MR. LAURIER AT MARKHAM

(Continued from First Page.)

member for this riding. He took me to task for stating that there was not a farm in Canada which had not decreased in value at least 40 per cent.

Mr. Maclean says that whatever may be the qualities of Mr. Laurier in other respects when he attempts to deal with figures his friends ought to take him by the coat tails and make him sit down. Let me here submit to your judgment the man who ventures to criticise me. Here are the words used by Mr. Maclean: "Mr. Laurier is reported by The Globe as saying in his speech at Prescott: 'While the people were said to be wealthy and prosperous, there was not a farm in the Dominion of Canada which could be sold for 40 per cent. of what it was sold for fifteen years ago. This meant that the farmer was 40 per cent. wealthier fifteen years ago than he was to-day.'"

I said something of the kind. I said every word that is there, I know it. "Take the case of the best of farms saleable fifteen years ago at $100 per acre. Mr. Laurier asserts that such a farm could not be sold now for $40."

I said nothing of the kind. I do not agree with the arithmetic of Mr. Maclean. I said that the farm had been decreased 40 per cent., and according to my arithmetic if a farm was worth $100 an acre 15 years ago it is today worth $60, but according to the arithmetic of Mr. Maclean it is only worth $40. I would advise Mr. Maclean when he writes about figures to have somebody to take him by his coat tail and tell him to sit down.

Depreciation in Britain.

He again takes me to task for saying it is true there has been a decrease in the price of land. There is not a farm to-day that is worth 40 per cent. of what it was 50 years ago. Mr. Maclean admits there is a decrease in land, but will not say to what extent. Still, he says as an argument that farms may possibly have been decreased in Canada, which is a protectionist country; but he takes refuge in the statement that land has diminished in value also in England, which is a free trade country. I grant land has decreased in England more than 40 per cent, more than 60 per cent., and I rejoice in it, because the party in England who suffers from diminution of price is not the farmer, but the landlord, who has held land in monopoly for ages and ages. There is nothing to do in this but to adopt the old democratic doctrine of freedom and equal justice to all in the matter of taxation as in every other matter. The motto of the Liberal party is that taxation should be distributed, that farmers and manufacturers should be placed upon an equal footing, and that every man who pays a cent should pay it into the treasury and not into the pockets of a faithful few. This is the policy upon which we stand. This is where I take issue with my friend Mr. Maclean, and upon which I hope the electors of East York will carry my friend Mr. Frankland to Parliament.

Then Mr. Laurier held up a list of properties to be sold in Toronto for rears of taxes, and continued:

I am sorry Mr. Maclean is not here. This is an evidence of the prosperity which affects a part of the county of East York. On these four pages are mentioned 1248 properties which are to be sold for taxes in the good and prosperous city of Toronto, made rich and happy by the National Policy. In spite of this, however, the Conservative party and press will go on saying that this is a prosperous country. I leave it for you to decide.

Public Expenditure.

I arraign the National Policy, not only for the example I have given you of what it has not done, but still more for what it has done; because it has been an instrument of corruption in the hands of the Government. The expenditure of the country during the regime of my friend Mr. Mackenzie was no less a sum than 23 1-2 million. This was shocking for the Conservative leaders of that time. They lamented the fate of poor Canada, which was being bled to death by that extravagant man Mackenzie. These angels of purity were horrified, these angels of economy veiled their face not to see the extravagance of that extravagant man Mackenzie. You remember them. They came to power and you know very well they were not as good as their word. They have increased the expenditure to the extent of 15 million. It was 23 1-2 million, now it is 38 million. They expend that every year and never wince at the amount of the figure. Neither has the country grown so much in the last decade as in the previous one. In the previous one it had grown to the extent of 19 per cent. in population; in the last decade the ratio fell from 19 to 12. But while the rate of increase was only 12, you know that the rate of expenditure increased 60 per cent. There is not a man in the audience who will justify some items of expenditure which I am about to lay before you.

Warmly the Liberal leader drew attention to the fact that in addition to the $16,000 paid in salaries to the law officers of the Government, there is expended every year a sum of $100,000 in extra fees. "This expenditure," he said, "is corrupt and indefensible. It was not so in Mackenzie's time and it will not be so when we have a new Liberal Administration at Ottawa."

Superannuations.

In humorous vein Mr. Laurier dealt with the superannuation allowances, in which $200,000 are paid out, more than the amount received from civil servants. He inveighed strongly against the injustice to the people of the corrupt system. He related instances of young and healthy men who are pensioned in order to make room for Government supporters, particular stress being laid upon the case of Mr. Vankoughnet, who, he said, was unwillingly forced to retire.

"I appeal to you," he went on, "as men of common sense. You sweat and toil in the sunshine and in the rain from the first day to the last day of the year, with the object of earning a competence, so that if you fall ill or become old you may have something to fall back upon and you shall not be at the mercy of public charity. If you fall ill or become disabled can you go to Ottawa and knock at the door of the Government to ask for a pension? You cannot; you have to try the best you can. Let us have equal justice and equal rights to all and no favor to anybody. I object that any portion of the taxation of the people should be taken out of their pocket in order to go to the pockets of either civil servants or any other class.

"What about the Senate?" asked an auditor.

"The Liberal party," answered Mr. Laurier, "are pledged to reform the Senate and to bring it more in accordance with the views of the people."

The School Question.

In approaching the school question, Mr. Laurier expressed his surprise that the other party should apply to him for a policy on the question. He was pleased with the compliment which had not been paid to the Minister himself as far as he could see.

"I have told the Government more than once what they should do to solve the question. Why should we have the the question? It should be one for the people of Manitoba to settle themselves. Section 93 of the British North American Act was introduced to prevent the minority being trampled upon and the latter have the right of appeal to the Government at Ottawa. What should have been the conduct of the Government at Ottawa? Let us look at the question simply from the point of view of common sense and of our common citizenship as well. Their duty was to ascertain whether or not there had been such a grievance as to warrant the extraordinary remedy of interference with a Local Legislature. This is not a question of law, but of fact. The facts are not commonly known among Protestants. It is asserted by the Roman Catholic minority that the schools are Protestant. If this were true it would be such an outrage that there is not a Protestant in this audience would tolerate it. But the fact is disputed and there is good reason why it should be investigated. There are other considerations which ought to be investigated. Why in the name of common sense did not the Government take the precaution of ascertaining the facts. Instead of this they threaten Manitoba, but when brought face to face with the consequences of their own act they qualied. They did not dare to introduce legislation, but said: "Let us negotiate." It came rater late. Why did they not commence by negotiating instead of attempting to force Manitoba? I pray to heaven they may succeed in negotiating with Manitoba to remove that question from the arena of politics yet I fear it is there to stay and it must be looked in the face before it can be settled. I have taken my course upon the question. I have spoken in favor of an investigation. I have no desire to shelve the question, because I should be unworthy of the position I hold if I were afraid to meet it. I want it investigated, because there are religious prejudices in this country; I want an investigation that we may find a basis broad enough to appeal to the consciences of all in this country. I am anxious as a Catholic that my fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in Manitoba should be granted a privilege which is granted to my fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in Ontario and Quebec. We want those privileges to be restored by appealing to the consciences of all men whatever may be their creed or race. If we cannot dispose of the question by appealing to the consciences of men, I dispair of the future of my country. The principle which I have in view is equal justice, equal rights to all and favors to none, and my aim is if possible to remove the prejudices which divide us and bring harmony and peace in this country so that we may make Canada what it was intended to be—a great nation upon this continent of America.

The Much Abused Mr. Tarte.

The demonstration which followed the closing of Mr. Laurier's remarks was deafening, and it was several minutes before the chairman could gain the attention of the audience to announce the next speaker, who was introduced as "the most thoroughly-abused man in all Canada, J. Israel Tarte, M.P. for L'Islet."

Mr. Tarte said it was probably shocking in so bad a man as he to show his face before an intelligent audience in East York. He recalled the fact that during his last visit to Toronto, in 1889, he had been proclaimed by the Conservative press a brilliant speaker, an able writer, an honest man. Now he regretted to note that he was daily denounced in the same papers as an unprincipled politician and a man whose conduct was such that he was no longer fit for the association of honest men, but was inclined to attribute the change in the tone of these printed allusions to him to the fact that he had changed his political faith and was no longer affiliated with the Conservative press in his legislative efforts. He referred to the Bowell Administration as a "nest of dirty birds," and was proud of the fact that he had broken that nest. When he saw that the Conservative party was so thoroughly in the control of a band of thieves that they dare not move, he had resolved to move himself, and he moved into the ranks of the Liberal party, and note the result: "I am branded as a dishonest man, simply because I was honest and had the courage of my convictions."

The greater portion of Mr. Tarte's speech was devoted to a justification of his "switch" from the Conservative party to the Liberal ranks, and an evident desire to impress his auditors with the fact that he was a Roman Catholic, and opposed to the Government in its efforts toward remedial legislation. The speaker was inclined to denounce the "high-handed manner in which his people had been treated in the Manitoba school question." He referred to the fact that the French-Canadian papers were telling them that they were renegades and had sold out to the Grits of Ontario. He had been breathing the atmosphere of the Lower Provinces for 10 years before he knew that such a thing as an Englishman existed, and he hoped that the day would come when both the English and French languages would be taught in the schools of Canada on the same basis.

Mr. Tarte made a passing reference to his endorsement of a note for $1000, his motive for which action has been rather freely commented upon, and closed his somewhat sensational speech with the modest remark: "I knew that was necessary in my own defence was that you should see me and hear me to know me, and I am satisfied."

Mr. Mulock's Speech.

Mr. William Mulock, M.P., followed the "bad man from Quebec," and explained to the few who had remained after the termination of the principal addresses the circumstances connected with the liberation of McGreevy and Connolly, and took occasion to generally denounce the Conservative party and the present Administration. He was particularly severe in his condemnation of Mr. W. F. Maclean, the present member for East York, by whom he insisted the "Government was sustained in all its infamous acts."

"If there is one man in the Dominion Parliament who should be thrust aside in the interest of good Government, it is William F. Maclean, the most consistent advocate of the National Policy," said the member from North York.

Mr. R. J. Gibson closed the meeting with a few remarks, in which he applauded the statements made by the previous speakers, when the procession was formed and Mr. Laurier escorted to the Tremont House, where, after an informal reception, the gifted gentleman was dined by the Liberals of this district, subsequently returning to Toronto by the regular train, arriving in that city at 9 o'clock.

TORONTO HONORS LAURIER.

Escorted From the Station by a Torchlight Procession—Presented With an Address.

On the arrival of Mr. Laurier and party at the Union Station they were met by the reception committee from the Young Liberals and escorted under the archway of the new station to where the members of the club and a large number of the faithful had assembled. Mr. Laurier's arrival was the signal for generous and hearty cheers and for ten minutes the Liberal leader was kept busy shaking hands with his young supporters. The band of the Queen's Own struck up the "Maple Leaf," and the procession moved into the station yard, where Mr. Stewart Lyon, president of the club, escorted Mr. Laurier to a raised platform and presented him with the flag was again renewed.

The Address.

To the Right Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M. P., leader of the Liberal party of the Dominion of Canada.

"Sir,—This is not the first time that the Young Liberals of Toronto have welcomed you to this city, but we can assure you that each time we have the opportunity of doing so it is, if possible, with greater feeling of pleasure and admiration.

"It is now five years since the Liberal party reposed in you the high trust of leadership. Every added year has abundantly justified their choice. Of your stainless record, high principles and eloquence there was knowledge; but the wisdom, temper, vigilance and judgment necessary for leadership had to be proved. They have been proved, and the verdict of Liberals from one end of the Dominion to the other is that the Parliamentary contingent of the party was well advised when you were chosen to stand in the forefront for the good cause.

"We welcome you as a Canadian, who has consecrated his talents to the services of his native land; as that best of patriots, who, far from wishing to embroil his countrymen in war, either physical, or commercial, seeks, on the other hand, to spread the gospel that freedom from commercial strife is as necessary to prosperity as freedom from physical strife, and that the Canadian people have no fear to be put in fair competition with the peoples of the world.

"We believe the hour is at hand when the country will place her mandate in your hand to guide her counsels and direct her steps. We feel that the event will mark an epoch in the history of Canada. You will have an opportunity of demonstrating on a larger field what Sir Oliver Mowat has demonstrated in this province, that the people, after all, love honesty and sincerity in public life, that to govern them it is not necessary to delude them, to flatter them or to bribe them. We believe that you will demonstrate that a strong and effective Government can be maintained by keeping in view the interests of the whole population, not catering as is now the case, to cliques and sections of it. We believe that you will demonstrate that a Government so founded will not need to rely on gerrymanders, revising barristers, contractors' subscriptions or the policy of placating public opinion in spots by squandering the public funds on useless public works.

"Permit us, again, sir, to express our hearty welcome to you to the city of Toronto at this stage of your triumphal progress through the Province of Ontario. We feel sure that the time is not far distant when you will be able to extend our welcomes to you as the trusted Premier of the Dominion of Canada, at the head of a strong, capable, active, straightforward and efficient Liberal Administration."

Mr. Laurier's Reply.

In acknowledging the receipt of the address, Mr. Laurier said:

"I would earnestly wish that the condition of my voice would permit me to answer in a fitting manner the sentiments which are expressed in this address. I have been speaking so late and so often during the last few months that you will excuse me if I can do no more than tender you my thanks for the unexpected honor which you give me to-day. I cannot tell you as I would my feeling of gratitude for the kind manner in which you have endorsed my conduct in the election which was made of me by the parliamentary contingent of the Liberal party, as the leader of that great party. If my own wishes had been consulted I would have been only too glad to serve under a gentleman of your own province. Perhaps, after all, it would have been more fitting that one belonging to the banner and premier province of the Dominion, one of your gifted sons, should have held the post entrusted to my care. However, the too great partiality of my friends put upon my shoulders the mantle which should have been worn by a man more worthy of the honor than myself. Be this as it may, as soon as I accepted the post I determined to employ my life, my soul, my energy and what little abilities I may possess, so that the principles of the party might triumph at the first opportunity. If the reception which has been given to me, who come from a different province, by the people of those sections of Ontario which I have visited, is an indication of the future events that cannot be far distant, I have no doubt whatever that victory is easily within our reach at no distant date. I do not know what are the secrets of the gods—I mean the gods whose fane is upon Parliament Hill at Ottawa. They do not consult me, but I know enough of them to say that the day of election would be far off if it were in their discretion. But they are bound by the constitution, and in a few months the people will bring them to the polls to answer for their deeds, or rather for their misdeeds. Let me tell you that if it be the privilege of the Liberal party to come to power the sentiments expressed in this address shall be carried out. We shall have an administration which shall neither know boundary nor anything of the kind, which shall know nothing of those divisions which have severed us so far, but which shall be a state of things Canadian in the best sense of the word, first, last and all the time. Let me once more offer you my very sincere thanks. This is to me an unexpected honor. I have gone through a good deal of work of late, but this kind and spontaneous reception is ample reward for the long fatigues which I have experienced. Once more accept my very sincere thanks.

When Mr. Laurier concluded his speech there were cries of "Laurier for Premier," and the vociferous cheering was again renewed.

The procession started with the Queen's Own Band playing the "Knights of the Mystic Stay," as the waving columns of light started forth along the Esplanade. Half the torch-bearers walked in front and half behind the carriage of that honored header. With him rode Mr. Tarte, Organizer Smith, Candidate Frankland and William Gibson, M.P. for Lincoln. Two torch-bearers took seats on the box. Behind the carriage walked a group of the better-known Young Liberals, including J. S. Willison, Robert Jaffray, C. D. Gregory and George Ross. The route of the procession was by Lorne-treet to Front, and from thence by way of York-street to King, where the sidewalks were thronged. Cheers were frequent along th route and when the headquarters of the Young Conservatives who support the Robinson ticket were passed, a complimentary ovation was tendered. The march proceeded without incident by way of Yonge, Queen and Jarvis-streets to Mr. Mulock's house at the corner of Jarvis and Cawthra-avenue. At 10 p.m. Mr. Lyon dismissed the procession with a speech of thanks, but they were anxious for speeches and Mr. Laurier was once more called on to express his thanks. Cries for Tarte arose and the member for L'Islet responded.

Tarte as a Political Prophet.

Mr. Tarte, amid cheering, said he felt in love with Toronto. It was a city his party would like to have at their back when in power. He hoped a union might be brought about between the two great cities of Montreal and Toronto. He made the prophecy that out of seven seats in Montreal the Liberal party would capture five. Then, with a few happy words, Mr. Tarte gave the solution of the racial differences. "The best thing that we can do, gentlemen, is to make love between French girls and English boys."

"The great reception you have given me proves that you do not believe all that has been written about me lately. I am not half as bad as they say."

With a touch of Gallic vanity Mr. Tarte continued: "In former days I was a great man, as you know. I was fit to be a Minister. Nowadays it does not need much to be a Minister. I believe that at the next election in the Province of Quebec you will see the Liberal party gain at least 50 seats, or 20 of a majority." (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier's Optimism.

Mr. Laurier, in response to repeated calls, came forward and made his second speech that evening. "I am simply smothered with kindness," he said, "I have not words to convey the gratitude with which I have witnessed this demonstration."

This reception, I am sure, is but the prelude of what you are determined to do when the time comes. I take it as an expression of the determination of you all to do your duty by your country whenever it suits the Government to call you. Demonstrations are only good in so far as they conduce to an end, and the end we have in view is to redeem our country from the slough in which it has fallen. The country is now awakening and the city of Toronto shall not be the last. Mr. Tarte, who knows the Province of Quebec perhaps better than any man, promises you that Montreal will give no less than five seats when the time of battle comes. I can't say as much for the city of Toronto. It is for you to answer. At all events, if the Province of Ontario will do its duty to the cause as the Province of Quebec is determined to do, victory cannot be doubtful; we are bound to win. Although I am of French extraction, I have this much British in me that I do not know when I am beaten. If we fail at the proper time you shall not see me daunted, for the next day will see me in the battle again. In every part of the country I see the same signs. The Government has been weighed and found wanting. They are condemned and it is only for us to fix the day of their burial. I tender you again my thanks from the bottom of my heart. I should vainly seek for expressions adequate to convey to you the gratitude which fills me at the reception which has been given me.

Mr. William Mulock delivered an inspiriting speech of three minutes' duration, after which the Young Liberals blew out their torches and dispersed.

The Liberal Leader's Movements.

Mr. Laurier spent Sunday in Toronto in the quietest possible manner, taking a much-needed rest. In the morning, with Madame Laurier, he attended service at St. Michael's Cathedral and spent the balance of the day at Mr. Mulock's residence.

This morning at 8.20 Mr. Laurier leaves for Lindsay, accompanied by Messrs. J. J Tarte, M.P., William Gibson, M.P. and James McMullen, M.P., the latter joining the party here. The Liberal whip arrived in the city in Saturday, and the party, upon their return will be joined by Mr. Sutherland, for the western trip, which includes his constituency. The Opposition leader will reach the city from Lindsay at 9 p.m., and will be Mr. Mulock's guest for the night, leaving to-morrow to hold a meeting at Galt. The trip winds up at Ingersoll, Friday.

Local Jottings.

St. Patrick's Church bazaar opens this evening at 141 McCaul-street.

All the best grocers sell "L. & S." brand of hams, bacon and lard.

The Ontario Sabbath School convention will open a three days' session in Cooke's Church to-morrow.

If you are bilious or costive this morning, use Fruit Granules. Nature's own remedy. Cleanses the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood. ed

At the Sunday meeting held in Forum Hall "The Gothenburg System of the Liquor Traffic" was dealt with by Mr. F. E. Titus.

Messrs. F. A. Despard and L. F. Laing have purchased The Advocate from Mr. J. C. Clarke. The paper, which is circulated over the Don in East Toronto and Little York, will henceforth be edited by Mr. C. Dalby.

William Hunter, grocer, 302 Broadview-avenue, was arrested Saturday evening by Detective Duncan on a warrant sworn to by D. Williams, pickle merchant, Colborne-street, who charges him with the theft of $400.

Who is George Hyams?

A telegraphic message from Detroit was received at the office of the G.N. W. Telegraph Company Saturday evening, addressed to George Hyams, stating that his brother had been accidentally drowned, and asking for instructions as to the disposition of the body. A thorough enquiry was made, but George Hyams could not be found, and the message remains undelivered.

The Bear Stood in Front of Him.

Woodstock Times.

Mr. Luther Hussy, of lot 6, con. 11, South Norwich, had the unpleasant experience to meet a bear on Thursday night. He was walking along the road towards the cheese factory when a bear came out of the woods to the road and stood up right in front of him. His dog jumped at bruin, but was soon knocked away by a blow from his paw. The bear then made off.

A Rare Exhibition.

This morning the public will have an opportunity of inspecting the collection of rugs made by Mr. Mirham. The collection includes some of the finest Turkish and Persian rugs, embroideries and art furniture and is well worthy of an inspection on the part of art lovers in this city. The public will have the privilege of viewing them throughout the day and to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 Mr. C. M. Henderson will put them up at public auction.

Lady Douglas to Return to the Stage.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Lady Shoito Douglas, who longs for popular plaudits, has finally overcome her social aspirations, and will return to the stage. She has agreed to appear at a variety theatre here for $150 per week. So far as known no disagreement exists between Lord Douglas and his wife.

French Troops Are Behaving Themselves.

London, Oct. 19.—A despatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, says that the conduct of the French troops at Antananarivo, Madagascar, is most exemplary, and that all of the Europeans there are safe from molestation. The London Missionary Society has received a cablegram from Madagascar stating that all of the missionaries there are well.

Three Burned in a Mine.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19.—The main slope of the Oregon Improvement Company's mines at Franklin, in this county, is on fire, and at least three men are supposed to have perished.

Old Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catskill mountains to take a little nap of twenty years or so, and when he wakened, he found that the "cruel war was over," the monthly magazines had "fought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also an *historical fact* that, during the same length of time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had become the most celebrated, as it is the most effective, Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the blood and in all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most *positive* curative properties.

Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up *wholesome flesh* and strength; not merely *fat* like filthy Cod liver oil and its nasty "emulsions" but *solid flesh*.

A scrofulous condition of the blood invites catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. We're all exposed to the germs of consumption, grip and malaria—yet only *the weak ones suffer*. When you're weak, tired out, and debilitated, or when pimples and blotches appear—heed the warning in time. The "Golden Medical Discovery" sets all the organs into healthy action—especially the liver, and that's the point of entrance for these germs. Then if the blood be pure, they'll be thrown off. There's no risk.

CAUTION.—Accept no substitute for the "Golden Medical Discovery" that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

SLUMMING IN HAMILTON.

Two Aldermen Who Made a Tour Which Will Result in an Investigation—Gambling in Private Houses.

Hamilton, Oct. 20.—Ald. Morris and Ald. Lees, two emulators of New York's Dr. Parkhurst, have recently amused themselves on slumming expeditions, and have given out the impression that an undue amount of immorality and wickedness exist in the city. At temperance meetings they have made comparisons between Hamilton and New York in this respect, and have thrown out insinuations that the Police Commissioners are standing in the way of the police taking action. Ald. Morris has stated that several policemen told him they did not proceed against keepers of gambling houses because they thought such action would not find favor in the eyes of the Police Commissioners, but refused to divulge the names of the policemen. Mayor Stewart will call a special meeting of the commissioners, and subpoena the alderman, forcing his to give the names. The efforts of the two aldermen to have the screens removed from pool rooms failed and the license will not be taken from the Star Theatre.

In an interview, Chief Smith of the police force, stated that the reports regarding gambling in this city are greatly exaggerated. To the knowledge of the department there is but one place in the city where gambling is publicly indulged in, and that is at Jake Mandle's rooms, York-street. Mandle is the head of an incorporated club, and the police are consequently unable to prosecute. In private houses he believed gambling goes on to a considerable extent, and he has heard it stated that society women go from house to house and indulge in cards for small stakes. But there are no such things as gambling dens in Hamilton.

Found the Missing Will.

Thomas Young, who was killed on the Grand Trunk track on September 15, was to have been married a couple of days later to Miss Atkins, who had come out from Ireland. Young had considerable litigation in Ireland over an estate, which he subsequently got possession of and to do this Miss Atkins had advanced him money. After Young's burial his will could not be found. His daughter, Mrs. McDougal of Chicago, died shortly afterward and her husband while here took steps towards the administration of his father-in-law's estate. Miss Atkins, the bride-to-be, was almost insane over the action of McDougall she found Young's will in the clock, which bequeaths the whole estate to her.

Notes.

Rev. J. P. Holden was ordained a priest by Bishop Dowling in St. Mary's Cathedral this morning.

Yesterday Dr. Malloch was called by telegraph to attend Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, who is slowly sinking at the residence of his wife's mother near Georgetown.

Prof. and Mrs. Gant and several other Hamilton people have received invitations to the golden wedding of Edward and Mrs. Cook, who are leading in the colored 400 of Buffalo. The celebration will be on Monday, Oct. 28.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses prepare the system will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

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The St. Ledger Hockey Boots, $3.50, was $4.
Our Men's French Calf Bal., $2.50, was $3.50.
Our Men's Satin Calf, Bal., $1.25, was $2.50.

BOYS' WEAR

Boys' Strong School Boots, 1 to 5, $1.00.
Boys' Fine School Boots, 1 to 5, $1.25.
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