To the Trade

September 9th.

From Every Province

during the past fortnight we have had merchants and their buyers visiting our warehouses and placing their orders with us.

Ladies and Gentlemen

We Thank You.

John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Sts. East, TORONTO.

DREYFUS DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Continued from Page 1.

War, the General the Marquis de Gallifet. Colonel Picquart also left Rennes, although he holds no rank in the army.

Dreyfus listened to the oration of M. Demange with a mark of impassibility resembling his frozen attitude during the first days of the trial. Whatever the prisoner's feelings were, as he heard M. Demange pleading for his liberty, he carefully concealed them.

M. Demange was still speaking at 1 o'clock, and he announced that he would need another two hours and a half to finish his pies, so the court adjourned until 7.30 to-morrow morning, thus fixing the opening of the court on Saturday an hour later than usual.

No Verdict Till Monday.

The fact that Maitre Labori has to speak and that, probably, the Government commissary, Major Carriere, will reply, makes it practically certain that the verdict will not be given before Monday.

The general impression formed was that the speech of M. Demango must have had a certain effect on the judges, as it was a strong effort, argumentatively.

There was a rumor, after the adjournment of the court, that M. Labori had decided not to speak, the idea being that his abstention from so doing, in view of the irritating effect his every utterance has on the court, would be rather an advantage than otherwise to Dreyfus.

M. Labori was asked if there was any truth in this report, and he replied with a shrug of his shoulders, apparently conveying the impression that the matter was under consideration.

Have the Lawyers Disagreed?

It was generally noticed to-day that when M. Labori entered the court this morning he spoke to M. Demange in a deprecating tone, and a sharp discussion ensued, almost bordering on a dispute.

The same thing occurred during the usual brief suspension of the sitting. The two lawyers apparently differ about the best method of conducting the case, which, it was said, boded no good for Dreyfus.

Max Regis Turns Up.

Great interest has been aroused by the arrival at Rennes of Max Regis, the former mayor of Algiers, and a notorious agitator. He was attended by a couple of Algerians in native costume and a crowd of people followed him. He stopped to take some refreshment at the principal cafe here, and the place was immediately invaded by a gaping crowd. M. Regis was present in the courtyard of the Lycee this morning and discussed the situation with the leading anti-Dreyfusards. His presence is not a good omen for the peace of the town.

The local papers to-day publish an open letter from M. Regis to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declaring that he, M. Regis, intends to preserve the greatest calm, but adding that if an attempt is made to arrest him he will resist.

THE DETAILS.

Maitre Demange Opened His Address and Was the Cynosure of Every Eye.

The detailed proceedings follow:

Amid intense silence and the cynosure of every eye, Maitre Demange, shortly after the opening of the proceedings of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day, rose to make the speech for the defence. His opening remark seemed to meet with approval.

"However solemn," he declared, "the occasion may be, I must at the outset protest with all my soul against the allegation which one of the witnesses did not shrink from uttering. This witness did not hesitate to declare that whoever advocated the revision of this case, that is to say, whoever believed in the innocence of Dreyfus, was working against the army and against the country. I here declare that he does not know me, and that he does not know Maitre Labori. Neither Labori nor myself would be here if these statements were true.

A Dramatic Appeal.

"Let me tell you simply this: The day on which, amid the shock of furious political passions, I saw let loose over our country this tempest of madness, when I saw everything I had learned to revere and love since childhood imperilled, I, a Frenchman, the son of a soldier, endured every torture. When I turned my eyes towards Devil's Island, where was buried alive one who, from the bottom of my heart, I believe to be a martyr, I began to wonder if divine justice had not abandoned him. Since then I have recovered. I have hearkened to the voice of my conscience and have pursued an undeviating course, free from anger and passion, not heeding hatred or prejudice. I have done my duty. You will do yours, which is to mete out justice."

Dreyfus' Position Defined.

Continuing, M. Demange said he wished to clearly define the prisoner's position, saying:

"When the case of the revision began, Dreyfus was a convict and serious presumptions of his innocence were necessary before the case could be taken up by the Court of Cassation. To-day, it is for the public prosecutor to prove his guilt. Let no one blame us, therefore, if we have not proved the innocence of our client. The task was not incumbent upon us. It is for the Government commissioner to show he is guilty of the abominable crime imputed to him."

A Protest.

M. Demange then protested against the suggestion that it had been attempted to put Esternazy on trial, explaining that all the defence desired was that the innocence of Dreyfus should appear, dazzling and complete, and that the court-martial should proclaim it. Counsel was satisfied that the judges of 1894 were honest, like the present judges. But, if the former had seen Esternazy's handwriting, they would have pronounced a different verdict.

Counsel then entered into details, dealing with the information collected regarding the prisoner in 1894. He said: "The only real information is that found in the cries from his soul. Even before his conviction, what was his first cry? 'I will not take my life, because I am innocent.'"

A Pathetic Picture.

M. Demange dilated upon the prisoner's increasing protestations of innocence and his touching letters to his family, exclaiming: "In them you see his soul, which speaks. Alone in his tomb he communes with himself. He cherishes the hope of seeing his innocence acknowledged." Among the letters of Dreyfus read by M. Demange was one in which, after asserting his innocence and declaring he always served the Tri-Color flag with devotion and honor, the prisoner complained that he was treated on Devil's Island like an ordinary convict. It concludes: "I wish to live."

"That is a soldier's soul," exclaimed M. Demange, "and it is that man you call a traitor. That is the man who in your presence restrains his sobs and emotions.

"Ah, gentlemen, I would rather defend guilty men who are clever dissemblers, than an innocent man who is too sincere."

Other Letters Read.

Other letters of the prisoner were read, all breathing the same desire to live to see his honor restored, though the writer was broken down in health and spirit. One letter, written in 1897, appeals to General de Boisdeffre to lend his generous aid in securing for the writer restoration of his liberty, of which he had been robbed. Writing to his brother, the prisoner said: "While one or more scoundrels are walking free, it would be a happy release for me to die. But, it would be a disgrace to Lucille and my children."

The letter continues, urging his brother to find the culprits, while carefully protecting the interests of the country.

The Cry of an Innocent Man.

"Is not that the cry of an innocent man?" asked M. Demange, adding, "Yet, though General de Boisdeffre received the letter, he did not forward it to Mathieu Dreyfus. Five Ministers of War pronounced Dreyfus guilty, while admitting it was impossible to produce proofs. General de Boisdeffre, General Gonse and General Roget also affirmed their belief in his guilt. But, happily, they stated reasons and, instead of proofs, only accumulated presumptions."

Jostling the Generals.

After pointing out that the generals only studied the case at the very moment when public aberration had reduced the whole question to a conflict between Dreyfus and the army, thus making it impossible that the generals should not be prejudiced, and probabilities and presumptions seemed to them to be proofs, M. Demange said: "I must acknowledge, however, the honesty and honorable conduct of the generals, who could not have acted otherwise than they had done."

Counsel then paid an eloquent tribute to the honesty of purpose manifested by the generals.

The Confessions.

Dealing next with the confessions, counsel read the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, who had the prisoner in custody previous to his degradation, and maintained that the exact words of Dreyfus, which were now known, only reflected the ideas Col. Paty du Clam had previously expressed to the prisoner, adding that, although Du Paty de Clam maintained the contrary, it was certain that imagination had played a much greater part than reason in the acts of Du Paty de Clam. It was also significant that the report drawn up by Du Paty de Clam on the day following his interview with Dreyfus had disappeared. Du Paty de Clam, counsel pointed out, had evidently forgotten his remarks to Dreyfus, as he had forgotten other facts.

Surprised at Gonse.

M. Demange said he was surprised at the attitude of General Gonse towards the alleged confession and marvelled at the fact that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who was sent to the Elysee Palace expressly to repeat the confessions, did not mention them. It was likewise inexplicable that Gen. Saussier and Gen. Mercier took no steps to verify the so-called confessions, which were lost sight of until M. Cavaignac sprung them upon the Chamber of Deputies as proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. The Court of Cassation had justly decided that they were not confessions.

Proceeding to discuss the secret dossier, M. Demange examined the documents one after the other. He said that all interpretations of the documents commencing "doubts, proofs" were hypothetical, but they applied much more easily to Esterhazy than to Dreyfus. It was so with the other documents. There was nothing to indicate that Dreyfus was concerned any more than anyone else. The leakage ascribed to Dreyfus could only refer to the plans of fortresses, and this leakage continued until 1897. The document containing the words, "Cette Canaille de D——" only indicated a poor devil and could not be ascribed to a man whom another letter described as a friend in the second bureau. No credence could be attached to some of the documents, while others wholly unapplied to the prisoner.

The Sixth Document.

The sixth document was a letter written by Count Von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, from Germany to Col. Schwartzkoppen, the Military Attache to Germany at Paris, containing the words, "as regards Dreyfus, we are easy."

M. Demange pointed out that the Dreyfus case was the universal topic of Germany at the time, and at first the German officials might have been uneasy, but had evidently reassured themselves. Counsel was indignant because Count Von Munster-Ledenburg had not expressly declared Dreyfus was innocent, that, therefore, the prosecution should have deduced from his words an avowal of his guilt.

The Panizzardi Letters.

In regard to the letters of Nov. 2 and Nov. 11, sent by Major Panizzardi to his chief, it had been alleged that they proved Dreyfus had relations with Col. Schwartzkoppen, whereas in reality Major Panizzardi merely denied that Dreyfus had any relations with Italy. It was impossible to doubt the authenticity of these facts. It was incredible that Col. Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi deceived their Governments. The omission of Esterhazy's name from their letters was intentional.

The Dossier Finished.

Concluding his examinations of the secret dossier, M. Demange remarked that he felt compelled to refer to the documents emanating from foreigners, as Gen. Mercier relied upon them to support the guilt of Dreyfus. The statements of the military attaches that they had no relations with Dreyfus had been confirmed by the statements of the Minister in the Reichstag, who could not have been deceived by his attache at Paris. "I have finished," said M. Demange, "my examination of the secret dossier. All France knows the worthlessness of its contents. Yet it is owing to it that the country has been distracted for months, and it has been thought that there were documents and proofs in it which might bring France to blows with a neighboring power. You are are now acquainted with it. The secret dossier has been exploded. You will pardon me the loss of time I have imposed on you. I will now take up the circumstantial evidence."

The 1894 Evidence.

A brief adjournment of the court was here announced. Counsel was warmly applauded as he took his seat. On the resumption of the session, M. Demange discussed the circumstantial evidence adduced in 1894. He said the perturbation of Dreyfus at the dictation scene had nothing to do with producing the idea of guilt in the minds of those present. Col. Du Paty de Clam, M. Cochefert and Major Gribelin were all convinced before hand of his guilt as a result of evidence which they considered unimpeachable, so much so that they wished Dreyfus to blow out his brains, but Dreyfus declined because he was innocent.

Other Stories Shown Up.

M. Demange successively showed the hollowness of the stories of Mathieu Dreyfus' attempt to corrupt Col. Sandherr, the late Lieut.-Col. Henry's theatrical denunciation of Dreyfus as a traitor at the court-martial of 1894 and the reports of the detectives. He pointed out how the prosecution had advanced as proof the alleged statements of individuals who were not in the pay of the War Office, but whom they carefully abstain from producing for examination. Especially dwelling upon Henry's statement in 1894, which has been since admitted to be false, that a certain War Office employe informed him that Dreyfus was the culprit, M. Demange then showed the emptiness of the gambling and libertine charges against the prisoner, and said the simplest actions of Dreyfus were misconstrued, even his legitimate desire to obtain knowledge being imputed as a crime. Could a spy have maintained the haughty demeanor Dreyfus always showed toward his comrades?

Narrowed Down to the Bordereau.

After demonstrating the inanity and falsity of the evidence of M. de Beaurepaire's witnesses, Muller, Dubreuil, Vilon and Cernuschi, counsel said the only proof left was the bordereau. Who could have sent it? Who wrote it? Complete light could only be shed on it by the production of the notes enumerated in the bordereau. This had been said by Gen. Zurlinden himself. But counsel asked the court to remember, with reference to these notes, that all Gen. Deloye could say was that it was not impossible that Dreyfus might have possessed them. This was all he could say when it was a question of high treason. M. Demange added: "You will find this phase in the mouth of a witness entitled to your entire respect, and it is upon the strength of such a statement that Dreyfus is to be proved guilty. I will not attempt to obtain such light on the documents, but since theories have been promulgated I will suggest one. I will seek to show that you must put aside even the technical value of the bordereau and the last effort of the prosecution. I will seek to combat the circumstantial evidence it has invoked."

At the request of M. Demange the court at this juncture adjourned until to-morrow.

VERDICT TO-DAY.

Labori Will Make No Speech and It is Believed Dreyfus Will Be Condemned.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—The announcement was made this afternoon that the verdict of the court-martial will be rendered to-morrow. Maitre Labori foregoes the right to speak for the defence, in order not to irritate the judges, thus allowing M. Demange to leave the best impression. The court therefore will deliberate on the conclusion of M. Demange's speech and the judgment will probably be delivered before noon. There is a nearly universal feeling this evening that Dreyfus will be condemned.

A Duel—No Damage.

Paris, Sept 8.—As a result of newspaper polemics over the Dreyfus affairs M. de Pressense, editor of The Temps, fought a duel to-day with M. Maurice Parrere. Four shots were exchanged with no results.

DREYFUS EXCULPATED.

Testimony From Germany Which Makes It Plain That He is Not the Traitor.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening, in the official portion of the paper, publishes the folowing statement: "We are authorized to repeat herewith the declarations which the Imperial Government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to international matters of another country, has made concerning the French captain, Dreyfus. For the preservation of his own dignity and the fulfilment of a duty to humanity, Prince von Munster, after obtaining the orders of the Emperor, repeatedly made in December, 1894, and in January, 1895, to M. Hanotaux, M. Dupuy and M. Casimir-Perier, declarations to the effect that the Imperial Embassy in France never maintained, either directly or indirectly, any relations with Dreyfus.

Secretary of State Von Buelow, in the Reichstag January 24, 1898, made the following statement: "I declare in the most positive manner that no relations or connections of any kind ever existed between the French ex-captain, Dreyfus, now on Devil's Island, and any German agent."

HE WORKED BY ORDER.

Count Esterhazy Makes a Startling Statement in Dreyfus Case.

London, Sept. 8.—Count Esterhazy, in an interview published here this morning, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Col. Sandherr and his superior officers. He says he will make a clean sweep after the trial at Rennes. Possibly he will go to the United States to lecture. He declares he will not return to France, because it would mean immediate imprisonment.

Twenty-Five Witnesses.

Detective Greer estimates that 25 witnesses will be called by the Crown in the Ponton trial, that takes place at the Cobourg Assizes, beginning Sept. 19.

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HIGH CLASS

Those two words embody the chief characteristic of our famous Guinea Trousers, at $5.25. They are the result of the most careful buying and selecting we ever did. Eight and nine dollar qualities for $5.25 is what you will recognize in each pattern—and you can select from hundreds. Novel effects, gentlemanly designs, up-to-date colorings—in fact, we bought thousands of yards of the very best British trouserings expressly for our Guinea department, and we can only do this by going to England—right to headquarters.

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Makes baby happy and healthy. A valuable little book on the treatment of diseases of children with each bottle At all Drug Stores—25c.

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Cases for County Court.

His Honor Judge Morgan will preside over the September County Court, which opens at noon on Tuesday next. Clerk Middleton yesterday posted the list of cases for trial as follows:

Jury cases—McKay v. Donnelly, Caldwell v. McLeod, Dunsford v. Lawrence, Linan v. McLoughlin, Davis v. Anderson.

Non-jury cases—McNally v. Boisseau, McKindsey v. Davey, Denison v. Toronto Glass Co., McGeoch v. Barrett, Henry v. Boisseau, McNair v. Skeans, Ward v. Parsons, McKendrick v. McEachren, Inglis & Sons v. City of Toronto, Morson v. Burnside, Davidson & Hay, Ltd., v. Micks, Anor Light Co. v. H. J. Pell, John Marshall, Levi Palmer, William O'Neil, D. McHugh, George Dean, Clancy Bros., J. W. Blair, W. B. Stoneham, A. G. Manton, J. W. Mayo, J. J. Quinn, J. W. Clark, S. Wallis, J. T. Todd, E. C. & S. J. Walker, T. N. McDonald, Blaylock & Co., T. Gadway, Joseph Stanley, F. E. Fleury, R. M. Turhill, L. J. Manning, A. R. Garrison, J. H. Jackson, John Proctor, George Wallis and Philo Lamb (28 cases).

Where Was Dewey?

Gibraltar, Sept. 8.—Major-General F. G. Slade, the officer commanding the Royal Artillery here, and the other artillery officers stationed at this post, yesterday entertained the officers of the United States cruiser Olympia at dinner. The usual toasts were drank and it was altogether a brilliant affair. Admiral Dewey was not present.

Billiardist Ives' Body.

New York, Sept. 8.—The body of Frank C. Ives, the late billiard player, arrived on the Seguranca from Vera Cruz to-day.

SPECIALS

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Choice Butter

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OH, WHAT A DAY IT WILL BE!

New York People Are Already Getting Themselves Into a Proper State of Enthusiasm.

SOLDIERS WILL GO FROM ALL OVER

To March in the Great Procession and Under the Arches Which Are Being Erected.

New York, Sept. 8.—The National Sculpture Society to-day submitted plans to Commissioner Brady of the building department for the erection at Broadway and 5th-avenue of the Dewey arch and colonnade. Architect Charles R. Lamb gives the cast as $26,500. Sections of the columns which form a part of the Dewey arch were put in place this morning, and one of the colonnades is half up. The top of the arch will be in place in a few days. The figures of the admiral for the arch are now practically completed, and the first of them will be taken up to the arch to-day. They average about 12 feet in length and weigh approximately 700 lbs. Frank W. Sanger of the Music Committee had a conference to-day with President Weinacht of the Arion Society, and President Mittendorf of the Liederkranz Society. It was decided that a united chorus of 250 voices from the two organizations shall go on the float "Peace," and accompany the Olympia up the harbor and sing hymns and songs of welcome.

General Roe has received applications for places in the land parade from a brigade of New Jersey militia, from 1500 to 2000 strong. The brigade offers to defray all its own expenses.

From Connecticut he has learned of 1000 soldiers coming, and Col. Hein of West Point has announced his intention of marching in the parade at the head of 300 West Point Cadets. The indications are that the visiting troops will exceed 10,000 in number.

Acetylene Gas.

The Acetylene Manufacturing Co. of London are apparently the leaders in their business this year as they were last year. This fact is made evident by an inspection of the line of goods they make. They claim that each system of generating Acetylene gas is suited to certain demands and accordingly they make a machine of each system. They also make a Duplex Acetylene machine for supplying both light and heat at the same time. So far as is known this is the only Acetylene machine that will light a house and at the same time cook the meals for the family. They lay great stress on simplicity of construction and operation, claiming that no complicated machine can be durable or satisfactory. At their exhibit in the stove building they have a large card hung up, in which is a list of Exhibition sales, and a glance at the card shows a number of new names and addresses each day. This is evidence of the preference of the general public for their goods over those of their competitors. At the C.P.R. building press bureau and Rice Lewis building this company is turning night into day by lighting the building with their system.

Did You See Their Window?

Connor Bros., Boot and Shoe Dealers, at 328 Yonge-street, have one of the best dressed windows on Yonge-street. It is really worth your trouble going up there just to see their window. Connor Bros. are showing some very fine footwear for both ladies and gentlemen. They have ladies' boots and shoes from $1.50 upwards; they are beauties.

Goderich Votes for the Factory.

Goderich, Ont., Sept. 8.—The voting on the bylaw for a bonus $10,000 to the Kensington Furniture Company took place to-day, the result being a majority of 187 in favor of granting it.

Buy Furs Now!

J. W. T. FAIRWEATHER & Co., successors to J. & J. Lugsdin, 84 Yonge Street, Hatters and Furriers

You are safe in buying furs now because all the new styles that will be for the present season are set. We have ample stocks of them in all the most stylish, saleable and sensible garments—made in all the most popular furs and combinations—lined and trimmed just as New York and Paris fashions decree they should be—all perfectly tailored—top notch quality in every point in the making of them—variety wide enough to please every taste — prices varied enough to suit every pocketbook, and our guarantee that as we represent what we ask you to buy you will find it.

We make a specialty of fine fur garments to order. For your own sake we ask you not to delay placing yours until we get in sight of the holidays and fierce weather, when everything will be coming in with a rush.

Visit the fur show rooms and ladies' ready-to-wear hat department.

If you live out of town drop a post card request for our new catalogue.

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Our patronage by the best people is proof that our table, our service and our menu are attractive. You will enjoy a meal here, even though you may be an habitual home-diner. We reserve special tables for family parties, and can assure you the best of service and the most tempting meal that the market affords.

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BRIDGEBURG	ORANGEVILLE
BEAUMARIS	PETERBORO
BROOKLIN	PORT DALHOUSIE
DELHI	PORT PERRY
DUNDAS	PALGRAVE
ELORA	PENETANG
ELMVALE	SUTTON
GRAFTON	SMITHVILLE
GRIMSBY PARK	STREETSVILLE
HAMILTON	TOTTENHAM
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Write for terms or a sample basket.

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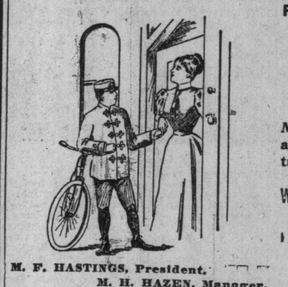

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Township of York.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of York will, at a meeting to be held on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, in the Town Hall, Eglinton, Toronto, commencing at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, consider, and, if deemed advisable, pass a bylaw to authorize the execution of an agreement with the Toronto Suburban Street Railway Company (Limited), by which agreement a franchise is to be given to the said company to construct and operate a line of street railway upon and along the following roads and highways of the Township of York, subject to the terms and conditions contained in said agreement, and consummation of the same by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, viz.:

(a) Davenport-road, from the northern limits of the City of Toronto westerly to the eastern limit of the Town of Toronto Junction, and that part of Bathurst-street between the said Davenport-road and the northerly limit of the City of Toronto.

(b) Weston-road, in the Township of York.

(c) A deviation of said Weston-road from its intersection with the northerly limit of the Town of Toronto Junction.

(d) Dundas-street, from the westerly limit of the Town of Toronto Junction to the easterly limit of the Township of Etobicoke.

(e) The road allowance between the fifth and sixth concessions west of Yonge-street of the Township of York, and the roadway connected therewith leading southerly to the northerly limit of the Village of Weston, some times known as Weston-road, and also the part leading therefrom westerly to and across the Humber River, sometimes known as the Albion-road.

(f) The side road allowance between lots 20 and 21 in the sixth and seventh concessions west of Yonge-street in the Township of York, to the easterly limit of the Township of Etobicoke, and the deviation therefrom across the River Humber.

(g) The concession road allowance between the sixth and seventh concessions west of Yonge-street in the Township of York, from the River Humber northerly to the old toll road leading to Woodbridge and along the same northwesterly to and including the town line.

(h) And over any lands which the company may acquire or may expropriate under the provisions of the statute in that behalf.

Said bylaw, which was read a first and second time on the 4th day of September, 1899, and agreement are on file in the office of the Clerk of the Municipality at the Town Hall, Eglinton, and are open for inspection during office hours.

All parties whose lands might be prejudicially affected by the granting and extending of the proposed franchise will govern themselves accordingly.

Clerk's Office, North Toronto, Sept. 6, 1899.

W. A. CLARKE,
Clerk of York Township.

6666

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J. J. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturing Chemist. 136

151-155 SHERBOURNE ST.

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