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## SIR CHARLES IN LONDON

The Conservative Leader and His Colleagues

Address a Large Audience in Princess Rink.

Old Ground Retraversed and Disproved Charges Reiterated—Speeches by Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Thomas Beattie, Dr. Montague and Mr. Lowies.

Last night's Conservative meeting in Princess Rink was an unqualified success, so far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned. The outside demonstration that had been prepared in honor of Sir Charles Tupper was just as pronounced a fizzle. Possibly the Conservatives who would otherwise have joined in it did not do so in the belief that it had been cancelled because of the rain. This was not announced, however, and about 100 or more young men and boys formed the chief element of the demonstration. To have the parade dwindle to such insignificance was doubtless disappointing, but the reception that was tendered Sir Charles by the Conservative Club must have made amends for the farcical parade that followed his carriage. A large platform, upon which were many prominent Conservatives, had been erected at the south end. Behind it were draped two large Union Jacks, and above these was a picture of Mr. Thomas Beattie, and a clock with eight hours distinct, typifying the alleged goal of his ambition—an 8-hour day. Several motives were hurled about the walls. They were: "Hurrah for Beattie and his Eight-Hour Day," "The Men Who Keep Their Words," "Tupper and Macdonald," "One Empire, One Flag," "No Tariffs in Our Hands," "No Dog in the Fight," "Our Soldiers," "A United Canada Welcomes the Hero of Cumberland," "Tupper, Father of Confederation," "Beattie and Fight," "The Finest Hour of Our History," "Yukon for Canadians, not for Sifton."

**THE CHAIRMAN.**  
The chair was assumed by Mr. Adam Beck, president of the Liberal-Conservative Association. His remarks were brief, merely introducing the more distinguished speakers of the evening.

**THE CANDIDATE.**  
Mr. Beattie received an enthusiastic reception on his taking the floor. His address consisted mainly of a repetition of his remarks made at the previous meeting on the evening of the Conservative convention. He had been condemned, he said, for criticizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This he held he had

## Opiates Hasten Decay of the Nerves

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The nerves must not be trifled with. One can afford to waste nervous energy, the vital forces of the body. One can afford to neglect diseased nerves until they overcome by nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy or insanity.

It is next to impossible to estimate the effect of diseased nerves on the organs of the body. The whole machinery of circulation, respiration and digestion can only be properly carried on when force is supplied by the nerves.

Starved, exhausted nerves cause such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, backache and leg limp.

The beginnings of nerve disorders usually sleeplessness, irritability, loss of energy and appetite, a twitching of the muscles, tired brain and wasted spirits.

When you can't sleep at night and in misery, longing for daybreak, when you do not yield to the temptation of morphine, cocaine or other drugs. They only hasten decay.

Reason right. Get right down to the bottom of the trouble and up the system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills).

A great restorative is in pill form contains the very elements of nature which go to form new, red corpuscles in the blood, and create new cells.

Worth while to remember that Chase's Nerve Food (Pills) is not a medicine, but the greatest of all. Dr. A. W. Chase, author of the famous "Nerve Food" is an actual scientific prescription which itself is a specific for all diseases. It cannot fail, if taken, to restore the system and revitalize the wasted. It is especially recommended peculiar to women, because it invariably arises from exhausted nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all drug stores or by mail from Edman, Co., Toronto. Book on nerves free.

a perfect right to do. Sir Charles Tupper had done more for Canada than Laurier would do if he lived 500 years. This is a free country, and Germany or Russia or Laurier had said in the house that he held the idea of Canada's ultimate independence. This, the speaker claimed, was impossible, as Canada would soon be gobbled up by the United States if she embarked on an independent career. Mr. Beattie said that Laurier had been compelled to make his great patriotic speech in the house last session by his English followers, but when making this speech he had not condemned Messrs. Bourassa, the grand old man of the French race, Papineau and Monet. Two hundred thousand copies of his speech had been sent into Ontario, but not one into Quebec. Mr. Beattie then turned his attention to Hon. Israel Tarte, and after quoting from the latter's speech at Rouen, France, said that he (Tarte) had no right to come to St. Thomas to inaugurate the building of an armory. The only reason he dared to come was because he knew he would be protected by British troops, because of his miserable, shameful and disgraceful conduct in the emergency rations transaction. Mr. Beattie then referred to his own advocacy of the eight-hour bill, saying that it had made Hon. Mr. Mulock introduce his buncombe fair wages resolution. He criticized Mr. Mulock's administration of the postoffice department, including penny postage, which Mr. Beattie said would mean a shift of half a million this year, and that the ships by which Mr. Mulock sent the English mails were slower than freight boats.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Beattie was presented with a bouquet of roses by Miss Jennie Metcalfe. Mr. Beck remarked that Mr. Beattie had shown himself amply possessed of the courage to make his own speech in London, where he had not only to fight the power of the Laurier government, but the hangers-on and then introduced the aged Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper.

**SIR CHARLES TUPPER.**  
Sir Charles, when he rose to speak, received an ovation, and was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by a dainty little maiden, Miss Gertrude Whitaker, whom he kissed, while the crowd cheered and the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Although he himself feared that exhaustion occasioned by hard campaign work since Aug. 20 would be the cause, such was not the case. The aged speaker showed the remarkable vigor for which he is famous; the large audience listened to him attentively, and he was frequently applauded. The first portion of his address was devoted to an attempt to prove that he was always straightforward, always consistent and never erratic. It was his proud boast that in his heated contest, which was being waged with great energy on both sides, there had been not one single act of his 45 years of public life that could be considered as an opponent. In their extremity the Liberal leaders had been compelled to resort to their inventive faculty, and the result was the charge of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's that he had said in Quebec, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me," and in Ontario, that the premier was aiming at the establishment of French institutions. Sir Charles had attacked him in a charge to which the whole of the public life had given the most emphatic contradiction. Sir Charles based his argument in denial of the charge, upon a recent remark of the premier, to the effect that the Province of Nova Scotia had an absolute absence of religious and racial prejudices, and was in this respect above the other provinces. With this alleged remark as his text, Sir Charles reverted to the years preceding confederation when, he claimed, a racial cry was excited in Nova Scotia by the leaders of the Liberal party. The Conservative Government of that time was overthrown in consequence, and while in opposition its followers had fought that cry. They won the next election, and the greatest state affairs in that province was due to the fight that he and his friends had waged for the vindication of the Roman Catholic. From the day first of his public life he had stood for the policy of equal rights and equal justice to every man, without regard to his race or religion. After confederation he had allied himself with Sir John A. Macdonald, whom he looked upon as the exponent of justice and equity to all men of whatever race or creed, and who was then fighting against the policy being pursued by Hon. Geo. Brown, of exciting race cries.

With that preamble, Sir Charles said that no statement ever made by him was more false than that he had said to a reporter of La Presse that Laurier was too British for him. He explained what he had really said by referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to London, England, "to obtain mutual preferential trade." He had violated his word, and instead of obtaining concession for concession he had promulgated a policy of his own, a policy of colonial confederation with a representative government in old London. It meant the transfer of power now exercised in Ottawa to London, with the right to levy taxes and spend the money so collected. It was with this thought in a condition that he had said "That was a policy too British for me." He would never consent to let the free people of Canada be taxed by any other government than that at Ottawa.

Sir Charles then turned his attention to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that it had always been his (Sir Wilfrid's) aim to unite the Canadian people. Sir Charles said, which coming from a man who had "never done anything but excite racial and creed prejudices," he considered a very remarkable statement. In support of this opinion he outlined the history of confederation times with the added assurance that Sir Charles and his friends had done all they could against it. Sir Charles said, too, that Mr. Laurier had opposed the National Policy and the construction of the C. P. R., and that he had been plainly seen that he was not in favor of having a united people.

Sir Charles said he would allow the premier no credit for the settlement of the Manitoba school question. In fact, so far from doing so he accused Sir Wilfrid of turning round upon himself and of turning his back upon his compatriots and coreligionists, saying

that, after demanding that parliament interfere and restore the rights taken away, he changed round and opposed such action when, in accordance with the decision of the courts, Sir Charles himself was about to interfere. Incidentally, Sir Charles remarked he was happy to say that the school question was now settled.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said the speaker, had tried to stir up racial and religious prejudices in Quebec by telling his compatriots there that Sir Charles Tupper had declared that Canada should not have a French-Canadian Catholic premier. Sir Charles said he had never made such a statement, and that he would retire from politics forever before he would do so. He bore out his assertion by recalling the fact that when in 1888 Sir John Macdonald offered him the reversal of the premiership, he insisted that the pledge given to Sir Hector Langevin, that he should be the one to succeed Sir John, be respected.

Sir Wilfrid had been shocked and horrified because Mr. Hugh John Macdonald had in Manitoba given his private and personal opinion that it would be wise to remove the duty on agricultural implements, yet Sir Wilfrid seemed to have forgotten that in Manitoba he himself said that the moment the Liberals entered power they would tear every vestige of protection out of the tariff, and take the whole duty off agricultural implements. Then, having given this pledge, Sir Wilfrid went to the manufacturers and sold his honor by telling them that he would give them more protection. He said any party to the latter by retaining the duty on implements, and removing it on raw materials. In doing this Mr. Laurier had falsified himself and his party.

Sir Wilfrid went to Montreal and pledged his word to make coal and iron free. Then, in response to a telegram from a Liberal candidate in Picton, Laurier said: "You can assure the electors of Picton that we will fully protect the coal industry." Laurier betrayed his public pledge and kept the private one.

In 1898 Laurier said in this city of London that the time was come to discuss the question of mutual preferential trade with Great Britain, and that the first thing done by the Liberal party on gaining power would be to send a commission to England to arrange a basis of preferential trade. Yet now he had Laurier kept his word, and he had gone to England and said that what Canada had done for England had been done out of gratitude, that Canada expected nothing in return, that protection had cursed Canada, and that he cursed England if she adopted it. When Laurier came back from England his course was attacked by the speaker, and Laurier defended himself by saying that he learned in England that if Canada was to obtain preferential trade in the British markets, the German and Belgian treaties must be denounced. These treaties being then out of the way, said Sir Wilfrid, there was nothing to prevent the carrying out of the policy of mutual preferential trade. Yet in January, 1898, Laurier said that while in England he had learned that mutual preferential trade was impossible without absolute free trade between Canada and England. If Laurier had kept his word, he would have declared each complete point of his policy, the speaker would give him facts and dates on which he had trumped up under foot. Laurier had kept the paid agent of the United States when he went to England, he would have done just as he did do. It was an unpleasant thing to say, said Sir Charles, but it would have been greatly to the advantage of interested citizens of the United States to make certain that the policy of mutual preferential trade between Canada and England was not inaugurated. This would be perceived when it was known that every year England had to import over \$70,000,000 worth of breadstuffs. Assuming the duty imposed by England on the import of foreign countries under a system of mutual preference to be 5 per cent, the amount paid on United States imports of breadstuffs would be yearly between \$28,000,000 and \$27,000,000. Sir Charles declared that he had no doubt the speaker could have gone to New York and secured thousands or even millions of dollars for a campaign fund by pledging his influence against mutual preferential trade.

What had been accomplished by the preferential arrangements made by the Liberal party? More had been done to cement the bond between the two countries and Canada by the sending of the contingents than by all the one-sided preference granted by the Liberals. And the sending of the contingents was not the voluntary act of the Liberals, but it was forced on them by the Conservatives, and the people of Canada.

Mr. Fielding denounced the policy of mutual preferential trade as an arrant humbug. Was it arrant humbug when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was advocating it, and pledging himself to it? The boards of trade of the United States and the Maritime Provinces had placed on record their approval of it. Now that the confederation of Australia is accomplished, and South Africa is being brought to the Cape, Sir Charles policy is one that no doubt is taking a deep hold on the public mind. Laurier's course had placed him in a dishonored and discredited position. It was not a statement of fact, he said, that Canada owed any debt of gratitude to England, who did not remain in his debt. Sir Charles said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, on the floor of the house last session, declared that all Canada owed England was Christian forgiveness for the many wrongs done by the mother country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in 1891 that he believed in the Yankee dollar rather than the British shilling, and that he would live and die fighting for it. Sir John A. Macdonald died fighting in the struggle against it, but he did not.

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Have you had it in your house? It's cough and cough and cough, and then that terrible whoop! Don't upset the stomach more by giving nauseous medicines. Just let the child breathe in the soothing vapor of Vapo-Cresolene. It goes right to the spot that's diseased. Relief is immediate, and in a very few days the cure is complete. You can't say the same of any other treatment. For asthma, catarrh, and colds it's equally good.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vapo-Cresolene Lamp, which would last a lifetime, and a bottle of Vapo-Cresolene, 50 cents. Each of Vapo-Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustration booklet containing physicians' testimonials on request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 310 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

## ENTHUSIASTIC CONVERTS.

There Are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my life. It now seems to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good natural appetite."

I was troubled with gas in stomach, causing pressure on the heart, with indigestion and loss of sleep. Nearly everything I ate soured on my stomach, sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled spasms.

Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it and I would still be a sufferer. I had not, in sheer desperation, decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

I knew they were an advertised remedy and I did not believe anything I read about them as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburgh wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her of her little stomach trouble of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite and I hesitated no longer.

I bought a 50-cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever I had a headache or felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was.

I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house and every member of our family uses them. I use them after a hearty meal or when any of us has a pain or ache in the digestive organs.

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., writes: "I had been suffering for years with dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, after meals, sympathetic heart trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a cheap cathartic but an active digestive remedy, which every weak stomach lacks, and they cure stomach troubles because they digest the food eaten and give the stomach a chance to rest and regenerate.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in every drug store in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

not die till he had secured Canada to England with a bond that would last forever. I had a plan to meet his party at that period rather than to stand under false colors. Now Mr. Charlton, disgusted at the failure and incapacity of the administration, decided to run as a Liberal party.

In the hour when England had cause to fear the intervention of foreign powers in her South African war, the Liberal government of Canada had been at the exposition in Paris, immediately after going there he made the statement that the Canadian government's speech from the throne was a lie, and that 99 out of every 100 French-Canadians opposed the aiding of Great Britain. This was a foul, unjust and defamatory statement, for the history of the province showed it ever ready to stand loyally by the British crown. From no European nation has England to find a more loyal ally than France, yet Mr. Tarte, at such a time, is found saying that in the event of a struggle between France and England, the latter need not look to the French-Canadians for support.

In conclusion Sir Charles urged his hearers to support Mr. Beattie, saying that no man in the house enjoyed the affectionate regard of his party more than did the late member for London. His seat this time, Sir Charles hoped and expected, would be on the speaker's right. In 1898 the party was divided, but now it is thoroughly united. He had during the past year traveled Canada from end to end, and he had no doubt that on Nov. 7 the Conservative party, the party of constructive statesmanship, would be borne as triumphantly into power as it was in 1878.

**DR. MONTAGUE.**

Dr. Montague was given a very hearty reception when he was introduced by the chairman. The people, he said, were anxious to judge which of the two parties they should support, and, knowing Mr. Beattie as he did, he could not conceive that he would not receive their support. Now that the Conservatives were in power, he thought they were nation-builders, but he thought the men who had united the provinces in confederation, who had established the Dominion, who had assisted in the construction of the C. P. R., had something to do with nation-building. Sir Richard Cartwright had been criticizing Sir Charles Tupper's policy, but he need not worry about that, coming from a man who had said to the people of Quebec that the government was not in an attitude of economy, and is now telling the people of Ontario that he is a more onlooker, and said the doctor, occupying a position of honor, was not a man of business. Sir Richard scented division in the Conservative ranks, but so far as disintegration was concerned, he would like to see the birds in the Liberal nest were falling.

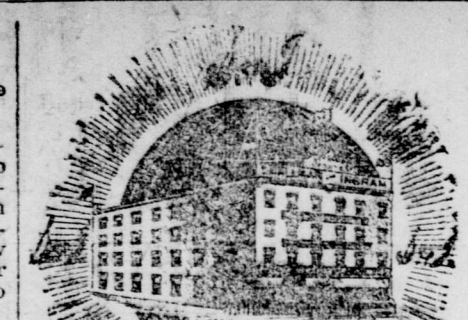
Dr. Montague criticized the present financial policy of the government, and said that the government was not in an attitude of economy, and is now telling the people of Ontario that he is a more onlooker, and said the doctor, occupying a position of honor, was not a man of business. Sir Richard scented division in the Conservative ranks, but so far as disintegration was concerned, he would like to see the birds in the Liberal nest were falling.

Two weeks' treatment free. Thousands of people tell us Japanese Catarrh Cure cures catarrh and cold in the head, so it must be true. Now we want every sufferer from catarrh in America to know just how good Japanese Catarrh Cure is, and in order to prove conclusively the value of this remedy we will send you a trial quantity, sufficient for nearly two weeks' treatment, free. If at the end of that time you find it beneficial, call at our drugstore for a regular 50-cent bottle, or enclose 1-cent stamp for postage, etc., and we will be pleased to mail it to you direct.

Indorsed by the Medical Profession. Dr. R. S. Wilson, of the American Journal of Health, New York, writes: "Japanese Catarrh Cure has met with the highest indorsement of the Medical Profession for the only reason that it is a safe and effective remedy, and its value is proven value. It is really a specific for catarrh in its various forms."

Japanese Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists. 50 cents.

Sold by Anderson & Neilsen, London.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Local rain, but partly fair.

EARLY CLOSING—Customers will kindly bear in mind that this store closes at 7 o'clock every Saturday evening to permit employees to enjoy a well earned rest.

## Winter Furs.

We are showing for the winter season an unexcelled assortment of High Class Furs for Ladies' and Children's wear. Muffs, Collarettes, Cuffs, Jackets, Shoulder Capes, Gauntlets. These are the best quality, beautifully finished and made by skilled workmen. Prices exceedingly low.

## LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

This department was never better equipped for a season's splendid business. There is no necessity of enumerating the different lines carried. Every garment is good, serviceable and moderate in price. Some lines can only be secured here, notably "Knit-to-Fit" Underwear, Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments and "Health" Brand wear.

Ladies' Natural Wool Combinations, unshrinkable, splendid value at.....\$1 75 and \$2 00  
Ladies' Health Brand Combinations, all wool, very fine quality.....\$2 00  
A full line of Children's Natural Wool Combinations, unshrinkable.....\$1 25 and \$1 50  
Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments for children at.....55c and 65c

## FAST BLACK LININGS.

A complete assortment of Midnight Fast Black Percales and Silesias, the popular linings of the day. They are good enough in quality for anybody, and cheap enough in price for everybody. They court your investigation, test or comparison. Midnight Fast Black Percales sell at 15c, 20c and 25c the yard; Silesias also at 15c, 20c and 25c, and Spun Glass Dress Lining at 25c.

## FLANNELETTES.

We give the following few hints from an abundant stock. Some exceptionally good qualities at exceptionally low prices. All pretty patterns and all fast colors. Our business is to satisfy you, and if we fail you can get your money back.

One lot in stripes, 30 inches wide, to sell, per yard, at.....6 1/2c  
One lot English goods, 32 inches wide, pretty patterns, guaranteed fast.....10c  
Another lot in beautiful pinks, blues and grays, perfect washers, extra quality.....12 1/2c  
A lot of red and black Fancy Flannelettes, checks and stripes, reversible goods and very heavy.....12 1/2c  
A lot of Fancy Flannelettes in navy, electric and black grounds, warranted fast colors, smooth finish and twilled, 30 inches wide.....12 1/2c

## COLORED DRESS GOODS.

One of our most popular departments—popular because customers have every advantage that best materials, correctness of fashion and large selection can possibly insure. Bargains of the most fascinating description and exceptional character offering from day to day. Note the following and bear in mind:

48-inch Check Homespun in light and dark gray check, make nice walking skirts, very special value. Per yard.....50c  
56-inch Dark Gray Homespun, special value on very popular goods. Per yard.....75c  
54-inch Homespun, special make, plain weave, heavy weight, in mid gray, fawn and green mixtures. Per yard.....85c  
54-inch Frieze Suiting in brown, very heavy, requiring no lining. Exceptional value. Per yard.....85c  
48-inch Homespun, twill, heavy weight, and special for suits, in two shades of dark gray and dark blue gray. Per yard.....75c  
48-inch special make of Homespun, smooth finish, elegant colorings of blue, brown, blue gray, castor and green, cross-barred with dark thread, forming a very pretty check. We invite you to see this real elegance.....\$1 00

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Has fully earned its reputation as the Queen of Baseburners  
It is a magnificent-looking stove, with a larger surface than any other heater on the market.

Give this baseburner a trial—you will be delighted with it.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

## Gurney-Oxford Stove Store,

382 RICHMOND STREET.

A. J. BRENTON, Manager.

After referring to English opinion of Mr. Tarte's course at Paris, Mr. Lowies described something of the feeling excited in the mother land by the sending of the Canadian contingents. He urged upon Canadians that they send Sir Charles Tupper into power with a handsome majority, so that he might present to England a proposition for preferential trade with two sides to it, a proposition whereby Canada would get something as well as England. The mother country knows the value of Canadian loyalty and love, and any proposition from Canada would meet with a ready response. Such a proposition must, however

come from the colonies, for Great Britain could not afford to offer one herself which might be pleasing to the other colonies. English workmen, he said, were willing to pay a little more for their breadstuffs if they could only secure for themselves an assured market for their products. Sir Charles Tupper, the speaker declared, was not only the greatest statesman in Canada, but one of the great ones of the empire.

The meeting concluded at midnight, with the customary cheers for the Queen, the leader and the candidate.