

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.)

London, Monday, Nov. 2.

First Blood in New Brunswick.

Hon. John Costigan has been re-elected by acclamation in Victoria, N. B. This was absolutely unexpected by the Tories, and has come as a veritable bolt in their camp. Mr. Costigan held a seat in the cabinets of Sir John Macdonald, Sir J. J. C. Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper. A while ago, however, he found himself unable to associate any longer with the party he had served so faithfully since Confederation—"the Conservative party as I find it constructed and led today in this House." He could not stand the cold-blooded treachery of the "nest of traitors," and after remaining on "the cross-benches" for a time, he came out very definitely in opposition to his old colleagues, and from his seat in the House announced in most emphatic terms his change of allegiance. The manner in which Sir Charles received and replied to Mr. Costigan's speech is memorable to this day for its extreme bitterness and personal animus. The old leader's late follower had given him some pretty nasty home-thrusts and he resented it. The resentment had not died down and orders were issued to the local Tory managers to oppose Costigan and beat him at any cost, but local feeling was too strong even for Sir Charles, and after a desperate effort to carry out his instructions, the Tory candidate has recognized the hopelessness of the fight, and left the man who was too honest to associate with the present leaders of the party, in undisputed possession of his seat.

How Is It?

If all the wisdom, honesty and ability in Canadian politics are in the exclusive possession of Sir Charles Tupper's party, as it pretends, how is it, pertinently asks the Montreal Herald:

That in the eighteen years of Conservative rule Canada's trade increased only \$3,660,000 per annum, while it increased \$36,500,000 per annum under the Laurier Government?

That the Liberals could in four years give Canada two-cent postage all round instead of three cents at home and five to Britain, and yet wipe out the \$300,000 deficit in the postoffice department bequeathed them by their Conservative predecessors?

That the Liberals could in a few months organize a system of cold storage which has put some \$24,000,000 in the farmers' pockets they would not have received without cold storage?

That the Liberals by reducing the tariff especially on British goods, could save the people about \$12,000,000 of customs duties in four years, and yet provide sufficient revenue for the public service?

That notwithstanding these reductions of the people's burdens, the Liberals could hasten the deepening of the canals, and yet find the money to pay for the work without adding nearly so much to the public debt as did their opponents?

That the Liberals could reduce the burdens of the people by tariffs and postoffice changes and yet show a surplus of nearly \$8,000,000 for the past year, instead of the deficits shown by their predecessors?

That the Liberal Minister of Agriculture could obtain the removal of the American quarantine against Canadian cattle, when their Conservative predecessors would not even try to do so, in this way opening up a market for Canadian cattle which had formerly been closed?

Mr. McCarthy's Position.

On Feb. 26, 1896, an address was issued "to the people of Canada," signed by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, president; Mr. E. Douglas Armour, chairman of executive; Mr. Wm. Mortimer Clark, Q.C., honorary treasurer, and Mr. A. T. Hunter, honorary secretary. From that address we take the following extract:

"Just now the great question of justice to Manitoba seems to overshadow all others. But on these material matters, among the principles contended for by the league, is that the tariff should be reduced, and be made less burdensome to the consuming masses; in short, that it should be lowered so far as it can be with a due regard to the financial requirements of the country, and that a preference should be given in Canadian markets to Great Britain, in whose market Canada, in common with the rest of the world, enjoys absolute freedom, while a like privilege should be extended to other countries which are willing to deal with us on the terms of fair trade. This involves what is known as a maximum and a minimum tariff, now common in some of the continental states of Europe—minimum to England and to our colonial brethren who reciprocate with us, and to those foreign countries who are willing to trade on fair terms; maximum to such countries as the United States, who impose an excessive and in some cases almost prohibitive duty against our products, so long as that attitude is maintained."

"Laurier is too British for me." So says Sir Charles Tupper.

Why Young Men Have a Vote.

A feature of this election will be the immense number of young men who will exercise their rights of citizenship at the ballot box for the first time. There are nearly 17,000 registered voters in the Toronto constituencies alone, and probably as many more throughout the balance of the Province. These 25,000 or 40,000 electors have become possessed of an invaluable privilege at absolutely no cost to themselves, and at very small cost to the country. The balance of the voters' lists consist of the municipal assessment rolls, which in nearly every instance have been very recently revised, and at no expense to the country, inasmuch as it is prepared annually under the municipal law. Thus we have a voters' list based on the principle of manhood suffrage, revised to within a month of the election day, and costing a mere bagatelle. This takes the place of the old, partisan, costly, unworkable and terribly inaccurate list which the Tories forced upon the country in the past. The intelligent young men of the Province will not forget this when exercising the franchise which the Liberals have given them.

What About the Cattle?

So the Government has had nothing whatever to do with the increased prosperity? What about the quarantine? When Mr. Fisher, the present Minister of Agriculture, took office, he found the Canadian cattle export trade practically killed, owing to a 90 days' quarantine, which had been enforced by the United States during the previous three years. Canadian cattlemen had tried to get the Government to negotiate for its removal, but if any effort was made it utterly failed. Mr. Fisher took up the matter, and in six months the quarantine was removed. What was the result? During the four and a half years the quarantine was in force, 3,700 cattle, worth \$52,000, were exported to the States. During the three and a half years since, ending with June last—a year less than the previous period—301,000 head, valued at \$4,378,000, have been exported. Has the Government done nothing for the development of the export cattle trade?

Laurier Stands for Canadian Unity.

"If there is anything to which I have devoted my political life, it is to try to promote unity, harmony and amity between the diverse elements of this country. My friends can desert me, they can remove their confidence from me, they can withdraw the trust they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of policy. Whatever may be the consequence, whether loss of prestige, loss of popularity, or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man will render me full justice on that score."

—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House of Commons, March 12, 1900.

"I claim this for the Liberal Government, that we have endeavored to carry on the policy of this country so as to make Canada a nation—a nation within the British Empire, a nation great in the eyes of the world. For my part, I want to see her lands occupied, her mines developed, her forests cleared, her fisheries exploited, her cities growing, her population increasing, but above all, I want to see our people united."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Downsview, Ont., Oct. 1899.

A Lower Level Still.

It was thought by men of principle when the Conservative campaign managers had to adopt a forged Globe as a campaign sheet, to mislead the electors, if possible, that a pretty low level of political morality had been reached. But what will be thought by self-respecting Conservatives in this riding when they learn that their party managers here, or someone on their behalf, has not only accepted the printed forgery, but gone a step further, and personally forged the name of William Gibson and attached it to these imitation Globes when sending them through the mails. It is a fact that copies of these bogus Globes have been mailed at the St. Catharines postoffice to voters in this riding, marked "With the compliments of William Gibson, M.P." What do respectable Conservatives think of men who would do this? Is the party in desperate straits, or is it burdened by men who are allowing their natural tendencies to find expression in this way?—St. Catharines Journal.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Speaking in the Senate on Feb. 9, 1900, Hon. R. W. Scott said: "I betray no secrets of council, and I say there was not a man in the confidant who did not approve of everything that was done, and after the first contingent was sent I had a conversation with Mr. Tarte, and of his own mere motion, he said: 'Why should we not send another contingent?' and we offered our second contingent before the first contingent had left Halifax. THAT OFFER FIRST CAME FROM MR. TARTE. He said: 'Why should we not send a second contingent?' The war is beginning to look serious." In the early part of October it did not look serious.

The proposal for the sending of a second Canadian contingent came from Mr. Tarte, the man who is charged by his opponents with being opposed to the sending of any contingent.

The Truth About Binder Twine.

The Tories are still trying to catch a few unwary votes by asserting that the Government has put up the price of binder twine, making the farmer pay exorbitant prices for this commodity, which is so necessary to the carrying on of his business. The fact is that during the last eight years of Tory administration binder twine averaged 11% cents a pound, going as high as 15% cents, and never below 7% cents. During the four years the Liberal Government has been in control the average price has been 8% cents, in spite of the fact that the Spanish-American war practically stopped the supply of raw material for months. These are the simple unvarnished facts and whole columns of figures will not make the farmer believe that black is white.

Increasing the Wages of the Workingman.

Hon. Mr. Blair, the Minister of Railways, recently increased the wages of laborers on the Intercolonial Railway to \$1.20 per diem, a higher rate than is paid by any other road in Canada. The extent of the recent increases cannot yet be estimated in dollars, but it must mean an enormous sum of money. But the increase now given is one following increases to other classes of I. C. R. employees under Liberal rule. Since Mr. Blair came into power he has increased the wage earnings per annum of the employees as follows: Train hands and yardmen, \$41,000. Enginemen and firemen, \$35,000. Station agents, telegraphers and train dispatchers, \$23,000. Trackmasters and trackmen, \$13,000. Mechanical department, \$25,000. Sleeping car staff, \$1,200. Employees at stations, \$4,000. Other employees have received increases about \$10,000. The total of increases in wages per annum under Mr. Blair previous to the present increase equal \$150,000. The present increase will enormously swell the preceding total.

These increased earnings indirectly benefit every merchant and business man in this city and elsewhere.

Contrast Liberal performance with Tory profession.

The Tories have not yet given up the baby-talk of Liberal disloyalty, because the Premier and a number of his colleagues refused to be dragged into singing the National Anthem in the House of Commons at the behest of Ringmaster Montague. Have they forgotten the scathing condemnation of One who said, "Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you saying, This people draweth nigh to me with their mouth, and honoreth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me."

Position of Catholics.

The Catholic Register, Toronto, Nov. 1, says:

"The Mail and Empire and the World have taken it upon themselves during this political campaign to look after the interests of the Catholic electors and representatives generally. They have been busy creating grievances for us which either do not exist or which an isolated case of disappointment has given rise to. We are running along nicely, and are in no great need of the assistance of these two papers, either to call attention to any of our demands for justice or to create imaginary claims on this or that party. If Catholics as a body have not been receiving their due in Canada, they are quite capable of demanding it, and will do so, with unmistakable sound, in the event of any such contingencies. If Catholics have been discriminated against by the Liberals we are not aware of it, and the raising of such a cry at the present time is anything but fair. It is a peculiar thing that the distinctly Catholic organs of Ontario have not been the first to find this thing out if it exists; it is a peculiar thing that these two papers, that have been so intensely anti-Catholic in past years, should now take up the cudgel in our behalf against the Liberal Government. It rather creates suspicion in our hearts that these two papers should now be so solicitous as to our welfare, which in years gone by was a thorn in their side. Their championing of Catholic grievances will but serve to make Catholics keep a closer watch upon them. The unsolicited and unwarranted defense of Catholic interests arises from imaginary wrongs that are being created for us in the editorial rooms of these two papers. We have no grievances to air, and when we have it will not be to the Mail and Empire or to the World that we need look for support. Catholics must be regarded as a non-thinking, non-reading portion of this great country of ours, that they should be made to have grievances by journalists that have ever been opposed to them and their wants. Catholics are not so easily bulldozed as some people imagine. We are a reading portion of this country, and are not usually looked upon as being incapable of airing our opinions and our grievances when occasion demands the one or requires the other. The Catholic Register does not wish to enter upon this campaign of politics, but when Catholics are dragged into the arena as Catholics, then it is time that we should say something for ourselves and for Catholics generally."

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

New Dress Goods At Right Prices.

LADIES' TAILORING

New Heavy Goods For Tailored Skirts.

The popularity of the Tailored Suits and Skirts for ladies has drawn our attention to this branch of our business very closely. We have studied your wants, and we have our Dress Goods Department stocked with every new material and shade shown for fall and winter season of 1900-1901.

Cheviots.

42-inch All-Wool Cheviot, in black, navy, green, red and three shades of gray; new. Per yard..... 50c

46-inch All-Wool Cheviot, in black, navy, brown, castor; new. Per yard..... 75c

46-inch All-Wool Cheviot, in navy, castor, green, brown, Oxford and light gray, with light heather mixed surface; new. Per yard..... 90c

50-inch All-Wool Cheviot, in gray, cardinal, brown, navy and castor; heavy weight. Per yard..... 95c

54-inch All-Wool Cheviot, black and navy, heavy weight, for suits or odd skirts. Per yard..... 75c

54-inch All-Wool Cheviot, in black only, very bright finish, well covered twill. Per yard..... \$1 00

56-inch All-Wool Cheviot, black and navy, in large and small twill surface. Per yard..... \$1 25

Frieze.

54-inch heavy Frieze Suiting, in mottled surface; brown, green, navy and Oxford, plain finish. Per yard..... \$1 00

44-inch Frieze Suiting, all wool, mixed heather finish, blue, green, gray and brown. Per yard..... 68c

54-inch Frieze Suiting, all wool, in brown, castor, green and Oxford. Per yard..... \$1 25

54-inch Frieze Suiting in black only, heavy, bright finish for suit; skirt unlined. Per yard, \$1 00

54-inch Frieze Suiting in black only, very bright finish, for suit. Per yard..... \$1 25

54-inch Frieze Suiting in mottled surface, very fine and heavy finish, all wool. Per yard..... \$1 50

Broadcloth.

44-inch Venetian Finish Cloth Suiting, all wool, in garnet, cardinal, navy, black, green and brown, for suits or stitched waists. Per yard.. 60c

48-inch Ladies' Cloth Suiting, all wool, in navy, brown, castor, green, gray; Venetian finish. Per yard..... 95c

54-inch Broadcloth Suiting, all wool, good weight, in cardinal, brown, navy, green, purple and black. Per yard.. \$1 25

52-inch Broadcloth Suiting, shrunk, all wool, in castor, navy, red, fawn, brown and black. Per yard..... \$1 50

54-inch Broadcloth Suiting, heavy weight, for unlined skirt, in brown, navy, green and black. Per yard..... \$1 75

54-inch Broadcloth Suiting, black only, very special for tailored suits. Per yard..... \$2 00 and \$2 50

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

Rebellion Suppression Equipments.

Some of the Opposition papers, with a little judgment as Mr. Beattie, have the temerity to remind the electorate of what the Prime Minister said of the conduct of the late Government, when charging its members with responsibility for the outbreak in the Northwest in 1885. Col. Denison, in his book, thus confirms the impression which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and very many others in Canada entertained with regard to the criminal neglect of the authorities at Ottawa at that time:

"The storm burst on March 20, 1885. A party of police from Fort Carlton went to Duck Lake to remove some Government stores. With them were a volunteer company from Prince Albert consisting of 40 men. They were met by a largely superior force of half-breeds, an altercation took place, firing began, and in a few minutes eleven were killed and three wounded. The police had to retreat. The news was flashed to Ottawa, and the Government found an expensive and troublesome campaign on their hands. The whole dispute was over some 40,000 or 50,000 acres of land, in a wilderness of tens of millions of acres for which the Government were crying for settlers. It cost Canada the lives of 500 of her people, the wounding of many others, the expenditure of about \$6,000,000 in cash, and losses of time and business that cannot be estimated. When it was all over the Government offered free to the volunteers 1800,000 acres of the land if they wanted to settle on it, and yet the whole dispute was mainly about some forty or fifty thousand acres of land on which people were already settled. It is not often a country suffers so severely and so unnecessarily."

This explanation is exactly in accord with the views always entertained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

There is another matter on which the Opposition has had much to say. They have criticised without stint the conduct of the militia officers who arranged for and sent out the emergency rations to the troops in South Africa. For the sake of argument, let it be admitted that Dr. Neil, the medical expert, who has been in the service of the Dominion for over a quarter of a century, was wrong when he recommended the food, and that more care

might have been exercised in this matter. It would be the one mistake in the whole equipment of the army of 4,000 men who were sent to South Africa. In all other respects there has been nothing but praise for the staff of the department, who, working early and late for many months, completed a task of a magnitude such as had never been undertaken in Canada before, and received the commendation not only of the Government of Canada, but of the Imperial authorities. Col. Denison, who was in charge of one regiment in the Northwest expedition in 1885, shows that the severe critics of the department at the present time had in that time far more reason to complain, but they were not heard from. Referring to the supplies handed out to the cavalry, Col. Denison says:

"We were issued blankets that had been condemned, in most of which there were holes, more or less. I insisted on an extra supply, and obtained three for each man, and as the holes were not all opposite each other they were of some use."

Then the water bottles all leaked, and had to be thrown away as useless, and generally speaking, the equipment seems to have been very poor. The shortcomings of 1885 are not mentioned here as a set-off to anything that may have been found deficient in the equipment of the men sent to South Africa; but we give Col. Denison's independent testimony with the object of showing the critics that it becomes them to be modest in their cavillings, for the past record, either in governing the Northwest or in equipping the forces when a rebellion was the direct result of their misgovernment, is not such as to command public respect or make it wise for them to set their friends up as infallible administrators, who would have succeeded where the medical director of the Canadian militia has fallen short.

Who Mr. Tarte Is.

When we want to see any cause defended in a terse, trenchant and finished style, we turn to that master of economics and incisive logic, Mr. Gardner of the Hamilton Times. Defending Mr. Tarte against an attack upon him by the Spectator the other day, the Times said:

"And a vote for J. Israel Tarte is a vote for the man who sent Thomas McGreevy, Tory M. P., to jail for bleeding public contractors out of thousands of dollars to form a Tory corruption fund in 1887. It is a vote for the man who got Sir Hector Langevin, a French Tory cabinet minister, turned out of the Macdonald Government for being a party to the McGreevy transactions. It is a vote for the man who has deepened the St. Lawrence canal to 14 feet, and done more in shorter time to boom transportation by the all-Canadian route than any former Minister of Public Works ever did. It is a vote for a man who has spent public money so judiciously and so honestly that no political opponent can point to one dollar misappropriated by him. It is a vote for a man who is as loyal to Queen Victoria as Lord Salisbury, as true to British connection as Sir John

Macdonald was, as firm a friend of Canada as ever was born and reared in the land, as honest and capable a minister as ever served in any government. It ill becomes the newspapers which supported Langevin and Caron so many years to try to defame J. Israel Tarte."

What the Montreal Witness Says.

Says that calm and moderate journal, the Montreal Witness:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being fiercely assailed throughout the French constituencies of this Province for having sent the Canadian contingents to South Africa. Wherever there are few or no English-speaking voters, French-Canadians are being appealed to by the Opposition orators to cast their votes against Laurier and the Liberals and turn them out of power on that account. The pamphlet issued by the Premier and his French-Canadian supporters is being used, Sir Charles Tupper's disclaimer in regard to it not being taken seriously. We suppose that this unfair and unpatriotic course on the part of the Opposition is only what has been looked for and has been faced by the Premier and his French-Canadian supporters. But we think that it ought to be taken seriously into account by all English-speaking electors. They will not lay themselves open to the charge of being influenced by race or religious prejudices in supporting a French-Canadian Premier, whose chief aim in political life has obviously been to promote the friendship and union of the races. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is regarded throughout the Empire as the champion of sound imperialism. His defeat would probably chill and surprise people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. It would certainly imply the triumph of discord and estrangement between the races that inhabit the country. The Imperial Government and British publicists in all parts of the Empire have pointed with pleasure and pride to the spectacle of a loyal and patriotic French-Canadian Premier and people in Canada living in contentment and prosperity as British subjects. We trust and believe that French-Canadians will support the Premier in spite of the bad appeals made to them, and certainly English-speaking Canadians should not allow the French-Canadian Premier to be defeated by the double-faced campaign which is being carried on against him for his loyalty to the Empire."

Every Movement Hurts

When you have rheumatism. Muscles feel stiff and sore and joints are painful. It does not pay to suffer long from this disease when it may be cured so promptly and perfectly by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine goes right to the spot, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which causes rheumatism, and puts an end to the pain and stiffness.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL TO Mother's Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

CUTICURA REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itching, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists. Forster, Dixon and Carr, Chemists, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.