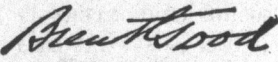


ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

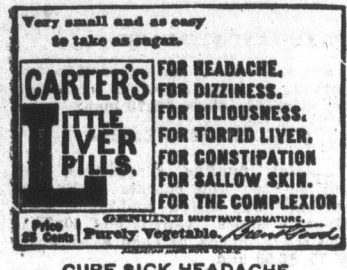
Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of the female system. It is a purely vegetable compound, and is recommended by all the best medical authorities. It is sold in two degrees of strength, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 is for ordinary cases, and No. 2 is for severe cases. It is sold in Chatham by all Druggists.

The Post.

The Chatham Business College.

It is unquestionably Canada's greatest business school. No other school gives such RESULTS. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who wants the best training and a good position when graduated must attend this school.

250 students placed in year 1900
304 " " " 1901
375 " " " 1902
401 " " " 1903

If these were placed in positions worth \$5 or \$1 per week, the showing would not be worth the space in this paper that it takes to tell it. But when the salary averaged \$500 per annum, a few of them over \$1000, the public should know that no other business school in Canada publishes such lists and gets such RESULTS.

Many of our former graduates are now commanding salaries from \$2500 to \$5000 annually. WHY SHOULD NOT YOU?

We pay your railway fare up to \$5.00. Good board in Chatham, \$2.50 to \$2.75. For the handiest catalogue published by any business school in Canada, write D. McLaughlin & Co., Chatham, Ont.

DO YOU WANT A VERY HIGH-CLASS SEWING MACHINE? If so call and inspect the Wheeler & Wilson Machines. Madam West, who is agent for these machines in Kent County, will be pleased to show you how perfect in construction and how very rapid in movement, is the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Call and see MADAME WEST regarding this perfect machine at Thibodeau & Jacques' room 73 Gamble House.

For Sale.

Four acres of land adjoining the city, for sale, cheap. Two cottages in good locality, \$700 each. First-class house between the Parks, with large stable, price \$1600. Money to loan. Apply to—

E. E. Parrott & Son,

NORTHWOOD BLOCK, KING STREET, CHATHAM

The Chatham Loan and Savings Co.

Capital, \$1,000,000. INCORPORATED, A.D. 1881.

Money to Lend on Mortgages

Apply personally and secure best rates and low expenses. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

Debentures issued for three, four, five years with interest. Coupons payable half yearly. Executors and trustees authorized by Act of Parliament to invest Trust Funds in the securities of this Company.

S. F. GARDINER, Manager, Chatham, November 30, 1903.

--The-- Fall Cough

is the hardest to get rid of.

Radley's Pulmonary Cough Syrup has been curing them for years. For sale at 25 Cents

RADLEY'S DRUG STORE

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

STEPHENS RALLY

Continued from page two.

were so trivial that they could not be counted in the grand display. Amongst foes as well as friends there was not one who did not feel more proud of Canada in 1904 than they did in 1901. Our ancestors had come from far away and had brought with them a love of the land of their birth. Canada in the old days was dear to us, but love for our country increased as Canada advanced.

Eight years ago Canada was unknown in Great Britain. To-day that name is a household word in every part of the United Empire. The Conservatives claimed that one cause was responsible for this. They gave the Liberals no credit. They said, "It is the work of Providence." Sir Wilfrid was ready to agree with them. Providence always worked through human agency and if Providence chose the Liberals instead of the Conservatives, as the agents, he didn't see why the electors should interfere with the work of Providence. The first of the measures that lifted Canada from a position of inferiority was the Preferential tariff given to the goods of Great Britain in 1897.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, late minister of finance of the Conservative party, speaking of the preferential tariff in Toronto lately would not give the Liberals any credit for thinking it out. He said they stumbled on it. The Conservatives had 18 years in office and had never made so happy a stumble. The Liberals had inaugurated the preferential tariff because they thought it would improve the trade relations between England and Canada. Whether they had stumbled on it or invented it, in April, 1897, the Liberals launched it as their policy and Canada had at once become famous. It brought also national dignity and honor to Canada. Prior to that time the name of Canada had been unknown in Europe. Now it is known on the continent.

Something soon occurred in reference to this policy. Old treaties were discovered with Germany in reference to the trade made in the old days and almost forgotten. The British Government were petitioned to do away with these treaties. They refused. In that same year Sir Wilfrid had been called to England. It was the year of the Diamond Jubilee. When he landed in Liverpool, he put the question of doing away with these old treaties before the people of Great Britain. The question was taken up and discussed at public meetings and in the press, and two months afterwards the treaties were done away with. This created a sensation all over Europe. The small colony of Canada had forced Great Britain to take that course. In Europe there were thousands of men who had never heard of Canada.

Governments always have their difficulties. The Liberals had had theirs. They settled one troublesome question in 1896 and they have settled others that arose. They had had trouble with Germany. When Great Britain negotiated a treaty with Germany, the latter country said that they would not give Canada the same preference that they did Great Britain. They insisted on imposing on Canada a discriminating tariff. The Liberals protested and negotiated and waited, not because they loved Germany, but because they loved England more. For three years they negotiated with the German Government to have the discrimination reduced and, failing, Canada in 1903 imposed a duty against Germany.

He had heard Mr. Borden talking about scandals. Except one or two bad appointments that had been made, Sir Wilfrid saw nothing for which the Liberals could be blamed and they were too small to bother discussing. He had come, however, to discuss the

railway question and to take issue with everything told by Mr. Borden. Every inch of the road would be of the road would be on Canadian soil and it was a commercial necessity. When the Liberals launched their railroad policy, Mr. Borden first took the position that he would not have the railroad as proposed but that he would have a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific by purchasing part of the Canada Atlantic and assisting the Canada Northern to complete its road. This policy had never excited the enthusiasm of his followers and was abandoned. He next suggested that the Intercolonial be extended to Georgian Bay. That lasted three months. He then proposed that the railroad be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific but that it should be owned and operated by the Government. The Conservatives said the Liberals proposed to build the road for the Grand Trunk and supply 9-10 of the capital while the Grand Trunk Pacific supplied 1-10. The country furnished nearly all the G. T. P. got all the profits. This was not so. The terms of the contract were that the road should be divided into two sections. One section from Winnipeg to the east should be built by the government and be leased by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the rent should be enough to give three per cent. on the cost of the road. The government expected to borrow the money at three per cent. and the cost of the road would cost seventy millions. Thus the rental would pay for the cost of the road and the cost to the country wouldn't be one cent. That was the eastern section. In regard to the other section from Winnipeg to the coast, the Grand Trunk Pacific was to build the road and the Government was to give a guarantee for 3-4 of the cost of construction. Across the prairies in some places the cost would not be more than \$13,000 a mile. Of course, there was always a chance that the man who endorsed would have to pay but the Government never expected to pay. Throughout the west, settlers were flocking in and as the country grew, the road would pay. The Liberals didn't expect that the road would pay for the first year or so. It would take some years before it would pay interest on the capital. The seven years' interest would be about 13-1-2 millions, which was less than the surplus last year. Mr. Borden became economical since the purse was no longer in their hands. Mr. Borden's plan was to build the road at an estimated cost of one hundred millions and let the country pay for it. Therefore Canada would have to borrow one hundred millions. The country now has to pay the interest on the Intercolonial. It has never paid a cent of interest on the capital invested. It has never paid running expenses. The Intercolonial has been operated for twenty-five years at a cost of two hundred and ninety-two millions and only eighty-four millions have been received in revenue. In the face of this example of government operation, they had a man asked to construct a larger road.

The intercolonial had been managed by the best men the country had produced. Alexander McKenzie managed it for three years, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir John A. Macdonald, John Haggart and Mr. Blair all tried their hand but without success. Whether it was managed by Grits or Tories the result was always the same, always a deficit. Mr. Borden said that he was going to change all this and make the Intercolonial pay, but

2 IN 1

Shoe Polish At all Dealers

where could he find men superior to Alexander McKenzie, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir John A. or the others. It wasn't the men who were deficient but the system was wrong. A railway managed by a Government couldn't be operated as successfully as one owned by a company. The Conservatives were very proud of their party. When Mr. Borden undertakes to say that he would have a railroad managed by the Government, he goes back on the policy of their party. The Liberals never offered any opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald when in 1881 he gave his reasons why the Government should not own the C. P. R.

Sir Wilfrid in conclusion said that he hoped to live long enough to see the road in full blast and operation and carrying the products of Canada all over the world.

When Sir Wilfrid had concluded the Rev. Constable Brown, of Blenheim, who occupied a seat on the platform, rose and asked Sir Wilfrid the same question he had asked Mr. Borden, i. e., what the prohibitionists might expect of him and his party if returned to power. Sir Wilfrid said that when the Liberal convention met in Ottawa in 1893 the question of prohibition was considered. Many were in favor of prohibition. He himself was not a prohibitionist and in the ranks of the Liberal party there were both. Therefore it was decided that a plebiscite would be taken and if a sufficient majority justified it, the country should be given prohibition. The plebiscite had been taken and there was a small majority of 10,000 in favor of prohibition, but the vote was very small. Sir Wilfrid said that although Quebec had voted very strongly against the plebiscite still there could be found parish after parish where there was prohibition. After the result of the plebiscite was made known, then the matter was referred to the provinces for themselves to settle. So long as public opinion remained as it was Sir Wilfrid didn't think that any further legislation should be enacted.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson spoke at some length. He said that the Liberals had broken all pledges but had carried out the promises they had made as nearly as they could. The Liberals hadn't reduced the national debt, but they hadn't increased it, although they had spent more than the Conservatives. Although the national debt hadn't been reduced in total still it was smaller per head of population than in 1896. The duty too had been reduced. In 1896 there was an average duty paid of \$18.20 on every \$100 worth of goods brought into Canada. Now the average is \$16. Mr. Patterson repeated the figures in reference to trade that George Stephens had already given. He also repeated what Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Fred Stone, at the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's speech, said that during the past few days a charge had been made against the Liberal candidate, Mr. Stephens. According to Mr. Stone it was not a political charge but a "mean personal charge." Mr. Stephens gave it the denial it deserved. Mr. Stephens had promised refutation of the charge and he would give it at a meeting to be held at Pain Court, Monday night, and the man who made the charge had been invited to be present. Tuesday it was expected that the evidences furnished would be published in the press and circulated all over the country. Mr. Stephens had trusted his reputation in the hands of his constituents for a week with perfect confidence.

R. H. Sutherland, of Windsor, spoke in eulogy of Mr. Stephens. He said four years ago he hadn't known Mr. Stephens but he knew him now. It seemed to be a certificate that Mr. Stephens was now very well known indeed. Afterwards Sir Wilfrid spoke a few words in French to his compatriots and the meeting closed with the usual cheers.

where could he find men superior to Alexander McKenzie, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir John A. or the others. It wasn't the men who were deficient but the system was wrong. A railway managed by a Government couldn't be operated as successfully as one owned by a company. The Conservatives were very proud of their party. When Mr. Borden undertakes to say that he would have a railroad managed by the Government, he goes back on the policy of their party. The Liberals never offered any opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald when in 1881 he gave his reasons why the Government should not own the C. P. R.

where could he find men superior to Alexander McKenzie, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir John A. or the others. It wasn't the men who were deficient but the system was wrong. A railway managed by a Government couldn't be operated as successfully as one owned by a company. The Conservatives were very proud of their party. When Mr. Borden undertakes to say that he would have a railroad managed by the Government, he goes back on the policy of their party. The Liberals never offered any opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald when in 1881 he gave his reasons why the Government should not own the C. P. R.

Sir Wilfrid in conclusion said that he hoped to live long enough to see the road in full blast and operation and carrying the products of Canada all over the world.

When Sir Wilfrid had concluded the Rev. Constable Brown, of Blenheim, who occupied a seat on the platform, rose and asked Sir Wilfrid the same question he had asked Mr. Borden, i. e., what the prohibitionists might expect of him and his party if returned to power. Sir Wilfrid said that when the Liberal convention met in Ottawa in 1893 the question of prohibition was considered. Many were in favor of prohibition. He himself was not a prohibitionist and in the ranks of the Liberal party there were both. Therefore it was decided that a plebiscite would be taken and if a sufficient majority justified it, the country should be given prohibition. The plebiscite had been taken and there was a small majority of 10,000 in favor of prohibition, but the vote was very small. Sir Wilfrid said that although Quebec had voted very strongly against the plebiscite still there could be found parish after parish where there was prohibition. After the result of the plebiscite was made known, then the matter was referred to the provinces for themselves to settle. So long as public opinion remained as it was Sir Wilfrid didn't think that any further legislation should be enacted.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson spoke at some length. He said that the Liberals had broken all pledges but had carried out the promises they had made as nearly as they could. The Liberals hadn't reduced the national debt, but they hadn't increased it, although they had spent more than the Conservatives. Although the national debt hadn't been reduced in total still it was smaller per head of population than in 1896. The duty too had been reduced. In 1896 there was an average duty paid of \$18.20 on every \$100 worth of goods brought into Canada. Now the average is \$16. Mr. Patterson repeated the figures in reference to trade that George Stephens had already given. He also repeated what Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Fred Stone, at the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's speech, said that during the past few days a charge had been made against the Liberal candidate, Mr. Stephens. According to Mr. Stone it was not a political charge but a "mean personal charge." Mr. Stephens gave it the denial it deserved. Mr. Stephens had promised refutation of the charge and he would give it at a meeting to be held at Pain Court, Monday night, and the man who made the charge had been invited to be present. Tuesday it was expected that the evidences furnished would be published in the press and circulated all over the country. Mr. Stephens had trusted his reputation in the hands of his constituents for a week with perfect confidence.

R. H. Sutherland, of Windsor, spoke in eulogy of Mr. Stephens. He said four years ago he hadn't known Mr. Stephens but he knew him now. It seemed to be a certificate that Mr. Stephens was now very well known indeed. Afterwards Sir Wilfrid spoke a few words in French to his compatriots and the meeting closed with the usual cheers.

FUEL SAVERS FUEL SAVERS

1905 Models

1905 Models

FUEL SAVERS...

BASEBURNERS \$25

COOK STOVES \$18

Geo. STEPHENS & Co The Big Stove Store

"We will freely pay \$3,250.00 to know how the Dominion Elections will go."

THE CALCULE COMPANY, 9 Toronto St., Toronto, Can.

CERTIFICATE
This sum has been deposited with The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto. The money will remain in the Trusts Company's hands and payment will be made by them for the best estimate when the official figures of the total vote polled in the General Elections are issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

THE TRUSTS & GUARANTEE CO., LIMITED, T. P. COFFEY, MGR.

Figure it Out for Yourself.

The following statistics may help some—
In the General Elections of 1887 there were 996,539 votes polled throughout the Dominion; in 1891 there were 725,994, an increase of eight per cent. over the figures for 1887. In 1896 there were 835,600, an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1891; in 1901 there were 952,486 votes polled, an increase of fourteen per cent. over 1896. In 1901 there were 4,833,239; for 1901 was 4,371,031.

? How many Votes will be Polled in 1904 ?
SEND ONE DOLLAR
You have four opportunities to earn \$2,500.00 for every dollar you send with your estimate—and if your estimates are received by The Trusts and Guarantee Company before noon of October 31st, you have an opportunity to earn an extra \$250.00, making \$2,750.00 in one prize.

FIRST PRIZE. \$2,500.00 for the best estimate of the total number of votes to be polled. This estimate to be mailed to The Trusts and Guarantee Company before midnight of November 3rd.

SECOND PRIZE. \$250.00 for the best estimate received up to noon of October 17th.

THIRD PRIZE. \$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 17th and noon of Oct. 24th.

FOURTH PRIZE. \$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 24th and noon of Oct. 31st.

For one dollar you may estimate that the total vote polled will be 1,000,000, 1,200,000, 1,025,000, 1,471,000, or any set of four figures you think likely, and if one of your figures is nearest to the official return you will receive the money.

Use this blank or one of your own, and mail it to
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
P.O. _____
ENCLOSED HEREWITH, \$ _____
I ESTIMATE THAT THE TOTAL VOTE POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE: _____

Write one of your estimates on each of above lines.

The Calcule Company
9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

... THE HOUSE OF QUALITY ...

YOU'RE SURE HERE!

Sure of style, sure of fit, sure of quality, sure of price—that's the satisfaction of buying at The 2 T's.

Men's Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats, \$7.50 To \$22.00

The New Method complete line of Men's Suits, Topcoats, Raincoats and Overcoats is a feature of the showing; New Method Box Varsity and the Varsity Suit, in both single and double breasted, are to be had in all fabrics, weaves and effects. Other dependable makes are also here in profusion. We cannot only suit every taste, but, carrying all regular as well as stout, slim and extra sizes, we can exactly fit every figure. Come in soon and see the complete line the line at its best. It's bound to interest you if you seek right clothes.

MEN'S TROUSERS—Peg Top and Conservative Styles, in all the new weaves and patterns—\$1.00 to \$5.00

AUTUMN HATS—We show you all the best styles of the famous Sterling Hats, whose equal is yet to be found. They come in both soft and stiff, at all prices. The Hawes Flexible Hat, the lightest, strongest Stiff Hat made, is now on show in all fall styles. A complete showing of good, dependable hats, in both soft and stiff, in black and colors, at \$1 and upwards, as well as our celebrated "Special," a \$2.50 Hat for \$2.00, are also features of our complete fall showing.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE FALL "MONARCH" SHIRTS are now on show for the first time—nothing but new patterns—(this is our first fall season) and all of them in all styles, plaid and plain, and regular styles, cuffs attached and separate, all sizes and all sleeve lengths—the largest line in town to choose from, at all prices from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

FALL NECKWEAR, FALL UNDERWEAR, FALL HOSIERY—Dent's Gloves are here for you in complete variety and of that sure quality for which The 2 T's are sole agents for Chatham.

SLATER SHOES \$3.50 and \$5.00; SUITS TO ORDER, \$15 and up; OVERCOATS TO ORDER, \$15 and up; PANTS TO ORDER \$3.75 and \$5.50. Your Name and Address Stamped on Every Hat you buy from us. Every Suit or Overcoat Pressed and Altered to please the customers.

THE 2 T's, TRUBELL & TOBEY.

GARNER HOUSE BLOCK