# Won by the Orioles.

**The Baltimores Capture the Temple Cup.**

**Bones Broken at the Rugby Contest in Hamilton.**

**Close of an Interesting Golf Tournament in New York.**

**Racing at Watford, Windsor and Montreal—Various Sporting Events.**

BASEBALL.

ORIOLES WIN IT.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12.—The Temple cup will stay in Baltimore another year. It has been won twice in succession for the first time in its history, and if the Orioles take it again it is theirs absolutely. The former champions also take 60 per cent of the money paid in at the gates during the three games in Boston, and the two played here, while the winners of the pennant will get but 40 per cent, unless, as is generally believed, the players have agreed among themselves to divide the spoils equally. Yesterday's game, like all the others of the series, save one, was an easy proposition for the Baltimoreans, who won as they pleased, while the visitors never appeared to think they had any chance whatever. Barely a thousand spectators saw the game. At its conclusion both teams disbanded, and many of the players left for their homes, two of them, Jennings and Kelley, to prepare for the early assumption of marital responsibility. Score:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| Boston | 3 | 15 | 3 |

Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Hickman, Sullivan and Yeager.

A LOCAL MATCH.

Fraser & Stirton's crack baseball club were defeated on the Erie flats on Saturday by the Mill Street Stars, by a score of 15 to 9. Batteries—Stars, Bradshaw and T. Woolley; Fraser's, Fox and Avey.

FOOTBALL.

BROKEN BONES.

Both the Osgoode men who were injured in Saturday's game at Hamilton had bones broken. Accorling to the Toronto papers, Courtney Kingstone had two ribs broken, and Martin, the wing man, had his collar-bone broken just a minute or two before time expired. Charlie Flood has been elected captain of Osgoode until Courtney Kingstone recovers.

KICKS.

In the match at Kingston on Saturday, Osgoode II. vs. Queen's II., Osgoode won, 16 to 6. The game was unusually rough, and there was continual scrapping among the players. Synge and Parmenter, of Osgoode, were both forced to retire, the former getting his collar bone broken, and the latter's head being badly injured. Darkness had set in before the game was finished.

At Brockville, Kingston Granites II. defeated Brockville in the O. R. F. U. junior series by 11 to 7.

At Kingston, Saturday—Granites, 1; R. M. C. Cadets, 41.

At Ottawa, Saturday—Ottawa, 31; Montreal, 20.

At Montreal, Saturday—McGill, 22, Ottawa College, 8.

THE TURF.

AT WINDSOR—MONDAY.

First race, 5 furlongs, maiden, 2-year-olds, selling—Prince Zeno 1, Princess Nluette 2, Tenrica 3. Time, 1:03. Snowbird, Florie, Icene, Lord Nugent, Dressen, Firelight, Hazel Martyn, Under the Rose, Verna J., Pense Marie also ran. Slattery at post.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Nover 1, Booze 2, Ozark 3. Time, 1:43½. High Tide II., Ingomar, King Elkwood, Baalgad, Annie Goodwin, Elsket and Hardenburg also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Sierra Gorda 1, K. C. 2, Alvin W. 3. Time, 1:15¾. Odd Genius, Nellie Baker, Shuttlecock, Bill Arnett, Glenbok also ran.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Dr. Work 1, Jim Flood 2, Dad's Daughter 3. Time, 1:22½. Judith C., Major Tom, Sister Ione, Sky Blue, Dockstader, Hartford Boy also ran.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Beau Ideal 1, Frontman 2, Kenosha 3. Time, 1:58½. Evaline, Kisme, Free Lance, Barney Adler also ran.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Guinan 1, Frisco Ren 2, Scraps 3. Time, 1:31½. Delicate, Sifter, Black Will, Dr. Stewart and Lord Farandole also ran.

MONTREAL HUNT CLUB RACES.

The closing day of the Montreal Hunt Club steeplechase was attended by a large crowd. The results:

First race, open, handicap, steeplechase, $300—Mr. Dunlop 1, Wild Thorn 2, Ten up did not finish. So time.

Second race, the hunt cup, for piece of plate, value $300, over three miles of fair hunting country—Magic 1, Lochinvar 2, Lou Daly 3. No time. Lord Motley, Aberdeen, Major also ran.

Third race, farmers' race, purse $400, $200 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third, $40 to fourth, $35 to fifth; over green course—Lapwing 1, Advocate 2, Quiz 3, King Top 4, Dianthus 5. No time. Rapid Queen and Rapid Star also ran.

Fourth race, members' plate, value $100, 1 mile and 2 furlongs—Kodak 1, Heather Belle 2, Marlborough 3. Time not taken. Old Dutch, Stealaway, Colleen also ran.

CHECKERS.

James M. Dykes and Robert McLaurin will meet in Windsor on Nov. 23, and play a series of 40 games for the checker championship of Canada and $200 a side.

GOLF.

DID THE 18 HOLES IN 76.

New York, Oct. 12.—The four days' golf tournament under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, over the club's new links above Mount Hope, was concluded Saturday. The tournament was one of the most successful in the history of the game in the United Stats.

A. H. Fenn, of the Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C., carried off the honors of the closing day by winning the 18 hole medal play handicap from a field of 51 players. Mr. Fenn playing from scratch, did the 18 holes in 76, establishing a record for the course. In addition to the cup presented for the handicap by W. H. Sands, Mr. Fenn won a gold medal for having the best gross score to his credit.

S. D. Bowers, a well-known local player, covered the distance in 83, and with an allowance of 2, finished in second place, with a score of 81. W. G. Stewart, of Seabright, the English amateur, finished third, with a score of 82 from scratch, while R. M. Wright, of Philadelphia, and C. W. Barnes, of St. Andrew's, tied for fourth place, with the net score of 83 each. Out of the 51 who started, 25 finished with scores of 90 or better.

WHEEL.

RACES AT WATFORD FAIR.

Watford, Ont., Oct. 12.—The bicycle races held here Saturday in connection with the Townsend township fair resulted as follows:

One mile, open—A. Sherritt, Brantford, 1; A. Murray, Hamilton, 2; F. White, Brantford, 3; S. Secord, Brantford, 4. Time, 2:54.

Two-mile handicap—A. Sherritt, scratch, Brantford, 1; A. Murray, 75 yards, Hamilton, 2; S. Secord, 100 yards, Brantford, 3; F. W. White, 50 yards, Brantford, 4. Time, 6:10.

One-quarter mile, open—A. Sherritt, Brantford, 1; A. Murray, Hamilton, 2; F. White, Brantford, 3; S. Secord, Brantford, 4. Time, 36.

Half-mile, open—A. Sherritt, Brantford, 1; F. White, Brantford, 2; A. Murray, Hamilton, 3; S. Secord, Brantford, 4. Time, 1:20¼.

One mile, local—Dunningham, Waterford, 1; R. Duncombe, Waterford, 2; Wm. Henry, Waterford, 3. Time, 2:59.

BALD AND LOUGHEAD MATCHED.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Eddie Bald and Fred Loughead have been matched for a race in this city next Monday night for a purse of $500.

ATHLETICS.

SMITH VS. DIXON.

As a result of his dissatisfaction over Referee Green's decision in giving the recent fight to Solly Smith, George Dixon has agreed to meet Solly Smith in a finish fight for the championship, some time next February.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH.

Without health life is not worth the living.

Health is so easy to lose, and so hard to regain, that its preservation should be the first consideration of all.

Neglect of the many disorders of the system often leads to the loss of health. They who lose health lose their usefulness in this world of work.

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**

is the retainer—the regainer—the foundation of health. It helps nature to build up the system that neglect has broken down.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a well know and much appreciated medicine in England. It is new to Canadians but is rapidly gaining converts here.

Many prominent physicians in England testify to its preventative and curative qualities in cases of Sleeplessness, Spleen Affections, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Depression, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Constipation, Flatulency, Fever, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Gout, Skin and Kidney complaints.

All druggists sell this great English preparation.

Price 2/6 or 60 cts. a bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA.


## Big Kitchen on Wheels.

**A Novel Car on the C.P.R. That Can Provide 1,500 Meals at a Time.**

The Montreal Star says: A car, the like of which does not exist on the continent or, indeed, anywhere else, is at present in the Dalhousie street yard of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This is "Commissary car," No. 1899, and is constructed for the purpose of tending to the wants of troops and marines while in transit over the lines of the C. P. R.

The arrangement in a word is a hotel kitchen on wheels. It is complete in all appointments, and has a capacity of 1,500 meals at one time. The car containing this equipment is somewhat longer than an ordinary baggage car, with a vestibule at each end. As you enter from the fore end the supply room is in front of one. Here supplies capable of sustaining 1,000 men for a period of ten days can be placed. Back of this is the kitchen proper. Upon one side is a range, or rather, two ranges, having a total length of 22 feet. This range is modern and up to date in every respect. For instance, above it is fitted small derricks and endless chains which are used for lifting the large coppers from the range to the floor, and it is done in this manner with the utmost ease.

Opposite the ranges is a water-tank with a capacity of 2,500 gallons, and there is also another tank directly above the ranges.

In the rear part of the car are sinks, with hot and cold water, etc. The ice boxes are in the front.

On Monday this car will start for the Pacific coast with 200 men and 12 officers, who are now on their way out on the steamship State of California.

The fitting and equipment of this car was under the supervision of Mr. J. E. Sheffield, general superintendent of the dining and parlor car service. The car is the result of his own long experience, and his own idea. The car is set upon double trucks of six wheels each, and is fixed with all modern appliances.

When the outfit leaves with the troops on Monday it will be in charge of Mr. G. Blaks, who has had charge of all specials of this character since the C. P. R. took hold of this sort of work. The car on this trip will be manned by five cooks and two waiters.


**Catarrh Cured for 25 Cents.**

I suffered from catarrh for years, and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly recommend it to sufferers. Yours truly, Harry Stone, Rainham Center, Ont.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

**Preserve Your Hair**

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

**Ayer's Hair Vigor.**


## FELL 3,000.

**Terrible Death of a Boy in the Calumet Mine.**

Calumet, Mich., Oct. 12.—Will Glasson, aged 17, fell down the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine, 3,000 feet, and died instantly. He was stationed at the second pump, about 250 feet from the surface, and, trying to catch the rope, was struck by the skip. The body, with scarcely a bruise on it, was found at the bottom of the shaft.

## WEDDED THREE SISTERS.

**Man Affirmed His Approval by Marrying Each in Turn After the Other's Death.**

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 12.—Elijah Disbrow, known along the Monmouth county section of the Jersey shore as Capt. Lige Disbrow, is a living refutation of the saying that "marriage is a failure."

Capt. Disbrow's matrimonial adventures have been many and peculiar. Three times has Capt. Lige taken unto himself a wife, and the peculiarity of it all is that his wives were all selected from one family. They were sisters.

At the age of 22 Capt. Disbrow married Matilda Newman. They lived happily together for 35 years and had ten children. Only eight months after the death of Matilda, Capt. Disbrow married her sister, Mary, by whom he had two more children. She died six years later. After waiting another eight months he led Mary's sister, Sarah, to the altar. By this last wife, to whom he has been wedded nearly fifteen years, he has had three children, two of whom are living.


## THE OLD, OLD STORY.

**People Continue to Suffer Because They Use Worthless Medicines.**

**Paine's Celery Compound Never Fails to Cure.**

Those who suffer from disease cannot hope for a cure while they go on experimenting with medicines that have no healing powers or life-giving virtues.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that gives a guarantee of cure. Its great and noble originator, Professor Edward Phelps, M.D., spent a life-time before he gave his finished triumph, Paine's Celery Compound, to sick men and women. When it was finally launched on an ocean of suffering and disease, it carried an assurance of new life and happiness to tens of thousands who owe their present good health to it, and who have testified strongly in its favor.

The victories that Paine's Celery Compound have won in the cure of blood diseases are proofs that it is the best purifier of the blood that the world has ever seen. In every case it cleanses the whole system; it braces the nerves, builds up the flesh and establishes robust and lasting health.

Mr. A. E. Hammond, of Mansonville, P. Q., who was wonderfully cured after all other medicines failed, writes as follows:

"Some five years ago it was my sad misfortune to be afflicted with scrofula sores, of which I had five on one leg and three on the other. These were running sores for four years. In addition to this I was taken down with rheumatism in the small of my back so badly that I could not get off my bed; and to further intensify my sufferings, I had sick headache in its worst form.

"While in this condition, a friend of mine, Mr. Perkins, a merchant of this place, sold me a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, with the express understanding that if it did me no good I should pay nothing for it.

"In accepting this offer I had no idea of ever feeling under any obligation to pay for the Compound, as I had no faith in its doing me good. To my very great surprise, however, I grew better; and by the time I had used three bottles I was as well as ever, and what I never expected to see was realized, viz.: the sores on my legs were entirely healed.

"It would mean the use of pages to tell one-half of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. This marvelous cure has been in effect for nearly a year.

"There are many other cases of wonderful cures in this locality from the use of this great agency, and no case of failure has ever been recorded, nor can there ever be one in my opinion after such tests as I have personally witnessed."


# The Farmer's Side.

**Ontario Has Been Governed That He Might Benefit.**

**Why Hon. John Dryden Extended the Work of the Agricultural Department.**

**Mr. St. John Should Visit the Experimental Farm Before He Kicks.**

Aberfoyle, Ont., Oct. 12.—On Friday last a mass meeting of the electors of this part of Wellington county was addressed by Hon. George W. Ross and Hon. John Dryden.

The chairman (Mr. James Scott) introduced Mr. John Dryden as the practical farmer who could with equal skill hold the plough or frame legislation and direct the government in matters relating to the interests of the farmers of the province.

Hon. John Dryden was given an enthusiastic reception. Referring to the manner in which he had been introduced, he was constrained to admit that he was behind in his fall ploughing, owing to his time being so much occupied in attending to the business of his department. He was glad to find from the mottoes which formed part of the decorations, as beautiful as those in any hall in the City of Toronto, that the people of Puslinch are perfectly posted upon public affairs. He recalled with pleasure the fact that the first active public duty which he was called upon to perform was as a member of the committee appointed to select the site for the Agricultural College. It was always a pleasure to him to speak to men who are strong in Liberal principles, old men who have grown gray in the service, who have labored for years, and through whose energy and determination the younger generation enjoyed the freedom which they have today. There had not been erected in these days, they had not held up to the people, any different standard of Liberalism than what they had upheld all along, and no man need be ashamed to be found enlisted under the standard. It had brought

BLESSINGS AND LIBERTY

to the masses of the people wherever these principles had held sway in the past. And this standard of Liberalism has been waving over the citadel of our fair province now for nearly a quarter of a century, and he believed there is not a man in Puslinch, or in the province scarcely, who, when there is not an election on, will not admit that the result of this standard floating over the province has been good. (Applause.) He had often heard men who had opposed them say after the election was over, "Well, we have a pretty good government anyway," but some times they refuse to admit it before the election. Mr. Whitney and those who are joined with him come forward and ask that this standard should be pulled down, and say, "We want a change; it is better to have a change." He asked them what better has Mr. Whitney to offer them in men or in principles either? He tells the people that he could go out with a muck rake in any city, and in a few hours he could gather any number of men just as good as those who occupy the treasury benches today. One wicked man who heard this statement remarked, "I guess he must have been trying his muck rake already, judging by the men he has around him." (Loud laughter.) Of course that was a wicked thing for the wicked man to say. No business man can make a change in his servants unless he has good reason for doing so; he wanted to know before making a change whether he was going to get anything better. He asked every honest man to stop and think seriously. It is not a time for experiments in the government of the province, or to say that it makes very little difference who is there or who is not there. It does make a difference. They and he are enjoying blessings because there were men directing the affairs of the province who are and have been honest in their endeavors to give the province good government. Unless Mr. Whitney can appeal to them and say, "I have a better lot of men behind me than the other side has," he has no reason to ask for a change.

PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION.

What has the government to offer to the people? They have the motto, "Purity of Administration," which had been its guiding principle. That was the Liberal doctrine, and he desired the electors to ask Mr. Whitney whether he could improve on that at all; to ask him whether he could stand up, hold up his right hand and say, "I have never supported any man or party in this country who have been boodling or using the people's money improperly"; that he has never been supporting the man whose name I see upon some of the placards upon the walls here, and whom the Mail and Empire itself said was a "political cracksman," and labeled "dangerous." Mr. Whitney has been found supporting Sir Charles Tupper with all his might and main. Could Mr. Whitney present anything better in principles? Could he dare to say that he has always been supporting "purity of administration?" The people would judge him by the company he keeps. He was glad to know that none of those he was addressing had ever had occasion to hang their heads with shame in this respect. The opposition had made charges against the government, but they had utterly failed to show that during a quarter of a century a single dollar of the people's money had been spent improperly or corruptly. They had found no contractors filling up their pockets. The people's money had been spent, but value had been received for every dollar.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

In the second place, the government had shown by their record "progress in legislation." Every grievance has been listened to and in various ways the interest of the people have been protected, every useful suggestion has been adopted, and today any disinterested man will admit that nowhere in the world can be found a more correct and perfect code of laws than in the Province of Ontario. Advances has been made in legislation as necessity has arisen. There had been many difficult questions for the government to solve in the legislation before it. Prominent among these was that in reference to the maintenance of a proper house for the representative of the Queen in the province. A great many had said that we might just as well do away with the government house at once, as we do not need it. He had often told gentlemen who had spoken in this way that he did not believe he fully understood the situation. The government had realized their responsibility. The property upon which Government House stands was granted to the province for a special purpose, and as soon as it ceased to be used for that purpose the land reverted to the Dominion. The building was erected by the province. Now this land was said to be worth at one time $350,000 or $400,000, and was assessed for something like that sum. It was easy enough to say wipe the whole thing out, but the man upon whom the responsibility rests could not act without proper examination. It would be criminal neglect on his part as representative of the province to wipe it out and hand the property back to the Dominion treasury, with all the buildings which had been paid for by the province. The government, therefore, placed a law upon the statute book, by which it is provided that the present property shall be sold within five years and a portion of the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a suitable site and erection of a residence upon a similar scale, the balance of the sum received from the sale to be invested and the interest thereon to cover the entire cost of maintenance of Government House for all time, thus relieving the provincial treasury of all further expenditure on this account. They were enabled to do this by the action of the Dominion Government in consenting to the sale of the present site on condition that the province agreed to provide and maintain a new house for the Queen's representative. They must have a representative of the sovereign among them as long as Ontario is a portion of the empire, and the government had made this arrangement in recognition of this fact. His inquiry, "How does that strike you?" was responded to with hearty applause. That was one piece of legislation which he thought they would like to have explained and upon which there had been great difference of opinion. Mr. Whitney and his friends had agreed to all that has been done in this matter. He asked them to study the record of the opposition in regard to legislation. Mr. Whitney is not a success as a legislator, and far short of his predecessor in this respect. He has taken the position that he had no responsibility, and stood looking on, watching for the government to stumble over an obstacle that he might trip them up. He did not think that was the proper attitude for the leader of the opposition to take, but that the people would say that Mr. Whitney is there in their interests, with equal responsibilities in that respect with the leader of the government. It is his duty to criticise, and his predecessor had not hesitated to do so. Fortunately there were in the legislature, on the government side of the house, men, like Mr. Mutrie, who did not hesitate to criticise, where criticism was needed; and if Mr. Whitney does not show in opposition any aptitude for constructing or formulating legislation, he did not think the people would give him a chance on the other side of the house.

POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT.

The next plank which the government has in its platform is the development of the resources of this young country. This is a very important one. This province has only been in business for itself a little more than a quarter of a century. We have abundant resources and riches, but it is necessary they should be developed. It is true that the development had cost large sums of money, but the government had spent the money upon the same principle that any man therefore would spend his own money. For twenty years he had been spending money to drain his farm, not for fun, but in order that he might obtain better crops and heavier returns. So it was with the province in the development of its resources. Money had been spent in education. There was no greater factor in the development of a country than education, and they had given the boys and girls an education that enabled them to do the best they could for themselves. He appealed to them whether the result had not been satisfactory, and whether the Canadian young people had not been enabled to attain a high standard. The government had spent large sums of money to assist the construction of railways in order that the farmers might get their products to the markets of the world at the least cost. How much would some of the best farms in this country have been worth today if the government had not secured the construction of these railways? For what reason had he increased the expenditure of his department by $50,000 a year? Because he knew what he was at. Because the agricultural industry is at the very foundation, the very root, of the prosperity of the people of this country; and when the government were able to do anything to advance the interests of this industry, a blessing was conferred upon every man, woman and child in the country. They had found that prosperity commences in the field, not in the factories. What was wanted was to put farmers in a position to buy and the manufacturers would soon benefit. They should not let anyone deceive them on this point. When the farmer goes down everybody else will go down with him. So he had dared to propose measures to the legislature which would bring returns to and benefit the farming community. He had been subject to carping criticism and had begged Mr. St. John to go up to the college and see what was being done there before attacking the government, but that gentleman would not accept the invitation. Why? Because he was afraid the little conscience he has left would prevent him from continuing to talk about it as he had been doing. He had longed to see a man on the opposition benches who would say to the government, "You are right, and I will support you," when he knew the government was bringing up good measures. The people would learn to have confidence in such a man. In its policy of development the government was opening up long lines of roads into the mining country to enable miners and others to reach the riches stored up there. But the banner province cannot stand where it is, it must go on, and the government will obey the interests of its people and go on in its policy of development. The motto upon the wall said, "Support the government that legislates for the people"; that was very good and correct, but he would rather put it "The government for the people." They thought he was a party man, but he was not party man enough to support any government by whom the interests of the people were being sacrificed. He believed in standing by the people all the time. (Applause.)

OPPOSITION FALLACIES.

The cry for a change is made because Sir Oliver Mowat has gone to Ottawa. Those who raise it forget, or they do not understand that Liberalism does not depend upon the influence and presence of any one man. The Liberals owe a good deal to Sir Oliver Mowat (for whom no man had higher regard and esteem than the speaker), who had given this country high ideals of government, and from whose example many young men in this country had received inspiration, but he wanted to say that Sir Oliver would never venture to take to himself all the credit for all the good things that his government had done. On the contrary, he had often heard him say he owed a good deal to Hon. Mr. Ross, and that he always sought the advice of his colleague, the present premier. In matters of agriculture Sir Oliver never presumed to direct, but had freely stated that Dryden knew best what is for the farmers' interests. For years the members of the government had followed faithfully the principles of Liberalism, and they were not going to turn aside now. Sir Oliver was a strong and able leader, but they had just as able a leader as he was, a leader just as experienced and honorable. What more, what better had Mr. Whitney to offer?

The opposition were crying out: "They have increased the expenditure!" Certainly they had, and the revenue had increased also. As the country grew and developed the expenditure necessarily became larger, but the returns also grew, and would continue to grow as a result of those wise expenditures to which he had referred. The real question was not that the expenditure had been increased, but "What has been found wrong in the expenditure?" and Mr. Whitney had not been able to show anything wrong.

Then there was the cry about increasing the number of officials. He was, perhaps, the greatest offender in this respect, but if he found an official was needed in order to carry out any work of progress in the department of agriculture he was going to appoint him. Did the electors object to the appointment of men to carry on the work of the traveling dairies? Did they object to the appointment of a roadmaking instructor? Another official against whose appointment the opposition had talked a great deal was Inspector Noxon, a man who had saved his salary to the province over and over again. The government appointed an official when necessary to the interests of the province and refused to apologize for doing so.

The speaker then took up the charges of the opposition that the government was deceiving the people in reference to the financial condition of the province, and at some length answered the arguments and demonstrated the actual existence of a substantial surplus. He pinned the opposition to Mr. Whitney's declaration that direct taxation must come as their policy. Touching the "pig" policy of the opposition, he showed to the satisfaction of the meeting that the operations at the "swinarium" had been most profitable up to the time of the outbreak of hog cholera, and gave the assurance that as soon as the place was restocked the province would again derive a handsome revenue from it.


**When Women Speak They Mean What They Say.**

**Diamond Dyes Their Favorites.**

Farmers' wives and daughters are large consumers of Diamond Dyes. These thrifty and economizing women well know how new dresses, new costumes, and new suits can be made out of garments that have become faded and discolored. Farmers' wives and daughters invariably make use of the Diamond Dyes because they are the strongest and most brilliant in color.

Mrs. John I. Sexsmith, of Rosebery, Man., who has been a used of Diamond Dyes for years, writes as follows:

"I am a farmer's wife, and have used your Diamond Dyes for over ten years with most satisfactory results. I think they are unequaled for good colors and for their non-fading qualities."


SAULTARY SHOWERS.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Rain fell generally throughout the parched belt of the Western States, and the long, disastrous drought has at last been broken. Reports from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Minnesota show that quite general rains are still falling, with indications of continuing during the next 24 hours. The rain in Nebraska is the first of any consequence that has fallen in that state for six weeks, while Kansas is receiving her first wetting for two months.

SWALLOWED TOOTHACHE DROPS.

St. Thomas, Oct. 12.—Somewhat of a sensation was caused on Wellington street Sunday afternoon, when it was noised around that a young lady aged about 20 had attempted to take her own life. It was the old story of the course of true love not running smooth, and the young woman in an impulsive fit determined to end it all. There was nothing more powerful at hand than a bottle of toothache drops, and she drained the contents of this. Drs. McLarty and McCrimmon were hastily summoned, the stomach pump applied, and the young lady was soon out of danger.


**Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!**

SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.


FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.


**DIABETES**

CURED BY

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

**Among the many thousand recent remarkable cures are the following:**

Mrs. J. Oliver, Phillipsville, Ont. Mrs. B. Stock, Billing's Bridge, Ont.

Wm. M. Church, Renfrew, Ont. Arch. McFadden, Napanee, Ont.

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**To the Multitude of Human Sufferers That the Dread Tyrant Disease Had Claimed for Its Own.**

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