

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

900 Drops

Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Signature of Dr. J. C. F. Fitch

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. F. Fitch, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old, 35 Drops, 35 Cents.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

From Near-By Places.

STRATHROY.

[Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.] Strathroy, Oct. 25.—Mr. E. M. Marshall has disposed of his hardware business in Strathroy to Mr. F. Harvey, of Tilsonburg, the ceremony being held at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. Berdan being in attendance.

On Thanksgiving Day Mr. John Berdan was united in marriage to Mrs. Ann McEugan. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. Berdan being in attendance.

St. John's Church, which has been in the hands of the free painters and decorators for the past three weeks, will be reopened on the 25th inst. Very Rev. Dean Jones will conduct both services. The choir has prepared appropriate music for the occasion.

The receipts of the Monday evening entertainment, (Mrs. Agnes Knox Black's recital) given in connection with the Frank Street Church anniversary services, amounted to \$125.

Miss Parsons, of London, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. Frangley.

Miss Leota Graham, late of the London Asylum staff, has returned to Strathroy.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Thompson and children, of Penetanguishene, visited Mrs. Thompson's mother, Mrs. L. Foster, over Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. G. M. Murray left on Monday for Michipicoten, Northern Ontario, where he has secured a position in the office of the Algoma Central Railway Company.

Rev. Mr. McKibbin, of the Frank Street Church, conducted service in the Methodist Church at Sarnia on Sunday.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, held in Toronto, last week, Mr. A. E. Kinder, of this town, was elected a member of the council. The Canadians will hold a joint convention with the Americans next year at Detroit.

Mr. A. G. McIntosh, of Parkeville, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Murray, over Sunday.

ARKONA. Arkona, Oct. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Leobrad, of Copper Cliff, Ont., are visiting their parents, Mrs. John McPherson.

Mr. A. P. Wilcock, of Arkona, Mich., has come to Canada, and will live on the farm which at one time belonged to Mr. John Hall.

Miss A. M. Dunn spent a few days in London last week, and Kerwood this week.

Mrs. W. H. Jackson spent Thanksgiving day in Parkeville.

Mr. Harry Thomas, who has been working in Cleveland for some months, returned home on Friday evening.

Misses Irwin and Holbrook spent Thanksgiving day in London.

Mrs. John Showler, of Strathroy, returned home on Saturday after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Thomas, who has been very sick for some time.

A. J. Chester, of Sarnia and Miss L. Munns, of Thorndale, called on friends in the "Ark" on Thanksgiving day.

A large audience attended the political meeting which was held in Show-

er's Hall, Thanksgiving night, to hear Mr. Fraser, M.P., Mr. Pettypiece, M.P.P., Mr. Sturt, Mr. M. A. Smith, and other prominent speakers.

Mr. T. W. Showler has returned, after spending a few days in Mitchell.

Mr. Wm. Irwin, blacksmith, has moved into Mrs. Jacob Holmes' house.

Mr. Davis and Miss Ella Braden, of Toronto, called on her Arkona friends here Sunday.

Mr. Kanger, Thorndale, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. N. J. Richter.

Rev. R. F. and Mrs. Irwin spent a few days in Adelaide village last week.

Rev. J. A. Baldwin attended the Baptist convention in Woodstock on Thanksgiving day.

Miss Lettie Otis is now clerking for J. G. Brown.

KOMOKA. Komoka, Oct. 25.—Rev. Mr. Freeman occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church here last Sunday.

Mr. Seabrook and family have removed to Byron.

Misses Maggie Fawkes and Lucie Mowat, of London, visited relatives and friends here last week.

A very pleasant event occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John McKellar on Wednesday evening, when their daughter Ida was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Norris, of this place, by Rev. Mr. Marshall. The young couple have the best wishes of all.

Mrs. John Swales is visiting relatives in London.

Messrs. J. Beltz and T. Bratzer, of London, visited here last week.

The sectionmen on the G. T. R. have been working in Kerwood.

Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Wylie spent Sunday in Chatham.

Mrs. A. C. McIntosh is visiting relatives and friends in Cass City, Mich.

Mr. Wickham, of Delaware township, preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday.

A Preference in Britain

The British preference has turned the heart of the mother country toward Canada. The splendid impression made in Great Britain by that measure was increased and emphasized by Sir Walter Laurier's presence and his eloquent and inspiring addresses during the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that nothing did more to show the British people to awaken all over the British Kingdom that imperial sentiment which sent the troops of the colonies to the aid of the empire in South Africa. But the British policy of the Laurier Government has not only a sentimental value. It has an enormous value in dollars and cents. Aside from the great increase of trade with the Old Country since the Liberal Government came into office, the War Office authorities are showing a preference for Canada which means a very great deal to the producers and manufacturers of this country. Witness the following table:

Orders from the Imperial Government filled in Canada during 1900:

February—

3,075 sets of saddlery \$118,463

6,114 marmals 16,109

2,600 marmalade panels 4,410

30,000 greatcoats 180,180

50,000 pairs trousers, khaki 50,000

50,000 serge frocks, khaki 120,725

10,000 tent-pin bags 5,400

50 transport wagons 18,375

Total \$688,742

For the Indian Government, China expedition:

July 18—

35,675 greatcoats \$268,241

43,200 pairs long stockings 23,841

23,000 leather moccasins 83,737

1,820 fur caps 3,118

Total \$379,077

The above are all of Canadian material, manufactured and shipped to Vancouver on October 2nd. Grand total, \$1,067,819.

Negotiations are going on for the following supplies:

2,300 wooden-beds for South Africa \$2,650,000

110 tons of China 132,000

2,000 tons firewood for China 4,000

300 transport wagons 165,000

Total \$2,851,000

Tents and boots—Samples have been submitted to the War Office, and large quantities will be required.

There have been also supplied through the Agricultural Department, hay, oat, jam, etc., to the value of about half a million of dollars.

Binder Twine Policy

Brief Statement of Real Facts of the Case.

The Former Policy Told—It Was Nothing But a Fraud on the Farmer—The Present Agitation—Solicitude Assumed for Election Purposes—How the Policy of the Present Government Has Made for the Farmers' Prosperity.

The truth about the binder twine matter is briefly stated in the following resume of the facts, and may be summed up in the four following propositions:

(1) The policy pursued by the late government in connection with the establishment and operation of a binder twine factory at Kingston was a fraud on the Ontario farmer and on the public.

(2) The administration by the late government of the binder twine factory from its commencement until their defeat at the polls was a fraud on the Ontario farmer and on the public.

(3) The solicitude of the present opposition for the Ontario farmer in regard to binder twine is a sham and is assumed for electioneering purposes only.

(4) The policy of administration of the present government in this matter has contributed to the farmers' prosperity and proved an honest regard for their interest.

The policy pursued by the late government in connection with the establishment and operation of a binder twine factory at Kingston was a fraud on the Ontario farmer.

Fact 1.—The original contract for installation of plant was made in the interest of the contractor instead of the farmer, and constituted an act of robbery against the latter.

Six firms tendered altogether on different sized plants, but five tendered on plants with a daily manufacturing capacity of 4,000 and 5,000 pounds.

Feb. 2, 1893, Watson Machine Co., Paterson, 5,000 pounds \$18,400

March 29, 1893, McGregor, Gougeon & Co., Galt, 5,000 pounds 23,550

April 29, 1893, Hoover & Gamble, Miamisburg, 5,000 pounds 20,000

Aug. 17, 1893, Combe, Barbour & Combe, Bedford, 4,000 pounds 17,904

Dec. 21, 1893, John Connor, Ottawa, 4,000 pounds 40,000

Mr. Connor's tender was accepted by contract, dated Jan. 8, 1894. It, however, included some extras, and the installation, which the tender did not include. These extras and the cost of the installation have been valued on the basis of 1894 prices by the well-known expert, R. Williams' Machinery Company, Limited, at \$45,539.98.

The balance of the machinery, therefore, upon which competing tenders were received, cost \$5,460.01, or the price of the lowest tender (taking into consideration the difference in capacity). The contract cannot even be justified on National Policy grounds because Mr. Connor merely imported the machinery from the John Good Cordage Company of New York, whose manager stated that its value was \$10,000.

As a tender was also received from the Hoover & Gamble Company for a plant of a capacity of 10,000 pounds per day (or two and a half times as large as the plant actually installed) for the sum of \$30,000, or nearly \$6,000 less than was paid Mr. Connor for his plant of two-fifths the capacity.

Fact 2.—The work of installation was arranged in the interest of the contractor instead of the farmer. Although the contract provided that the contractor should install at his own cost, charges and expenses, provide all and every kind of labor, etc., he was permitted to employ convict labor in this installation, and was charged for the same 20 per cent less than the standard rates then in vogue at the penitentiary, viz., 4 cents per hour instead of 5 cents per hour.

Fact 3.—Certificate of efficiency upon which payment issued, was accepted from the contractor's brother. The work of installation was supervised by the contractor by his brother, T. P. Connor. As soon as it was finished, T. P. Connor was engaged by the government as binder twine superintendent. He was the only person to issue a certificate that the machinery installed and the quality of the work of workmanship, upon which payment issued. Another certificate of efficiency was issued by Graham Bell, the foreman of the Central Prison binder twine department, but if two certificates were necessary Connor's was the only one.

Fact 4.—The selling arrangements of 1894, 1895 and 1896 were made in the interest of the combine, and not of the farmer.

(a) In 1894 the bulk of the output was sold to the contractor, John Connor.

(b) In 1895 the whole of the output was sold under contract to the same man.

(c) In 1896 a contract was entered into with Patrick Kelly for the sale of the whole season's output.

(d) In 1896 the Consumers' Cordage Company, alias "The Combine," was organized, and took over under lease seven Canadian factories, viz.: Brown, of Quebec; Stairs, of Halifax; Bannerman, of Lachute; Morris, of Montreal; Morris, of Port Hope; John Connor, of St. John; A. Harris, of Brantford.

These factories were operated under lease until 1892, when they were purchased outright by the combine, the Harris factory, of Brantford, continued in 1895, under the name of the Continental Binder Twine Company.

(e) The said John Connor has been proved by articles of co-partnership, dated Jan. 23, 1895, and by his own sworn testimony, to be a member, with Michael and Nicholas K. Connolly, of the Continental Binder Twine Company, which, in turn, is believed to be a mere agent of or a subsidiary company to the combine.

(f) In 1896 Mr. Connor, having fallen out with his partners, and being in debt for nearly \$5,000 of twine supplied under contract of 1895, a contract was made with Patrick Kelly, who was a clerk in the employment of the Continental Binder Twine Company, then being continued without Mr. Connor.

(g) The output of the binder twine department, under the Conservative government, passed, therefore, directly into the hands of representatives of the combine, which the government was supposed to have set its face against.

Fact 5.—The government's reduction of duty from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent in 1894 did not confer any benefit on the farmer. In 1893, when the duty was 25 per cent, 1,575,291 pounds of twine were imported, and entered for home consumption. In 1894, when the duty was reduced to 12½ per cent, the imports mysteriously fell to 1,155,755 pounds, a most extraordinary consequence. It is pretty conclusively proved that the reduction in cost to the farmer followed the reduction of duty. Mr. Fulton, who charged \$2,000 (the duty benefit) to the farmer, was one of the organizers of the National Cordage Company, of New York, the parent American combine. The inference is that the reduction of the duty was made at a time when the American and Canadian combines were controlled by the same people, and the duty therefore might have been taken off altogether without conferring any benefit on the Ontario farmer, because neither corporation could compete for the business of the other. The facts are not otherwise explicable, because a reduction of the duty of 12½ per cent in 1894 was followed by a reduction in imports of about 400,000, while a reduction of duty of only 10 per cent for the latter half of 1898 resulted in increased imports over the previous year of five and one-half million pounds.

Fact 6.—The consequence of fact 1 is that the extra price duty and cost of maintenance have permanently burdened the factory with an annual charge of \$45,539.98, the cost of relieving the farmer—adds \$4 to the cost of every ton of twine produced.

Copy of T. P. Connor's certificate of efficiency, dated Jan. 8, 1894, is herewith submitted.

We certify that the binder twine mill of the capacity called for by the contract entered into with John Connor on the 21st of December, 1893, has been supplied the penitentiary, and is now in good working order.

We certify that the said mill and all the necessary machinery, including the steam engine mentioned in the contract, are in every respect up to the requirements of the said contract, and that the contractor has performed the whole work in strict accordance with the terms thereof. We recommend payment of the balance of \$20,000. (Signed) M. LAVELL.

THOMAS P. CONNOR, Superintendent and officer in charge, Kingston Penitentiary, July 27, 1894.

The administration by the late government of the binder twine factory from its commencement until their defeat at the polls was a fraud on the Ontario farmer.

Fact 7.—The late government, in amount of two and one-half million pounds was bought during the first year, while the full capacity of the factory was only one million pounds per annum.

This reckless, unjustifiable, and unbusinesslike purchase constituted a fraud on the Ontario farmer.

Fact 8.—The average price paid for raw materials in the first year was 3.6 cents a pound. In the second year it fell to 3.1 cents a pound, and in the third year to 2.2 cents per pound.

Fact 9.—The institution was allowed to run for a whole year without any books being opened to keep track of the transactions. The books were not installed until the spring of 1895, and were merely a clerk in the employment of the Brantford company. Being quite irresponsible in his own right, the present government declined to carry out the terms of that contract unless satisfactory security were given, the result being that Mr. Kelly left the country owing a debt of \$7,451, which is still unpaid by him, and the whole year's sales were lost, the twine having to be carried over to the ensuing year and sold in consequence at a sacrifice.

The solicitude of the present opposition for the interests of the Ontario farmer in regard to binder twine is a sham, and is assumed for electioneering purposes only.

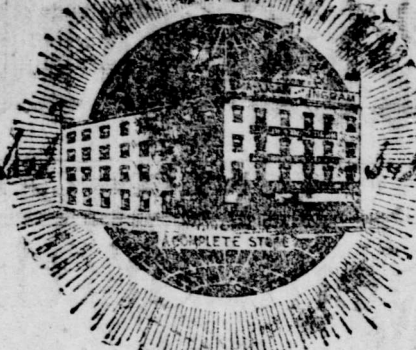
Fact 10.—The facts already stated were changed by the solicitor-general in his place in the House of Commons, in answer to a speech by Mr. Taylor on the subject. He then challenged the opposition to refer the whole matter to the public accounts committee for investigation, but the challenge was withdrawn.

Fact 11.—The inquiry having been shirked—the facts being undened and undeniable—shows the false outcry to the effect that the government was not to be taken in by the combine, and the solicitude that would restore the former order of things is a sham and an interest.

The policy and administration of the present government in this matter have contributed to the farmers' prosperity, and have an honest regard for their interest.

Fact 12.—The parent American combine having fallen to pieces, the first act of the present government was to reduce the duty from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent. Its second act, by way of getting cheaper prices, was to put binder twine on the free list. The effect of this was to increase the imports from 3,623,398 pounds in 1896 to 10,629,286 pounds in 1899, being an increase over 1896 per cent.

Fact 13.—The next purpose of the present government was to put the binder twine factory on an improved basis.



These are special days in Linen Department—Special for you and special for us. When we attract a new customer we are pleased, and these offerings should attract many. Hotelkeepers are about as quick as anybody to catch the scent of Cheap Linens. Such values as these are sure to bring out the sharpest buyers.

Bleached Tablings

62-inch Damask, all linen, special, at, only, per yard..... 50c

68-inch Damask, all linen, a very special line, at..... 65c

69-inch Damask, a world beater, in five excellent patterns, only..... 75c

72-inch Damask, especially fine quality and cheap, at..... \$1 00

72-inch Damask, very heavy and fine weave, special value, at..... \$1 20

72-inch Damask, Ireland's Pride, at..... \$1 25

90-inch Damask (note the width,) in beautiful designs..... \$1 50

Unbleached Tablings

12 good designs, 60 to 68 inches wide, worth from 60c to 65c, at, per yard... 45c

Other lines, at..... 25c, 30c, 38c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 95c

Compare these prices and qualities with anything you have ever bought.

Come along early and get your choice of patterns. At these very convincing prices there will not be sufficient to supply the demand.

A full assortment of Piece Goods, Bordered Cloths (with Napkins to match,) Fringed, Plain and Hemstitched Napkins, Doyleys, Center Pieces, Tray and Table Cloths, Sideboard Scarfs, etc. New housekeepers should not overlook this opportunity.

Special Comforter Values

Now that the sun has gone south of the equator, and Jack Frost is about to take control of this northern hemisphere, careful folks are preparing to guard themselves against the chilly nights that are at our doors. The great safeguards to health and comfort are our Comforters—Herein many varieties. These hints of the prices:

Cotton Filled Comforters, cross lapped to prevent matting when washed, fancy sateen and chintz covering, large sizes, small prices, from..... \$1 25 to \$3 00

Our Eiderdown Comforters are very cozy, pure down filling, sateen lined, frilled and plain. Prices..... \$5 00, \$6 00 and \$6 75

Our Special Imported Downies are just perfection, well finished; perforated, braid stitched, very rich satin lining, size 5x6..... \$10 00

Sateen Lined Downies, colored satin border, very rich and effective coloring, well blended. Your choice for..... \$7 50

Our range in BLANKETS is complete with all the best and most satisfactory lines. Our Own Special, which is as near the homespun blanket as possible, from..... \$2 50 to \$5 25

Handkerchief Values

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at, each..... 5c, or per dozen 50c

Extra Fine All Linen Handkerchiefs, at, each..... 10c

Also other lines of All Linen Handkerchiefs, with narrow, medium and wide hems, at, each..... 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 45c

(Signed) M. LAVELL.

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The effect was that the losses, which amounted to upwards of \$17,000 in 1895 and upwards of \$21,000 in 1896, were reduced as follows: For 1897, reduced to \$4,450 02; for 1898, reduced to \$3,863 43; for 1899, reduced to \$1,482 82; for ten months of 1900, reduced to \$74 12.

No profit is wanted out of the farmer, but the thing must be brought down to a self-sustaining basis, and if the annual charge of \$2,000 with which the Conservative Government crippled the institution had been saved, the years 1899 and 1900 would have permitted a reduction in price and the factory still have paid its way.

Fact 14.—The next purpose of the government was to keep the output from falling into the hands of, and therefore being controlled by the combine.

This was accomplished by selling under private and public tenders to the highest bidders from among the best known dealers of twine in the country, e. g., The Hobbs Hardware Company and H. N. Bates & Sons. In the cases of each of these firms substantial deposits were taken at the time the contract was made, and retained until the last obligation of the contract was complied with.

Fact 15.—In the present year an effort has been made to sell direct to the farmer in lots to suit his needs. Some \$15,000 worth of surplus twine was sold to Mr. Connor at market prices, payment being taken in advance for the same. Whether or not he represented the combine is not of domestic importance, in view of the domestic competition created by free imports, by the Central Prison factory, and by the Farmers' Binder Twine Company, of Brantford.

Enter twine entered for home consumption.

Rate of Duty.

1893 1,575,291 138.81 20