

CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Laurier Given a Great Ovation at Sorel.

DATE OF THE ELECTIONS

Will be Announced in a few days.

Sorel, P. Q., Sept. 29.—Five thousand people heard Sir Wilfred Laurier open the Quebec campaign here yesterday afternoon.

Regarding the general elections, Sir Wilfred said: "I have been asked to inform you when the general elections will take place. I am unable to answer that question at the present time, but I will give a reply in a few days."

Sir Wilfred reached here at noon, accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Prefontaine, Brodeur Bickerdike, M. P.; L. Lavergne, M. P.; Senators Dandurand, Casgrain and Cloran, and a number of federal and local legislators of the Richelieu district.

An address was presented to Sir Wilfred by the chamber of commerce, and the Sorel Liberal Club in honor of his visit, which was more to announce the candidature of A. A. Bruneau.

Sir Wilfred, who appeared vigorous, told his hearers that the Tupper government had been composed of respectable men, but that there had been so much internal discord that the fate of the Conservative regime was acclaimed alike by friend and foe. The premier added that he had formed a government which had been followed by an era of unexampled prosperity. He said people had given the credit to Providence, but he reminded his hearers of the proverb, "God helps those who help themselves."

The Liberal government had, he said, been one of peace, conciliation and prosperity. It had fostered trade relations between Canada and the motherland, which was the best market that Canada could secure. The present government had given the country a tariff which, although not perfect, had given good satisfaction to all classes in the Dominion.

All tariffs, he added, should be revised every seven or eight years, and it was the intention of the government to make another investigation and revise the tariff in accordance with the wants of the country as then ascertained.

Sir Wilfred, speaking of the preference policy, said on that question, as on many others, the Conservatives had one policy for Quebec and another for Ontario.

Referring to what had been done for the internal waterways of the country, Sir Wilfred said: "On this question I never disagreed with Mr. Tarte, who although no longer my colleague, remains my friend, and I freely bear testimony of what he did for Sorel. The South Shore Railway would be completed in the near future to Lévis and connect with the new Quebec bridge."

Regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific Sir Wilfred said: "I believe that I will live long enough to see this great work completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I hope to see vessels loaded with goods from the Orient leaving Quebec for Europe, and I also expect to see trains leaving here for the Pacific loaded with European goods bound for the east."

An opponent, he said, "to the extension of the I. C. R. to the Pacific as a government risk for if this were carried out either the government would ruin the roads owned by companies or the latter would ruin the government. The I. C. R. had been administered by both parties and the results in no way justify the construction of a new road as a government undertaking."

Speeches were also made by Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, Hon. M. Brodeur, and Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

KUROKI AND NAPOLEON.

A Parallel Drawn by A. G. Hales in London Daily News.

Up to date there is a really marvellous resemblance between the advance of Kuroki and the advance of Napoleon against the same enemy. It was in March, 1812, that the French troops then operating against the British in Portugal received orders to move towards Russia. On the 25th of June an army of veterans, under renowned generals, led by the foremost soldier of the age, crossed the River Niemen into Lithuania. On the 30th they were in possession of the

capital of that province, the Russians falling away all the time, and on the 28th of July the French were at Witebsk, where they easily drove the Muscovites before them. Town after town fell into the French hands after mere skirmishes, and the veterans of Napoleon were laughing at the easy manner in which they were covering themselves with glory. On the 7th of August the Russians stood at bay, and at seven in the morning the fighting commenced. The French claim that on that day their artillery fired 120,000 rounds of ammunition, and it must be remembered that artillery ninety odd years ago was not what it is today in the matter of quick-firing. Some of the French writers admit that Napoleon's army lost in killed and wounded 17,000 men, and a host of officers, amongst whom were eight generals killed on the field. They claim that the Russians lost 50,000 men, killed or disabled in the action, which ended at nightfall. The French were victorious, and within a week more in possession of Moscow. Yet, within ten weeks from the day that great battle was fought and won the French were commencing their retreat which has no parallel in history either for misery or endurance.

Compare Kuroki's march with that of Napoleon and the similarity of events, so far as they have gone, will be found to be simply astounding. When the final story comes to be written, I am of the opinion that the sequel will be the same, even as the tactics are similar, in each case. The Muscovite waited, or waits, for winter, and the massing of men. If Kuropatkin is beaten completely even to the verge of annihilation, it is merely an incident, not an ending. Behind Kuropatkin stand the Russian nation, cold, grim and unbending. They are not of an hysterical temperament. They will go on for years, and they will get the outlet to the sea that they want, or they will be crushed out of existence, and the only combination that can crush them is that of Japan and China, backed by British money. But from conversations I have had with influential men of many nations, I think that, in such an event, a Western combination would arise strong enough to help Russia. I hope and trust that the public of Great Britain will not allow themselves to be jockeyed into a worse position than they have got at present, through the Yellow Alliance, for this time her great over-sea dependencies are not in sympathy with her. Especially we who are Australians can feel in every fibre of our national being the dangerous nature of the ground she is treading upon.

DO YOU TIRE EASILY?

If You Lack Strength, Energy and Force, It's Because Your Blood is Thin and Watery.

THE BEST TONIC IS FERROZONE—READ OF THE MARVEL IT PERFORMED FOR THREE SISTERS IN LAWRENCE TOWN—IT CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU.

Speaking for herself and sisters, Miss Dorothea Bordman writes: "I am anxious to make known the great benefit that I and my sisters derived from Ferrozone. A short time ago I was tired out and depressed, and felt as if some severe illness were hanging over me. I was so nervous that I found it hard to keep up with my work. Noticing that many Canadian women were being built up by Ferrozone I sent for a supply and took it regularly for a month. So great was the improvement that my sisters took Ferrozone. Not one of us had a spark of color in our cheeks, but Ferrozone soon made our complexions ruddy. We soon had good appetites, slept better, and were helped a lot by Ferrozone. We still use Ferrozone, because we find it keeps our systems in a strong, healthy condition. It is certainly a wonderful tonic, and a fine remedy for weak women. Ferrozone has been worth its weight in gold in our family."

To take Ferrozone means you get more strength; means a reserve of energy, and protection against weakness and sickness. Ferrozone is a food medicine that supplies the body with everything needed to build up the brain, blood and nerve tissues. If its health you seek, Ferrozone will bring it quickly. It is a food- tonic that every woman should use. Refuse a substitute and see that you get the genuine Ferrozone. Price 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists or N. C. Polson & Co. Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

TONSILLITIS IS GOING AROUND

And everybody is wondering what to do. Here is a simple cure. Use a gargle of Nerviline and water as recommended in the directions, and rub your throat and chest vigorously with Nerviline. This has been tested and proved successful a thousand times. Nerviline is a specific for tonsillitis and in fact we know of nothing half so good for breaking up colds, curing tight chest and all muscular pains. Try a bottle of Nerviline. Price 25c.

BACK FROM WEST.

Hon. A. G. Blair Tells of the Wonderful Growth

OF CANADA'S GREAT HERITAGE.

Towns Springing up on all Sides.

WINNIPEG'S GREAT FUTURE.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Hon. A. G. Blair, Chairman of the Railway Commission, has returned to the capital, after an absence, in company with his colleague, of nearly two months in the Northwest and British Columbia.

The two commissioners were, of course, kept very busy during their journey, nevertheless they had opportunities of observing the growth and development of the country.

"I certainly was very greatly surprised," said Mr. Blair, "at the progress which has been made in the west during the last two years. I saw almost all the towns, with the exception of those off the main line, and all had grown in population and business. There were none that failed to show evidences of prosperity. It goes without saying that Winnipeg's progress has been phenomenal. Some of the officials there told me that no less than 700 new buildings were now in course of erection. One very noteworthy fact is that all the eastern wholesale houses have established branches in Winnipeg. They are not scattered through the city, but whole blocks of them, five or six storied structures of brick or stone, are to be seen, and those previously located are adding to and extending their accommodation."

In my opinion there is a great future in store for Winnipeg. It is the conduit through which the business originating in the vast area north of Winnipeg and westward as far as the Rockies must pass. The C. P. R. have acquired the necessary property and are now establishing yards which are claimed to be the largest of any railway in the world, consisting of 70 miles of tracks. They are erecting a new station and an enormous hotel. The sum of their expenditures in Winnipeg amounts to about \$6,000,000.

There has been very marked progress in Regina. The country north of it, which is tributary to the Regina, Qu'Appelle & Long Lake Railway, is absorbing quite a number of settlers. Prince Albert is improving, and has excellent prospects of becoming a very fine town. Calgary has grown immensely, and has a very promising future before it. The C. P. R. have made substantial progress with irrigation works in the vicinity of Calgary, which are intended to serve a million and a half acres. I saw a 55-foot cutting in connection with the main irrigation canal, and the soil was a fine rich loam. How much deeper that rich soil goes I cannot tell. There will be three secondary canals aggregating in distance 115 miles, in addition to the main channel. Then there will be distributing canals, comprising a total length of 900 miles. The area of land to be served by the irrigation works will support, it is computed, a farming population of 250,000 souls.

Subsidiary to the area watered by the irrigation works are another million and a half of grazing lands of the best quality. I ran up from Calgary to Edmonton: the latter is steadily growing in importance. All along the intervening distances are established towns and settlements that are rapidly growing in importance. There is a numerous settlement of Galicians extending eastward from Edmonton, and comprising perhaps about 15,000 souls. The other settlers speak very highly of them. They are hard-working, thrifty, and have a well-to-do appearance. A number of rolling mills have been sent into the country north of Edmonton, one of them from the Hudson's Bay Co. I took the trouble when in Winnipeg to inquire of Governor Chipman, of the Hudson's Bay Co., as to the truth of this statement. He said they had erected a mill at Dunvegan, 1,200 miles northwest of Edmonton, and were grinding wheat raised in the locality and meeting the wants of the people there. That I consider a remarkable fact.

Between Red Deer and MacLeod we noticed from the train thousands of cattle on the ranges. They were simply rolling in fat. The C. P. R. this year transported 60,000 head of cattle from that district alone for

exportation to Europe, as compared with 30,000 in the previous season. The ranchmen south of the international boundary line, I am told, when they take their cattle off the ranges have to fatten them on corn for five or six weeks. In the Territories, grazing on the ranges suffices. What impressed us in travelling through British Columbia, was the possibilities of fruit-growing in some sections. Fruits of excellent quality are raised at Yale, and also at Nelson, on Kootenay Lake. At Vernon there are some splendid orchards, including those of the Earl of Aberdeen. All along the Okanagan Lake orchards are strung out where pears, apples, peaches, plums and grapes are grown. The growth of business in British Columbia is perhaps not quite so pronounced as in the northwest, but still there are considerable evidences of prosperity. We gathered the impression that British Columbia, by means of its lumber, minerals, fish and fruits, has a great outlook in store for it."

A FREAK MOOSE.

Shot by Dr. Lewis on the Tobique.

Andover, N. B., Sept. 27.—Dr. Morris J. Lewis of Philadelphia, has just returned from a four weeks' trip on the Serpentine Deadwater, Tobique River, with a moose head with a spread of fifty-two inches. This head is a freak of nature. Instead of the usual velvet found on moose heads at this time of year, the horns are covered with a coat of hair half an inch long. The hair is colored brown and gray and white, with no system or regularity in the distribution of colors. No person in this section has ever seen the like of it; even the oldest moose hunters say it is a wonder. If it can be preserved as it is when mounted it will be a very valuable curiosity, and the doctor naturally feels quite proud of it.

In connection with the Andover grammar school is operated one of the McDonald experimental gardens. An exhibit from this garden was shown at the St. John exhibition in competition with the products from other gardens of the same kind, and word has been received that Andover has taken first prize.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.

Nova Scotian Killed Moose and Friend With Same Bullet.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28.—A terrible accident occurred in the woods near Fifteen Mile Stream, Halifax County, Tuesday, by which Allan MacDonald, a miner of Westville, was shot and killed. News of the sad affair was only received today.

MacDonald, in company with two friends, John Muir, of Westville, and a young man named MacLean, of Hopewell, were in the woods moose hunting. MacDonald who was in advance of the others, saw a moose and fired, but missed. He then sprang out from a cover of a tree, just as MacLean, who was in line, fired. The bullet pierced MacDonald's brain and then sped on and killed the moose. The body was brought to Westville tonight. Deceased leaves a widow and five children. He was 45 years old.

A DEAD TIRED FEELING

And utter weariness is due to the blood being weakened through faulty action of the kidneys and liver. It's a surplus of energy, lots of red, vitalizing blood you need, and it can be acquired quickly by using Ferrozone, the greatest strengthening tonic made. "No tonic equals Ferrozone," writes H. E. Jennings of Westport. "Last spring I was tired and depressed, had backache and lacked strength. Ferrozone soon brought me to good health and made me well." Price 50c. at druggists.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

HE NEVER SLEEPS.

Peculiar Phenomenon in a Trenton Resident.

HAS'NT HAD A GOOD NAP FOR TEN YEARS.

The most wideawake man in the country is Albert Herpin of Trenton, N. J. He never sleeps.

Not for ten years has Herpin wood tired nature's sweet restorer; not for a decade has he drifted off into dreamland and become oblivious to everything.

Yet Herpin is a healthy, happy man, who enjoys life and, far from being a sufferer from his protracted siege of insomnia, he says that he really feels that he needs no sleep.

Herpin's case has few parallels in medical annals. It has always been accepted that no human being can survive without occasional periods of sleep in which the nerves can be calmed and the tissues restored. Yet Herpin goes right along, a living defiance of this basic principle of medical science. He is no museum freak, nor charlatan. He has refused liberal offers to exhibit himself in public or to yield himself to physicians for scientific experiments.

Sentimental women, not knowing that he had a wife, have made him proffers of matrimony. But all these propositions Herpin has ignored, preferring to live the life of a simple citizen and maintain his home ties.

Mr. Herpin's story of his long period of sleeplessness is more interesting than any account of it that could be unfolded by other observers. He has studied his own case closely, and discussed it intelligently.

"I think overwork first robbed me of the power to sleep," he says. "Twelve years ago I began a series of experiments to photograph on china and to stipple half-tones on steel. In the course of this work my zeal and enthusiasm frequently kept me going night and day without a thought of sleep."

"The first thing I knew I had reached the point when I could not sleep at all."

"I became worried and feared that some permanent ill effect must result. But doctors and medicine failed utterly to put me to sleep. I consulted specialists, still with the same result. Then I began to notice that the loss of sleep was not hurting me a bit. My appetite was good, nerves under control. I could work just as hard, and my weight gradually increased until I tipped the beam at 180 pounds."

"What's the use of sleeping at all? I said to myself, and so gave up the attempt."

"From that day to this, ten years ago, I have never slept, and I never expect to again. I go to bed nightly at 10 o'clock and remain there until 5, fully conscious all the time, and yet never dropping off for so much as a wink. I enjoy the rest and hate to get up."

"I presume you would have to describe my condition as a disease. And yet it isn't one that makes any difference, so I have resigned myself to being the one man in the country who can get along without slumber."

Mr. Herpin's remarkable case does not rest on his own unsupported testimony. When medical authorities first heard of his story, considerable skepticism was expressed, and some specialists went so far as to say that it was an utter impossibility.

To make a decisive test two physicians took Herpin in charge for one week. During that time he was never out of their sight for an instant. One watched him in the day time and the other at night. Herpin was not obliged to remain indoors, but was allowed to walk around the city, attended by one of his medical guardians. He took no medicines and made no effort whatever to fight off the possibility of sleep.

The result was a complete vindication of his claim that he had lost the power to sleep.

The doctor officially announced this in the following statement:

"I made a most careful test of Herpin's case. I had not believed his story, and when I proposed a week's test did not imagine that Herpin could remain awake."

"One doctor watched him by day and I watched him by night. He never slept. His pulse was normal, he lost nothing in weight, and was never nervous."

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL

To relieve constipated headache just try Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Wonderfully prompt, and never cause griping pains. For headache and biliousness use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills Price 25c.