

For John Gilson

Rousing Rally of the East End Electors.

Strong Points Made by the Speakers Win Hearty Applause.

The Liberal Candidate for East Middlesex Gives a Clear and Forceful Resume of the Political Situation—The Labor Question Dealt With—Chairman Welford, T. H. Purdon, Q.C., and John Cameron Among the Speakers.

Although the interests of the East London voters is identically the same as those of their neighbors west of Adelaide street, the senate, in its wisdom, has decided that for the present at least they must remain in the rural constituency of East Middlesex. Their thoughts of the national questions at stake have overridden mere local phases of the matter, and the electors there are taking an active personal interest in the campaign. The battle will be a sturdy fought, and judging by the two splendid meetings that have been held on behalf of the Liberal candidate, the constituency will be one of many others that will show appreciation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's admirable work for Canada's fullest development. Although the first meeting of the campaign was a gratifying success, the second surpassed it in number of those in attendance, and in the enthusiasm that frequently interrupted the speakers. The addresses were made by Mr. John Cameron, who confined himself entirely to the labor legislation of the government; Mr. Gilson, the candidate, who was particularly vigorous and effective; and Mr. T. H. Purdon, Q.C., who held the close attention of the audience.

Chairman Welford.

Chairman Welford, in opening the meeting, said that he had never taken any especially active part in politics; but that his interest had been greater during the past four years, for he had been watching the course of the premier and the government, and he considered it an honor to work in the Liberal interests, and help that party to return to power. After hearing Mr. Gilson's able exposition of the manner in which the government had carried out their policy, he had no doubt that the present would find it in their best interests to vote for Mr. Gilson, and endorse the Laurier Government. There has never been a period in London's history so prosperous as the past four years. There has been work for everybody. This country was undoubtedly due to good administration of the Liberal Government. The speaker would hardly attribute the good crops and fine weather to the government, but he believed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Lord had blessed the Liberals because they had done good. He then called on

Mr. John Cameron.

Mr. Cameron, after some general remarks, spoke as follows: Sir Wilfrid Laurier is appealing once more to the people of Canada, and he confidently expects a verdict in his favor on the night of the 7th of November. In this constituency of East Middlesex, the Laurier candidate is Mr. John Gilson, for whom we solicit every vote that can be honestly polled. Our

STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC.

Only One Pile Cure Which Can Be Considered Such.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is strictly scientific both in its composition and in its therapeutic action, and the best feature is that it is perfectly harmless. No ill effects ever result from its use.

The cure is accomplished painlessly by the astringent properties and healing oils contained in it, which cause the little tumors and congested blood vessels to contract, and the destruction to the circulation to be removed.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is in suppository form, and far superior to any salve or ointment for convenience.

It is applied at night, and absorbed into the sensitive rectal membrane, acting both as a local and a constitutional treatment.

One 50 cent box of the Pyramid has often been effective, even in cases of many years' standing.

Relief from pain and itching is so immediate that patients sometimes imagine that the remedy must contain some form of cocaine or opium, but a careful analysis shows it to contain no cocaine, anesthetic or injurious drug of any kind. It is guaranteed free from any deleterious substance.

The ligature treatment, the knife, or the still more cruel treatment by dilatation, besides causing intense pain, and sometimes collapse and death, are now known to have little value as far as a permanent cure is concerned.

Thousands of pile sufferers bear witness to the value of the Pyramid Pile Cure, and even in cases where a dangerous surgical operation has failed to cure surprising results have been obtained from this remedy after a week's use.

A complete treatment of the Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents.

The Pyramid Drug Company, of Marshall, Mich., will mail to any address a little box on cause and cure of piles, and a list of cured patients from all parts of the United States.

opponents are prophesying, but you remember Sir Charles' prophecies in 1896, that he would defeat Laurier! The bye-elections do not look like it. Since the general election there have been 48 bye-elections, and out of these only 3 have gone Conservative.

There are four classes, especially, which should support the Laurier Government:

1. The farmers, because their interests have been well looked after.
2. The merchants, because the preferential tariff and good management of the country's affairs have increased their business.
3. The manufacturers, whose interests have been promoted by the preferential tariff, and by reductions on raw materials, and otherwise.
4. The artisans, the workmen, whose interests have been well kept in view by the Laurier Government.

Tonight I shall confine myself to the government's record in relation to the industrial and wage-earning classes.

It is justly claimed that the present government have done more for labor during the past four years than was done under the previous government in eighteen years.

It is impossible to go over the record of friendliness in detail, but I may mention a round dozen of instances, some more, some less, important, in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have shown a sincere friendliness to wage-earners.

1. They instituted an exhaustive sweat-shop inquiry in its relation to goods manufactured for the government, such as military clothing, mailbags, and the like. That inquiry showed that sub-contractors had frequently given out work where there was no security against contagion, and where women and children were compelled to toil long hours, for one or two dollars a week, in one case on heavy military clothing at 2½ cents per hour. Here to the postmaster-general of the result of the inquiry:

2. "Most of the work on government clothing has really been executed by women and girls. Where these have been employed in shops their wages have been, on the whole, exceedingly low; and where the work was performed in homes the prices paid were often such as to necessitate long hours of labor for a very meager return. In the case of those employed by sub-contractors, the general rule has been to require a minimum amount of work for a minimum amount of pay. Exceptionally long hours and other objectionable features have marked the employment of the workers in the homes and not a few of the shops. The conditions under which much of the government work has been executed have been such as to prove injurious to the health and well-being of those engaged in it. There have been no adequate inspection of the methods or the work itself, and, as a consequence, individuals and public alike have been exposed to continual risk from the spread of contagion as well as to harm in other ways."

3. In the Laurier record of friendliness consists in governmental action on the above report. This action consisted in making such government regulations as prevented the enforcement of the provisions of the act of 1890, in government contracts. Following is the statement of the conditions in the forms of tender hereafter:

"With a view to suppressing the sweating system, and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained, will be required."

Then follow various regulations to enforce the principle agreed on. These apply to mail bags, leather and duck sailcloth, and other articles. The government next provided anti-sweating regulations in regard to militia clothing contracts, enforcing fair wages and sanitary conditions. By fair wages is meant the wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on.

Third point of friendliness to wage-earners—the creation of a department of labor. There had long been a department of agriculture. There is now a department of labor, with its own staff and its own recognized head in the person of Hon. William Mulock. This is a great recognition of labor, but no greater than its importance deserves, and its officers are men who know the wants of labor, and who, for example, is one of your London East men—Mr. Frank Plant.

Fourth point of friendliness—the establishment of a monthly publication at the public expense, called The Labor Gazette. Besides this recognition of labor, it will be extremely useful in giving information as to prevailing wages, industrial disputes, information as to where labor is in demand—in a word, accurate information. There is a great field of usefulness for such a publication for both employer and employees.

Fifth—The appointment of a special officer for the enforcement of the labor law, Mr. Edward Williams, of Hamilton, well known as a worker

Whiting, Ind., May 5, 1900.
Warner's Safe Cure is a splendid remedy for building up a broken down constitution. Some years ago my system was completely run down, and after using three bottles I felt like a different person, and when I feel a little worn out a few doses are always of great benefit.
Yours truly,
P. GARDNER,
Gen. Delivery, care O. L. Knight.
Treasurer Whiting Gospel Temperance Club.

Anoka, Minn., May 30, 1900.
I am very glad to speak a good word for Warner's Safe Cure. Three times during the past few years I have felt very much worn out from overwork, and each time a bottle of Safe Cure has completely restored me. I find it of especial benefit to nervous people who suffer from insomnia. It is a fine inducer of sleep.
Yours sincerely,
MRS. A. R. LAUGHLIN,
Sec. Blue Ribbon Temperance Club.

himself, and a friend of the workingman. During the month of September ten cases were investigated by Mr. Welford, and everything done in each case that was possible.

Sixth sign of friendliness—the promotion by the Laurier Government, and the passage in the House of Commons, of a measure legalizing the "red" union label. But it did not become law. The reactionary Tory Senate threw it out. Hon. David Mills, the Liberal leader in the senate, fought hard for the measure, but unfortunately the senate was politically too much loaded up the other way. The senate, too, will soon be Liberal, and then the label will be legalized. The House of Commons, which has a Liberal majority, voted for the legalization of the label. The senate, which has a Tory majority, threw it out. That is the difference.

Seventh—Doubling the tax on Chinese entering Canada. It was \$50. It was raised to \$100 during the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and the increased tax goes into effect on the 1st of next January.

Eighth—Requirement that steel rails used on railroads aided by the government must be of Canadian make.

Ninth—Securing to the railroad brotherhoods representation on the boards of directors of the government-owned railways. An amendment passed to the railway act by the Laurier Government gives to the railway committee power to take the advice of the members of the boards of directors, when revising the rules and regulations of railway companies, instead of being confined to the guidance of the theorists only, as heretofore. The clause reads: "The railway committee may, from time to time, appoint a committee of persons to advise the committee in the revision of any such bylaws, rules or regulations, or any other matters coming before the committee, and any person so appointed may be paid out of the unappropriated funds in the hands of the general receiver."

Tenth—For the convenience of workers the Government has now ordered that on Saturdays the savings bank department of every town or city post office, and of the branch offices in cities, shall be kept open for the receipt of deposits between the hours of 7:30 and 9 p.m. This is a great convenience to all wage earners who have deposits to make, as they do not now have to break into their working hours to make deposits of earnings.

Eleventh—I now come to an immensely important benefit and act of friendliness on the part of the Laurier Government towards the wage-earning classes. I refer to the fair wage regulation as applied to all public works. What it means is simply this, that all tenders for public works must be put in at fair wages.

On March 12, 1900, Hon. William Mulock gave notice of the following resolution in the House of Commons: "That it be resolved, that all government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that the house cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

"Thanks to the Laurier Administration that is now the law of the land, and it is being acted on from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A special fair wage officer has been appointed in the person of a 25-year-old laborer, Mr. J. P. O'Donoghue, formerly of Toronto. Take a practical illustration near home to show as to how it works: take the large armory and drill shed about to be erected at London. Among the wage earners likely to assist in the erection of an armory are carpenters, bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters, plasterers, painters, glaziers, blacksmiths, plumbers, tanners, sheet iron workers, electric wiremen, and gravel rovers, slaters, steel workers and laborers. Mr. O'Donoghue was here the week before last, ascertaining and fixing what are to be considered as the fair wage rates locally. These fair wage rates are made known in advance to all who may desire to contract, so that all contractors have an equal chance; while the government gives the powerful example as a good em-

Culture of Health

There never was a period when so much attention was given to the culture of health as today, and not without good cause. We must prepare to fight against the prevalent scourge of insidious attacks upon the kidneys. The pressure of life is increasing. The prevalence of kidney disease is increasing, weakening constitutions and impairing digestion.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY OF THE DAY FOR KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES,

Bright's Disease, Indigestion and Debility.

—IS—

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

The Blood is the Life. Therefore, purify the Blood by way of the Kidneys. This is Nature's way of doing it. And the way WARNER'S SAFE CURE does it.

Free sample of Warner's Safe Cure sent on application. Address WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1900.
Some time ago I suffered with general debility from overwork, losing appetite and strength. There seemed to be no relief, and the medicine I took did not help me. I was advised to try Warner's Safe Cure and I am pleased to say that it did all and more than you claim for it and made a well man of me in a short time. It therefore has my hearty endorsement. JOHN POTTS,
2595 West Ashland Ave.,
Pres't Chicago Cricket Club,
Pres't Royal Hort. Society,
London, Eng.

Excelsior, Minn.
If suffering humanity knew the value of Warner's Safe Cure, the doctors would not have much to do nor the undertakers either. My health was completely broken down two years ago, and I suffered continually with liver and kidney trouble, also female weakness, but Warner's Safe Cure healed me in three months and I am in fine physical health now.
MISS L. L. SMITH,
Chaplain Chicago Ave.
Lodge I. O. G. T.

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

Comforts Crying Children
Largest sale in the World.
25¢ Everywhere.



Have You a Partner in Business?

Have you and your partner an equal amount of cash in the business? This is seldom the case.

A very small annual outlay taken from the profits of the business would protect you to the extent of your partner's interest and in case of his death the business would continue with the same amount of capital, even after you had paid to your partner's heirs there share.

We will be pleased to furnish full explanations whereby you can receive this protection.

Head Office - London, Ont.

JOHN MILNE, Managing Director.

LOOK FREE

Your choice of magnificent Silver or Gold Faintest Brackets for sale. They are made in the latest style, and are of the most beautiful design. They are in two colors, Silver and Gold, and we guarantee them not to tarnish or change color. Write and we will mail you a free sample. They are in two colors, Silver and Gold, and we guarantee them not to tarnish or change color. Write and we will mail you a free sample.

to better. At that time, as at the present, he had no personal political ambition. Few men were more absolutely lacking in ambition, but he had a sense of stern duty to see a well-ruled people, a well-served country, and a people well blessed. (Applause.) In the last campaign he had been opposed by an honorable opponent. His esteem for Mr. Gilmour had not changed. He regarded him as a straightforward, honest man. He believed that his opponent spoke and acted according to his beliefs, and was only sorry that his beliefs were such as they are. (Laughter.) The utmost cordiality existed between himself and the Conservative candidate, and he hoped that the campaign would be conducted in a similar way.

In the election of 1896 he had won a grand victory. In a constituency that had always been considered strongly Conservative, he had reduced a large majority by nearly 500. (Cheers.) So that it would be seen that he would have been returned had he even a fighting chance. (Applause.) While speaking of the difficulties that had to be contended with at that time, Mr. Gilson showed what kind of a candidate he is. "I do love to go up against a hard proposition," he said, "and I enjoy fighting to win, especially when my success will be for the good of the whole people." (Continued applause.)

In 1894 the Liberal party had come before the people and asked to be sent to power, although their ability to govern successfully had not been tested. However, it had formulated a policy and presented it for public approval or disapproval. The people were puzzled. Existing conditions were far from satisfactory, and there was no apparent relief offered. When they looked about them the electors found conditions that were bad enough—yes, far too bad to be tolerated. The Liberals were not the only ones who were dissatisfied. Fair-minded Conservatives joined with the Liberals in the cry that became practically unanimous, the cry that the country couldn't tolerate longer the existence of conditions that had reached the lowest possible depths of degradation. The bottom had been reached. If there was a change at all it must be for the better. So the people thought, and therefore they gave the reins of power to the Liberals. In Liberal hands they had been held for four

(Continued on page 2.)

The Candidate.

Mr. John Gilson was welcomed with hearty enthusiasm. He congratulated himself and his hearers upon taking part in the meeting at this particular period of our history. The gathering was a forcible reminder to him of the rapid flight of time. It brought back to his mind the memory of the night, four years ago, when he had last addressed the same portion of the electorate. On that occasion it was clear to see that the people of this country knew that it was time to look about them and see what course to pursue that would make a change from bad

J.H. CHAPMAN & CO.

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Trading
Stamps

Today and All Next Week.

Just received a cable repeat of Ladies' Tweed Suitings, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 yard. See these new goods. Beautiful shades and weaves.

LADIES' SKIRTS TO ORDER ONLY 50c.

J.H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126-128 Dundas Street.

Sporting

TURF.

AT NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27. — The weather was dull and lowering at the Empire City race track today, and the smallest crowd of the meeting was in attendance. The chief interest centered in the first appearance of Banister, winner of the Brooklyn handicap of 1899. He ran in the first race, for which he was a hot favorite, and came home under wraps in fast time. His Royal Highness made the running for a furlong, but Banister went by him at Odessa's pleasure, and only galloped through the stretch to win easily by two lengths from Bastille, while Sir Pinnar took third money. The Tuckahoe stakes were the only fixture, and four horses faced the starter. Trumpet was favorite, with Potomac a strong second choice. The race went out to make the running at the fall of the flag and showed the way into the stretch by two lengths, but Trumpet wore him down in the run to the wire, and got up in time to win by a short head. The Potomac showed no speed and ran a bad last all the way. The second race resulted in a head and head finish between four horses, Armor getting the decision, with Fleuron second and Tartar third. Intensive galloped along in front in the fourth race, and won easily from Herbert and Humboldt. Sweet Tooth was first home in the fifth, and General Mart Gary, the favorite, won the last after a hard drive through the stretch, with Bvick and Presididicator only heads away.

PADDY R. VS. GUINETTE.

On Friday last articles were signed and a forfeit posted for a matched race between Paddy R., owned by J. Roche, of Watford, and Guinette, owned by C. Barrett, of Parkhill. The stakes are \$500 a side, the race to take place in this city on Friday, Nov. 2. Great interest is taken in the race, as the horses are well known and evenly matched. Paddy R. has been sent to

Government Institutions
Indorse Japanese Catarrh
Cure as the Only Permanent
Cure for CatarrhCURED EVERY CASE WHERE
THE REMEDY WAS TRIED.

Catarrh is one of the diseases which should not be experimented with, every day's neglect allows it to spread deeper and deeper until loss of taste, smell and hearing are the inevitable result, then finally consumption sets in, for which there is no cure. Thousands who have suffered for years from catarrh proclaim Japanese Catarrh Cure the only permanent cure. It will cure you.

Mr. A. E. Wilson, principal, government Indian Home, Elk Horn, Manitoba, writes: "Some time ago we purchased three boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, and must say it gave wonderful results in every case tried. It certainly is an article of unequalled merit."

Japanese Catarrh Cure is not a powder, it is a pleasant, healing, penetrating, volatile pomade. It is easy to use, requires no instrument of any kind, it reaches every catarrhal diseased portion of the mucous membrane and permanently cures catarrh wherever located. Sample box free. Indorse 5-cent stamp. Address: The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church Street, Toronto. Sold by Anderson & Neill, London.

Stratford, where he will be fitted for the race by J. Roche.

ENGLISH EVENTS.

London, Oct. 26. — At the last day of the Newmarket-Houghton meeting today, Mr. Whitney's Spectator took the Old Cambridgeshire handicap of 500 sovereigns, ridden by Maher.

The race for the Houghton stakes of 25 sovereigns each and 200 added, was won by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Lord Quex.

J. S. Curtis' De Ruby finished first in the race for the selling wether all-aged stakes of 10 sovereigns each and 200 added.

The race for the flying handicap plate of 102 sovereigns was won by London, ridden by Maher.

A free handicap of 100 sovereigns was won by Britannia, ridden by J. H. Martin.

Lord Ellesmere's Encombe, ridden by Sloan, won the Criterion Nursery handicap of 200 sovereigns.

FOOTBALL.

Peterborough's fifteen, accompanied by a small but enthusiastic band of rooters, arrived in the city by the C. P. R. last night. The visitors are a husky-looking aggregation, and seem to be built for football players. R. S. Wadde, who refereed the Hamilton-London game, will act as referee. The wearers of the red, white and black were given a final practice at St. John's A. C. gymnasium last night, under the coaching of Jack Hobbs.

GOLF.

VARDON BREAKS A RECORD.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26. — Harry Vardon, golf champion, at the County Club, won a practice round with H. R. Sweeney, of Albany, by a score of 70 to 73, breaking the record of the course by 5 strokes.

AQUATIC.

THE SHAMROCK.

Glasgow, Oct. 25. — Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock was in port today, preparatory to being refitted for racing.

THE RIFLE.

SHOOT AT MELROSE.

The Melrose Rifle Club met on Oct. 24 (standard American targets), the scores being as follows:

100 yards, on rest—

J. K. Morris	9	8	9	9	43
J. A. Clare	8	8	7	7	30
J. Ferguson	8	7	8	10	33
E. J. Shaw	8	7	9	7	31
J. Oliver	8	8	10	6	33
W. Robson, London	9	7	7	6	30
F. Harrison	9	6	9	6	30
T. J. Murphy	4	5	8	8	33
R. Robinson	6	8	6	6	32
A. Steinhoff	9	5	6	8	33
J. I. Chalmers	7	4	6	0	22

200 yards, off-hand—

T. J. Murphy	7	5	6	6	34
J. A. Clare	5	7	6	5	25
W. Robson	1	5	6	5	25
J. Oliver	4	5	4	4	21
F. Harrison	5	7	3	2	17
J. I. Chalmers	1	2	1	1	5
A. Steinhoff	5	6	1	1	17
R. Robinson	3	4	2	3	13
J. Ferguson	3	2	4	2	11
J. K. Morris	2	4	2	4	13
E. J. Shaw	1	3	5	0	9
T. J. Murphy	60	J. Oliver	59	J. K. Morris	54
Morris	56	J. Ferguson	54	P. Harrison	53
E. J. Shaw	50	R. Robinson	43	A. Steinhoff	45
J. I. Chalmers	40				

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Teeswater, Ont., Oct. 27. — During a violent thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, the barn of James Goodfellow, one mile north of here, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, with the contents, including binder, mower and other implements; 1,200 bushels of oats and a large quantity of wheat, peas, etc. Partially insured in Walkerton Insurance Company.

FOR JOHN GILSON

(Continued from page 2.)

turning to the comprehensive charge that all, not seven or eight, but all of the Liberal promises had been broken, the speaker challenged any man—Mr. Edmund Meredith, Sir Charles Tupper, or any of the party—to prove where it had broken one pledge.

For instance, in the matter of free trade, the Conservative press and speakers claimed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had assured the electorate of the country that he would establish free trade. He had not promised free trade in its absolute form at any time, upon any occasion. He had said that he would make it the goal to which he was tending as rapidly as the conditions and circumstances of the country would warrant the condition of affairs. To throw down the fence of tariff completely when the neighboring country had a high tariff would simply mean political and commercial suicide. What Sir Wilfrid had promised, what he was doing, was to remodel the tariff so as to bring out the greatest possible good, and the least possible harm. (Cheers.) When he had begun this, Sir Charles Tupper's poor heart was broken with pain, because of the possible ruin of the manufacturing interests that was impending. His pain was intense when he foresaw the destruction of the country's trade. (Laughter.) But after a while trade had improved, work was plentiful, wages were increased, money was circulated freely, and all classes felt the quickening impulse of an awakened prosperity.

Sir Charles saw the change that had come over the country, and actuated by the political impulse, had doubtless said: "Well, they have made times improve, but they've turned this into a stolen National Policy." (Laughter.) He was forced to recognize the abundant evidences of prosperity, although before the result of Sir Wilfrid's action was apparent, his diagnosis of the situation had been couched in the gloomiest of terms.

The reduction in the tariff had decreased the customs tax by nearly \$3,000,000. This sum would actually have come out of the pockets of the people of Canada. In considering this saving, Mr. Gilson spoke of the fact that in a case where there had been a tax reduction of over \$300 during Conservative rule. During that time there had been an increase of the burden, instead of a decrease. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") With the Liberal saving the country had progressed with leaps and bounds. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gilson's retrospect of Liberal achievements was varied, by an illustration of Sir Charles Tupper's ability as a facile disseminator of questionable statements. He recalled the charge that Hon. Mr. Sifton, in connection with others, had been concerned in the importation of liquor into the Yukon. The charge was denied, and Mr. Sifton began legal proceedings against the man who asserted the charge. The first trial was postponed, and the second prevented by Sir Charles making an amusing confession to the effect that the whole story was untrue, and there were no grounds for prosecution.

Returning to the Conservative contentions regarding unfulfilled promises, Mr. Gilson spoke of the national debt, which, during the eighteen years of the Conservative regime had increased \$18,000,000, or an average annual increase of \$2,000,000. This, as the Conservatives said, the Liberals were not going to increase. Well, had they? When a man comes into some property that he has inherited, he is bound to improve it. The Liberals had to assume obligations amounting to nearly \$2,000,000 when they came into power, a legacy from the Conservative government. A free handicap of 100 sovereigns was won by Britannia, ridden by J. H. Martin.

Lord Ellesmere's Encombe, ridden by Sloan, won the Criterion Nursery handicap of 200 sovereigns.

The management of the Intercolonial Railway, its extension to Montreal, and the excellent results that had accrued therefrom, were referred to by Mr. Gilson as an evidence of the economical policy that is actuating the Laurier Government. The acquisition of the Drummond County Road and the talk that its purchase occasioned was mentioned.

The Liberals, forsooth, had done it. The Liberal regime was a period of surpluses. The management of the Intercolonial Railway, its extension to Montreal, and the excellent results that had accrued therefrom, were referred to by Mr. Gilson as an evidence of the economical policy that is actuating the Laurier Government. The acquisition of the Drummond County Road and the talk that its purchase occasioned was mentioned.

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ed. For instance, Mr. Mulock's investigation revealed the existence of 330 tenders for carrying the mail that had never been opened, although the mail was being carried at the time. In other instances it was costing more than the tenders in the pigeonholes at Ottawa asked. Those contracts were immediately canceled, and by retreating by public tender \$415,000 was saved. (Applause.) It was economy of this kind that caused a large reduction of the deficit during the first year, and its virtual disappearance during the second term of office.

Several other instances of the government's prudent and progressive action were mentioned briefly. The opening of the Yukon was an undertaking that had cost nearly \$3,000,000, yet who would say that the money was not wisely spent? The benefits had been abused for doing, but even now a large revenue from that district was helping to swell the public treasury. An improved transportation system and the establishment of cold storage works that commended themselves to the intelligence of all patriotic Canadians. The latter's good results bore directly upon the increase in transoceanic trade. Canadian goods arrived in Great Britain in such excellent condition that the English taste was suited, and there was an increasing demand for Canadian butter, eggs, cheese, pork and other products. The change is clearly shown in the figures of the Conservative years and of the Liberal times. Then, during eighteen years, the total increase was \$6,000,000, during four years of the Liberal rule it was \$32,000,000, a year's average in the one case of \$375,000, in the other \$27,000,000.

Mr. Gilson vigorously denounced all attempts to win an election by any means other than the free exercise of the franchise. In the first act, he said, if he should be returned to parliament, would be to introduce a bill making voting compulsory; he would fine any man who canvassed votes, and would permit only the two candidates to conduct campaign meetings. He had asked Mr. Laurier to go through the riding with him, but unfortunately he was content to remain in the hands of his committee. The kind of organization he wanted, he said, was for the people to read for themselves, think for themselves and act for themselves.

Another question to be considered, said Mr. Gilson, was Sir Charles Tupper's habit of saying one thing in one part of the country and something different in another. A man should say in Quebec, said the speaker, what he would say in Ontario, and he was proud of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when at a French-Canadian banquet in Montreal the premier said he had given to Catholics not for Protestants, but a national administration. (Cheers.) Mr. Gilson said he had no respect for the man who would seek to stir up strife and discord in a nation. Tupper would continue to do this or die, and thank God, he had died politically. (Laughter.) Tupper said in Quebec that Laurier was too British for him, Laurier, says Tupper, should not have a grand presidential trade with the out receiving a benefit in return, such as the taxing of all breadstuffs save those from Canada. In spite of the fact that Chamberlain had pronounced this impossible, Tupper said on Oct. 17, 1897, that the giving of preferential trade without a return was a decided mistake, and a complete sacrifice of Canada's interests. Tupper knows better than this and should not talk such nonsense. (Laughter.)

Tupper's strictures on the premier's course in the sending of the contingent inferred that he thought Sir Wilfrid should have climbed to the top of the plane of the house, and should have descended to the young men of Canada, "Arm yourselves! Get hence with you! Wait not for votes of money or clothing or arms or anything else!" (Laughter.) What had Laurier's policy been? He had come out cool, thoughtful and considerate, recognizing the seriousness of the situation. Sir Wilfrid knew that individual Canadians had offered their services to the imperial authorities during the year, and their offers had been declined. Laurier had hoped that the war could be averted. Laurier knew, too, that when England had asked a Conservative government for Canadian soldiers for service in South Africa, the Conservative government had replied (Hansard, Feb. 12, 1895) to the effect that it was willing to sanction the enrolling of volunteers for service in Egypt under imperial army discipline, but that the entire cost must fall upon the volunteer. That was the loyalty of the Conservative party—a mere lip loyalty. (Cheers.) Laurier knew that England would be in no hurry to ask Canada for aid when her request had met with such a reception on a former occasion. Tupper has been praising other colonies because they were in advance of Canada in sending contingents, but the fact is that Canada was the only colony to send troops to South Africa previously receiving the sanction of parliament and its authority for spending the money. Laurier, who has been accused

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London, Saturday, Oct. 27.

As Viewed in Britain.

The British papers to hand by the last mail have some references to the Canadian general elections, in which the motherland has no little interest.

The London Times, referring to what its Toronto correspondent says as to the splendid position of the country under Liberal rule, says:

"If half what our correspondent says about Canadian prosperity be true, we should imagine that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be able to make out a very good case for his fiscal policy."

Of the Premier and the policy of his party, the chief Government organ (the old Conservative Standard) says it watches the struggle with calm and unprejudiced eyes, and adds: "We appreciate fully the fine spirit of imperial patriotism which led Sir Wilfrid Laurier to introduce into the fiscal system of the Dominion arrangements which were intended and have in practice operated to give a distinct advantage to British products over those of foreign states." The conclusion of the Standard is as follows: "Whatever the verdict of the constituencies may be—and we may be sure that a vast number of other topics will take their place in the contention between the two sides—the spontaneous token of goodwill afforded by the preferential tariff scheme will not be forgotten here. Our gratitude is, in truth, tempered by a certain amount of compunction, since it has been impossible for us to confer reciprocal advantage on our American colonies. The action of Canada has unquestionably brought within the domain of discussion the general policy of an imperial tariff system, but as yet any definite solution must be regarded as reserved for a very distant and even problematical future."

That is the view taken by all Canadians not blinded by a partisan zeal that leads them to support a proposition to repeal the preferential tariff until such time as Great Britain consents to revolutionize her trade system and impose taxes on a large portion of her food supplies and raw material.

The Westminster Gazette, another leading journal, has this to say of the Premier and his opponents:

"We wish with all our hearts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may hold his own and come back with an increased majority. Apart from the fact that his friendliness to the mother-country (manifested both in the war and in the preferential tariff) commands our gratitude, it seems to us most desirable that a staunch imperialist, who yet knows how to conciliate the French Canadian, should remain at the helm at the present juncture. . . . We cannot enter deeply into this question at the present moment, but we can only say again that we can conceive no stroke of policy more damaging to British trade or more mischievous to imperial policy. It would deprive us of the one chief advantage which we have in face of the world, and which disarms so much animosity that would otherwise be dangerous. It would reduce to absurdity all our professed affection for the policy of the open door."

Our contemporary can rest easy. The country is not going to vote to turn the dial back. The opposition policy of "smash" will be defeated.

Why There Will Be No Change

"Business is less demoralized this season than it has ever been in a time of general elections in my experience of thirty years," said a leading lumberman, who employs many hands, in Toronto, the other day. "Ordinarily, a general election in Britain, and the uncertainties of a general election in Canada, added to those of a Presidential contest in the United States, would have paralyzed our business until such time as the contests were over, and the future of parties assured. This year, however, we are all busy as can be, and are not finding our business retarded one bit. How comes it? you ask. Simply because the defeat of the disturbing elements is discounted in advance by all shrewd observers. No one believes that in Canada the Opposition will be elected; therefore, every one knows that the preferential tariff will remain, and that business conditions will continue good, and progress for five years to come be assured. A similar view is entertained with regard to the United States. Everyone believes that McKinley will be returned again, and that there will be no tariff disturbances there. Indeed, business men everywhere have all along held that the conditions this year are such as to favor Governments and to prevent tendencies to injure business progress, and they have governed themselves accordingly. You may say that they are gambling on changes. I reply, they are gambling on what they believe to be a sure thing. Remember my prophecy on election night. I am no politician. I look at it from the business side solely. I want no change, because a change would injure business, and I believe there will be no change, because the sober-minded Canadian everywhere agrees with me."

Signs of Progress.

Extensive paper factories and pulp mills are to be erected on Anticosti Island.

In London, the Electrical Construction Company are adding greatly to their business, and they will at once erect a new factory three stories high, 40 by 100 feet.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will begin on Monday to lay the rails for their double track between Hamilton and Niagara Falls. The line has never been so prosperous as in the past four years.

Ottawa is to have a very large-sized new flour mill.

Welland town will have established by United States capitalists almost immediately, a great steel works.

Ottawa is to have a new furniture factory, employing from 75 to 100 hands at the start.

A Montreal dispatch says: One important factor in the coming contest, so far as this province is concerned, is the unprecedented demand for labor. Notwithstanding the high wages prevailing in all lines, many manufacturers and contractors are hampered by their inability to get a sufficient number of workmen. The Connors syndicate could not get enough men to work on their elevator foundation in the harbor, and the commissioners were compelled to advertise in the papers. Even this has not brought the desired result. Mr. M. P. Davis, the well-known contractor, who is proceeding to develop the water power at Sheik's Island, near Cornwall, is advertising for laborers at the high wages of \$1.40 a day. Heretofore \$1 to \$1.25 was considered fair remuneration for that class of labor. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, being behind in their work through the scarcity of laborers, are advertising in the papers of those New England cities where there is a large French-Canadian population of a more or less migratory character. Those are only a few instances showing the good times here. Rightly or wrongly, the workmen attribute this to the Government, and will be loath to vote against it.

Luck, Was It?

At Orangeville, Sir Richard Cartwright dealt in a masterly manner with some statements made by Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister in the late Government. Mr. Foster, when the Liberals have pointed to the extraordinary and unexampled progress and prosperity of the country in the last four years, said: "It was a pure accident; the luck was on your side; all luck, all luck; not the result of your management at all." Well, sir, said Sir Richard, let it be so. I remember when the luck went the other way, and very strongly, in 1878. I do not remember that at that time we were excused by the Tories because the luck was against us; very much the reverse. We were abused on every hustings because we could not turn bad times to good, prevent three succeeding bad harvests, and divert a world-wide depression. No mercy was shown to us then; no excuse was accepted; we were told we were flies on the wheel, that it was the duty of the Government to bring good times, and that a good Government would bring good times.

For argument's sake, I say to my Conservative friends that if they were right in 1878, and good government brings good times, apply that doctrine to 1896 and to what has been done from 1896 to 1900. Let us have our turn. We have got it; we mean to keep it. We have them on the run, and I venture to say that we will not only win this election, but having an honest redistribution of seats we will also win many future elections. (Cheers.)

But, sir, if it was by accident, by interposition of Providence, that the times have shown such prosperity in the last four years; nevertheless, it was not by accident that we devised the scheme of preferential trade, that we completed the Intercolonial from about as dead-and-alive an affair as I ever saw in my life, into a vigorous, flourishing railway, likely to become a profitable investment.

It was not by accident that the Yukon was turned into a source of profit to the people of Canada, that we gave you penny postage for the empire—(cheers)—and reduced the rate on postage to every man who has a letter to write by one-third.

It was not by accident, but with intention and forethought, that Mr. Fisher succeeded in greatly aiding and developing the agricultural resources of this country.

It was not by accident that we succeeded in opening up many new sources of wealth in this country; that we secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties; that immigration under our auspices has assumed proportions such as it never has had for five-and-twenty years, and that we so arranged it that our securities are now made available for trusts investment in England, with the effect of adding several per cent. to the value of every Canadian bond, and as our loan matures we will have to float about \$150,000,000, which we have got to renew.

It was not by accident that we have very largely, as I will show, Mr. Foster to the contrary, notwithstanding, reduced the expenditure of this country.

Now, sir, these things are not trifles; these are things which, taken collectively, add largely to the wealth of the country, and were not done by accident, but show that the Government of the country, if indeed it was highly favored by the gifts that Providence has dispensed, knew how to turn them to the best advantage for the general benefit of the people of Canada.

Still They Come.

Mr. A. T. Lepine, who in a by-election in 1888, was returned as Conservative and workman M. P. for Montreal East, has joined the Government ranks, and is doing yeoman service to secure the return of Mr. Préfontaine, mayor of Montreal, in Maisonneuve. The mayor will be returned. Another former Conservative M. P., who sat for Napierville, has also come out against the Opposition. It is the same all over the country. Thousands of former Conservatives are about to vote want of confidence in the Tupper, and opposition to a change at the present inopportune time.

Don't stop the growing time.

"Where are the boys of the old brigade?" They are lining up to vote for a continuance of good Government and good times.

People today are not saying: "It's time for a change," as they did four years ago, but "Give us five years more of peace, progress and prosperity under Liberal administration."—Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance at Montreal.

If the Canadian independent industry were swamped by the millionaire manufacturers of the United States, as is proposed by the Manitoba Opposition leader, 40,000 persons in this country would be deprived of their means of livelihood. This is the deliberate opinion of the Winnipeg Tribune, and believe it is well founded.

The Minister of Public Works (Hon. Mr. Tarte) has given orders, an Ottawa dispatch says, that the Parliament Buildings be illuminated on the evening when the Canadian contingent arrives at the capital from South Africa, which is expected to be in the course of the next week or ten days. The preparations for a brilliant reception are now well advanced.

Even Mr. Gladstone had, in his day, to submit to personal insult from gilded fops for his alleged disloyalty, and yet Mr. Gladstone stands for half a century of the best in Britain's history.—Montreal Herald.

"Gilded fops" is a good term. It applies to those Canadian partisans who attempt to make political capital by misrepresenting the utterances of their fellow-citizens, and impugning the sincerity of public men of whose political sentiments they disapprove.

H. A. Calvin, Independent Conservative candidate in Frontenac, had a bundle of 500 bogus Toronto Globes sent to him for distribution. To his credit, be it said, Mr. Calvin refused to have anything to do with the clumsy forgery issued by the Tupper Conservative managers, who are trying to palm off Montreal Star tirades against the Government as the honest arguments of a fearless and independent public journal. What think the people of a cause that requires the perpetration of a penitentiary offense to buttress it up?

In Provencher, Man., Mr. La Rivière the Conservative candidate, is making his principal point against the present Dominion Government the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has in his Cabinet fewer French-speaking Ministers than were in the Conservative Cabinet. There you are again! That is the policy in a part of Manitoba. In Ontario there is an altogether opposite outcry by the Opposition. Every Opposition candidate is making his own platform, and race and creed cries are varied to meet the locality. Such a collection of contradictions will not be accepted by reasonable Canadians as a "platform" worthy of indorsement.

The opposition leaders have found it an impossible task to make the hard-headed Britisher believe that the Dominion Government is disloyal. Over the water they laugh at all such mischievous nonsense as is uttered by opposition politicians in the hope that they may mislead the unwary. The Christian World, a widely-circulated English weekly, for example, says: "Sir Wilfrid, who stands for 'free trade,' has during four years in office made the tariff on British goods entering Canada 23% per cent, under that on imports from other countries, so giving the English manufacturer an advantage of one-third over his American and European rivals. This does not look like disloyalty."

The Duke and Duchess of York are about to start for Australia, where they will witness the birth of the new Commonwealth. It will be an interesting experience for the future King of Great Britain and Emperor of India. The visit is expected to be a prolonged one and preparations are already in



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Good Flannelettes.

Our immense stock comprises every grade. To anyone wanting a low-priced flannelette we can give excellent value, at 5c, 6½c and 8c. Today we draw your attention to some few lines of the higher class goods.

230 yards Flannelette, 38 inches wide, in assorted shades, fancy stripes, good weight. Special, per yard 10c

340 yards Extra Heavy English Flannelette, in assorted shades, fancy stripes, perfectly fast colors. Special, per yard 12½c

560 yards very fine Flannelette, 34 inches wide, in fancy checks and plaids, mixtures of fawn, blue, pink, green and castor, specially suitable for children's wear and ladies' fine underwear. Special, per yard 12½c

Special line Very Heavy English Flannelette, in fancy stripes, soft, fleecy make, especially suitable for men's wear and ladies' gowns. Special, per yard 15c

A full assortment of plain Flannelette, in pink, sky, white, cream and gray. Extra value at 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c

Slumber Rugs.

We are showing a special line of Slumber Rugs, in very fancy designs and handsome borders, especially fine for making bath robes and dressing gowns, heavy quality. Special each, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.75

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Saturday special—50 pairs Men's Dongola Bais, Good year wear, British toe, up-to-date shoe, all sizes, price \$2.50
100 pairs Men's Boston Calf Bais, suitable for working shoes, all sizes, price \$1.50

Misses' School Shoes, chrome kip, Bais, also pebble lace and button, all sizes, Saturday \$1.25
See our \$3.00 and \$4.00 Ladies' Fine Shoes, the very latest, made by J. D. King & Co.

Grocery and Crockery Department.

- 2 packets of Swiss Food for 25c
- 2 packets of Granose Flakes for 25c
- 3 pounds of Rice and 2 pounds of Pearl Tapioca for 25c
- 1 pound of Imperial Blend, Black or Mixed 40c Tea for, per lb. 25c
- 5 pounds of Roller Oatmeal and 5 pounds of Gold Dust Cornmeal for 25c
- 2-pound Tin of Heinz's Baked Beans, in Tomato Sauce, regular 20c, Saturday, 2 tins for 25c
- 1 Bottle Extract of Vanilla, 1 bottle of Extract of Lemon, and bottle of Pineapple or Peppermint, for 25c
- 1 pound of Selected New Valencia Raisins and 1 pound of New Clean Case Currants for 25c
- 12 pounds of Best Family Flour for 25c
- 1 pound of Lemon Biscuits, 1 pound of Currant Biscuits, and 1 pound of Ginger Snaps, for 25c
- 3 pounds of Rice Starch, and 2 packets of Corn Starch for 25c
- 1 large bottle of Tomato Catsup, and 1 bottle of Mixed Pickles for 25c
- 2 large Bars of Hard Soap 6 lbs. for 25c
- 1 pound of Choice Blend Coffee for 25c

18 lbs. of Redpath's granulated sugar for \$1.00.

- 50 only Assorted Fancy Parlor and Dining-room Lamps, from 75c each up to \$5.00
- Fancy China Bread and Butter Plates and Creamers, each 10c
- 60 Decorated Covered Sugar Bowls, regular 35c, for, each 15c
- 100 Printed Bowls, regular 8c, for, each 5c
- 25 only White Wheat Pattern 10-piece Toilet Sets, regular \$2.25, Saturday, per set \$1.50
- 20 only 4-piece White Bedroom Sets, for, set \$1.19
- 10 only, Printed 10-piece Toilet Sets, in 3 colors, for \$1.97
- White Cups and Saucers, 60c per dozen; plates to match.

Great Ladies' Underwear Bargains.

We place on sale today a mill cleaning lot of Ladies' Wool Vests and Drawers. The values range from 25c to \$1.25 each. We clear them at the following reductions.

Buy now.

- ¼ dozen only Ladies' All-Wool Vests, 60c quality, for 39c
- 11-12 dozen only Ladies' Ribbed All-Wool Vests, 60c quality, for 39c
- ½ dozen only Ladies' White All-Wool Vests, 60c quality, for 39c
- ¼ dozen only Ladies' Black All-Wool Vests, \$1.00 quality, for 80c
- 5½ dozen only Ladies' White and Gray Wool Vests, fleeced lined, open fronts, 30c and 35c quality, for 20c
- 3 dozen only Ladies' Wool Vests, fleeced lined, 40c and 45c quality, for 29c
- 1 dozen only Ladies' Wool Vests, open fronts 15c
- 4 dozen only Ladies' Knit Wool Drawers, 30c and 35c quality, per pair 20c
- 3 dozen only Ladies' Natural Wool Shade Drawers, open and closed, 30c quality, per pair 20c
- 1½ dozen only Ladies' Fine Knit Wool Drawers, 50c quality. Special per pair 39c
- 5½ dozen only Ladies' Super All-Wool Drawers, 75c quality. Special per pair 65c

The RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO

progress to give the visitors a hearty reception. We understand that before their return, next year, the Duke and Duchess will visit Canada, taking the trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver to Quebec. It is to be hoped that the news will prove true. Canadians are second to none in their loyalty to the throne, and they would be delighted to have Her Majesty's eldest grandson pay them a visit with his royal helpmeet.

A Nation's Prosperity.

A nation's prosperity is told by the figures of its total trade. The total trade of Canada under the eighteen years of Conservative rule increased only \$69,000,000. During the four short years of Liberal rule it has increased \$142,000,000. (Loud applause.) Even if this were the old national policy, would it not be wise to leave it in the hands of the Government which knows how to handle it?—Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Mr. John Charlton, in reply to a question addressed to him by Rev. Dr. Brethour, at a recent meeting in Tilsonburg, defined the attitude of the Government on the question of prohibition, which was the same as his own. While a temperance man, he said, and in favor of all measures in the interests of temperance, the plebiscite vote, being only a small percentage of the entire vote of the country, had not warranted the passage of a prohibitory law. This is the view entertained by all reasonable men throughout the country. It was not seriously combatted by Mr. Foster in the House of Commons. It is true that he grumbled at the Government because it did not consider it wise to attempt to pass a law to which the large majority on both sides were opposed. But when challenged by Sir Louis Davies to say what he would do were he given the power, Mr. Foster sat dumb as an oyster. His sole object was not to promote the cause of temperance, but to gain political capital. In this he has failed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.



Summer days are embroidering days.

The 376 shades of BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S Asiatic Dyed Embroidery Silks make beautiful work, the product of your Summer's restful employment.

Each perfect, lasting shade put up in our Patent Holder. Can't soil, tangle, or "muss up."

Our "BLUE BOOK" tells exactly how to do 50 different leaves and flowers—sent on receipt of three tags or a one cent stamp.

CORTICELLI SIKL CO., Ltd. St. Johns, P. Q.



Cannot Hope For Success.

[Toronto Saturday Night.]

I am inclined to think that the Conservative party cannot hope to obtain power while it presents worn-out and more or less discredited men as the material out of which it would attempt to form a ministry if it had the opportunity. Abuse of Mr. Tarte is no argument, nor is the canonizing of Mr. H. H. Cook, of whom the Conservatives until lately never lost an opportunity of expressing their political contempt, likely to be effectual. Wabbling with regard to preferential trade with Great Britain, vague promises on one hand to be more protectionist than ever, and on the other hand insidiously promising the western farmers to be more free trade than the free traders, can only cause quiet and a disturbance of business.

None of these things are, I am afraid, likely to prove winning cards, and it is not unlikely that they will have another term of opposition during which to properly reorganize themselves.

Shameful.
[Montreal Witness.]

In the Province of Quebec Sir Charles denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his imperialism, as being "too English" for him, while in Ontario he denounces the Premier because he is not imperialistic enough, and was not prompt enough in offering a Canadian contingent for South Africa. Yet the people of Great Britain and the rest of the empire point to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the empire's leader in imperialism, "the one statesman who acts while other statesmen talk, talk, talk!"

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Blood Purifier.—I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system." Mrs. HEAVY WALK, Clinton, Ont.

Strength Builder.—Myself, wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it strengthened us. It relieved me of a lame back." DAVID McDONALD, caretaker, Cold Institute, Galt, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mems of the Merry War.

The Free Press this morning has room for something about the late Kang Yi; about the national home reading union; about alcohol in illness; about best sugar; about layer cake fillings; information that "quick boiling" and careless skimming are the causes of cloudy soup; that "baked cauliflower" is an agreeable change in serving this vegetable. Room for all this, but not room for one line about the encounter between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. John Haggart!

Hon. J. I. Tarte addresses St. Thomas tonight.

The full dinner pail will cause thousands to cheerfully work and vote for candidates supporting the Dominion Government.

Hon. David Mills and T. H. Purdon, Q.C., gave interesting political addresses at Aylmer on Wednesday night. The Minister of Justice also spoke at Sparta on Thursday night and at St. Marys Friday night. And so goes the merry war.

The re-opening of the car shops in this city took place early in 1897, when some 160 hands were employed. At the present time the number employed is 390, or a gain of 230.

Our readers and correspondents, who are interested in non-political intelligence, will bear with us for a few days. Then the country will be safe, the elections will be over, the Government will be sustained, and the necessity for so much news relating to public affairs will be over. The district correspondent will then have his full share of our space.

Who put the fair wages in the scores of contracts let out this year? The Liberals in the Government. The workmen will not forget it on Nov. 7th.

The Ottawa mayor is the seventh son of a seventh son, and he is confident that the Government will be sustained on the 7th of November. But you do not require to be the seventh son of a seventh son to reach that conclusion. Get the shrewd business-man to talk. He is confident that there will be no change this time, and he is sure it would be a bad thing for the public if there were. Unnecessary disturbance in business is to be avoided.

And now the F. P. is running a little local race war of its own, by trying to set English, Irish and Scotch by the ears. But its game is transparent. Even the F. P.'s President is Scotch. But surely that is no crime.

An old campaigner is E. King Dodds. He has taken part in many a political fray, and has done his best for the Conservative party of the past. But he is disheartened with the present leaders, and candidly declares that he sees no chance of success under them.

Said he on a recent occasion: "So long as the Conservative party is offered by Foster, Haggart, Montague & Co., it will remain where it is now, and even though I have the highest respect for the pluck and indomitable energy of Sir Charles Tupper, not the last of the early pioneers, the majority of whom are now gone, she will even with all his ability has he a ghost of a chance to succeed as long as his lieutenants are the men who knifed their former leader, and whose base treachery has as much to do with the Conservative defeat at the general elections as the Manitoba school bill itself."

The Bowell-Haggart Row... Specimen Bricks.

The following are specimen bricks, taken from the "Nest of Traitors" meeting at Carlton Place, on Thursday night, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. John Haggart met on the same platform:

Mr. F. W. Hall said, "South Lanark had been run by wire-pullers, and now there was a chance to get free from their control."

Mr. A. C. Shaw's "references to the Tay Canal as Mr. Haggart's ditch, were greeted with applause."

Dr. Preston said: "Two or three gentlemen have assumed to name a candidate, but I decline to abide by their choice."

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL SAID: "If my appearance will elect Dr. Preston, and leave John Haggart at home, I shall be glad to lend my aid, imbecile, as they say, I am."

"Whether my work in that position (leader of the Senate) has proved me

the weak old imbecile I have been called, the public will best be able to judge."

"My former friend, I am sorry to say, I cannot call him so now, claims to be a leader of the party. Why is he not, then, out with his chief? Why has his chief left him at home?"

"I have risen from the printer's devil, old fool as they say that I am, to the highest position."

"I am not, then, the stupid old idiot that these gentlemen have represented me."

"There is no name that is held in greater contempt by Western Ontario than the names of Hon. John Haggart and one or two others."

"Such names are as a wet blanket."

"Whether I ever used the expression, 'The nest of traitors,' or not, is immaterial. I certainly should have used it."

"John Haggart may have brains, but if he only had applicability, and, above all, honesty, he might succeed."

"So long as I have a voice left, John Haggart and some others will never occupy a seat in a Cabinet in this country."

HON. JOHN HAGGART SAID:

"I understood that Sir Mackenzie Bowell was to send in his resignation, but he delayed from day to day, so that we were forced to send in ours to get rid of him."

"When Sir Mackenzie says my name stinks from one end of the country to the other, you need only think that some one has been stuffing the old gentleman."

"I was over-persuaded when I entered the Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell."

"Why has Sir Mackenzie singled me out for his abuse? Why not go after Mr. Foster, Sir Hibbert Tupper, and the others?"

"How much worse am I?"

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL SAID:

"They not only deceived me, but they tried to deceive every one that would assist me."

During a critical period, when "the nest of traitors" were fighting before, the country was practically without a government. That is an unsafe condition for any country to be in. "The nest of traitors" are now again in open war among themselves, and that on the very eve of a general election. Every industrial and other interest in Canada would be imperilled, and a period of dangerous business unsettlement would ensue, were "the nest of traitors" restored to power on the 7th of November.

Her Majesty the Queen Was Satisfied, but Sir Charles Tupper Is Not.

Her Majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of her Dominion of Canada for their striking manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with Her Majesty's Imperial forces in maintaining her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops God-speed and a safe return.—Dated Oct. 24, 1900.

At Pottersburg.

A meeting in the interests of John Gilson, the Liberal candidate for East Middlesex, will be held at Shane's Hall, Pottersburg, tonight. Meeting opens at 8 o'clock.

Another of The Pioneers.

Mrs. Sarah MacVicar who died recently at her home in the township of Carleton Place, Middlesex county, was the widow of the late Donald MacVicar. She came to this country from South Knapdale, Argyshire, Scotland, in 1832, and was married a few months afterwards, settling in the home where she died on Oct. 14 inst. Her maiden name was MacCorkindale. Her husband died in 1876. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters. The two daughters are now dead, viz., Mary, who died in infancy, and Sarah Catherine, who died in 1887. The four sons are still living. They are: John, who is teaching in Alberta, N. W. T.; Allan, who is on the old homestead; Donald, who is pastor of Victoria Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Que.; and Archie, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Huntsville, Ont. She shared with her husband the hardships incidental to the life of the early pioneers, the majority of whom are now gone. She was a faithful wife and intensely devoted to the interests of her family, all of whom acknowledge their indebtedness to the principles which she inculcated during her early years. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hoyle, of Lobo and North Carleton Presbyterian Church, of which congregation she was a member. She was 78 years of age.

Life in China will be described on Monday, by Dr. Daniel.

CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruits, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debilitated from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Are missions a failure in China? Hear the lecture by Dr. Daniel.

Oct. 29.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—East Middlesex promotion examinations will be conducted on Nov. 14, 15 and 16.

—Mrs. A. M. Heaman will be at home to friends at 648 Waterloo street, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.

—Government Detective John Murray is in the city. He has been in St. Thomas investigating some alleged incendiary fires.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gray have returned home from their wedding tour, and will reside at 338 Waterloo street. Mrs. Gray will be at home to her friends Nov. 1 and 2.

—The local branch of the E. Y. P. A. is to have a rally in Talbot Street hall on Monday evening, when Rev. J. R. Gilmour, B.A., D.D., J. Hamilton, will speak on the subject "Tower of Strength."

—Rev. T. L. Fowler, first pastor of the Elizabeth Street Christian Church, and principal of the Disciples' College, St. Thomas, will preach anniversary sermons tomorrow in the above church, morning and evening. An anniversary tea and sacred concert will be held in the same place on Tuesday evening.

—Both the M. C. R. and L. E. and D. R. E. carried quite a crowd of Londoners to St. Thomas today to witness the turning of the first sod for the new armory in that city. When the London M. C. R. special arrived at St. Thomas the parade of the London Volunteers followed.

The St. Thomas staff came first, then Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C.; Lieut. Unlatch, orderly officer; Surgeon Major Belton, P.M.O.; Lieut.-Col. Dawkins, D.O.C.; Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith, brigade staff; Lieut. D.D. J. Hamilton, S.O.; Brigadier and Lieut.-Col. Hemmings, Brigade Major; St. Thomas Cadets; No. 1 Company, R. C. R. I.; 7th Regiment, with band; 25th Regiment, with band; Sergeant-Major Munroe, Brigade Sergeant-Major.

—On Monday and Tuesday next the auction rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, will have a display of rugs, carpets, palace strips and porcelain ware, which will be sold by auction on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

This consignment, which is sent from London, is the largest import of Turkish rugs in the Dominion, will comprise the handsomest goods ever seen in this city. This annual sale at Mr. Jones' is appreciated to such an extent by the citizens of St. Thomas that the goods are easily disposed of. An invitation is extended to everyone to inspect these goods on Monday and Tuesday next.

VOTERS ADDED.

At the supplementary sittings for the registration of voters, held on Thursday and Friday, the number of voters added to the lists was as follows:

Ward 1, 6; ward 2, 6; ward 3, 6; ward 4, 9.

WENT TO ST. THOMAS.

Major-General O'Grady, H.M.C., commanding officer of the Canadian militia; Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., and Lieut.-Col. Smith, accompanied by detachments from No. 1 Company, R. C. R. I., and the 7th Regiment, went to St. Thomas this afternoon, to be present at the turning of the first sod for the building of the new armory there.

STEPHENSON FINED.

Walter Stephenson, of London township, appeared before Squire Lacey yesterday, and was fined \$2 and \$7.50 costs, or two months at hard labor, on the charge of using abusive language to Mrs. Stina Petersen, a neighbor.

Stephenson was suspended on Daniel Stephenson, the 17-year-old son of Walter Stephenson, on a similar charge. The elder Stephenson spent last night in jail, but his fine was paid this morning and he was released.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING FOR MR. CALVERT.

A meeting was held in the interests of Mr. Calvert, Liberal candidate for West Middlesex, last evening, in the town hall, Wexford. The hall was crowded to the doors. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested for the candidate and cause. Mr. Duffon occupied the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. P. E. Mackenzie, Mr. F. P. Betts, and Mr. W. S. Calvert.

ASPHYXIATED.

A Toronto telegram says: The body of Wm. Denning, a cattle drover, of Kerwood, near London, was found dead in a bedroom at the Jersey Hotel, King and Niagara streets, this (Saturday) morning. Death was caused by asphyxiation, the gas being found turned full on in the room. An attendant, named Atkins, who occupied the same room, was unconscious, but the doctors pulled him through. The relatives have been notified. Denning had \$907 in his pockets.

DEATH OF WM. SMITH.

A well-known citizen of London died this morning in the person of Wm. Smith, of 25 Empress avenue, death being due to fatty degeneration of the heart. Before his retirement from business some years ago, Mr. Smith was one of the leading contractors in the city. He was a native of Scotland, being born there 32 years ago. He was married, and his wife came to Canada about thirty years ago. He was a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Smith and one son survive him. The funeral takes place at 2:30 p.m. Monday from the family residence.

FELL THROUGH

Charge of Perjury Against G. M. McCurg Dismissed.

At this morning's police court the charge of perjury against G. M. McCurg, in connection with his registration, was withdrawn. Mr. Dromgoole, on behalf of the private prosecutor, stated that he had no evidence to offer, as it had been found on investigation that the circumstances were such as to justify Mr. McCurg in the belief that he had a right to register.

Mr. McCurg had only been a resident in his present address, 272 Talbot street, for a little over a month, but has been residing in the city the necessary three months. The case was accordingly dismissed.

For whooping cough and croup, Vapo-Cresolene is a simple and perfect remedy.

THESE TWO DESIRABLE qualifications, pleasant to taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

Children like it.

Come and hear about the "Boxers," Rev. Dr. Daniel's lecture, Monday Oct. 29.

SOME SERIOUS ENGAGEMENTS

With the Enemy—British Losses Were Heavy.

Three Boers Court-Martialed and Condemned to Die—Lord Roberts Approves the Sentence.

London, Oct. 27.—A dispatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Oct. 26, referring to the fighting of Gen. Barton's column with Gen. Dewet's forces Oct. 25, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed, and three officers and twenty-five men were wounded. The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners."

"Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender, and then fired on the British were court-martialed and convicted, and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Methuen were engaged, and to a serious incident between Springfield and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where fifty cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

London, Oct. 27.—Another dispatch from Lord Roberts says:

"Barton attacked the ubiquitous Dewet near Frederiksdorp. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

MINERS HAPPY!

Additional Companies Post Notices of the Advance in Wages Conceded—Work Starts Monday.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 27.—A committee representing 4,000 employees of the Union Coal Company waited on Superintendent William Rianhard this morning, and were assured that the 10 per cent increase will be granted and all grievances arbitrated. Work will be resumed next Monday.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 27.—Superintendent Thomas Baird, of the Union Coal Company, posted notices this morning to the effect that his company had agreed to make the same concessions to the mine workers as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

FOUR MAY DIE

Nine People Hurt in a Chicago Cable Car Accident.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Nine persons were hurt last night as the result of the grip car of a State street cable car catching on the spur and jumping the track. The injured: R. W. Hall, Wm. Metzger, Elmer Moss, A. V. Wyckoff, R. Hutchins, gripman; Samuel Karzen, Frank Kintz, conductor; John Peterson, R. C. Scheffers. The first four may die.

The truth was traveling at full speed. The first trailer and the grip came together with terrific force, burying the passengers in the mass of broken timbers.

Amusements.

Black Patti's Troubadours is the attraction at the London Opera House on Monday evening. The fame of this merry band of ebony singers, dancers and fun-makers, has been earned through the wonderful talents of the individual performers and extraordinary excellence of the stage performance. The company and performance this season is in advance of that of last season, and jolly, merry musical treats are in store for those who may have the good fortune to attend.

"The Gamekeeper," which appears this afternoon and evening at the "London," is a new Irish play possessing a story of absorbing interest, telling a romance of love and adventure, interesting, picturesque types of character, climaxes that thrill, lines bright and inspiring, and a freshness of vigor and vitality which recommend it to all.

To such we offer Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the latest and best remedy that science has produced for such troubles. These pills have a wonderful effect on the nerve cells of the body, giving them new life and electric energy. They strengthen and regulate the heart and make the blood rich and nourishing.

Read what Mr. E. J. Ennis, Brockville, has to say about them:

"I feel like a new man since taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have not taken any for two weeks, and the reason I did not write sooner was because I wanted to see if my cure was permanent, and I believe it is."

"I had been troubled for more than a year with nervousness and palpitation of the heart, and in fact was run down in health, only weighing 135 pounds, before using the pills. I now weigh 152 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I consider simply wonderful, and I don't know where I would be now if I had not taken them."

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Wheat quiet, with buyers offering 63c for white west, and 62c for red, and holders asking 62c to 63c; goose, 63c west; spring, 60c west. Manitoba wheat lower; No. 1 hard is quoted at 30c Toronto and west, and 22c grinding in transit; No. 2 hard quoted at 29c grinding in transit, and No. 1 hard is quoted at 30c. Flour dull; 90 per cent patents, \$2.65 in bakers' bags west; choice branched flour is quoted at 15c to 20c; middling, \$4.65 for Hungarian patents, and \$4.40 for strong bakers' bags included, in car lots, Toronto. Meal is quiet at \$13.50 to \$14 for bran west. Early quoted at 32c for No. 2, middle freight, and 37c for No. 3 extra west. Buckwheat dull at 45c west. Rye is steady at 45c west. Corn steady at 41c for old Canada yellow west and 35c for new; No. 3 American yellow is quoted at 43c. Toronto. Oats are steady; No. 3 white, middle freight, and 23c west. Peas unbranded at 57c west. Butter—Supply of roll dairy is increasing; large rolls are being offered; they sell at 17c; creamery joints are quoted at 22c to 23c and tubs and boxes steady at 20c to 21c; heavy pound rolls 18c to 19c; tubs and pails, 17c to 18c; low and medium, 13c to 15c. Eggs—Receipts liberal, demand moderate; fresh gathered, 18c; pickled and held are 15c to 16c.

The Dairy Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The receipts of butter for the week just ended amounted to 31,677 packages, and shipments, 2,290 packages. Cheese Receipts for the week aggregated 39,315 boxes, and shipments, 8,318 boxes.

What will be the outcome of a war with China? Hear Dr. Daniel on the subject, Monday night, in First Methodist Church.

CAR REPAIRER MEETS DEATH

Daniel Allin, of Waterloo Street, Killed in the G. T. R. Yards.

His Head Frightfully Crushed—He Leaves a Wife and Family.

Daniel Allin, an elderly man, living at 110 Waterloo street, and employed as a car repairer on the G. T. R., was almost instantly killed shortly before noon today, while working at the G. T. R. siding at the old racecourse in East London, just east of Egerton street.

So far as known no one witnessed the accident, but he was found shortly afterward by the side of the track, and it is supposed that while repairing a car it was struck by another car or an engine engaged in shunting. The left side of his head was crushed in, and a deep cut made in the skull, evidently by the flange of a wheel, while his tongue was severed.

The body was placed on a flatcar and brought to the Waterloo street crossing, where the ambulance met it. The remains were removed to Clarke & Smith's undertaking establishment.

Corner Dr. MacLaren was notified, and is now investigating the circumstances, with a view to holding an inquest.

Allin leaves a wife and a family of grown-up children, some of whom are married. It is said that the wedding of one son, John, was appointed for next Wednesday evening.

London Public Library Additions.

Ker—Lectures on the History of Preaching.

Robinson—The Colonies and the Century.

Root—Tariff and Trade.

Fortescue—History of the British Army. Two volumes, from 1660 to 1870.

Gregory and Simons—Exercises in Practical Physics. For schools of science.

Mitchell—Flesh Foods. Their chemical, microscopical and bacteriological examination.

Deniker—The Races of Man. An outline of anthropology and ethnography.

Hayes—Stable Management and Exercises. A book for horse owners and students.

Randau—Enamels and Enameling.

Garratt—The Modern Safety Bicycle. Greener—Sharpshooting for Sport and War.

Besant and Pollock—The Chord, and other drawing-room plays.

Lee—Source Book of English History. Russell—Beauties and Antiquities of Ireland.

Fitzgerald—The Highest Ancestry. C. S. Parker—Sir Robert Peel (from his private papers). Three volumes.

Baring-Gould—A Book of Dartmoor. Munro—The Rise of the Russian Empire.

Barrie—Tommy and Grizel.

Harland—The Cardinal's Snuff-Box. Hope—Quisante.

London—The Son of the Wolf.

Whitby—Benighted.

Crane—Whilomville Stories.

Eggleston—The Last of the Flatboats.

Kelley—The Boy Mineral Collectors.

HEART PALPITATION AND NERVOUSNESS

Twin Troubles That Afflicted Mr. E. J. Ennis, of Brockville, Ont.

He Has Been Completely and Permanently Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There are many people at the present time whose nerves are unstrung, heart affected and general health impaired. To such we offer Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the latest and best remedy that science has produced for such troubles. These pills have a wonderful effect on the nerve cells of the body, giving them new life and electric energy. They strengthen and regulate the heart and make the blood rich and nourishing.

Read what Mr. E. J. Ennis, Brockville, has to say about them:

"I feel like a new man since taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have not taken any for two weeks, and the reason I did not write sooner was because I wanted to see if my cure was permanent, and I believe it is."

"I had been troubled for more than a year with nervousness and palpitation of the heart, and in fact was run down in health, only weighing 135 pounds, before using the pills. I now weigh 152 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I consider simply wonderful, and I don't know where I would be now if I had not taken them."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Stuart, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., "The New Life," 7 p.m., "The Second Commandment," 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Pastor's Class, Monday, 8 p.m., Y. P. C. E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—Venite (Hervy), "Te Deum" (Tours). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Tours), "Nunc Dimittis" (Tours), anthem, "Leave Us Not, Neither Forsake Us." Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS will hold services every Sunday morning at 10:45 in Duffield Block.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., L.L.D., pastor. Rev. J. S. Farmer, B.A., will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

THE CAMPAIGN

North Waterloo Liberals Choose Mr. Breithaupt

As Their Candidate in the Bye Election—Dates of Mr. Gilson's and Mr. McFugan's Meetings—Notes.

NORTH WATERLOO LIBERALS. Waterloo, Ont., Oct. 27.—At a full convention of the Liberals of North Waterloo, held here yesterday afternoon, L. J. Breithaupt, of Berlin, was unanimously chosen to contest the coming bye-election for the Provincial House, Nomination Oct. 31, polling Nov. 7.

MR. PATTERSON DECLINES. Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Hon. J. C. Patterson, late lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, was waited on by Mr. King, of Port Arthur, chairman of the Conservative Association, and A. C. Boyce, of Rat Portage, a candidate for the Conservative nomination for Algoma, who offered Mr. Patterson the nomination for the constituency. Mr. Patterson declined.

WEST ELGIN. The Patrons of Industry met in convention at West Elgin on Friday to nominate a candidate to oppose Mr. McGugan, the Liberal candidate. Jubel Robinson, of Middlemarch, was the unanimous choice. The Conservatives will endorse Mr. Robinson.

MR. GILSON'S MEETINGS. Portersburg—Saturday, Oct. 27. Denfield—Monday, Oct. 29. Hilderton—Tuesday, Oct. 30. Hyde Park—Wednesday, Oct. 31. Springfield—Thursday, Nov. 1. Harrietsville—Friday, Nov. 2. Dorchester Station—Saturday, Nov. 3.

MR. MCGUGAN'S MEETINGS. Lambton—Wednesday, Oct. 31. Coldstream—Thursday, Nov. 1. Glenora—Friday, Nov. 2. Mount Brydges—Saturday, Nov. 3. Byron—Monday, Nov. 5. Komoka—Tuesday, Nov. 6.

MANITOBA'S NEW CABINET.

On Monday next Hon. Hugh John Macdonald will resign the premiership and R. P. Roblin will be sworn in by Lieutenant-Governor McMillan as his successor. It is officially announced that the cabinet will be as follows:

R. P. Roblin, premier and president of the council.
Hon. J. A. Davidson, provincial treasurer and minister of agriculture.
Hon. D. H. McFadden, provincial secretary and minister of public works.
Hon. Colin H. Campbell, C.C., who was minister without portfolio in the Macdonald Government, attorney-general, railway commissioner, and minister of education.

Robert Rogers, M.P.P. for Manitoba, without portfolio.
John J. Johnston, minister without portfolio, retires from the cabinet.

NOTES.

E. D. Martin has consented to contest Winnipeg for the commons as an independent candidate.
Mr. Charles Tupper was in Ottawa Friday morning for a couple of hours. He conferred with Messrs. Birkett and Champagne, local Conservative candidates, and Mr. Kavanagh, vice-president of the Conservative Association. He left for the west at noon.

J. C. Chapleau, a young advocate, and a relative of the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau, has accepted the Conservative nomination in Quebec East.
Victor Chabrevert, of Renard & Co., has accepted the nomination for Quebec Center to oppose Mr. Malouin.
By a ruling of the courts, those applying for votes on the manhood suffrage list who have been temporarily absent from the city on account of their homes being burned in the Ottawa-Hull fire, will not have votes in the city.

"77"

"Seventy Seven" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket; at all druggists, 25c.

GRIP

Goose Flesh

Goose flesh, a chill, a shiver, indicate checked circulation, a sure sign of taking Cold; fever, restlessness and great thirst follow and influenza is well under way. The prompt use of "77" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and "breaks up" a Cold or the Grip.
Dr. Humphrey's Manual on the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments (especially about children) mailed free.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the products of all the countries we recommend the use of Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Malt Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co. 13 DUNDAS ST.

AT VALLEYFIELD

The Union Had Nothing to Do With the Strike or Row.

Statement of the Company—Report That Mill Hands Have Joined the Striking Laborers.

Valleyfield, Que., Oct. 26.—All the cotton mill hands, to the number of 2,700, have joined the strikers, and the mills are closed down. The decision of the operatives complicates the difficult and serious situation.
The local labor union, through its treasurer, Mr. Dechene, denies that it has had a hand in the strike. "Some people," he said, "have an interest in fomenting trouble, and have supplied the strikers with whisky, and now they are trying to drag our union in. We have nothing to do with it, however, and instead of encouraging the strike we have tried to dissuade the men from it."

At 11:45 p.m. there is no sign of hostilities. Up to this writing the riot act has not been read, all the justices of the peace steadfastly refusing to comply with requests that it be read.
Montreal, Oct. 26.—Mayor Langevin, of Valleyfield, arrived in Montreal at 9:45 o'clock this morning. Two hours later Mayor Langevin returned to Valleyfield. "If I am asked to read the riot act I shall do so," declared Mr. Langevin to a reporter at the Bonaventure station, "even if I leave my dead body there as a result."

With regard to the report that he had refused to read the riot act when the mob assailed the militia, Mayor Langevin declared that he had made no refusal to do so. He was never asked by any officer or by any other official to read the riot act.

ALL QUIET THIS MORNING. Valleyfield, Que., Oct. 27.—1 a.m.—At this hour everything is quiet. Another detachment of militia, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 4th Rifles, Montreal's French-Canadian corps, arrived last evening and were run right into the mill property before disembarking from the cars.

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

Valleyfield, Que., Oct. 26.—A statement was issued by the Montreal Cotton Company this afternoon regarding the strike of the men employed on the excavations and foundations of the new mill. On Monday last some of the men struck, pending an increase in pay of 25 per cent. The company decided it could not grant the increase demanded, but expressed itself as willing to consider a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day as a full day during the fall season. The strikers, however, refused to accept this, and remained out. On Wednesday a couple of men acting as a committee walked on the company's grounds, and stated that unless the increase of 25 per cent was granted, they would close down the works of the company. The company again declined to grant the increase demanded. Thereupon the strikers, armed with clubs and stones, beset the property of the company, and made it impossible for the company to bring in the coal required for the operation of the mills. The company then decided that there was but one of two things to do—either to close the mills or to call upon the militia for protection. The mayor and town council were communicated with, and promises were made that protection would be accorded. The promises were not fulfilled, however, the strikers not having at its command a sufficient force to maintain peace and order. The company thereupon requested the mayor and town council to call out the militia, which was done. Referring to the fact that the inside help has joined the striking laborers, the company says that no demands for any change in the condition of the unemployed had been made by these men.

CONSERVATIVE TACTICS.

The Conservatives are trying to make political capital out of the unhappy affair. Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, of the Conservative candidate for that district, speaking at St. Stanislaus yesterday, tried to blame the government for sending troops to Valleyfield. The truth is that the government had nothing to do with the dispatch of these men. The militia were called out at the request of the cotton company and the mayor of the town, and the town will pay the cost. Moreover, the cotton company was heretofore the principal supporter of Mr. Bergeron, and especially in his last election against Mr. Tarte.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LONDON TOWNSHIP FARMER.

Hiram O'Neill, of con. 13, London township, near Elm, met with a very serious accident on the road to Lucan while drawing a load of oats on Thursday afternoon. It seems that the load was a very heavy one, and the tender rope, which was placed to make the load secure, broke, and Mr. O'Neill, who was sitting on the load, was pitched headlong onto the road and under the wagon wheels, which passed over his chest. His injuries are said to be very serious, and his life is despaired of.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Amagh Postoffice, writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

The moulders who struck at the Massey-Harris Company's works several months ago, contend that the strike is still on, and want the action restraining them from interfering with employees to come to trial.

A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A CLEAR HEAD.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings; many of them know the value of Farmer's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach and consequently keeping the head clear.

Geneva Lodge, the beautiful home of Charles Donnelly, fruit grower, Grantham township, was completely destroyed by fire Friday. The inmates barely escaping with their lives. Loss \$25,000.

Themarch to Pekin and what came of it. Hear the lecture Monday night by Dr. Daniel.

OUT OF REACH

Two Anti-Foreign Chinese Leaders Dead.

Report That China Has Offered Russia the Protectorate of Manchurian Provinces.

Tien Tsin, Friday, Oct. 27.—Information has been received from Japanese sources that the empress dowager is seriously ill at Tai Chuen Fu, and that the most prominent physicians in the empire have been called to attend her.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Chinese minister has received a dispatch stating that Kang Yi, a member of the cabinet with Yung Lu, and one of the anti-foreign leaders, whose punishment was demanded by the powers, died of illness on the 18th inst.

It is also said that Yu Hsien, the late governor of Shan Si, who is said to have been responsible for the death of many missionaries, has committed suicide by

SWALLOWING GOLD LEAF.

Minister Wu regards this act as the result of the disfavor which the high officials have received from the throne. London, Oct. 27.—Emperor Nicholas, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "has received a letter from the Chinese emperor, asking him to take the conquered Manchurian provinces under Russian protection."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The remains of the Chinese troops in the wide spaces of country around Mukden (Manchuria), says Russian official dispatches, are broken up into guerrilla bands, which are plundering villages and farms. Three explosions, which occurred at Mukden, Oct. 10, whereby 26 Russians were wounded, were deliberately carried out by the Chinese while the Russians were engaged in destroying the contents of a powder magazine."

With reference to the report of the fighting in the German hinterland of Kiao Choo, the German foreign office has received reports that the attitude of Kwang Shi Kai has not given occasion for complaint lately, and that the anti-foreign agitation in the Province of Shan Tung is now considered quieted.

The death of Kang Yi, which is confirmed, is an important event, as he was one of the ringleaders whose punishment was demanded by the powers. Although the dispatch says only that Kang Yi "died" on the 18th inst., it is thought that his "death" was the natural result of the disgrace which has overtaken the anti-foreign and Boxer elements. Governor Yui's method of suicide, by swallowing gold leaf, is a means by which high personages take their life, the gold leaf being representative of their high station. The leaf forms a congealed ball in the stomach, and the death comes from suffocation.

Prince Tuan has been visited with severe censure from the throne, and to such an extent that it would be no surprise if he followed the course of Kang Yi and Yu.

Hon. Mr. Mills' Meetings.

Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, will speak at Petrolia on Monday; Port Burwell, on Tuesday; West Lorne, on Wednesday; Blenheim, on Thursday; and Sombra Village, on Friday.

MARVELOUS VALUE FOR MONEY

What the John Noble Co., Limited, of Manchester, England, Offers to Canadian People—A Reliable Firm.

The new designs in ladies' and children's costumes and jackets just brought out by the well-known firm of John Noble, Limited, Brook Street Mills, Manchester, England, are well worthy the special attention of ladies of the Dominion.

Mode 313—Price, \$4 20; a well-made, tailor-finished, double-breasted coat and skirt, in stout frieze cloth, of good appearance, is nothing short of marvelous value for money. After payment of postage and the reduced tariff, the purchaser will surely come to the conclusion already arrived at by many thousands of John Noble's customers, that all kinds of dress and drapery goods to John Noble, Limited, who are the actual manufacturers of the garments they sell, and who deal direct with the public, saving all intermediate profits to their clients, and whose forwarding arrangements are so well organized that goods in most cases are sent off within a few hours of the receipt of order.

A good plan adopted by some of our customers is to join their order with that of friends or neighbors, the cost of carriage to each customer being thus reduced.

It may be added that the firm is always willing to execute orders for any kind of goods other than their own specialties, and include them in the parcels to be sent out.

A copy of the illustrated catalogue of fashions will be sent post-free for any address. bld&w

Come and hear about the "Yellow Peril." Rev. Dr. Daniel in First Methodist Church, Monday.

AGE 116 YEARS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 27.—Edward Henry, reputed to be the oldest man in the country, died at his home yesterday, aged 116 years. He was born a slave in Cuttaper, Ga., in 1784. During his long career he was married five times, and is survived by his fifth wife, by whom he had thirteen children. He is said to have been the father of 60 children.

London to New York.

The best line from London to New York is via Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Trains leave London at 3:43 and 10:55 a.m., 2:10, 4:35 and 5:20 p.m. Passengers landed in New York, uptown, near all first-class hotels, or downtown, near all European steamship docks, saving passengers for Europe a long and expensive transfer. Secure your tickets and Pullmans at Grand Trunk city or station ticket office.

OLD LONDON'S VOLUNTEERS

Reception Postponed Until Monday.

Expectant Crowds Swarmed the Streets to See the South African Heroes—Plot to Assassinate the French Premier.

LONDON'S GALA DAY POSTPONED.

London, Oct. 27.—The celebration upon the occasion of the return to England of the City of London Imperial Volunteers has been postponed until Monday, on account of the lateness of the arrival of the steamship Aurora, which has the troops on board. The vessel cannot dock at Southampton until late this afternoon. By 10:30 o'clock this morning, however, the streets of London were swarming with expectant crowds, who were ignorant of the postponement.

RUSSIA'S GRAIN SHORTAGE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—According to the Official Messenger, the grain shortage is not confined to the eastern provinces and Siberia. The provinces richest in cereals are actually suffering on account of poor harvests. Grain is forwarded ahead of other merchandise, and grain railroad rates have been reduced.

PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Lyons, Oct. 27.—The Nouv. Eclair de Lyons says a plot to assassinate President Loubet has been discovered. It appears that a working electrician named Couturier entered the electric company's premises at Nimes and stole 2,500 francs. He was tracked to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed, the paper says, an anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot. Couturier has, it is added, confessed to the police, who are now tracking his accomplices.

LORD ROSSLYN "ROILED."

A special from London says: Lord Rosslyn has taken serious exception to some of the remarks made by Winston Churchill upon some statements in his new book, "The Captivity." In a letter to the Daily Mail, Lord Rosslyn quotes extracts from Churchill's speech and from his own book, and then says: "You see, I make no statement or charge against the honor of the 10th Hussars. I desire to deny strenuously that I accuse two of our crack regiments of unsoldierly conduct. On the contrary, I strive to obtain official denial of the story which was told me and bloodied by British officers. It would be more significant did I omit any allusion to Churchill's low-class attacks on my misfortune when he alludes to my bankruptcy. I treat his personal remarks about me with the contempt they deserve. In the meantime Churchill has been presented a letter by my solicitor, which I hope will result in his apologizing for his unfair and untrue statements."

LINEMAN DUNN

Of Dundas, Indorses Dodd's Kidney Pills for Rheumatism.

Dundas, Oct. 22.—"Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with Rheumatism for a year past, and have used several so-called cures. None of them did me a particle of good, however, until I started on a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Since then my sufferings have been brief as my story is. Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely and you are welcome to my statement public. William Dunn, Telephone Lineman."

Here is information, more precious than a gold mine to men who follow the same occupation as Mr. Dunn, and who are great sufferers from Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them as they cured Mr. Dunn.

TERSELY TOLD

The estate of the late John Sherman will aggregate about \$300,000.

The body of a man, apparently about 25 years of age, was found on the New York Central tracks at Byron, N. Y., Friday. The name, "R. H. Myers," was marked on his collar.

Capt. Alfred James Montague Trevillyan, now at Albany, N. Y., is on a tour over the world on foot on a wager of \$10,000. He has to accomplish the trip in five years or lose the money.

Byron J. Smith, a motorman on the Detroit and Pontiac road, at Detroit, was guiding a trolley pole while his car was backing when the pole jumped the wire, throwing him down. He fell under the car and was dragged between the motor casing and the pavement. Luckily the wheels did not touch him, but he was badly bruised.

The contributions for the relief of Galveston flood sufferers up to Oct. 25 were \$140,383.

James E. Shepard, supreme secretary of the Pilgrim Fathers, died at his home in Lawrence, Mass., today.

The members of the family of Charles Young, Brockville, died a narrow escape from death. They were poisoned by eating canned lobsters.

Julian Tregenna Biddulph Arnold, the

What's For Breakfast?

Why, Malt Breakfast Food, that is more nourishing and strengthening, and without the irritating properties of oatmeal; a food that is more delicious and nutritious than any other grain or cereal foods; a food that builds up tissue and muscle; a food that the weakest stomach can relish and perfectly appropriate.

Malt Breakfast Food

is fast superseding all other grain foods. It is manufactured in Cowansville, Que., by special patent process from best Barley Malt and Choicest Wheat. Buy a packet from your grocery. After a trial you will use no other. 100c try.

REGISTERED
Bow Park
BRAND
BACON
FOR BREAKFAST

Cured in the best equipped packing house in Canada. Best workmen. Absolute cleanliness in every department. Ask your dealer for

Bow Park Pork Products.

FREE CAMERA
Complete with outfit and instructions. Take a picture and send it to us. We will send you a camera. No charge. No obligation. No money. No risk. No trouble. No delay. No disappointment. No regret. No loss. No pain. No suffering. No death. No hell. No heaven. No paradise. No purgatory. No punishment. No reward. No glory. No honor. No fame. No fortune. No power. No influence. No respect. No esteem. No admiration. No love. No friendship. No affection. No sympathy. No pity. No compassion. No mercy. No forgiveness. No pardon. No grace. No mercy. No forgiveness. No pardon. No grace.

HAPPY THOUGHT

18 Years Of Success
Canada's Most Popular Range.



The "HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE" has been one continued success from its advent, eighteen years ago, until now it is recognized by the Canadian public to be "the criterion of ranges." Its economy, perfect baking qualities, water-heating power and unequalled satisfaction is vouched for by 115,000 families. Manufactured by the William Buck Stove Co., Limited, Brantford. For sale by

PARKINSON & CO.,

384 RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

K O C T S O O D W
M A S O H T T S
N O L T M I A H
\$200 IN GOLD,
...FREE...

We will give the above reward to any person who will correctly arrange the above letters to spell the names of three small Canadian cities. Each line represents one name. Try it. We will positively give the money away, and you may be the fortunate person. Should there be more than one set of correct answers, the money will be divided equally. For instance, should five persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$40.00; should ten persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$20.00; twenty persons \$10.00 each. We do this to introduce our new goods and handle as quickly as possible. SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ANSWER. This is a FREE contest. A postcard will do. Address

N. Y. SUPPLY CO., BOX O., ORILLIA, CAN.

100ct 19c

second son of Sir Edwin Arnold, sailed from New York for Europe, a prisoner on the Cunard liner Umbria today. Arnold was brought from San Francisco by two Scotland Yard detectives. He is charged with the embezzlement of large sums of money in London early in the year.

Col. Thomas Clarkson Scoble, one of Winnipeg's oldest and most respected citizens, died suddenly Friday morning, aged 60 years. Apoplexy was the cause.

J. Etherington, late gunner in the Royal Artillery, is dead at the Home for Incurables, Toronto. Mr. Etherington served through the Crimean War, and had medals and clasps for Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Annexed!

Formal Ceremony of Taking Over the Transvaal.

Jacobson Was Not Captured by the Boers.

Though the Highland Garrison Suffered Severely.

Pretoria, Oct. 25.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British Empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, massed bands played the National Anthem, Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation, and troops representing Great Britain and her colonies marched past.

THE JACOBSDAL AFFAIR.

London, Oct. 27.—It now appears that Jacobson was not captured by the Boers. Advice received from Cape Town shortly after midnight says: "Later news from Jacobsdal shows that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked the garrison. The Highlanders had 14 killed and 20 wounded."

When the first report was received it was regarded in London as a curious coincidence that the capture of the town of Jacobsdal by the Boers should be received concurrently with the expected arrival home from South Africa of the City Imperial Volunteers, as Jacobson was the scene of the first fight. The town was captured from the Boers by the volunteers on Feb. 15.

BOERS BUSY.

A Durban dispatch says: "The Boers are raiding in the northern part of Natal. They have burned the railway station at Waschbank and blown up a culvert."

Cape Town, Oct. 26.—Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland Brigade, between Heidelberg and Greylingstad, in the Transvaal colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train. In the fight which followed two captains and eight men were wounded, and all were captured.

Oom Paul.

Kruger to Go to NICE. Paris, Oct. 26.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, who is in this city for a few days, was questioned by a representative of the Associated Press today with reference to the plans of former President Kruger. He said: "Most of the stories published on the subject are imaginative. Mr. Kruger is an old man, and not accustomed to a cold climate, so it is likely he will journey in the neighborhood of Nice for the winter."

It is asserted at Algiers that the Netherlands government has notified the Dutch consul in Algiers that the Dutch cruiser "De Zeeuw", which Kruger is being brought from Lorenzo Marques, will land him there, and that he will only proceed to France after a stay in Algiers, the length of which has not been decided.

The Hague, Oct. 26.—The government has submitted to the states general the text of the three secret dispatches which the Dutch minister of foreign affairs sent to Mr. Kruger last year, dated May 18, Aug. 1, and Aug. 15, all of which counseled him, in the true interests of the Transvaal, to be as moderate and conciliatory as possible towards Great Britain, and to accept that any appeal to Germany or any great power would be barren of result.

TOO NERVOUS TO SLEEP

Many Pale, Weak Men and Women Find Themselves Daily Growing Weaker and Fast Approaching Nervous Collapse and Prostration—Their Only Hope Is in the Use of DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

In sleep and rest alone can nature repair the daily waste of the body and store up the energies required for the duties of the day following. If the nerves are weak and exhausted, and you lie awake, longing for morning to come, you know that you will arise tired and worn out, and one day nearer to nervous collapse, nervous prostration or paralysis.

Sleeplessness, irritability, headache, neuralgia, loss of energy and ambition, confusion of the mental powers, and feelings of lassitude and despondency are among the indications of an exhausted nervous system.

The first thought is to take some opiate to induce sleep, a grave error, indeed, against which many nervous and physical wreck could warn you. There is no rest, no restoration in sleep, or rather unconsciousness, produced by opiates, and the deadening effect on the nerves merely hastens paralysis or prostration.

The most natural and most thorough nerve restorative obtainable is that which is known as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills). It gets right down to the foundation of disease, and by forming new, red corpuscles in the blood, and rekindling the vitality of the wasted nerve cells, gradually and perfectly restores new life and vigor to the weak and run-down system.

There is no guesswork, no experimenting, and no faith required when you use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills). It is composed of the elements of nature, which go to form new nerve tissue, and can no more fail than can the laws of nature.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is no miracle worker. Though many cures brought about by its use were truly miraculous, it was after the treatment was used regularly and persistently for many weeks or months as the case required. You can be absolutely assured of a restored and revitalized nervous system if you use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) according to directions. The phenomenal growth in the sales of this great restorative are the strongest evidence of its wonderful merit.

At all dealers, or by mail, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail, \$12.00 a box. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is not doped to reproduce the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase, which are on every box of the genuine.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is not doped to reproduce the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase, which are on every box of the genuine.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is not doped to reproduce the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase, which are on every box of the genuine.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is not doped to reproduce the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase, which are on every box of the genuine.

and highly dangerous to the South African Republic Kruger's replies were also given. All three displayed a strong objection to accept Great Britain's proposal of an international commission, the final dispatch declaring that he had no intention to appeal to the powers.

Brussels, Oct. 26.—The Kruger reception committee has issued a formal disclaimer of hostility toward Great Britain in connection with the reception, which the committee says will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy, every means being taken to prevent political allusions.

Marseilles, Oct. 26.—Mr. Kruger is expected to arrive here Nov. 11, and remain at least a day. An elaborate demonstration is being organized in his honor.

THE WIVES OF GUERRILLAS.

Pretoria, Oct. 26.—Arrangements have been made to dispatch 270 Boer women from Pretoria and the district to the Boer lines. These women are practically fed by the British while their husbands are marauding and sniping.

A MINISTER'S TREASON.

Durban, Oct. 25.—The German missionary, Prozesky, has been found guilty at Newcastle of all the charges of treason brought against him. The judge, remarking that the accused, having taken the oath of allegiance, was as much liable to all the penalties for treason as a native-born subject of her majesty, sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of £500, and failing the payment of the fine a further period of nine months' imprisonment.

A NEW "CAPITAL."

Maseru, Basutoland, Oct. 26.—It is reported here that former President Steyn and the members of the executive council are at Foursburg, south of Bethlehem, and that he has declared Foursburg to be the "capital" of the Orange Free State.

Mr. Steyn has ordered Kruger, a member of the late Volksraad, to be tried on the charge of high treason.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

London, Oct. 26.—The reception of the returning soldiers in Toronto, bids fair to be one of the grandest spectacles in the city's history. Some 25,000 school children will line Yonge street, down which the men will march. Two thousand volunteers will turn out to head the procession, and students and national societies, to the number of over 10,000 have signified their intention of joining in it. Large sums are being spent in arranging decorations.

Lieut. Parkyn Murray, son of W. T. Murray, who went to South Africa with the second Canadian contingent, attached to E. Battery, has been gazetted lieutenant to the Royal Field Artillery, Imperial service. The appointment dates from May 23 last, and was a mark of distinction conferred for special service.

THE RAILWAYS

Report That Manager Hays Has Resigned.

Philadelphia and Reading Company Making Preparations to Resume Operations.

New York, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Evening Post from London says that Charles M. Hays, general manager of the G. T. R., has resigned to accept the presidency of the Southern Pacific. The Evening Post says that this statement has been confirmed by the highest Southern Pacific authorities. According to the Evening Post, the resignation was accepted by the board of directors of the G. T. R. on Oct. 25, and Hays will resign on Monday morning.

LABORERS FOR THE WEST. Montreal, Oct. 27.—Two hundred laborers left Montreal on Thursday in a special train over the Grand Trunk Railway to work on the construction of the Algoma Central and Port Arthur Railway. They were hired by the contractors, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, who are building the road.

THE BANK THIEF

Alford Believed To Be in Greater New York.

New York, Oct. 26.—Friends of Cornelius L. Alford, the absconding teller of the First National Bank, think that he will surrender himself very soon. It is confidently believed the man is hiding in this vicinity, perhaps within the limits of Greater New York.

Chief of Detectives McCluskey, in speaking of the case, said: "A circular describing Alford and offering a reward for his capture, will be issued. When Alford fled he did not take with him any package of money—he had not stolen any of the bank's securities. He could not lay hands on them. He had not been at the bank since last week, last Wednesday. There was no woman in the case except his wife. He had no accomplice; none was needed, his method was too simple. What did he do with the money? Well, he did not lose it in any transaction. He had a business head, and knew a good business proposition. He lived high, but figured it all out, his house and his horses and his wife's diamonds and his suppers all together, I can't see where he could have squandered more than \$200,000. That leaves something like half a million. I believe Alford has that amount salted away."

It was learned later that a reward of \$5,000 would be offered by the First National Bank for the arrest and detention of Alford. From police headquarters tonight there will be sent out 10,000 circulars, giving a full description of Alford, and offering the reward. Capt. McCluskey stated that he would start out all the leading cities of Europe to be on the lookout.

Detective Rogers, who is in Windsor on his tour through Ontario, on the lookout for Alford, says stamps are scarce.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY

Salisbury and Chamberlain to Retain Their Portfolios.

Prince Chigi Fined \$63,000.—The Death of Sims Reeves, England's Great Tenor.

London, Oct. 27.—The Standard, in a paragraph, obviously inspired, announces that Lord Salisbury will retain the double office of prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will retain the portfolio of secretary of state for the colonies. FINED \$15,000 FRANCES.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Prince Chigi, who was found guilty of having violated the law against selling valued works of art in disposing of Botticelli's famous painting of "The Virgin and Child," was arraigned in court and sentenced to pay a fine of 15,000 francs, which is the price he is said to have received from an American for the painting. SIMS REEVES.

London, Oct. 27.—Sims Reeves is dead, passing peacefully away in his sleep in Worthing, England, Thursday night. He was born in 1821, the son of a village organist. His father found he could sing, and trained him persistently as a baritone. In 1840, Sims was compelled to sing tenor by accident one night, and discovered his unsuspected power. Ever since he was the premier tenor of the English stage, often receiving \$700 a night, and frequently declining as much.

Sims Reeves was probably one of the greatest vocalists of the age. He was born at Sooter's Hall, Kent, on Oct. 24, 1822. He received his first instruction in music from his father, and when not singing he was a professional pianist. He was appointed organist and director of the choir of the church of North Cray. About the same time he took lessons on the piano from J. B. Cramer, and subsequently was a successful singer by T. Cooke, Hobbs and other distinguished professors of the vocal art. He made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle, in December, 1839, taking baritone parts, and he next went to Paris to study. Shortly afterwards he made his first appearance in Italian opera at La Scala, Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and in the same role at Drury Lane Theater, London, on Dec. 6, 1847, under the management of the late M. Julien. He appeared at Her Majesty's Theater as Carlo in "L'Elisir d'Amour" in 1848, and the next year appeared at the rival house, Covent Garden. He soon, however, abandoned opera, and devoted himself to the interpretations of oratorio and special compositions suitable for concert work. He was a regular figure on the platforms of Exeter Hall, St. James' Hall and the Crystal Palace. A coronation song, "The British Nation," which he sang at the coronation of Victoria, was one of his most popular songs. He was a regular performer in London for his beautiful rendering of Beethoven's "Adelaide" and several of Handel's solos. He became so great an idol with the English public that his failure to appear was announced occasionally caused disturbances that approached closely to riots.

Unfortunate speculations landed Reeves in the bankruptcy court, but a testimonial concert in 1859 in London and liberal subscriptions from various sources helped to soothe his declining days. A coronation song, "The British Nation," which he sang at the coronation of Victoria, was one of his most popular songs. He was a regular performer in London for his beautiful rendering of Beethoven's "Adelaide" and several of Handel's solos. He became so great an idol with the English public that his failure to appear was announced occasionally caused disturbances that approached closely to riots.

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The question is also being agitated of appealing to the legislature to have more women physicians in insane asylums and other public institutions where women are detained, and on the boards of control of such institutions.

Dr. Eliza Mosher, of the University of Michigan, addressed the women from her seat in the gallery, saying that she had held an official position in a Massachusetts prison, and knows the need of women among women.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE STATES

Points From Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.'s Reviews.

Bradstreet's says: Despite some irregularities, growing out of unseasonable weather conditions, heavy price changes in leading staples, or increased consumption of some articles, the election approaches the general business situation, as a whole, is encouraging, and new elements of manifestations of strength appear from time to time. The anthracite coal miners' strike. Lines of trade which show improvement are those of shoes, leather and kindred products at the east.

The situation in cereals shows little change, liquidation of direct-out bulwigs early in the week, on continued heavy receipts and lack of outside interest, and in corn, because of expected large movement of new crop to market.

Price of wheat—Treatment by some strength due to better foreign buying at the decline. Raw sugar is lower, on anticipated large increase in yield over a year ago, and coffee is off, on continued heavy receipts. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 4,932,973 bushels, against 3,796,643 bushels last week, 4,416,495 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, and 5,692,913 bushels in 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,365,615 bushels, against 2,836,993 bushels last week, 4,525,519 bushels in this week a year ago, and 2,424,576 bushels in 1898. Bushels of wheat for the week were 161, as against 223 last week, 211 in this week a year ago, and 219 in 1898.

Dun's review says: The elections mean a great deal to all business interests, and although confidence in the future is seen on every hand, it is but natural that men do not care to take unnecessary chances, and therefore delay new engagements as far as possible until after the ballots are counted.

Corn is slightly weaker, while pork products have fallen sharply. Most other provisions are heavy, but linseed oil rose sharply to 75 cents. Hides were active, with the market for cowhides, Chicago for ten grades 10 to 15 cents higher than at any time since last May. Leather also reached a higher level on good buying. The better tone of the bond and short market was a sufficient explanation of the advance in materials. Sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets continue to increase, exceeding 5,000,000 pounds last week. Hides are not altered, and are slightly below the market are refused.

Failures for the week were 205 in the United States, against 190 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 23 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS. The bank clearings for the week in the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$15,330,116, a decrease of 9.7 per cent; Toronto, \$11,787,467, an increase of 4.2 per cent; Winnipeg, \$2,849,000, a decrease of 28.8 per cent; Halifax, \$1,725,456, an increase of 9 per cent; Hamilton, \$1,849,909 a decrease of 2.6 per cent; St. John, N. B., \$871,811, an increase of 21.3 per cent; Vancouver, \$66,706, an increase of 14.4 per cent; Victoria, \$573,293, an increase of 8.8 per cent.

BY THE PINOS

American Attack Repulsed—McArthur's Troops Retire With Loss.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The war department today received a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur, giving an account of the fight at which a detachment of American troops attacked a superior force of Filipinos. The dispatch follows:

"Manila, Oct. 26.—On Oct. 24 First Lieut. Feiliger, with 40 men of the 33rd Regiment, United States Infantry, 9200, and Second Lieut. Grayson, V. Held, with 60 men of the 3rd Cavalry, attacked insurgents fourteen miles east of Narvican, Pinaro, province of Luzon. Developed a strong position occupied by about 400 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen, under command of Juan Villamor, a subordinate of Timos. A desperate fight ensued, which was most creditable to the force engaged, though under the heavy pressure of overwhelming numbers, our troops were compelled to return to Narvican, which was accomplished in tactical, orderly manner. Assistant Surgeon Batt and a civilian teamster, captured early in the fight, were released by Villamor. According to their accounts, the insurgents were driven to a position reported here, and their loss, at a moderate estimate, is over 150. Our loss: Killed—First Lieut. George L. Feiliger, Charles A. Lindenberg, Wm. P. Wilson, 3rd Regiment, U. S. V.; Andrew T. Johnson, farrier; Guy E. McClintock, 3rd Regiment, U. S. Cavalry. Missing—John J. Boyd, Samuel P. Harris, 33rd Regiment; Samuel Davis, Fred Schwen, 3rd Cavalry. Twenty-nine horses missing; some known killed. (Signed) MacArthur."

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WOMEN BLAMED

Bold Club Woman Accuses Her Compatriots of Nurturing Sweat Shops.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 26.—The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs is the largest ever held by that body, there being nearly 200 delegates present, besides as many visiting club women.

The session of yesterday's afternoon session was addressed by Mrs. Mason, the one-time woman factory inspector for the State of Michigan, in which she strongly urged the need of women inspectors and encouraged the club women making it one branch of their work to secure them by means of the legislature. She said that women and girls employed in factories were suspicious of men inspectors, and fearful of losing their places if they talked to a woman, and in that way improper and unsanitary conditions could be discovered and employers induced to remedy them.

One woman said she thought that women themselves, even club women, were partly responsible for the existence of sweat shops, and that not until there should be an end to rushing after "fashions" and "garments" would these unsanitary and life-draining places be closed.

The question is also being agitated of appealing to the legislature to have more women physicians in insane asylums and other public institutions where women are detained, and on the boards of control of such institutions.

Dr. Eliza Mosher, of the University of Michigan, addressed the women from her seat in the gallery, saying that she had held an official position in a Massachusetts prison, and knows the need of women among women.

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The Witness Speaks

Strong, Calm Statements by a Respected Montreal Journalist on Some Public Questions.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

A correspondent who is irate over the selection of a brewer to represent the party the supports arrays with some warmth this reason for wishing to see the Laurier Government turned out. Our correspondent is a very excellent man, and as his reasons are such as influence many excellent men and women, it may be well to give them some heed. The first is "their initial attitude towards the African contingent." We have no hesitation in saying that the initial attitude of the Laurier Government towards the African contingent question was entirely right. There is no paper in the country which has a better right to say this than the Witness, as for a quarter of a century it has been continuously pointing out the falseness of Canada's position towards the empire in contributing nothing to its defence. Being free from party trammels it was freer than most papers to speak plainly on this question. Neither party, however, dared to moot the question of imperial defence among the people of Canada. Sir John Macdonald once at a dinner in England assured his audience that Canada would be found ready to do her share, but no challenge would induce him to say anything like that in Canada. When there was rumor of a war in South Africa a demand was raised that the government should at once offer Great Britain a contingent. At that time, when almost no one in Britain or Canada thought there was going to be a war, or if there was one that it would amount to anything, what did this demand mean? It meant that the government of the country, at a time when there was no obvious call, should, either without the aid of parliament, or else at the cost of an extra session of parliament, reverse the whole attitude of the country towards the empire. We hold very strongly that the chance would have been in the right direction, but we hold equally strongly that the method of it would have been unconstitutional. Had such unprecedented action been taken without both the least occasion and without the least evidence that the country approved it, the opposition would have had excellent and welcome ground for condemnation.

Why was this demand made upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier by persons who, though they were forever posing as the party of imperial patriotism, had never made it at the hands of Sir John Macdonald? Simply because Sir Wilfrid was a French-Canadian and was in parliament largely with a French-Canadian backing. They thought he would never dare to carry out the proposal and that this would embarrass him with his English-speaking supporters who were being worked up with the old cry of "traitor." That cry had previously been raised on a tariff issue when the Liberals wanted to open, as Lord Elgin had done before them, freer trade relations with the United States. There are always a very great host of very little people who will quickly respond to and take up the cry of traitor just

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

Lady Who Cures Her Husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

SENT FREE.—A pamphlet giving full information and testimonials, with directions how to take or give Samaria Prescription, sent free in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Dundas Street, Toronto, Canada.

For sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas Street.

as the London hue and cry used to join in the shout of "stop thief!" Stop thief! stop thief! a highwayman! Not one of them was mute: And every soul that passed that way did join in the pursuit.

Who were the people who raised this hue and cry as to the anti-imperial tendency of the Laurier Government? Who but the very people who are denouncing that government for reducing our protection against Great Britain, our open door customer and our military and naval protector; the same who say we should not do this and that to protect her own people but to tax her own people's food to protect us. Who was the piper of this treason cry, to whose music "entirely patriotic and disinterested" persons like "Elector, St. Lawrence Division," and his friends march and shout, but a newspaper whose alter ego published in French, under precisely the same political auspices, dressed up the war news daily to the taste of the most anti-British palate? It is a pitiful sight to see.

Another of the reasons of "An Elector, St. Lawrence Ward," for wishing to overthrow the Laurier Government was on the same treason! treason! lines. The identification of the government with Messrs. Tarte, Bourassa, Monet and Commissioner Perreault, of "Independence of Canada" button fame. It might perhaps surprise this treason shouter to learn that the late Sir Alexander Gait, one of our leading, wisest and most moderate Conservative statesmen, when offered knighthood, plainly stated that he could not accept royal favors without calling to the attention of the government that he was an advocate of the independence of Canada. Not only was it an honor withheld, but it was later added to with distinction, as the wearer of it well deserved. This is a free country, and the persons reprobated in the above category are perfectly free, without charge of treason, to advocate any future for their country they may think good. Messrs. Bourassa and Monet's utterances were repudiated by the government. Mr. Tarte is the only one of the lot with whom the government can be said to be identified, and he has never said anything but what a freeborn Briton of French blood might be expected to say. Here is what he said the other night in this election's own division, and in the hearing of his own race and his own prospective constituents: "They say I am a traitor. I don't care. I don't prove it. I defy them to prove it, for I am not disloyal, never was, and never will be. My opponents have published a pamphlet, full of lies, purporting to be reports of various English speakers made by me while in France. They are most unblushing falsehoods. The Canadian public man who would go to a foreign country, who would utter disloyal words, would be a traitor. That man is myself. The traitor is Her Majesty Queen Victoria and to the British flag which floats over us, and grants us all our liberties, are those who try to set the various races in this country against one another. I am addressing a mixed meeting, and the English electors can judge by the why my words are received by the French-Canadians in this meeting how far I express their views. I am a French-Canadian—I would be nothing else. My father was a French-Canadian, my mother a French-Canadian. That was an accident of birth, and I could not help it. And I was born under the Union Jack. Yes, and I live under it, and enjoy and appreciate the liberties it represents. I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen. I deserve no special credit for that. Why should we not be loyal? Are we not happy? I have just returned from Paris, where I had the opportunity of studying at close range some 42 different nations, and their forms of government. I found that no form of government was so satisfactory as ours; that no people were so free, and had so much reason to be happy and contented as have we in this Canada of ours."

"My traducers say that I tried to sell this country to France, and if I did not deliver the goods it was not my fault. Just as if I and the French-Canadians are so lost to a sense of honor and all sense of self-interest as to wish to transfer our allegiance from Britain to France! Where is the food in my race who would for a moment wish to be ruled by France and under the systems which prevail in France? We are French-Canadians, but we are British subjects, yes, and loyal and devoted subjects of her beloved Majesty Queen Victoria."

The two objections to the government which are not mere treason shouting are the emergency ration and the "plebiscite fraud." The emergency ration was a fraud, but it was committed by the government. The minister of militia has a good deal to answer for in the bad management of the contingents at their departure, and cruel lack of care for the health of the men, so that he acted in wilful bad faith in making provision for the men in the field when they should be in extremities is a little beyond belief, seeing that his own son, since shot in a gallant charge, was among the rest. As for the plebiscite, we have discussed it fully elsewhere. We were always of opinion that prohibition was the right law for the country, and we have always blamed every government that did not make it law. When the Liberal party proposed to decimate the sense of the country upon it we could not object. It was a reasonable thing to do, and it could not but be an educative thing. Yet, when the plebiscite had been taken we could not feel that the result had made prohibitory action on the part of the government easier. It indeed it had not made it unwise. Much to our surprise a whole section of the people showed itself practically a unit in opposition to the principle of prohibition. The evidence of this was chiefly negative; there was almost no spontaneous voice raised in its behalf throughout the whole French section of the province. After having so declared the French people of Canada would have resented any effort to impose prohibition upon them at the demand of another race. It is generally believed, and there is some ground for the belief, that such a law will not achieve the object at which it aims where it has not the concurrence of the people arrayed on its side. It might, and we think would, prove an

educator and convince the people by degrees. But the first effect of imposing on the French people what they would regard as an alien law would be to array them actively in favor of all attempts to render it nugatory, with the result that for a time at least there would probably be more drinking than before; and all this would be put to the charge of prohibition. We should gather from our correspondent's attitude on other questions that he cares very little what our French fellow-citizens may think in this or on that matter, but as Providence has placed us together with these people as fellow-countrymen and British subjects, it is made this a self-governing country, shall make a fatal mistake when we fail to carry them with us in everything that affects our common country.

The Return Movement.

When Sir John Macdonald presented his National Policy resolutions to the House of Commons, one of the affirmations contained in them was that it would stop the exodus of Canadians to the United States and repatriate many of these who had already left. This prediction was never realized; on the contrary, the exodus continued to increase. It remained for a Liberal government to inaugurate a policy which is not only keeping our own people at home, but is bringing into the country large numbers of settlers from the United States. Take the following items, which we clip from the latest report of the Department of the Interior, by way of illustration: Mr. V. McInnes, of Detroit, reports that a party comprising 200 souls, headed by an ex-mayor of Detroit, have gone to make homes in Western Canada. They are all well to do, one having \$10,000. Mr. McInnes reports that in all, last year, 2,222 settlers, with \$548,000 of cash, and \$301,500 of effects, left his territory for Canada.

D. L. Caven, from Saginaw, Michigan, reports that 1,431 settlers from his district came to Canada last year, with \$109,000 of cash, and \$43,000 of effects, for Manitoba and the Northwest.

James Grieve, of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, reports 819 more.

C. F. Broughton, Chicago, reported another 230.

T. O. Currie, from Stevens Point, Wisconsin, reports the removal of 284 persons to Canada, taking with them \$217,500 of cash, besides many loads of household furniture, stock and farm implements.

Benjamin Davis, from St. Paul, Minnesota, reports 1,061 from that State, with \$45,000 of cash and effects.

W. H. Rogers, from South Dakota, reports that 530 persons, with 105 cars of effects, and about \$450,000 in cash, trekked into Canada last year, and that he had 200 more waiting for the spring.

Another encouraging sign is the large amount of American capital which is being invested in this country in mining, lumbering and pulp manufacturing. The capabilities of the north-west half of this continent are now thoroughly understood by the Americans, most of whom are

Like that worthy young man of Detroit, who knew a good thing when he saw it.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Neglected the First Warnings of an Overburdened Stomach.

Dyspepsia Seized Him in Its Vice-Like Clutch—Took Warning Too Late—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Would Have Saved Him.

"It's a great mistake," said the man on the stool at the luncheon counter to his neighbor. "It's a great mistake to let the lesser symptoms of Dyspepsia, like Headaches, Heartburn, Water-brash, Foul Breath, and Wind in the Stomach, run on, and think they will cure themselves. Those symptoms mean that the stomach is tired and cannot digest the food into the blood. Consequently, the blood being poor, cannot strengthen and renew the stomach."

"Then you've got to give the stomach a rest some way, eh?" said his friend.

"Exactly. Now, Smith, my old partner, used to be that way. Didn't think it mattered much if he had a bilious headache or heartburn after eating. Let it grow on him—ended with Chronic Dyspepsia. Then when he found he had that, he started to starve himself, because eating hurt him. Got as thin as a rake, and as bloodless as a screen door. First thing he knew consumption had him. Died last spring."

"Is it true, then, that Dyspepsia causes consumption?" "Way, it's a generally acknowledged medical fact," said the first speaker. "Now, what I advised Smith to do, though he would never take my advice on private matters, was to take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are the only sensible cure for Dyspepsia. You see, they digest the food for the stomach, which thus gets a chance to recuperate. They're a good thing for any man to take after meals, because then you can eat what you like best without fear of consequences."

Not One in a Hundred.

[Halifax Recorder.]

There is not one out of every ten persons in Canada who believes that the ensuing general elections will result in a change of government. That is a great reason why so many influential Conservatives decline to be moved in the matter.

Sneeze and Blow.

That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicinal sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by expelling from the blood the scrofulous taints upon which it depends. Be sure to get Hood's.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

A civil engineer in Hoboken, N. Y., has built a two-horse bedroom on wheels, with a tarpaulin extension for a kitchen, and proposes to drive to Mexico by easy stages.

TRY IT!—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—with the ordinary unguents, ointments and salves. These are stimulant, irritant and astringent. The Oil is, on the contrary, eminently cooling and soothing, when applied externally to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swallowed.

Beautiful Landscape at the Pan-American.

Charming Effects Produced at Buffalo's Exposition.

Artistic Use of Trees, Plants, Flowers, Lakes, Lagoons, Canals and Fountains.

Already the Scene Is Pleasing.

Work on Grounds Is at an Advanced Stage—Unusual Features of the Exhibits in the Various Departments.

A thing that is almost certain to surprise the visitor to the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition is the attractiveness of the scene which is already presented six months in advance of the opening day. This is due in no small degree to the landscape effects which are in a most unusual state of forwardness.

When the Paris Exposition opened efforts had to be made through shams and rush of all sorts if they wished to see the exhibits. This naturally detracted a great deal from the enjoyment the exposition as a whole might have afforded. Judging by the progress already made there will be no hardships and inconveniences of this kind, no unpleasant sights or sounds to detract from the agreeable effect of the scene when the gates of the Pan-American Exposition open on May 1, 1901.

Already there are within the big fence which encloses the grounds seemingly boundless stretches of velvety lawn. A few months ago this was a dry, almost bare, clay. The work of the landscape architect and the horticultural department has wrought a remarkable transformation. The grass which covers these newly made roads, the sites as fresh and green as the grass of April or early May. The promenade bordered with poplars that surrounds the grand canal which completely encircles the grounds is already a delightful place for a stroll. The banks of the canal are green and inviting and the poplars have attained such a growth that they already afford a pleasing shade.

A large area, on the west side of the grounds which, even in July, was a formidable clay bank is now finely graded and covered with grass and is as green and smooth as a billiard table. The shrubbery which has been planted is doing finely and the scene as a whole indicates that not only will the buildings be complete and the exhibits installed when the gates open, but the finishing touches will have been put upon the landscape and everything will present the appearance of readiness for the expected guests. Of course it is of the greatest advantage to the exposition to have as a part of the grounds the finest portion of Delaware Park, with its lake, wooded hills, winding roads and pathways and rare shrubbery, plants and flowers. All this represents a work of 30 years and an expenditure of millions of dollars. It would be folly to alter in any radical manner the character or adornments of this beautiful park. It is natural gardening and the buildings of the exposition which are situated in Delaware Park proper will not detract to any material extent its present character but will add to, rather than detract from, the natural beauty of the landscape.

Colorful and formal beds would be out of place in the environments of this park. But as one passes from the Delaware Park proper into the newly-made park adjoining it, the principal groups of exhibition buildings is situated the scene changes. One scarcely knows where the old park ends and the new park begins, but the change is striking. Formal avenues take the place of winding roads. Straight lines of trees with sharp angles, and a more generally formal arrangement of the landscape denote the gardens of the Orient and of Europe for centuries past.

Beds of flowering plants are introduced profusely to add to the brilliancy of the general effect. In the wide spaces on either side of the great esplanade, facing the buildings of the government group on the one hand and of horticulture, homes and graphic arts on the other, will be sunken gardens, surrounded by the choicest of flowers and bordered with such rare aquatic plants as the exotic Nymphaeas and Egyptian Lotus. The fountains in the center of these sunken gardens, are now being constructed, the grading has been done and many of the beds of flowers are assuming shape.

In the space to the southwest of the horticultural group, across the grand canal, is an extensive area which is partly wooded and partly planted with shrubs. Here, and in an adjoining area which has been left more clear of trees and shrubs, some of the finest floral exhibits will be made. Nurserymen, florists and horticulturists generally realize the opportunity which they will have at the Pan-American and are competing eagerly for places for exhibits. Thus the display of this character is sure to be the finest of its kind ever made and will greatly enhance the beauty of the landscape and the attractions of the exposition as a whole.

The work on the horticultural building is making fine progress and the other buildings of the group, those of mines and graphic arts, are already completed. The conservatories, connecting the latter buildings with that of horticulture are among the most beautiful architectural features of the exposition and when filled with rare plants next summer will be a great center of interest. The conservatories are now completed and will be heated so that early in the winter they can be utilized for plants. Although not modern constructed conservatories, they have all the requisites to the growth and welfare of any plants which it will be desirable to display. During the exposition these conservatories will be kept constantly gay with blooming plants and fine foliage, and, in fact everything new and beautiful in ornamental plants.

The many little lagoons bordering and running up from the mirror lakes, profusely planted with a great variety of water lilies and other aquatic plants, give the aspect of having been the work of years instead of only months. The plants have made a vigorous growth and most of the varieties are now in flower. In the flowering stage, all of which assures beyond a doubt a fine display next year.

On the borders and margins of all the new plantations of shrubbery, groups of hardy perennials have been planted, all the known hardy varieties are represented and of these 200,000 have been used. These will add a very natural, and charming appearance to the grounds.

Indeed, it is scarcely possible to emphasize too much the attractiveness of this feature of the Pan-American

JOHN NOBLE, L.D.

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Largest Costumiers & Mantlemen in the World.

From all parts of the Globe ladies do their "shopping by post" with this huge dress and drapery enterprise, it being found that after payment of any postages or duties, the goods supplied could not be nearly equalled elsewhere, both as regards price and quality, and now that the firm is so firmly rooted in the public favor and its patrons so numerous, it can afford to give, and does give, even better value than ever. —Canadian Magazine.

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are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

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Lola's Secret,

A Romance.

There was no rapture in his voice or manner. He looked, as he said, pleased, and nothing more.

Little by little the color came to Lola's face again and words to her lips.

"I cannot tell you how pleased I am to see you, Sir Karl," she replied. "You must stay for dinner—it will be ready in ten minutes."

"Yes, do, Sir Karl," said madame. "It will be like old times to have you with us again."

He had intended to go over to Deeping Hurst that night, and he hesitated. It was still broad daylight yet, if he remained here he would not have time to go.

Lola looked at him imploringly. "Surely," she said, "you could never think of leaving us tonight; it would be too unkind."

"I did not come prepared to stay," he answered, still half hesitatingly. "I have been traveling all night and day and my dress is unsuited for ladies' company."

"We will excuse all that," returned Lola quickly. "There is no need even to mention it. Let me ring and order your horses to be taken to the stables. You will not refuse me, I am sure."

"It is very kind of you, Lola," he said. "But no buts!" laughed Lola. "Now you must consent, I have heard you say that a line from Shakespeare would reconcile you to anything."

He laughed, and with the laugh he yielded. It was pleasant to be welcomed so warmly by those two graceful women, to be made to feel that he had brought brightness and happiness with him, to know that their delight at seeing him was perfectly genuine. It was more like coming home than going to Scarsdale would be; so he yielded to the temptation or the impulse, and remained.

Madame, noting her daughter's delight, felt her heart sink. She could see that Sir Karl did not care for her except as a friend; and it dawned upon her that an unfortunate love affair would be the one thing in the world which would be most baneful to Lola.

Lola had a pleasant dinner. Madame ordered some of her choicest wines to be brought; the viands were recherche and the fruit was delicious. Afterward all three repaired to the drawing-room. The long windows opened on to the lawn, the turf of which was smooth as velvet, and a white, despairing rain raised to the sky, while the silence of the night was broken by the sobs of a woman, who cried:

"Give me his love, O heaven, or I shall die!"

CHAPTER XVI.

Sir Karl gave a deep sigh of relief when he found himself driving home in the bright moonlight to Scarsdale. He had dreaded this interview with Lola, and now it was over. He had forgotten all about his promise to go to Scarsdale first on his return to England; he would never have remembered it but for the coaxing little letter, which brought it all to his mind. Then he knew that he must keep his promise, and guard himself from peril as well as he could. However, it was over now; and he thought he had won a wise and diplomatic thing in telling Lola of his "one great hope." That she should imagine that hope applied to herself never occurred to him; he thought he had let her see that his intentions were fixed elsewhere.

Now all this would be plain sailing, and there would be no more mistakes. As a friend, this beautiful bewitching French girl was certainly not to be equaled; as a woman to love, she could not suit him at all. He was highly pleased with the result of his visit. How well she had received that allusion to his hope! He had been almost afraid that there would have been a scene. He was delighted that she had listened in such sweet sympathetic silence to what he had to say. It was a good omen that she should be so complaisant. Now he could visit Lady Rhyssworth with a light heart; by noon tomorrow he should see her.

That one thought was enough for him to sleep on. He did not know what he should say to her, or what the result would be—whether she would be pleased or not to see him, whether he should ultimately win her; he thought only of those few words—she should be with her "by noon tomorrow."

Early the next morning he started for Deeping Hurst. He had not forgotten that Dolores had a little daughter, and he took with him some marvelous toys which he had brought home for the child. He felt sure that the way to Dolores' heart now would be through her little daughter. So he rode on, his heart filled with happy thoughts, until he reached his destination. He asked the servant who answered his summons if Lady Rhyssworth was at home. He remembered that he had never seen her as Lady Rhyssworth; nor had he seen her in her new home. He recalled his parting from her. What would his meeting with her be like?

"Sir Karl," said Lola, "tell me whether you think our friendship has prospered. Are you pleased with the results of it?"

"I cannot but be pleased, and grateful, too," he replied. "Your letters have been a great source of pleasure to me. I must thank you for them. Owing to them, I feel as though I had not been away from home—you have kept me so constantly au courant with all that has happened."

"I am very glad that you are pleased with them. Tell me one thing more. Do you care more for my friendship now than you did? Would you feel reluctant to lose it now?"

"Most certainly I should," he answered. "I should be more than reluctant—I should be grieved. But why should there be any fear of such a thing?"

"I hope there is not," she said. "I was merely wondering, if you were to lose my friendship, whether you would feel it acutely."

"We may be friends always," he responded. "I do not see anything to prevent it."

"You were wrong in one respect," said Lola, raising her bright, beautiful face. "You anticipated finding me married on your return. See how true I have been to our friendship."

"Your marriage need not have impaired it," he replied. "If, however, you had married someone who objected to it, your clear duty would have been to put an end to it."

His thoughts hardly went with his words. He was wondering how Dolores looked with a widow's cap on her fair hair, whether she would be pleased to see him, how she would greet him, what her first words would be; and the emotion of the girl by his side escaped him.

She walked on in silence. At length she spoke. This was to have been a day of supreme happiness to her, and it did not seem to her as though it had fulfilled its promise.

"Is that all you have to say to me?" she asked slowly.

He looked down at her with a smile. "Have I left anything unsaid which I ought to have said?"

"You must be the best judge of that, Sir Karl," she replied. "I am pleased indeed to see you and hope you are equally delighted to see me."

"I have assured you of that," he said gravely.

"You seem distrustful and preoccupied, Sir Karl—as though your thoughts were hardly here."

"Then I am ashamed of myself," he answered. "That would be pardonable. The fact is," he added in a lower tone, "my mind is full of one great hope, and I am afraid that I lose myself in thinking of it."

Her heart gave one passionate throb; no doubt came to her, as to what that great hope was that filled his mind. It must be the winning of her love; the very fact of his mentioning it proved it. She bowed her head in silence; the words were unutterably sweet to her. Why did he not say more? Surely he would! But he also was silent for some moments.

"Some day," he said, then, "I will tell you, as we are friends, more of this great hope of mine. Now I must go for it is growing late; and Scarsdale is some little distance from here."

"Must you go?" she asked, with the least pressure of her hand on his arm. "I wish you could remain one hour longer. This is, above all others, the night for a beautiful walk."

Who knew his beauty and its dangers better than he did?

"Do not wake madame," he said, "bid her good-bye for me."

"I shall I add that you will come again soon?" she inquired.

Yes, I shall be busily engaged for the next few days; but I will ride over as soon as I can."

"I shall miss the pleasure of writing to you," she said; and the way in which she clung to his arm was almost caressing.

"I shall be here to listen to all your pleasant little gossip," he replied. "Speaking is better than writing."

"I could write more than I can say," she said, with a flush on her face, her eyes averted.

"Good-night" to her gravely.

When the moon rose an hour later, its beams fell upon a beautiful figure lying, with its robes of amber silk and black lace, upon the dry, dewless turf, and under a white, despairing rain raised to the sky, while the silence of the night was broken by the sobs of a woman, who cried:

"Give me his love, O heaven, or I shall die!"

CHAPTER XVII.

Sir Karl gave a deep sigh of relief when he found himself driving home in the bright moonlight to Scarsdale. He had dreaded this interview with Lola, and now it was over. He had forgotten all about his promise to go to Scarsdale first on his return to England; he would never have remembered it but for the coaxing little letter, which brought it all to his mind. Then he knew that he must keep his promise, and guard himself from peril as well as he could. However, it was over now; and he thought he had won a wise and diplomatic thing in telling Lola of his "one great hope." That she should imagine that hope applied to herself never occurred to him; he thought he had let her see that his intentions were fixed elsewhere.

Now all this would be plain sailing, and there would be no more mistakes. As a friend, this beautiful bewitching French girl was certainly not to be equaled; as a woman to love, she could not suit him at all. He was highly pleased with the result of his visit. How well she had received that allusion to his hope! He had been almost afraid that there would have been a scene. He was delighted that she had listened in such sweet sympathetic silence to what he had to say. It was a good omen that she should be so complaisant. Now he could visit Lady Rhyssworth with a light heart; by noon tomorrow he should see her.

That one thought was enough for him to sleep on. He did not know what he should say to her, or what the result would be—whether she would be pleased or not to see him, whether he should ultimately win her; he thought only of those few words—she should be with her "by noon tomorrow."

Early the next morning he started for Deeping Hurst. He had not forgotten that Dolores had a little daughter, and he took with him some marvelous toys which he had brought home for the child. He felt sure that the way to Dolores' heart now would be through her little daughter. So he rode on, his heart filled with happy thoughts, until he reached his destination. He asked the servant who answered his summons if Lady Rhyssworth was at home. He remembered that he had never seen her as Lady Rhyssworth; nor had he seen her in her new home. He recalled his parting from her. What would his meeting with her be like?

"Sir Karl," said Lola, "tell me whether you think our friendship has prospered. Are you pleased with the results of it?"

"I cannot but be pleased, and grateful, too," he replied. "Your letters have been a great source of pleasure to me. I must thank you for them. Owing to them, I feel as though I had not been away from home—you have kept me so constantly au courant with all that has happened."

"I am very glad that you are pleased with them. Tell me one thing more. Do you care more for my friendship now than you did? Would you feel reluctant to lose it now?"

DIME NOVELS
OUT OF DATE

Popularity of Blood and Thunder
Stories Diminishes Annually.

Dies With Indians—Boys Nowadays
Know the West is Not Wild and
Woolly—Change Their Taste.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Twenty-five years ago the dime novel was credited with all the shortcomings of masculine youth. The boy who read them was considered booked for the bad. But in these days, when the cigarette has been made to shoulder the sins of misguided youth, the dime novel, as a boy's man, has disappeared from its once high place as a corrupting influence among the young. And the reason for this is that the dime novel itself is as nearly extinct as the dodo.

In the light of trade of the "book manufacturers" the reason for this is easy. The Indian has disappeared from the warpath. The James boys are dead. The Youngers are in State's prison for life. The woolly West is a good deal safer than are many of Chicago's residence streets after dark.

CAUSE OF THE CHANGE.

Always the book manufacturer has kept just behind a news sensation. When Sitting Bull was standing nearly all the time and when Captain Jack of the Modocs was raising Cain and hair on the Pacific coast then the dime novel was in its heyday. In the massacre of Custer and his band of troopers the dime novel manufacturer made thousands. But today the dime novel is about as attractive to its former constituency as would be any novel dealing with scenes and characters in the stone age. A boy cannot be fired with the ambition to kill cords of redskins when he knows that most of them are now wearing case-off any overcoats and trading government rations for forty-rod whisky. Most of the stages of the West have degenerated into the three-seat spring wagon driven by a farmer who sits on a pouch of mixed States mail and spits tobacco juice over the front wheel. To hold up such a vehicle and make even a million dollar haul would have no heroics in it. The West has lost its settings for the dime novel and having lost it, the penny dreadful literature has reverted to the East again and to the slums of the great cities.

DETECTIVE STORIES POPULAR.

With the passing of the dime novel a great "literary" field, once followed and productive, is now waste. Time was when even who wrote for the dime novel publishers rode in carriages and had valets if they wanted them. In the minimum of time they turned out manuscripts for hard work. But today a man with a thrilling, blood-curdling story of the West could not sell it at any price.

"Old Sleuth"—Herland P. Halsey, of Brooklyn, has left behind him the nearest substitute for the dime novel. It costs only half as much, however, and it deals largely with the detective side of life. The fact is, this man's manuscripts were left in the safe of a New York publishing house, and every sixty days one of his stories is issued, averaging close to 75,000 copies before the plates finally are taken off the press. These stories of the "Old Sleuth" series deal with men who are capable of disguising themselves until their mothers wouldn't know them, and they come out of tight places with easy confidence that sends little thrills up and down the backbone of the reader. When they are consulted in a great case they look for clues, measure all the surrounding things with a bit of tape, tell the complainant to keep "mum," and the next thing he knows the villains are in custody.

FEW NEW PAPER-BOUND BOOKS.

Of the books in paper covers, printed "for the trade," few of them are new. Before international copyright was cured the publishers in the United States grabbed every story as soon as it came from the press. Thousands of these books are now lying in vaults in New York, ready to be drawn upon at some time. When they are drawn a new title and new covers will make them new books. These books of 200 or 300 pages can be furnished to the retailer at a little more than 6 cents each.

Some of the old weekly papers which ran from three to five serial stories all the time, are gold mines to the book-makers. They go back through the

files of these papers, most of them dead and reprinted the old serials that served to amuse and entertain another generation. Titles are always changed and if necessary a little editing is done to bring the stories up to date. There is nothing to pay for manuscripts, no royalties, and the excess over typography and paper is all profit.

The Spanish war made a field for some new, cheap fiction, but it has been worked out. The suppression of "Sapho" on the stage made that book immensely in demand. It had been printed before the copyright law was passed and one house in New York printed and sold 1,000,000 copies of it while the sensation lasted. It is dead stock today. When Kipling was so dangerously ill more than a year ago his pirated work had an enormous sale, dropping off again as he grew better.

Just now it is the regret of the book manufacturer that there seems to be nothing on the tapis which promises an awakening in the trade along such lines.

The Poets.

Old Mother Earth.
I am a part of your being,
As you are a part of mine;
Kindred we are to each other,
Kindred by ties divine.

I am a part of the glory
And the wonder that no man knows,
Crowned with the springtime's beauty,
And the winter's drifting snows.

Mine are the pleasant valleys,
And the mountain's dizzy height,
Wrapped in the glory of morning,
And the sunset's fading light.

Mine are the verdant pastures,
And the hills where the cattle graze,
And the far-off stretches lying
Asleep in the noonday haze.

Mine are the rivers flowing
With their waters to the sea;
And the woods where the wind is sighing,
They are all a part of me.

Mine are the purple asters,
And the yellow daffodils,
All of the perfumed sweetness
That each fragrant petal spills.

Mine is the grass that's springing
And the moss where they lie asleep,
In the peaceful churchyard slumber—
My weary wandering sheep.

I am the earth who loves you,
With all of my treasures vast,
And unto my peaceful bosom
I will gather you at last.

The Moon-Baby.

There's a beautiful golden cradle,
That rocks in the rose red sky;
I have seen it there in the evening air,
Where the bats and beetles fly;
With little white clouds for curtains,
And pillows of fleecy wool,
And a dear little bed for the Moon-
Baby's head,
So tiny and beautiful.

There are tender young stars around it,
That wait for their bath of dew,
In the purple tints that the sun's warm
prints
Have left on the mountain blue;
There are good little green planets,
That want to be nursed and kissed,
And laid to sleep in the ocean deep,
Under silvery folds of mist.

But the Moon-Baby first must slumber
For he is their proud young king;
So, hand in hand, round his bed they
With an
And lullabies low they sing.
And the beautiful golden cradle
Is rocked by the winds that stray
With pinions soft, from the halls aloft,
Where the Moon-Baby lives today.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Sunset.

He gazed on the sunset glory
Of the clouds piled high in the west,
And he poured forth his soul in a
Full of truth and beauty and rest.

He knew not the source of his power,
And he wrote not in praise of the
But he wrote for a soul in a troubled
hour,
Inspired by God's love in the cloud.

The artist stood at his easel,
And his brush did appear
A vision of hope and beauty,
To fill the lonely with cheer.

Long had he stood in the garden,
And watched with his heart aflame
The marvelous colors of sunset—
To him there the vision came.

And another sat at an organ,
As twilight succeeded the day,
'Neath his fingers such wondrous
music arose
As only the angels might play.

It stole through the darkened chapel,
It quivered on wings to a room,
Where it brought to a mourning
mother
God's voice of hope in the gloom.

He, too, had watched the pageant,
That preceded the coming of night,
In his soul rose the exquisite harmonies
That struggled for freedom and light.

To each came an inspiration,
As he gazed through the gates of
the west,
And touched by the heavenly glory,
Each gave to the world his best.
—Isabel C. Armstrong.

Household Hints.

In making gelatine jellies it is well to remember that to one-fourth of a box of gelatine take one-fourth of a cup of water; to one-half of a box, one-half of a cup, and to one box, one cup. Let it soak fully one-half of an hour. In summer more gelatine will be required to solidify a given amount of liquid than in winter, and some fruit juices take more than others. Experience is the best recipe for perfect jellies.

Sieves should not be washed with soap, but cleaned with a brush and clear water, using soda if necessary.

The outside of all pans, sauce pans, in fact, all utensils, should be cleaned with as much care as the inside. Keep things clean—do not get them so once a week.

Use clean, hot, soapy water, changing as soon as it becomes greasy; wash and rinse the dish towels after each using; use strong linen cloths for dish washing, and keep the drain pan clean, flushing it often with hot suds and soda water.

Ice cream freezers and all utensils

This is a "free country," still
a law that compelled people
to try Blue Ribbon Berylton
Tea would do a lot of good.

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Price.	Mme. Ruppert's Golden Hair Tonic gives new life to and stops falling hair.	Price.	Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap, a perfect soap, a combination of almond oil and wax, not a boiled soap, and contains no lye.
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2.50	Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Eucal causes the skin to assume a girlish loveliness, mainly for evening use.		
1.00	Mme. Ruppert's White Rose Face Powder, an exquisite powder.	1.00	Mme. Ruppert's Egyptian Balm, a valuable skin food, used in connection with the Bleach removes wrinkles.
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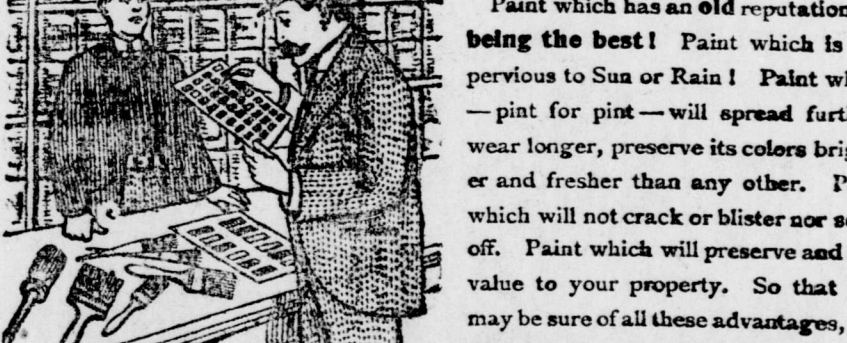
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that turn with cranks and have oil in their gearings should not be left in water, as the oil is thus washed out and the utensils quickly spoiled. Clean well with clear, hot water and a brush immediately after using and dry thoroughly before putting away.

This should be well dried before putting them away, or they will rust. Do not put pans and kettles partly filled with water on the stove to soak, as it only makes them more difficult to clean. Fill them with cold water and soak away from the heat.

Never place kitchen knives and forks in water. Wash them thoroughly with the dish cloth in hot suds, then polish and rub them dry.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE MANTEL.

The young housekeeper is much better off in a house having only a mantel shelf over the fireplace than with an ordinary overmantel. In that case she can invest the fireplace with great interest and beauty, and lend it the charm of her individual tastes, making it from floor to ceiling a study in composition.

Certain principles should always be followed, according to Harper's Bazar. In the first place it should be remembered that the space above the mantel has architectural values of its own and must always be considered in relation to the rest of the room. Certain laws should always be followed and the question of proportion never neglected. Architecturally considered, the space over the mantel shelf belongs to the rest of the wall space, and its decorations must be carried up to the ceiling, so that the lines of doors, windows and fireplace should be balanced. When the architect or builder, however, has left only a bare space over the mantel shelf the householder in her decoration should observe the general laws of decoration which he has laid down. Thus when a picture, mirror and bust relief is introduced over the mantel shelf it takes the place of a panel. Great care must be taken in placing it, so that no general rule of proportion is violated. Thus a picture or bust relief not filling the entire space should be so hung that the wall spaces above and below it are properly balanced. A small or unimportant picture is to be avoided, certain straight up and down or curved lines are always to be suggested.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATISM CURE CURES RHEUMATISM.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me." Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

Forty-nine sailors on the cruiser Baltimore were given shore leave the other day in New York and deposited \$23,000 at the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cured the disease of the stomach that prevented proper nutrition, and also cleansed the clogged and sluggish liver.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of lungs, heart, liver, and other organs which seem remote from the stomach because many of these diseases have their cause in a diseased condition of the stomach involving the allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I sent you a letter about a year ago," writes Mrs. J. Ellis Hamilton, of Farmington, Marion Co., West Va. "I stated my case as plainly as I could, and received a letter from you in a few days, telling me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I used three of each, and felt like a new woman. Don't suffer any pain or misery any more. Before using your medicines I suffered all the time—had jaundice, caused from food not digesting properly. I would have sick headache three or four times a week. I could not do the work myself. I commenced using your medicines as recommended for liver complaint, and in a few days I felt better. I saw our doctor if he couldn't cure me, and he said he could give me medicine to help me but the trouble might return any time. I doctors three years without any relief. Haven't had sick headache since I took the first bottle of your medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.