

SOAP for th n I cau get omas, Ont. brothers the FUR PRIS use. We tried ive such a good udie Logan. . Hughes. bard SOAP

of the people. fulfilled? years of concustoms and axation of the 81.598.953. Durliberal rule ed \$94.477.179, or 226 instead of An attempt n this increase the population receipts from due to this. xcuse it is not ernment's own trade and navientage of taxpopulation is res show that has increased rnment came that, the fignder conservaand 1896; the to population per head, since at government reduction there mily. Can we. of being believof these facts, uce the burden ulfilled, or that been made to Paterson, who have been retruthfully when was being needhe people, then .077.324 annually. gaged in an atpeople, the exid was too great ,583,635 too great

## PLEDGES

f protection was tform, and we selves to repeal vere our leaders. present governemphatic than convention, Sir merican system by the conservape, a fraud and upon wou, one at once, and give t to the proposiver rest until we our system that der which Canaother occasion he atisfied until the ion has been reof Canada. Our t away from the t vestige of prohe said: "Call it idalism, call it s the same thing. ree, it is bon-Cartwright de-"nothing more iberate, legalized y," and "the very slavery first, and st." Sir Richard to destroy the rotection by free ff, or continental ng at the Ottawa id Laurier said: people of proteca delusion, and "Let it be well from this moict issue with the ir ideal is protectrade: their imfor revenue only engage in battle. principles adopted words: "We deof protection as nd unjust to the ." On that platis of Sir Wilfrid the issue between lared to be "cleartariff plank ends definite. clear-cut ue was unhesitaupon it we await dence the verdict Pages of nada." to which I have ith arguments in and in opposition I need not dwell liberal who cares nt reputation for ness will attempt ty, when appealing e electorate made that, if entrusted ild at once abolish tion. I notice that lited by the newssaid, in the course s, that he and his

d free trade. I am

not like to believe any public man could be guilty of and entertain. A CONTEMPTIBLE POSITION.

Ne statements could be plainer; no promises more explicit than our pre-election ones on this question. Yet with shame and humiliation we must

confess that they have been thrown to the winds. When the new finance minister made his first budget speech, and brought down his first proposals for tariff changes, there did seem to be something like evidence of an honest intention to carry out the promises so solemnly made; but that tariff was withdrawn and another substituted, in which there was not the faintest evidence of any intention or desire to depart from the protective principle which had been the avowed cen-tral idea of the tariffs of successive conservative ministers of finance. So far was the new tariff from being an attempt to "put away from the soil of Canada the last vestige of protection," as Sir Wilfrid Laurier had so loudly promised to do, so far was it from being an effort to "relieve the people of protection," that Hen. Mr. Tarte felt himself justified in assuring the protected manufacturers that, "while the present government has found itself obliged to make many changes for the sake of a removal of anomalies, and for other reasons, they have taken care that the tariff shall remain sufficiently high to afford amrle protection to Canadian industries." Did any conservative minister ever offer or promise more since Sir John Macdonald, in 1861, first announced his policy of "ample protection to Canadian industries?" Mr. Tarte went on: "I say that the grand principle of the tariff as it exists today will remain unchanged. We shall make slight alterations as it may seem to us that they are needed, but the tariff as a am not quarrelling with Mr. Tarte or blaming him. Not being a liberal, he was not bound by our promises and pledges. He had no part in making them and his repudiation of free trade and declaration of adherence to the principle of protection involves neither treachery nor dishonor on his part. who made the promises and pledges have to deal with the fact that Mr. Tarte's statements have never been repudiated nor disavowed by his ministerial colleagues, the leaders of our party, and we cannot deny that the government and the liberal party have thus become responsible for them. Hon. Mr. Sifton, too, has spoken for his colleagues and the party on this subject. Here are his words: "The tariff is a question that is settled, and is now a dead issue, because the liberals have succeeded in solving this great question, and the tariff is one which our opponents, if they get a chance, would not change very much." What a humiliating, what a contemptible position are we thus placed in by our leaders. If we advance in the direction of free trade we break the promises which Messrs. Tarte and Sifton have been permitted, perhaps con nissioned, to ground that no definite policy could nake; if we do not we will be recreant of our party.

EVIDENCE OF TREACHERY.

I know that attempts have been made to make it appear that the tariff has been amended in the directon of free trade, and one minister, Hon. William Paterson, has even had the boldness to claim that all our pledges have been fulfilled to the letter; a statement more indicative of courage than honesty. Unfortunately for this contention, the trade and navigation returns, which are authoritative, contradict it flatly. These returns show that the percentage of duties collected upon goods entered for home consumption is only 1.58 per cent. lower than it was when the late government was in power, and if a proper allowance were made for American corn, which appears in the returns as imported free for home consumption, while a great part of it is re-shipped abroad, the entire decrease would be less than one per cent. When we come to examine the tariff in detail, the evidence of treachery to past promises becomes yet more startling. We promised free agricultural implements; the duty remains as before. We promised free coal oil; we have reduced the duty one cent per gallon. We promised free cottons; the duty on grey cotton has been raised from 221-2 per cent. to 35 per cent., on prints from 30 to 35 per cent., and on sewing cotton from 121-2 to 15 per cent. It is simply idle to pretend that our tariff promises have been kept, or that any honest or serious attempt has been made to keep them. And once more let me say that only by repudiating our pledge-breaking leaders, and by assisting to bring them to merited punishment, can we, the rank and file of the party, avoid a guilty participation in their flagrant offence against political decency.

SIR WILFRID AS A PLEDGE-BREAKER.

Just before the last general election, speaking for the party, as he had a right to de, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made distinct statement of policy, looking to the securing of mutual preferential trade between Canada and Great Britain. He declared that the time was ripe to obtain this boon, that Mr. Chamberlain had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was possible for Great Britain to give to the colonies a preference for their products over the products of other nations. Sir Wilfrid made a solemn promise that if successful at the then approaching elections he would send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential How has this promise been kept? Has any honest effort been made to redeem it? Why, one mem-

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies asi your druggist for Cock's Cottes Roet Commend. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and mitations are dangerous. Price, Na. 1, 31 per lox, Na. 3, 10 degrees stronger, 35 per lox. No. 07 ?, mailed on receipt o price and wo deem tamps. The Cock Company Windsor, Ont Ed Nos. and 2 and and recommended by 24 esponsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 sold in St. John by an volesale and Retail Druggists.

not withing to believe that he has been reported with absolute accuracy, for such a statement by him would evince a recklessness of utterance and a contempt for the understanding and intelligence of his audience such as I would be a believe that he has been given the manufacturers of Great Britain in the manufacturers of Great Britain missioners to London" to arrange for.
There was no material difference in
the declared policies of the two parties
on this question prior to the general
election. Both leaders professed to aim at the same thing, and that the securing for Canadian producers, par-ticularly Canadian agriculturists, a tariff advantage in the British markets, as compared with their foreign competitors. There has since been no change in the attitude of the conservative party, and yet our leaders have led us into a position of positive hostility to what both parties favored prior to the elections, and which our opponents still favor. They still stand for preferential treatment for our farmers in the British markets; our leaders declare such a proposal to be "arrant humbug." Speaking, prior to the election, of the advantages of the arrangement he had promised to "send commissioners to London" to negotiate for, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada if the wheat, cheese, and butter, which we send to England, should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense." Was all this "arrant humbug?" Can we pretend, and can we expect to be believed if we do pretend, that the one-sided preference we have given to British producers in our markets bears even a decent resemblance to the mutual preference whole will stay as it is at present." I whose advantages were so glowingly pictured by Sir Wilfrid? The advantages of the one were declared to be immense; it would take a inicroscope to detect any advantage to the Canadian farmers in the other. What are we to say, as liberals, if we be asked, What of your party's promise to work for the securing of preferential treatment in the British markets? What answer shall we make if we be asked concerning those commissioners that were to be sent to London? Shall it be said of the rank and file of the liberal party that they contentedly allowed their leaders to make of them a party that regards pre-election pledges as a joke, and a permissible way of cozening the electors?

THE PLEBISCITE PROMISE.

There could hardly be a more flagrant case of deliberate deception than the action of our present leaders upon the prohibition plebiscite. At the convention of 1893 a resolution in favor of a prohibitory liquor law was offered by Mr. F. S. Spence. Speaking upon this question, and upon what ought to be the attitude of the liberal party toward it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the to all the past professions and pledges Royal Commission, then investigating of and made its report. The convention, however, took the view that the wish of the people should be ascertained by means of a plebiscite, and the follow-

ing resolution was passed: "Whereas public attention is at present much directed to a consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition,

by means of a dominion plebiscite." I do not think there is a single intelligent man who will think, or an honest man who will say, that the plain meaning of this resolution, the meaning that it was intended and expected that the electorate would attach to it, was neither more nor less than this: That if the plebiscite should show a clear majority of the votes polled in favor of prohibition, than we pledged ourselves to introduce and carry a prohibitory liquor law. As the report of the convention shows, this was the meaning attached to it by Hon. T. W. Anglin, who, himself opposed to prohibition, argued against the adoption of the resolution because, as he contended, if there should be a majority for prohibition when the vote was taken. "the friends of prohibition will be in a position to call upon the liberal party to follow up this resolution logically by assisting in the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law." As the Globe's report shows, "the resolution was put and carried, with a mighty shout of "aye" against a few feeble "noes." During the campaign which preceded the last general election our leaders appealed for, and, as a matter of fact, received, a large measure of temperance support on the ground that the liberal party were taking "a practical step, the first serious step that is to be taken if prohibition is to become law," to use the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The vote was taken at a great direct expense to the country and perhaps at a much greater expense to those who supported and opposed what both sides were led to believe, and assuredly did believe, to be the initial step towards the enactment of a prohibitory law. The majority throughout the dominion was over twelve thousand; yet instead of carrying out their promise, the ministry took refuge behind the plea that it was necessary that there should be a majority, not of the votes polled, but of the whole electorate. Worse still, the premier was so lost to shame as to admit that there had been a secret (he calls it an "implied") agreement among the opponents and supporters of prohibition in the convention to this ffect. This staten ent can only be believed by those who are prepared to think that the temperet.ce leaders within the party, including the present minister of agriculture and the premier of Ontario, were consenting parties to one of the most dispicable pieces of trickery that ever

disgraced politics. A CONSPIRACY TO HUMBUG.

If any such agreement was made, it involved this: that the temperance people were to do what had never practically impossible, poll a majority perance leaders to agree to such a retain as a party the respect and con-

arrant humbug." A have helped knowing that it would be simply impossible to get a majority of the manufacturers of Great Britain in our markets, whether wisels or not, I shall not argue. But this one-sided arrangement is not what Sir Wilfrid promised to endeavor to obtain; not what he pledged himself to "send commissioners to London" to arrange for.

There was no material difference of the declared policy of the whole electorate on any proposition. Certainly the opponents of prohibition had no knowledge of any such agreement, else they would not have pense they did to make the trouble and gone to be guilty of all the whole reachery to those who trusted them, for they could not have simply impossible to get a majority of the whole electorate on any proposition. Certainly the opponents of prohibition had no knowledge of any such agreement, else they would not have being the whole electorate on any proposition. Certainly the opponents of prohibition had no knowledge of any such agreement, else they would not have promised to endeavor to obtain; not taken the trouble and gone to those who trusted them, for they could not have being the whole electorate on any proposition. not willing to believe that he has been ber of the ministry, speaking for his proposition would be to be guilty of allidence of a patriotic and decency-lov-reported with absolute accuracy, for colleagues, has declared that the very most inconceivable treachery to those ing public. example, knew of such an agreement or was a party to it, for he is on record as declaring, when once it was proposed to amend the Canada Temperance Act, so as to require a majority vote of the whole electorate to enact it in any municipality, that such a condition would "take an unfair advantage of public opinion and render it almost impossible for public opinion to be fairly recorded." Why, at the general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself polled 470 votes less than a majority of the electorate in his constituency, and the nine members of the present ministry who were elected in 1836 fell short of an actual majority of the electorate in their ridings by 4,170. Yet Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues had no hesitancy or prickings of conscience about accepting their minority of the votes as an ample evidence of the will of the electorate. But if we assume that Sir Wilfrid was candid and truthful when he told of that "implied" agreement; assuming that the liberal temperance men in the convention did-as he in effect charges them with doing-enter into a conspiracy to humbug the temperance people, does this make the position of our leaders any better, or does it lessen in any degree our duty to stamp with our disapproval men who put forward as an excuse for being false to their public pledge the astonishing plea that they had all along been determined to be false to it, and that they had, in fact, conspired with others so as to make it safe for them to be false to it?

A GHASTLY LIST.

It would be utterly wearisome to

review in detail all the ugly record of

promises made and broken by the present government. I can only glance at some of those not already noted. We declared that the number of paid ministers in the cabinet was too great under the late administration; we have the same number still, and their aggregate salaries are \$4,000 per year greater, one-half this sum going into the pocket of the minister who recently declared that every pledge has been kept. We denounced the expenditure on account of superannuation, and pledged ourselves to wipe it out; it was greater by \$14,331 in 1899 than it was in 1896. We denounced as useless the creation of the department of trade and commerce. The "useless" department has been continued. We promised to abolish the senate or radically change its constitution; by affording that body an opportunity to save the country from the consequences of extravagant and corrupt deals, the government has enabled the senate to must choose between reorganization demonstrate its usefulness, almost its and the infamy, the degradation of indispensability. We denounced the being justly regarded as a party of development of monopolies, trusts, and pledge-breakers, willingly led by a cacombines as a consequence of the pol- bal of place-holders who have proven cent., and this discrimination is purewell or properly be declared until the icy of our opponents; not a single one recreant to every principle they ever Royal Commission, then investigating of those which were in existence in 1896 professed. I do not think honest men the subject, had completed its work, has been destroyed or put out of busi- will hesitate long before making their ness, while others have been created and given a foothold in the country by the direct action of the government. We declared that the expenditure for the administration of justice was too great, Sir Wilfrid Laurier even going so far as to say that thousands of dollars paid to counsel had been improperly if not corruptly paid: the expenditure of this department has been increased by \$353,000. We denounced the expenditure of \$120,000 for immigration purposes; we have more than doubled this expenditure, increasing it to \$255,000. We condemned the granting of public lands as bonuses to railways: only by the opposition of the senate was the government prevented from consummating a deal by which twenty-five thousand acres of goldbearing lands, to be selected by the beneficiaries, was to be given per mile for the building of a narrow-guage tramway, a transaction so flagrantly improper that several government supporters refused to vote for it, and it is doubtful if anyone would now be willing to defend it on its merits. We denounced the granting of cash bonuses to railways, declaring it to be "a fruitful source of jobbery, peculation and corruption;" we have well nigh out-Heroded Herod by the reckless way in which we have granted cash bonuses to railways, giving in one instance for the same railway two millions more than we had condemned our opponents for offering, and in another actually granting a bonus to a road for which no charter had been granted and which was not even projected. We condemned all corruption; yet our leaders have made us responsible for the Crow's Nest job, by means of which the directors of the leading government organ were permitted to practically grab a quarter of a million of acres of coal lands, and the country is saddled with a totally unnecessary payment of two millions of dollars. We promised purity of administration; the history of the notorious Drummnd railway job shows what regard our

leaders had for such a promise. THE DUTY OF LIBERALS.

But why go farther? The record of our party while it has been in power under its present leaders is one lang. shameful story of promises unfulfilled and pledges broken; of reckless extravagance; of jobbery and corruption, and of utterly disgraceful betrayal of every principle for which as a party we have stood. For the purpose of securing themselves 'n office the men who have been entrusted with positions of leadership have brought disgrace upon our party and dishonor upon the name of liberalism. What then is our duty to our party and to our country? Again I repeat that only by repudiating these leaders, by disassociating ourselves from them, and by doing all that may be in our power to punish them for their falseness and treachery, by driving them from power and from the offices which they retain as the price of their treason to principle, can we as individuals and as a party avoid sharing their guilt been done by a political party; a thing and participating in their shame. In no other way and by no means of the whole electorate. For the tem- short of this can we hope to regain or

MUST NOT BE CONDONED.

It may be said that this can only be accomplished at the expense of a re-turn to power of our political oppon-ents; a party opposed to the political principles in which we believe. I do not dispute this, nor do I shrink from this alternative. Neither do I believe that any true man or any man who has an abiding faith in the truth of liberal principles or in the ultimate triumph of truth will shrink from it. its leaders with having betrayed or bandoned its principles to get or retain office. This much we must say in fairness, even if we cannot see eve to eye with them. At the most, the defeat

the present government would only mean loss of office to men whose holding of it is a disgrace and a scandal; it would involve no defeat of the principles of liberalism; no rejection of those principles by the men whose votes would bring about the government's overthrow. On the other hand, for us to overlook and condone the treachery and desertion of principle of which our leaders have been guilty would not only be a deliberate decision on our part to make ourselves and our party partakers of their crimes against political decency, but it would mean putting a premium upon falsehood, promise-breaking, and treachery to principle, and a 'coognition of these as legitimate weapons of political warfare; a prospect from which every decency-loving Canadian must recoil with horror.

REORGANIZATION BETTER THAN

INFAMY. If the liberal party be what we have believed it to be, a great force for political good in this dominion; if its principles be founded, as we have believed, upon ethical and economic truth, we need not fear that it will be permanently weakened by rescuing it from the leadership of men who have been false to all their professions, rereant to all their pledges, and who recognized in our party nothing more or better than a machine to keep them in office. The overthrow and punishment of the leaders who have betrayed and disgraced us is the important present duty to which we must put our hands and do with all our might. That done we may again look the world in the face, for we shall have vindicated our party and proved out right to claim for ourselves the highest earthly title -honest men. We will then be able once more to advocate those political ideals in which we have believed, and once more to ask the public to believe us when we promise to stand by those ideals. This will involve a reorganization of the party, it may be objected. Doubtless, but if we

decision. A TIME FOR PLAIN SPEECH. As I have already said, I am not addressing myself to any within the liberal ranks, who regard the getting and holding of power and office as the proper end and aim of all political effort. I am trying to speak only to those who facts. If I have spoken strongly it is because this is a time for plain speaking and for strong speaking, and my only regret is that I am not able to tingly characterize the conduct of great cause for the paltry consideration of offices and empty itles. To the great body of honest liberals-a large majority of our party as I believe-I would say, do not hesitate to do what is plainly your duty. It is not the part of true men to falter and hesitate for fear of consequences; their part is to do the right, never doubting that the consequences of right action must be good. Do not fear for liberal principles, nor doubt that in good time the party organization and the party leaders will come to carry forward these principles and to lift the banner of liberalism from the mire in which faithless and treacherous leaders have trampled it. No great and just cause was ever finally lost because leaders proved false, and if we of the rank and file only prove true and refuse to wink at or condone the treachery of our leaders, we need have no fear and no doubt of the ultimate triumph of liberalism

## SCHOONER FOUNDERED.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21.-The sch. Fabiola, coal laden, from Charlotte for Kingston, foundered near the False Ducks this morning. Crew rescued.



## CHARLTON WITH SIR CHARLES

On Preferential Trade — Extract from His Address to the Electors of North Norfolk.

We are bound to assume that the conservative party is permeated and guided by a genuine belief in the truth of its political ideals and in the correctness of its principles. At any rate we cannot truthfully charge that party or its leafness with having between or the leafness with leafness with having between or the leafness with leaf Effort to Obtain Mutual Preferential Trade With Britain.

> SIMCOE, Ont., Oct. 18.—The follow- | elected to represent you, press for leing are extracts from an address just gislation in the hous issued by John Charlton, M. P., to the GRANTS TO RAILWAY CORPORAelectors of North Norfolk:

> "The present administration, which This record, in some respects, falls by those who endorsed the principles enunciated by the patform of the lib- extent, and with careful regard to the eral party convention, held in 1893. It is, of course, difficult to put into practice the ideals of opposition. Exceptional causes, such as the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, the opening up of the Yukon district, and the an experience having a most importexpenses of sending a contingent to South Africa, have uavoidably increased the expenditure, and while I do not say that satisfactory reasons cannot be added for the large increase of controllable and capital expenditure, and the considerable increase of the public debt, I feel called upon to announce it as my firm conviction that our public improvements are now as far advanced as the necessities of the country in the near future are likely to require, and that the time has arrived more fully to redeem the pledges of the liberal party, by practising greater economy in public expenditure, and by reducing the public debt. The expenditure should not, in any case, in my opinion, exceed the am-ount of the revenue, and the public debt should be reduced each year to at least the extent of the sinking fund. CANADA SHOULD HAVE MADE GREATER EFFORT TO OBTAIN

MUTUAL PREFERENTIAL

TRADE WITH BRITAIN. "While holding that Canada is not likely to be able to get preferential treatment for her food products in the British markets, owing to the relatively small amount of our trade with that country, as compared with her export and import trade with foreign nations. I am free to confess that I may be mistaken in this view. Canada now discriminates in favor of the British importer to the extent of 33 1-3 per ly gratuitous and sentimental, for Great Britain gives to Canada not the Great Britain gives to Canada not the generous degree of confidence which slightest tariff concession that does not equally apply to all other nations. this grand old riding during the last In addition to this discrimination, we have put forth great efforts, spent much money and sacrificed many valuable lives for the purpose of maintaining the cause of the empire in South Africa. All this has been done without a return, and has been done are and have been liberals because of ungrudgingly, and perhaps there may their sincere belief in the principles of be some force in the assertion that liberalism. I have made no statement under the circumstances it would have which is not fully warranted by the done no harm if a greater effort had been made to obtain from Great Britain some trade concession in our favor, and it is not unreascable to suppose that at least some slight advancommand the language needed to fit- tage, such, perhaps, as the removal of the restriction upon the importation men who betrayed a great party and a of our cattle, might have been obtained from the British government. WILL URGE TIE OPENING OF

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT TO OB-TAIN TRADE CONCESSIONS

FOR CANADA.

"I shall, if again permitted to sit in the house of commons, urge the opening of negotiations with the home government, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, trade concessions from that nation, which will put us in a more favorable position in her market than that enjoyed by the foreign

LAURIER DID NOT DO IT!

"The government was fortunate in of a period of prosperity, which not only applies to us but to all commercial nations, and which it is well to realize has been due to the blessings of Providence, and to causes beyond the control of the Canadian government. It is the duty of a government, under such circumstances, to follow the example of a wise ruler of old, and in years of plenty provide for meeting the exigen as of succeeding years of scarcity, the increased prosperity has caused a very large increase in the public revenue. Under the stimulus of overflowing coffers, a scale of expenditure has been set that it will probably be found necessary to recede from, when a period of bad times comes, with its decreased receipts, and it is desirable that action in this direction should be taken at once.

SIFTON BROKE THIS PLANK. "The liberal convention of 1893 de-

clared in favor of selling the public lands to actual settlers only. The restriction of the convention bearing upon this question was as follows: "That, in the opinion of the convention, the sale of public lands of the dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupled and cultivated by the settler "I had the honor of first introducing this publicly by resolution in parliament in 1880. Since the liberal party came into power no legislation has been placed upon the statute book, to give effect to this salutary policy, the observance of which would have been the settlement of the Northwest, and protect the settler from the greed of the land speculator. I shall, if again

TIONS. "This policy of : making grants of appeals to the people, has a record of public lands to railway corporations something over four years to present. has been carried beyond prudent limits This record, in some respects, falls in the past, and I think the time has short of the expectations entertained arrived when the making of grants of this character should either cease entirely or be made to a very limited

> MR. CHARLTON BACKS THE EM-PIRE.

public interest.

"Canada has recently passed through ant bearing upon the developments of the national sentiment and the direction of national aspirations. I refer to our co-operation with the motherland in maintaining the cause and the prestige of the empire in South Africa. This action has brought sorrow to many families, but as a mational experience it is invaluable. Our brave sons have discharged their duty upon the battlefield with valor and efficiency. The world recognizes their gailantry with unstinted praise. They have received the thanks of the commanderin-chief of the British army upon the scene of conflict. We have realized in this incident the importance of the maintenance of the British empire. We have given evidency that we are prepared to make sacrifices in behalf of that principle. We have received recognition from the nations of the world as a most important component part of the empire and as a great nation in embryo. I have looked upon the manifestation of Canada's legalty, and the putting forth of Canadian effort in this direction, from the outset, with the utmost sympathy and aporaval. I believe that our interests are bound up with the great empire to which we belong, and that a death struggle for its preservation would be preferrable to calmly looking upon its aismember-

ment. "I have thus briefly set forth my views upon some of the important questions of the day, and I invoke for them your considerate and favorable judgment. I have to express my deep gratification for the unstinted 28 years. I have sought to represent not the interests of one party but of all the electors of my riding, and have been heretofore, as I shall be hereafter if elected, prepared to act as the agent and servant of any elector who requires my services as his representative. I beg most respectfully to solicit the suffrages of man of all parties in this riding, and to pledge myself, if honored with your confidence by again being elected as your representative, to stand firmly for what I believe to be the true interests of Canada."

(Signed), J. CHARLTON.

FOR "AULD LANG SYNE"

GRAND NARROWS, C. B. Oct. 21 .- D. A. MacCaskill, the liberal conservative candi date for Victoria county, arrived in Cape Breton on Saturday from Montreal. He was surprised at New Glasgow by a delegation from the Liberal Conservative association from the Liberal Conservative association of Victoria. When the party arrived at the strait of Canso he was again surprised by a crowd of sturdy Scotchmen, who had travelled all the way from Little Narrows to wellcome him to his native county. The meeting was such as is only possible among the sons of friend Donald. Further on another crowd was in waiting and it was soon apparent that Mr. MacCaskill was one of the boys. He stands to win easily.

ANOTHER TEXAS STORM.

ATLANTA, Tex., Oct. 21 .- A tornado assuming office just at the beginning struck about half a mile west of Lodi and 15 miles west of here today. The path of the tornado was 200 yards wide, and the the tornado was 200 yards wide, and the wind swept everything before it. One house in the centre of its path, occupied by negroes, was destroyed, six people being killed. Three others are missing and are supposed to be dead. The cyclone travelled from the southwest to the northeast, crossing the Texas and Pacific railroad at Campbellsville Spur, a lumber loading station two miles north of Lodi. The lumber was carried away in all directions. It is feared further loss of life has resulted in the country.

FISHING SLOOP MISSING.

PORTLAND, Ma., Oct. 21.-A fishing sloop with three men on board left Orr's Island last Tuesday morning on a trip after macklast Tuesday morning on a trip after mackerel, and since that time nothing has been
seen of the sloop, and no tidings of the men
have been received. The sloop was owned
and commanded by Frederick Fides, and the
onew consisted of Elljah Doughty and
Samuel Greene. It is certain that the three
men were out in the terrible gale of last
Tuesday night, and as nothing has since
been heard of them, grave fears are entertaired as to their safety.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL. COMFORTING.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Fl your, Sup-rior Quality and highly Nu ritive Pr perties. Special y grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptie. So d only in 14 lb time, lab-ted JAMES EPPS & CO., Ld., Homospecial Chemists London Kng. pathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BRYAKPAST. SUPPER. EPPS'S COCOA