every man, irrespective of wealth or social standing, the right to say how and by whom he should be governed. The toiler in the workshop or the day laborer in the field may be sparated as far as the poles from the influence which wealth and ancestry can confer, but at the ballot box, and in the presence of the great responsibilities which citizenship imposes, the workingman in his russet coat, is the peer of the princely millionaire. (Cheers.) No longer is he required to submit to laws with regard to watch he is not permitted whom he should obey. The king who consulted only those of his subjects who were owners of so much real estate is dead. Long live the king who believes that a subject may be truly loyal though but a workingman. (Cheers.

BENEFITS TO FARMERS. Another industrial class that may be said to have received considerable attention from the Government is the agriculturist, tion given to agriculture, not only by those specially engaged in that noble pursuit, but by the country at large. Springing from that class myself, I could not, if tnose with whom my early life was spent. Representing, too, as I have done for over twenty years a rural district, would be very ungrateful if did not appreciate the constant supengaged in agricultural pursuits. It was were not beguiled by the voice of the siren, by their influence and sympathy largely but other counties were not so firm. The that I was first moved to enter public life, National Policy was inaugurated, and with and if I have accomplished anything for my country it has been owing to the constancy of their support. To neglect their interests or fail in sympathy with any movement which might improve their position would be ingratitude of the basest kind. Now I am not going to discuss the platform adopted by the Patrons of Industry, nor am I going to question their actions as a quasi political organization. Whether or ganized or not, no Government can exist very long in the Province of Ontario without the support of the agricultural classes. According to the census of 1891, the number of farmers and farmers' sons in the Province of Ontario was 292,270. In addition there were 39,803 farm laborers, making a total of 332,073. This represents a clear majority of the voting power of Ontario. But the point I want to make is that long before the farmers were organized, the Liberal party had secured the confidence of the country on a policy al-

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

most identical with that now advocated by

effect to it through the legislation of the past twenty years. The great substratum of civil and religious liberty on which our institutions rest, the emancipation of the laboring classes, agricultural as well as artisan, the extension of the franchise, the development of the country, in fact everything or almost everything which has made Ontario the premier prevince of the Dominion, she owes to the Liberal party, and in all these struggles the agricultural classes were the strong right arm by which this was accomplished. (Cheers.) The differences of opinion between the Liberals and the Patrons with regard to the election of county officials or the payment of salaries is altogether too insignificant for a political issue. Officials we must have, and whether elected by the people or by the county council or appointed by the Government, whether their incomes are too great or too small, whether they are paid by fees or by salary, are matters of detail and of and to show that comparatively our salaries adjustment from time to time. Indeed, the very purpose for which the Patrons organized in the first instance was to give defiteness and intensity to one of the principal planks of the Liberal platform,

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. Aroused by the cruel burdens imposed not only upon nearly everything required for the maintenance of their families, but also upon the very implements by which they wrested from the soil the necessaries of life, they began a struggle which I trust the Toronto Board of Trustees, who does | before very long will result in their complete emancipation. (Cheers.) But the very reason which justifies this effort for Education, who has charge of over 8,000 relief from duties imposed by the Dominion Government not required in the public interest, should intensify their loyalty and attachment to the Ontario Government, Notice the contrast: On the one hand you have a Government that takes out of the pockets of the people of Ontario an average of \$7 per head in one way or another to carry on the government of the country; on the other hand you have a Government that gives you on an average nearly \$2 a head to help you to pay the expenses of governing yourselves.

GRANTS TO THE MUNICIPALITIES. Let me give you a few facts. In the last twenty years \$12,372,922 were paid for educational purposes out of the public treasury, and as the rural population is about threequarters of the entire population of the whole Province, over \$9,000,000 of \$1.75-Tucked yoke, embroidery collar, full sleeves, feather-stitched. farmers' sons and daughters. In the same time we paid \$13,336,110 for the purpose of relieving you of the maintenance of lunaagainst the dangers incident to running tics and of the care of your sick and suffering in hospitals and charitable institutions. Apart altogether from the pleasure it must have given you to see suffering humanity administered to, you have had the substantial relief I have just mentioned, Again, instead of taxing your farming implements, your shovels and harrows and plows, we have aided agriculture and arts to the extent of \$2,561,-737, in order that your industries might be increased, and that you might be stimulated to practice improved systems of agriculture. (Cheers.) That is to say, under one Government for every wagon or plow or harvester or harrow you use in farming operations you have to pay a substantial tax to the Dominion Treasury. Under the other Government, for every advancement by the way of prizes at the agricultural A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

A summary of the whole argument then is briefly this: For twenty years the Liberal party has given to the country what even its opponents admit to be progressive legislation. It has been faithful 21 years of age), whose very helplessness in administering to the wants and interests of every class. The humblest working man cannot say that he has suffered neglect at its hand. The most influential Government to the workingmen limited to cannot say that they have received an undue share of its bounty. For twenty years its opponents have vainly endeavored to pull it down, and for twenty years it has been able to rally to its defense a majority of the electors of the Province. but particularly a majority of the intellistituencies. And now, although you have no grievance against the Government. although you have no complaint that your special interests are neglected, although you have no more confidence in the honesty of its opponents than you had before, you are asked in some constituencies | the course of instruction should be broad policy which includes every class-the you should cast your vote.

LESSONS OF THE PAST. Let us not forget the lessons of the past. In 1878 many rural constituencies of this Province went seeking after strange gods and bowed before the National Policy as and the instruction more thorough and deliverer of the country. They were led more effective than it was ten years ago. now known as the Patron of Industry. I to believe that if the National Policy were rejoice, Mr. Chairman, at the great atten- adopted busy spindles would hum its praises and tall chimneys would belch forth clouds of incense in honor of its presence; the home market for the farmer would transmute everything he I would, withdraw my sympathy from touched to gold; no more would the Canadian exile himself to obtain a subsistence denied him at home. More than that, before in the same class of schools. Canadians who had exiled themselves would return with more enthusiasm to their native land than did the Jew from Babyport which I have received from those lonish captivity. The people of this riding partment my aim has been to infuse life it a Conservative Government with all that that implies, That the National Policy has not been a blessing to the farmer, the Patrons of Industry everywhere declare; that the Conservative Government has not been a blessing to the country goes without saying. In the light of past experience, would it not be well to pause lest a proper and useful organization like the Patrons of Industry should inadvertently bring about a calamity as great to the Province of Ontario as the introduction of a Conservative Government was to the Dominion fifteen years ago? (Cheers.)

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. One other topic and I have done. Since been intrusted with the management of the most important of all interests-the education of your children. It was for me to have stood by that policy and have given tion and the character of the teachers by Liberal or Conservative, will ever be

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18c-Good Plain Cotton, high neck. 25c-Good Fine Cotton, high V-shaped neck, neat Swiss edge. 45c-Good Fine Cotton, V-shaped neck of Swiss insertion, embroidery and hem-stitching.

50c-Tucked fronts, Swiss ledging, feather-65c-Square neck, Swiss edging, feather-stitched.

75c-Square neck Swiss edging, featherstitched. 80c-Embroidered front, Swiss edging, feather-

85c-Tucked and insertion, Swiss edging, feather stitched.
\$1-Fancy front lace and embroidery, insertion, Swiss edge, feather stitched. \$1 25—Embroidery front, feather-stitched, Swiss ed ing.

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37½c-Good Cotton, surplus yoke effect, rows spaced plaiting and cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, embroidered 50c-Good Heavy Cotton, plaited neck, yoke

and sleeves, trimmed with neat embroidery. 75c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, surplice yoke effect, two rows neat insertion between fine plaits, Swiss embroidery on neck-

\$1-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, yoke, two rows fine wide insertion between fine plaits, stand-up embroidered collar and

\$2-Pointed embroidery yoke, feather-stitched, embroidery trimming. \$2 50-Pointed embroidery, tucked yoke, feather-stitched, fine embroidery.

\$2 75-Fine Nainsook Gown, tucked with em broidery, cascaded front. \$3 75—Fine Nainsook Gown. voke of tucks, and Torchon insertion, fine Torchon trim-

CHEMISES.

25c-Good Cotton, with fine cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

35c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, corded band 45c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, neat, fine Swiss edge on square yoke, neat edge on neck and sleeves.

50c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, neat, fine Swiss edge on square yoke, neat edge on neck, sleeves and front. LINEN TOWELS.

Hucks at 124c each, or 81 25 the dozen.

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Cream Damask Irish, 54-inch Cream Damask Irish, 62 ... Cream Damask Irish, 69 ... Cream Damask Irish, 62 "Cream Camask Irish, 62 " Cream Damask Irish, 72 "
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Full Bleached Irish, 70 "

Men's Heavy Twilled Cotton Night Robes at 85c. Undressed Shirts, linen reinforced fronts, splendid value, at 50c.

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whom it was to be given, to say whether not to vote against the Government, for and comprehensive, such as befitted the that directly you would not do, but to freest section of the Anglo-Saxon race, or vote for a candidate whose presence in the whether it should be limited and obscured field is a menace to the Government which by parochial bitterness and sectarian you have supported all your lives. If I strife. I shall not now enter into details were sure that this new departure in On- either of my administration of the Educatario politics meant that the Government tion Department, nor shall I wait to of Ontario was to be controlled by the answer the complaints of my opponents. agricultural classes, which is the case Thank God the work I have done speaks practically now, I would not care; but for itself, and whatever may have been the when I see in it the triumph not of the weaknesses and shortcomings which have agricultural classes but danger to a great characterized it, I am satisfied that in no period of their history has there been agricultural, professional and artisan, then greater prosperity in all the educational I say it behooves you to consider well how institutions of the Province than during the last ten years. (Cheers.) I say now, and I am prepared to prove it when called upon, that in every inspectoral division of the Province, the public schools are better conducted and better housed, the discipline more humane, the teachers better trained (Cheers.) I also say that every separate school, whether Protestant or Catholic. does better work than it did ten years ago. and that the Roman Catholic children | educated under a system of separate schools, of which Protestants as a rule do not approve, are more comfortable, are under better teachers, and receive more thorough instruction than ever they did (Cheers.) What is true of public and separate schools is equally true of the high schools and the universities. In every deand energy into the work of education, to develop in the teacher higher ideals of his profession, and to impress upon the pupils that the great purpose of the schoolroom is to fit our sons and daughters for discharging every duty which citizenship imposes upon them, honorably and well. (Cheers.) PROUD OF THE RECORD AT CHICAGO.

The approval which our school system received at Chicago where it entered into competition with the school systems of the most advanced nations of the world shows what we have done educationally in this Province. The high positions taken by the graduates of our universities and our different colleges, whenever they go abroad, show that the foundations have been well laid at home. Our system may have its imperfections, so have men's greatest you honored me with your confidence as a achievements in every department of life. member of the Government in 1883, I have But work that comes into competition with the world and received the approval of impartial judges as the best, you may rest assured is possessed of no ordinary merit. Such is the approval bestowed upon the say, subject to the approval of the Legisla-school system of Ontario, and whatever ture, when their education should begin, our political differences may be as to the and in a certain sense, when it should end, merits and practical features of our In the face of the strongest opposition they what should be the character of that educa- school system, I hope no man,

so far carried away by partisan feelings as to impair in any degree the efficiency of a system which like the sun in its strength W0008 Fair. diffuses health and vigor through every

fiber of society. (Cheers.) A STATESMANLIKE APPEAL.

In a few months you may be called upon to determine whether the men who have given the best of their lives to the service of the country, as some of us have, shall be deposed and others with less experience shall take their places. Your responsibility in this respect is great. I am confident that you will consider it as becomes the free men of Ontario. If you believe that we have honestly endeavored to strength en what is good in the constitution and in so ciety, if you believe that we have listened to the voice of justice rather than the voice people seem to want them. of the demagogue, if you believe that we have labored to subdue sectarian strife and to make citizenship, not race or creed, the basis of preferment, if you believe that we have aided in the development of those national forces which promote the unity of the Dominion and its ultimate rank as a powerful force in the political and moral evolution of this continent, then I venture to say we can await with the utmost confidence the verdict which will be rendered at the next general election.

The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. ROSS. It was moved by Warden Calvert, seconded by Dr. Whitehead: "That this convention of West Middlesex Liberals piedge afresh its continued confidence in Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, the representative of the riding in the Local Legislature of Untario, their unwavering confidence in his integrity, their admiration of his distinguished ability as a public man, and their sense of the magnificent service which he has rendered his native Province as a member of the Cabinet of Sir Oliver Mowat." Carried unanimously.

PRAISE FOR SIR OLIVER'S GOVERNMENT. Moved by Mr. Henry Hardy, seconded by Mr. John Watterworth, "That this convention pledge its continued devotion to the Liberal principles, and its support to the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat as the leader of a Government which for 22 years has given true expression to Liberal principles, in extending the franchise, in simplifying proceedings in courts of law, in administering the finances of the Province with such economy and discretion that millions of money has been returned to the taxpayers in the maintenance of the criminal. the insane and the destitute, the support of education and the administration of justice, and has at the same time so conserved our provincial resources that its timber and other wealth has been realized upon to the best public advantage.

"The Liberals of West Middlesex desire specially to record their approval of the interest taken by the Government of Ontario in agriculture, and hereby express their gratitude for the generous aid given towards the promotion of the dairying interests of the Province, and the study of agriculture in the schools of Ontario." Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Ross a hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman, cheers were given for the Minister of Education, for Sir Oliver Mowat, and the Queen, and the gathering dispersed.

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