hola's Secret,

"I repeat," he said, "that you are very good to me. You know what the poet calls friendship—love without wings.' Your offer of it may be doubly valuable to me for this reason— I am not what is called a marrying I will tell you in all confidence that I loved once, and most unhappily. I have no heart to give, and knowing this, I ought to value doubly the friendship of a woman." Her face paled at first as she listen-

ed; then a gleam of proud defiance came into her eyes, which, if he had seen it, would have put him on his

"You are rght," she said; "if you are never to know the love of woman, friendship is the next best thing. I should not have believed, Sir Karl, that you were one to love in vain. "I did not love in vain," he answered

"Perhaps," she said, "some day when we know each other better, you will tell me the story."
"I think not," he replied, all his former distrust returning. "The past

is buried.' The gleam of defiance deepened in

the dark eyes. "Perhaps you are right. I shall always respect your confidence, and never ask any questions. I am glad you have told me this. I shall understand you better. And from now we are to be friends, Sir Karl-from this day constant and faithful friends, loyal to each other at all times and in all

places. Do you consent to this?"

How could he resist the sweet, thrilling voice? "Yes. You honor me." he replied. How can I help sealing such a com-

pact gladly?"
She placed her hands in his. 'Swear to me that so long as we

both live you will be my true friend."
"I swear it," he replied.
"That in your sorrow you will come to me, and in your joy you will seek me."

'I promise," he said, carried away by her beauty and her enthusiasm.
"You will not think of me any more as Miss de Ferras, but as your true friend Lola? Will you say those wonds to me?"

'My true friend Lola," he said smiling; and the lovely face was almost transfigured with happiness. You must promise me that from this very hour I shall take part in your life; that you will think of me tastes, your likes and dislikes; that, when you are absent, you will write frequently, and that you will provide me regularly with your address, so that I may write to you. Promise to do this, holding my hands

in yours." promise," he replied, thinking her ideas of friendship were very elastic, and then reproaching himself for the thought.

'Now I am happy," murmured Lola. "Let me tell you-and do not be shocked at my saying it-that I would far rather have your friendship all my life than the love of any other man." But," he said quickly, perceiving friendship Durchase. the danger at once, "my friendsh will not supply the place of love." 'You do know," she rejoined; "your

friendship is worth more to me than the love of any other man can ever be. It makes me the happiest woman on earth, and it makes earth heaven to me.'

"But, Lola, how am I ever to repay you or to thank you? What am I to do in return for this wealth of affection that you lavish upon me?"

You must repay me in kind. You have trusted me; I will trust you. I, like yourself, have loved some one so well that, if that some one never loves me. I shall go unmarried to my grave. See what comfort we can give to each) other! This is the happiest day of my life. Sir Karl."

'You are very good, Lola, to say so. If I have added to your happiness,

I am well pleased." "You have not added to it, you have made it," she declared. "And now, Sir Karl, with the fear of all the offended proprieties, I must go.' Still she held his hand fondly clasped in her own. "I am so glad I came," she added. "I hesitated long about it. It was I who persuaded mamma that those books must be of importance to you. She said the servants could take them; but I told her that as I was passing the lodge I might leave them, and then I did not think that there would be any harm in seeing you for a few minutes to say farewell. I shall al-

ways be so glad that I came."
She looked so happy that he could not find it in his heart to reproach

her.
"How long will you be away from England?" she asked. His heart turned with loyal allegiance to Dolores, for whose sweet sake and for love of whom he was going into exile. He would come back when he had ceased to love her, but not un-

"I cannot tell, exactly," he replied. With undisturbed good humor, she

"You will think of me very often while you are away? I wonder whether It will make you any happier to know that one faithful heart will go with you everywhere. Will it comfort you "Yes," he replied, almost hating him-

self because he could not feel more grateful for all this kindness.

"I must say good-bye," she said, with lingering regret. "It is hard as

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death. I have found you only to lose you. Good-bye, Sir Karl. Say to me some kind words which will keep my heart warm while you are away."

"The kindest words I have for you," he answered, "are the title you have given yourself-my true friend Lola."
"When you return will you promise to come and see me before you see

any one else, Sir Karl?"
"Yes, I will, Lola, I can easily promise that." "And now it must indeed be good-

bye," she said. "Good-bye!" Her hand lingered in his; the beautiful face was upraised to his; the dark eyes and fresh sweet lips invited a caress; but he was resolved that there should never be more than friendship between them. He did not touch with his fips either the white brow or the white hand.

"Good-bye, Lola," he said. "I will see you safely into your carriage." But as the girl still held his hands still tightly clasped in her own, he saw that tears were falling down her

"It is no pain for you to part with me," she said. "To me it is more bit-ter than death."

Nay, not that, Lola.'

"Yes, and more than that. You do not know. You do not understand. Do you think if the pain had not been more than I could bear, that I should have come here to see you, have risked so much and dared so much to spend those last minutes with you; if I could tell you all that is passing in my heart now you would not go away.

must go in any case, Lola," he said firmly. "Now, let me see you to your carriage. I am afraid it will be dark before you reach home.

She lingered with him as long as she could; the arrangement of the rugs and wrappers afforded an excuse for keeping him by her side. It was so sweet and pleasant to her that he could interest himself in her comfort. Then the groom took his place, and there was no further excuse for delay.

"Good-bye once more," she said. The little popies started off, and she had seen the last of him.

"He will be mine yet," she soliloquiz-"I shall win him. How many a heart is caught in the rebound! Who was it that he loved, and loved in vain? I wish I had been in that woman's place. How I love him and how foolish I am! Yet I will win him, if love and patience can do it. People laugh at love and think it weakness or a girl's sentimental folly. Why, it is the strongest of human passions.

When she came to think over her inerview with him, she was not dissatisfied. She felt a certain hope that when he returned it would be to her. She smiled at her own beautiful image in the glass.

'I must not repine or be dull while he is away," she said to herself. "When hereturnshe must find my beauty fresh and undimmed. When he returns! Ah, heaven is good, and he will not be long away from me!"

CHAPTER XI.

Sir Karl Allanmore had gone, leaving Scarsdale to the care of servants; and the one topic of conversation in the country now was the wedding at White Cliffe. Lord Rhysworth had made great preparations at Deeping Hurst. A beautiful suite of rooms had been redecorated and refurnished for his young wife, containing everything that taste could suggest and money

The day fixed for the wedding came at last—a fine bright day near the close of autumn. The little church at Deeping was prettily decorated for the occasion, and the school children were there with flowers to throw before the bride. The Squire, in the pride of his heart, had invited almost more guests than the White Cliffe could accommodate. The elite of the country were present at the ceremony. The bridesmaids were costumes of cream color and pale blue, and were remarkable for their beauty. The Squire, erect and handsome, seemed to have grown twenty years younger—so all declared; the bridegroom's appearance was highbred and aristocratic; but the bride attracted most attention. Dolores had never looked so lovely. The fair flowerlike face was not rosy with blushes; it was pale, with a calm, steadfast expression; the violet eyes did not droop, nor did her voice falter when the solemn words were uttered which bound her heart, life and love to an-

other. Many present never forgot the tall, slender, graceful girl, robed in white satin, trimmed with priceless lace, a magnificent veil covering her from head to foot, while a wreath of orange blossoms and white lilies rested on her golden hair. All agreed that Miss Cliefden was a perfect bride, faultless in face, figure, dress and manner. They talked about the diamonds she wore; they were struck with the great devotion of the bridegroom; but among them not one woman spoke of the happiness of the bride. No one said, "How fond she seems of him!" "How dearly she loves him."

(To be Continued.)

ON FIRE.

An exploding lamp; the clothing in a blaze; a paragraph in the paper tellhorrible suffering from burns, ing of Tragedy in this form moves a man to

But for tears. women who are daily being consumed by the smouldering fire of disease there is little sympathy. Inflammation,

with its fierce burning; ulceration, eating into the tissues; the nervous system almost shattered by suffering; these are only part of the daily agonies borne by many a woman. Dr. Pierce's Fa-

vorite Prescription puts out the fire of inflammation, heals ulceration, and cures female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite, and gives refreshing sleep. "Favorite Prescription" is the most reliable put-up medicine offered as a cure for diseases

peculiar to women. It always helps. It almost always cures. "When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. George A. Strong, of Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pains, weak and tired feeling all the time. I dragged around in that way for two years, and I began taking your medicine. After taking first bottle I began to feel better. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one wial of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' also used one bottle of Dr. Sagels Catarrh Remedy. Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your kind advice and the good your medicine has done me." "When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's

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Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Royal Reception

(Continued from Page 4.)

Minister in Britain's greatest colonythe leader of an honest governmentthe idol of a prosperous people-the champion advocate of a united Canada. (Signed) D. C. WILSON, M.D., President; E. T. SCHRAM, Secretary.

Sir Wilfrid.

When the further outbreak of enthusiasm which followed the reading of the addresses had died away, Sir Wilfrid began the address to hear which the citizens of Parkhill and the residen'ts of the surrounding county had turned out in such numbers. He referred to the privilege he four years ago enjoyed of indorsing the candidature of Mr. Ratz at a meeting in Ailsa Craig, a meeting which would live long in his memory, for its size and entinusiasm. His appeal on that occasion, he said, had not been in vain, and he believed that the enthusiasm displayed on the present occasion was an evidence that the Liberals of North Middlesex would return Mr. Ratz again. (Cheers.) Victory was in the air. It was to be heard in the foliage of the trees, in the murmur of running water; it was to be seen in the beaming faces of the girls and women before him. "The women are with us, God is with us, victory is with us. (Cheers.) Where woman is, God is. In my native province of Quebec-(cheers)—the women have no vote themselves, but they control the vote." Sir Wilfrid then said victory for the been provided. Sir Wilfrid appealed Liberal party could also be felt in the to the farmers of North Middlesex to underhand manner in which the Tories were fighting. He warned his hearers to beware of the Tory in false garment. He produced a sample of the Tory weapons in the shape of the publication masquerading as a reprint of the Globe, but really emanating from the office of the Montreal Star, and went on to recall the fable of the ass who donned the "ton's skin, but was revealed in his true character by his long ears and his bray. The Montreal Star, said Sir Wilfrid, ashamed of its own character, was trying to masquerade in the Mon's skin of the Globe, under the lion's skin it was not difficult to see the long ears of the ass protruding. (Cheers and laughter.)

Sir Wilfrid displayed the pseudopublication, which contained cartoon, representing himself standing before the jury of public opinion and being charged by Sir Charles Tupper with certain political offenses. These charges Sir Wilfrid proceeded to take up and answer. He was charged, first, he said, with violating the independence of parliament by appointing sitting members to office. He was a British subject, he said, he knew British law as well as Sir Charles Tupper, and he denied that the appointment of members of parliament to office was a violation of the parliamentary act. It was done every day in England. Even Gladstone himself had done it more than once, as was instanced in his appointment of his attorney-general, Sir Charles Russell, as chief justice of England. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid defied the Conservatives to when he had given any pledge that he would not appoint members of parliament to office. Mr. Mulock had once introduced a bill in the house advocating such a provision, but the bill never reached its second reading. Sir Wilfrid said neither he nor the leading members of the party had supported the bill, and Mr. Mulock had dropped it. Could such an act on the part of an individual member of the party be called a pledge? Nothing would suit the Tories better than to have Tories appointed to fill vacancies in the senate or on the bench; but Sir Wilfrid would not consider such action just, fair or reasonable. He held that that charge of Sir Charles Tupper had not been proven. (Cheers.) The second charge was that the Lib-

erals had enormously increased the expenditure. The stupidity and positive insanity of such a charge could be illistrated in a simple way. If a farmer spends \$1,000 on his farm and gets only \$600 return for it, that is bad policy. If his neighbor, however, spends \$1,500 and gets in return \$2,000, that is very good policy. The Liberals spent more than did the Conservatives, but that does not mean that they take more from the people. The increased expenditure means increased revenue. This was illustrated in the Liberal Government's conduct of the Intercolonial Railway. Under Conservative management there was always a deficit in the finances of the road, but under Liberal administration the revenue was considerably in excess of the outlay. In 1896 the terminus of the railway was in a barren field; but the Liberals had secured the Drummond County Railway, extended the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, and had so increased the revenue of the road more than 50 per cent, while its administration does not now cost the country one cent. (Cheers.) The postoffice department was another instance, Hon. Wm. Mulockan able man, if ever there was one, said Sir Wilfrid-on entering the department in 1896, had found a deficit of \$781,000, which in 1898 he had reduced to \$47,000. (Cheers.) In 1898 Mr. Mulock told the cabinet that the time was ripe for the boon of penny ostage within the empire. His felow-members asked Mr. Mulock if he was not hasty, but he said no; and enny postage was inaugurated. Events had justified his course, for the premier assured his hearers, on the word of the postmaster-general, that the postoffice department is now being run

without a deficit of a single cent. As he had been charged with these offenses, said Sir Wilfrid, it was the part of a good lawyer to bring counter-charges against his accusers. He would charge Sir Charles Tupper, not with such picayune offenses as he himself had been charged with, but with treason against his country, with disloyalty to the best interests of Can-(Cheers.) The policy of Sir Charles and his party was not national but sectional. Hugh John Macdonald had been brought into federal politics, presumably as a Moses, to his party out of Egypt, but Sir Wilfrid feared they would have to remain in bondage yet if they trusted to his leadership. (Cheers.) Hugh John said he came to uphold a policy of protection as held by his father. Yet what had he done? Hugh John was a rotectionist in Ontario and Quebec, where the manufacturing interests were so important; but in Manitoba, where he spoke only to farmers, he had said he was in favor of so modifying the policy of protection as to admit cultural implements free. If Hugh John Macdonald had, been the statesman that all-Liberals and Conservatives-admitted his father to be, he would not have listened to proposals of a sectional policy. But Hugh John

was not built that way. (Laughter.) He had not the courage to resist a popular clamor. What qualities of leadership is Hugh John showing? stead of leading he is being led; the tail is wagging the dog instead of the dog wagging the tail. (Cheers and laughter.)

Sir Wilfrid charged the Conservative party with having a double policy on national questions. The Liberals had introduced the preferential tariff in 1897. The Conservatives had refused to either approve or condemn it until last session, when they mustered sufficient courage to attack it. Sir Charles Tupper moved in the house a resolution, that no measure of preferential relations short of free trade could be satisfactory to Canada. That was the Conservative policy-an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a benefit for a benefit. The Conservative party's loyalty came not from the heart, but from the stomach, (Cheers and laughter.) If such a resolution had been moved. not by Sir Charles Tupper, but by the speaker himself, what a howl of indignation would have rent the air from the Conservatives. (Cheers.) That party had shown its loyalty to be not a matter of instinct but of profession. Tupper says that in trade matters business and not sentimental considerations should prevail. Judged even by such a standard, the Liberal policy had been a success. The preferential tariff had given relief to the people of Canada without injuring manufac turing interests. The taxation had been decreased and better markets had say if it was not a fact that they were receiving better prices for their produce than ever before. (Cheers.) The sympathy of the British people was enlisted in Canada's favor by rential tariff. Sir Wilfrid said he knew John Bull well, or better than Tupper did, and he knew that, practical John Bull is, he has a heart. This heart the people of Canada had reached by their offer of preferential trade, not as a bargain but as a free-will offering. (Cheers.) The speaker said he was proud to boast that he had sucin reaching John Bull's Every business man in Engheart. land is an agent for Canada, and he favors Canada in his buying every time he gets the opportunity. Tupper not satisfied, but wants free entry to the British markets as a concession, and wants Great Britain to impose a duty on all but Canadian imports, while at the same time maintaining protection against British exports to

Sir Wilfrid went on to illustrate the reception Sir Charles would meet if he went to the British mechanics and asked them to be taxed in favor of Canada, while receiving no benefit in the way of a Canadian market. Tupper would be asking them to turn the other ion was satisfactory; there was no cheek after being slapped on one. grumbling; every one admitted that the (Laughter.) A vast system of free country was more prosperous than it trade within the British Empire was a had been since 1878. During the four dream worthy of a great statesman, but England is not yet ready for it, and Canada is not ready for it. only national policy for the present is preferential trade with Great Britain. (Cheers.)

On every question Tupper has a dif- of affairs. (Hear, hear.) ferent policy. He has one for Ontario, another for Quebec. The Liberal policy on the sending of the Canadian contingent had been asasiled, and Sir Wilfrid charged with hesitation and vacillation. This Sir Wilfrid denied. The reason the government acted as they did in the matter was because they did not feel justified in plunging into the treasury and taking the \$2,000,000 necessary for the sending of the contingent without first obtaining the sanction of the people's representatives. If such a policy suited Tupper, it did not suit the speaker. (Cheers.) He knew his English history as well as Tupper did, and he knew the English people had fought for three centuries to show their king that the people were supreme in money matters. As soon as the government were assured that the people were behind them, the adian boys were on the ocean. (Cheers.)

But when in Quebec, Tupper did not assail Sir Wilfrid for hesitation in sending the contingent. On the contrary. Tupper charged that on Laurier's head rested the blood of the Canadians slain at Paardeberg. In Quebec, Tupper said Laurier was too British for him, but when Tupper came to Ontario then Laurier was not half British

enough. It was not his fault, said Sir Wilfrid, but his pride, that he was a French-Canadian. (Cheers.) He had not been consulted on the subject-(laughter)-but if he had been he would have chosen to be born as he was, on French-Canadian soil. (Cheers.) He stood upon the broad ground that he was a British subject, and in so doing he accepted the duties and responsibilities of a British subject. (Cheers.) He believed there was only one way for the Canadian nation to pursue, and that was to stand for the right of equal civil liberty to all.

(Cheers.) There was still another reason why never before. (Cheers.) The Conservatives say that not the government, speak for the Conservatives of this province, but he knew the Conservatives of Quebec were very religious around election time, if at no other time. (Laughter.) They bring in Providence and give it all the credit. (Laughter.) Well, Sir Wilfrid said, he



It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays itching and irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA Cintment, the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scaly humours and restores the hair.

would not dispute them. If Providence one of desperation. Many difficulties had done it all, it proved that Providence loved the Grits; so why should the policy followed by the senate. of the Tories love the Grits, too? Many of the old men in that body had (Cheere and faughter.) If Previdence has such confidence in the Grits, why should the Tories not do so, too? hoped, would hap the government to (Cheers.) But the Tories say, whom Providence loves the Tories, they claim, and it has been chastising them. Well, here again the speaker would agree with them, and more than that, he would place himself with Providence. and assist in chastising them again on (Cheers and laughter.)

Sir Wilfrid appealed to the young la-dies in the audience to lend their support to the Liberal Administration, because of what it was doing in their especial behalf. The country was so prosperous under Liberal rule that the increase in number of marriages during the four years of Liberal government had been nearly as great as in the whole eighteen years of Conservative administration. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid then quoted the following statistics of marriages in Ontario, remarking that he had not the corresponding statistics for Quebec, but he was sure his countrymen were no

laggards in the same respect. (Laughter.) In 1899, 16,514; in 1898, 15,375; in 1897, 15,293; in 1896, 14,-904; in 1878, 12,729. Will the young man, he asked, not take advantage of the glorious opportunities afforded by the prosperity of the country under the Liberals, and take unto thems lves brides from among the young women of Canada, who for beauty and intelligence had no superiorfis in the world. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Sir Willfrid said he had been asked to give a short ad-dress in Gaelic. He would do so, he said, not in the Highland Gaelic of the present day, but in the ancient language of the Gauls, who once inhabited not only France, but all Britain. He then delivered a few happy sentences in French, urging upon his hearers who understood that language the expediency of supporting his friend, Mr.Ratz. At the conclusion of his address the premier was again greeted by long and continued cheering.

Hon. David Mills.

The warmth of the reception that was accorded the minister of justice was second only to that of the premier's. His speech was not lengthy, but logical. The quiet that pervaded the entire hall during its delivery was the best evidence of the interest that was taken in his statements. Sir Wilfrid had pointed out the great progress made by the people during the past four years, and if the people were contented with the prosperity of the country they would give their support to those who had worked for it. Sir Wilfrid had industriously and assiduously worked for good government. (Applause.) The efforts that he had put forward during the past four years assuredly met with the people's approval, and he was sure, also, that they would return him to power with a larger majority than Everywhere the state of public opincountry was more prosperous than it years of Liberal government Canada had made more progress than during the eighteen years before. He knew that they would not do themselves the injustice of stopping the growing time, but would continue the present state The honorable gentleman devoted a

considerable portion of his time to the

binder twine question, and his remarks upon that subject were listened to with close attention. He mentioned the establishment of the binder twine industry in the penitentiaries. The object, of course, was to make these institutions self-supporting. The more they produced of a marketable value the less would be taken out of the public treasury. If honest people had to work hard to support themselves, there surely was no object in making it easy for those criminals whose actions had placed them in prison to live. It was with this object in view that the predecessors of the present government had introduced into the prisons the machinery that was necessary for the production of the binder twine. This article had been chosen because it would interfere with order in council was passed, and in less than three weeks the brave Can- any other. The raw material was bought, the twine made and sold when it was most needed. The annual production was about 500 tons, or onetwentieth of all that was consumed by Canadian farmers. The twine was usually sold, after advertising for tenders in all the big papers, in wholesale lots, to dealers who resold to the consumer. Similar manufacturing operations were carried on in the States, where it was advertised and sold di-rect, with the result that not onefortieth of the twine was bought by the farmers. While in power the op-position had sold directly to the farmers, and a large portion of the twine had not been paid for. The present government had sued and obtained judgments, and the money would soon be in the treasury. That was a policy that the present administration would not follow. But since the American war in the Philippines the cost of raw materials had materially increased, so that what had formerly cost less than 5 cents was valued at 14 cents. Because of the high price at which the twine was sold by wholesale dealers the government was asked by a number of supporters in parliament to withdraw the Liberal Government should be sus- their advertisements for tenders and tained. The country is prosperous as seid to any who would offer. The result was the same as in the Western States. The bulk of the output was but Providence, is responsible for sold to manufacturers of cordage so Sir Wilfrid said he could not that loss was prevented. All efforts to sell direct had resulted in failure. order that the burden on the public treasury might be less than would be the case if other arrangements were made, the government sold to the highest bidder in wholesale lots, and they, in turn, sold to the people when the twine was needed.

Mention of trusts and combines had been made in connection with the

binder twine question. The speaker had taken the trouble to ascertain the average price in a number of other countries during 1898-99. For retail dealers it was 6 cents per pound. The government's price ranged from 51/2 to 7½ cents. The charges would show that in Canada the government had sold for one cent per pound less than was offered by other parties. When the war broke out the cost of raw materials had increased, and, naturally the price of the finished product was The government had undertaken to secure such a rate as would protect the public treasury from loss, and he thought that it had succeeded in so far as it had gone in meeting the reason-able demands of the people. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Mills spoke of the

difficulties that the government had necessarily overcome owing to the efforts of the opposition to protract the sessions and prohibit the passage of supplies, so as to prevent an election. They doubtless hoped that something might turn up that would improve all dealers their condition, which they knew was Toronto.

been taken by other men who, he hoped, would help the government to continue the very extellent work that the Danner Administration had complished, even with the very strong and flerce opposition with which it had been met.

Geo. C. Gibbons, Q. C.

In beginning his remarks, Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., recalled the day four years ago, when he addressed a North Middlesex audience at Ailsa Craig. That day was dark and raining, the present day was bright and shiny, and Mr. Gibbons said that there was in this an apt parallel of the condition of the country then and now. The Conservatives claimed that they and they only could give good government, yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a true and loyal citizen, had been returned, and what was the result? Is there a Conservative who can truthfully say that Canada does not today stand higher in the empire than ever before-(cheers)-and this largely because of Sir Wilfrid's course during his four years' tenure of power? If a government can show more progress in four years than was experienced in eighteen years under the previous administration, what grounds could there be for throwing it out? Whose was the prominent figure three years ago at the Queen's jubilee, second only to that of the revered monarch herself? Sir Wilfrid Leu rier's. (Cheers.) In the British Empire today there are three men who stand highest in the eyes of all, and they are Chamberlain, Roberts and Laurier. (Cheers.) The young people before him would some day be proud to tell their sons and drughters that they had seen and heard or Wilfrid Laurier, (Cheers.) His accession to power had marked Canada's assumption of a dignity and independence never known before (Cheers.) What had Tupper done for Canada when in England except draw his salary and eat good dinners? (Laughter.) Did anybody ever know a man who made so much noise and accomplished so little? (Cheers.) Mr. Gibbons told an amusing story of a man who, hearing that he could get 20 cents a dozen for frogs' legs, thought of the racket made by the fregs in a pond near his house, and considered that his fortune was made. After hunting all day he returned with only two old bullfrogs, yet the silence that night told him that those two frogs had made all the racket. That was Tupper's case exactly. (Laughter.)
The voters of North Middlesex knew

their duty, and on election night they need only send out the telegram they sent last election night, with the single word "Ratz." (Cheers and laughter.) They were too large-minded to listen to Tory talk against Sir Wilfrid's race and religion. He had never shown undue favor to his own people or his own The electors would never church. make the mistake of sending back to power Tupper and the "nest of trait-(Cheers.) On Nov. 7, he felt sure, there would be a tremendous majority rolled up for Ratz. (Cheers.) THE CLOSE.

The list of speakers having been concluded, the chairman called for cheers for her Majesty the Queen, and they were given with a fervor that testified to the patriotic devotion of the loyal citizens of North Middlesex. The mention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name was the signal for another ova-tion to the premier. Mr. Ratz was cheered with a heartiness that augured well for his success on Nov. 7. Then the vast throng trooped out into the sunshine of the October afternoon. and the great Laurier meeting was over.

THE DEPARTURE. Entering their waiting carriages, and escorted again by their mounted attendants, the premier and his party drove to the station, through streets lined with applauding spectators. A short wait ensued at the depot, during which hundreds pressed forward to shake the hand of the Liberal leader. As the train moved off, assembled thousands cheered again and again in farewell. And so ended an afternoon that will live long in the memory of the citizens of Parkhill and its vicinity.

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To many fleshy people summer is the time of much misery from chafing and skin irritation. Some complain particularly of sore feet, caused by perspiration while walking. Others suffer from itching skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, rash or hives. Persons who have tried Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching or irritated skin are enthusiastic in recommending it to their friends, because it is the only preparation which affords instant relief, and speedily brings about a thorough cure.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Chase's Ointment has come to be considered the standard preparation for itching skin diseases, and has by far the largest sale of any similar remedy.

Try it when the feet are chafed, and sore with walking. Try it when the skin is chafed, inflamed and irritated. Try it for pimples, blackheads, hives, eczema, salt rheum, and every form of itching skin diseases, It cannot fail

Mr. M. A. Smith, Brockville, Ont., writes: "I suffered many years with chafing, burning, and itching of the skin, and never found anything to do me good, or even give relief, until I used Dr. Chase's Cintment. I would advise all sufferers, and especialy biriders, to always have it on hand.'

This is a copy of the letter from Mrs. James Bradley, Amberley, Huron county, Ontario:

"I was afflicted with eczema for over six months, and it was so bad that my head was a solid mass of scabs, and would ulcerate when scratched. The itching was intense. I could not stand it. I had doctored for four months, and it did not do me any good. I had to give up housework and go home to my mother. I tried nearly everything, but could get no relief. Seeing your advertisement in one of the Toronto papers I decided to try Dr.

Chase's Ointment. "I got relief from the first application, and it only required one box and part of another to cure me. I am sure that Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth its weight in gold."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never yet been known to fail to cure piles. It is the only remedy guaranteed to cure piles of every form. 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co.,