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VOL. XXVII., NO. 272----WHOLE NO. 8754.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Speech at bbotsford.

The Liberal Leader Warmly Welcome He Sets Forth the Evils of Re-

Ambotspord, Que., Oct. 8.—Mr. Laurier's meeting to-day at this charming spot in the Eastern Townships was highly successful mevery respect. Abbotsford is a central point for the counties of Rouville, Shefford, Bagot and St. Hyacinthe, and farmers came from all parts to hear the Liberal leader. Mr. Laurier and his friends who accompanied him were metat the station by the mayor of from all parts to hear the Liberal leader. Mr. Laurier and his friends who accompanied him were mets at the station by the mayor of the municipality and conveyed in carriages to the hotel, where an informal reception was held. At noon they proceeded up the mountain side to a sheltered grove, where tables were spread and dinner served. Immediately after dinner the speakers entered the stand and the audience througed into the grove. On the platform were: Mr. Laurier, Mr. Fisher, M.P. for Brome; Mr. Bechard, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe; O. Desmarder, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe; O. Desmarder, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe; O. Desmarder, M.P. A. Dennis, of St. Cesaire, presided, and in a few words introduced Mr. Laurier. As Mr. Laurier spoke in the evening at St. Hyacinthe, the subjects and his treatment of them are combined in one summary.

MR. LAURIER'S ADDRESS.

He first referred to the patriotism of his hearers. We had some some of them from

so far, for the sake of gaining information upon what is now the greatest question before the Canadian people, extended trade with the United States. He thanked the ladies for their attendance, and referred individually, in high terms, to the members from the adjoining counties who were present, designating Mr. Fisher as the hope of the Liberals, English and French, in the townships. It was of their own affairs, the things that directly concerned them, that they wished him to speak. He wished to say a word to those who were not of the same political faith. He came not to the just alone but to the unjust, but with tolerance toward all. He referred to the struggles the Canadian people have had for their rights, and now they were obliged to battle for their commercial freedom. They could only win it by continual perseverance, but they were strengthened by the

by continual perseverance, but they were strengthened by the TOKENS OF VIOTORY vouchsafed to them. He entered exhaustively into the question of emigration and showed that the United States contained over 1,000,000 of their compatriots, driven there by stress of a hurtful system. He appealed to their good sense, and asked if that policy were not wrong which would not keep their children at home in a country which could nourish millions if it were only given a chance. But the emigration continued, and the present system was powerless to stop it. A promise of better things had been made. Progress, it was alleged, was within their reach; chimneys would decorate the land, but from the top of Yamaska Mountain he could discern not a single one. He recognized the fact that Canada in 1878 had agreed to give a fair trial to the national policy. A fair trial had been given it, and it was found wanting. The people of Canada agreed to believe that local markets would spring into life and compensate for those of which they had been deprived, but in this they were deceived. They had tried the policy of restriction; the time has now come for

acceived. They had tried the policy of restriction; the time has now come for ADOPTING THAT OF EXPANSION.

If under existing circumstances they could not have free trade the best available remedy was reciprocity with the United States. The taxes had been increased by many millions, and these millions did not come from the Dominion Treasury. As a result of some magical process they were obtained from the farmers' pockets. He made a strong arraignment of a system under which the farmers are daily becoming poorer and which drives them from their homes. He then took up in detail the sugar tax and the cotton tax, and showed how unjustly they bore upon the farming community. He contrasted the present time with the old reciprocity days, and forecast the future when the McKinley Bill comes in force, taking in detail the commodities concerned—eggs, hay, barley and horses. He recalled to his hearers' minds the system by which the protective policy was supported, and instanced the deliberations in the "red

which the protective policy was supported, and instanced the deliberations in the "red parlor" at Toronto, the fabulous profits of manufacturers and the levy upon them. Then he referred in hopeful terms to the Processo of the RECIPPOCITY IDEA in Canada and the United States. There were Messrs. Sherman, Hitt, Bayord, and even Blaine, committed to a policy of reciprocity. The statement of the Ministers at Halifax and St. John that they were in favor of reciprocity in natural products was sham and hypocrisy, for they had never lifted a finger in that direction, and the whole tenor of their course was against it. Besides, the president of the council, Mr. Colby, had from his place in the losse declared against the principle in distinct terms. If he had to choose between the farmers and the manufacturers, he would elect to stand by the farmers. The McKinley Bill would be injurious to Canada, but he was of the opinion that if there were open markets there would also be a reciprocity in friendship and generosity by which the two distinct nations could dwell side by side in peace.

distinct nations could dwell side by side in THE FOLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, in so far as it concerns the relations of Canada with the United States, is or rather continues to be an adhesion to the principle often laid down by them, that every consideration of education, blood and material interest points to a commercial alliance between the two countries. This policy involves full and absolute reciprocity, not only in natural products, but also in manufactured articles without any restriction whatever. When the Lileral party comes into power it will send commissioners to Washington, according to the principle affirmed by the Cartwright resolution of 1888, to propose a mutual agreement by which there will be FIRE TRADE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE, and detrimental to both countries alike, and to cause friction between two countries disigned by nature to exist side by side in policy, and is would urge it till success came, and uless the Conservative party adopted it that fate was certain. He arraigned the Observative Government as responsible for the passage of the McKinley

Bill and all the evils that might flow from it. He charged them with stirring up dissensions between two friendly countries, and warned them against the danger of future reprisals. He abjured the electors to do their duty when the time came for them to decide for or against the good of the country.

them to decide for or against the good of the country.

Referring to the possibility of there being a Federal election in the near future, Mr. Laurier acknowledged the belief that the matter had been under discussion, but he had no apprehension that any such action was anticipated. The Government could not honestly dissolve Parliament after the conduct of last session. Under the assurance that there would be no election the House was induced to pass certain measures and to dispense with the annual revision of the voters' list. The Ministers could not think of committing such a breach of faith as would be involved in applying for a dissolution, and his Excellency the Governor-General would be justified in refusing such a demand and thus preserve the pledge given by the Ministers of the Crown.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Dr. Garrett, the senior of the corps of medical inspectors in the health office, has received this notice from his superior officer, Health Commissioner Wickersham:

Hereafter the medical inspector of this department will vaccinate no one on the leg without special instructions from the Commissioner.

partment will vaccinate no one on the leg withsolut special instructions from the Commissolut special instructions from the Commis"It could not be helped," said Dr. Wickersham. "The fashion had grown beyond
the bounds of reason, and this department
will recognize it no longer." On Saturday
afternoon six girls, two of them young
women, came here to be vaccinated. They
told the inspector that they wanted the
operation performed on their legs. "We
don't want to disfigure our arms' was their
excuse. The girls were vaccinated as they
desired. But that's the last," said the
Doctor, bring his fist down on the table.
"I want no more of them and won't
bear them. If any girl is so fashionable that she is afraid a vaccination mark will detract from her beauty
in an evening dress she had better go to a
private physician and have the operation
performed in private. The old-fashioned
way is good enough for this office, and
that's what the young women must put
up with. The only exceptions in the future
will be on my recommendation, and the applicant must make a personal request to
me. If there is any reason why she should
be vaccinated on the leg instead of the arm
it will be done. You have no idea of the
number of applicants there have been for
this sort of thing lately. I believe it is a
'fad,' nothing more."

Hanged.

Hanged.

Quebec, Oct. 9.—The judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of the Queen vs. Morin, who murdered his partner Roy in Montmagny, Que., was given yesterday. Chief Justice Dorion summed up the case. He said that the writ of error in the present case was illegal, as no motion for such writ has been presented to the judge presiding at the tribunal where the case was developed. His Honor then dismissed the case, Judge Tessier being the only dissentient, and ordered Morin to be conveyed to St. Thomas, and there to be surrendered to the Montmagny sheriff and hanged on Oct. 17, 1890.

Hou. F. Langelier maintains that his motion to go to the Supreme Court cannot be rejected, and although Morin is condemned to be executed on the 17th inst. the law allows him twelve days to present his case.

An Adventure for Aberdeen,
Winnipeo, Oct. 9.—The west-bound express on the Canadian Pacific ran off the track last night at Poplar Point. It is reported that the fireman and engineer were injured. The Earl of Aberdeen was on the train.

The Western Union Telegraph.

New York Oct. 9.—The

capital stock of the company outstanding is \$86,199,852, of which \$25,343 belongs to and is in the treasury of the company. Bonded debt, less balance of sinking funds appropriations not yet used, \$14,779,528. The business of the year shows: Revenues, \$22,387,028; expenses, \$15,074,303, profits, \$7,312,725. The increase of profits was \$1,094,683, as compared with the previous year.

previous year.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—In his report to Governor Hill on the Kemmler execution, Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald says that despite minor defects in the arrangement and operation of the apparatus, the first execution by electricity was a successful experiment. He considered execution by electricity in-finitely preferable to hanging. The report recommends that there be but one plant for execution of criminals by electricity located in the central part of the State in a building specially constructed for that purpose. ing specially constructed for that purpose, and that the voltage be not less than 1,500 nor more than 2,000.

or more than 2,000.

Presbyterian Home Mission Work
Toronsto, Oct. 9.—The Home Mission
Committee of the Presbyterian Church has
made several appointments of catechists and
students to outside stations. Among these
were the following: Rev. P. G. McLaren,
to Winnipeg; D. Houston, to Brandon; A.
Bowman, to Douglas; S. Polson, to Whitewater; Neil McKay, to Pipestone; Isaac
McDonald, to McGregor; W. H. Hodlett,
to Glenville; D. Findlay, to Binscarth. All
these are in Manitoba and the Northwest.
Also Revs. J. McKee, to Sarnia Presbytery;
Norman McPhee, to Thessalon; D. H. McLennan, to Bruce Mines; J. W. Goodwellie,
to North Bay; J. A. McConnell, to Chalk
River.

Four Boilers Burst.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 9.—A terrible explosion geograph of the Dreac Lumber Ces

EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1890.

Attributed to the British Consul at New York.

DIRTY WORK

James McDermott Only Does the Bidding of Dublin Castle.

Last Hours-Fire in the Histori-cal Blue Coat School.

Fire in the Blue Coat School.

London, Oct. 9.—A fire occurred to-day in the historical Blue Coat School in Caxton street, Westminster. The firemen were promptly at the scene and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

No Trouble Impending.

London, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the reports of an impending revolution are without foundation. There is no reason to fear trouble. The city and the whole country are tranguil.

Imperial Fellow-Travelers.

Vienna, Oct. 9.—The train bearing the Austrian and German Emperors arrived at Klein from Mezet yesterday afternoon. After a cordial farewell Emperor William proceeded on his journey to Berlin by way of Prague.

Parnell Ailing.

London, Oct. 9.—Mr. Parnell has been forbidden to take part in outdoor agitations, the disease from which he suffers being due to exhaustion occasioned at outdoor meetings years ago. He is still under strict medical regime.

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strict medical regime.

A Surplus of Revenue.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The revenues of the
French Government during the month of
September exceeded the estimates by 4,500,000 francs, and showed an increase of
9,000,000 francs over the revenue of the
corresponding month last year. For nine
months the revenue shows a surplus of 44,150,000 francs.

Canada Advised to Adopt Free Trade.
London, Oct. 9.—The London Times says
there is no reason to quarrel with the
United States over the McKinley Bill, but
the less said about friendliness and kinship
between the two countries the better. The
article urges Canada to adopt free trade, as
she will then be able to practically exclude
America from competition.

London, Oct. 9.—The little town of Saffron-Walden is the scene of much rejoicing
over the safe return of young Pelly from
Canada, where he is popularly believed to
have had a narrow escape from the death
which overtook his companior, Benwell.
The streets of the place are decorated with
flag and arches, and the numerous friends
of the Pelly family are giving the returned
wanderer a hearty welcome.

A Cue for Campaign Work.

London, Oct. 9.—Mr. Balfour's statement regarding the lrieh potato shortage
was issued as the result of pressure from
his friends, who desired to use it as a cue
for campaign work. Mr. Balfour's statement regarding the lrieh potato shortage
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his forthooming speeches. It may, therefore, be taken as

m England.

Mr. Gladstone writes to a correspondent
that he is anxious to see the arrogance of
Downing street over the colonies repressed.
He was always opposed to such domineering methods as are employed by the present
Government to the constituent parts of the
empire.

in life, I will love thee in death, and then she kissed me and slipped away.

Dirty Work Attributed to a British Consul.

Londox, Oct. 2.—The Labor World to-day asserts that Mr. Hoare, the British Consul at New York in 1883 sent James McDermott from New York to Montreal for the purpose of getting up a dynamite agitation in that city and supplied him with money and means to carry out his purpose. "Mr. Hoare communicated with Dublin Castle about the time stated, and asked the Home Government to facilitate the performance of the work which McDermott was to carry out. The reply which the Canadian Government sent to the request from Dublin Castle and Hoare was that the Canadian Government considered it its duty to prevent and not to encourage of abet it. While McDermott was in Montreal endeavoring to ensuare Irishmen in that city in dynamite plots he was supplied with funds by Mr. Hoare and encouraged by him to keep up communications with O'Donovan Rossa and such men in New York. We will prove by sworn testimony, if required, that James McDermott was denounced and exposed in Montreal by a cable sent by Mr. Davitt to the editor of the Montreal Evening Post.

"Mr. Hoare supplied McDermott with money to travel back from Montreal and sent him from New York and Willie Pinkerton in Chicago, together with the notorious McGarland, agents who, at a costly sum to the secret service fund, manufactured any number of secret conspiracies against England in America.

"We further charge Mr. Hoare with having in 1883 employed Matt O'Brien to enter the service of the postoffice in New York in order to tamper with letters going through that postoffice; and that through Mr. Hoare's influence with a Federal postoffice official named Newcombe, O'Brien had charge of the keys and stamps, which enabled him to open what boxes he pleased in the building and use the State seals of the department for the purposes of the British secret service fund, we can prove that O'Brien opened letters by the score, and wrote letters to tome to the general p

won the day and return to work at the old z wages.

The London corn porters employed by the Allan and Wilson Hill lines of steamers, I have struck again for "obligation" and i "stench" money. The men contend that their demands are justified by the dirty condition and bad quality of the grain they are obliged to handle.

Three thousand miners are on strike at Ishpeming, Mich. They have submitted a yroposition for a compromise to the mine officials, and an answer is hoped for by Friday.

ASSASSINATED. Death of a Young Barrister

A few years ago Robert Hardie, a native of Ontario, and son of a widely-known Methodist minister, entered Victoria University. He graduated with honors, and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar. Owing to ill-health, however, he did not practice, but retired to Strathroy, in Middlesex county, to the home of his sister, Mrs. Frank Saxton, who still lives there. He remained there for two years. At the expiration of that time his physicians advised a change of climate, and the young barrister removed to the Pacific coast in April, 1885, and opened a law office in Los Angeles. His health improved, and before he had been there a year he was enjoying excellent health and a lucrative practice. In May, 1888, a family named Haynes, from Philadelphia, arrived in the city. Mr. Hardie became acquainted with the Hayneses and they engaged him to handle all their law affairs. Mr. Hardie soon became friendly with each member of the Hayne family, but more especially with the younger daughter, Florence, whom he married in February, 1889. At that time the only relatives Mr. Hardie had were one brother, who is the principal of a Methodist college at Tokio, Japan, and one sister, Mrs. Frank Saxton. At her brother's request Mrs. Saxton went to Los Angeles to be present at the wedding. She was taken by her brother to a hotel there, where she remained till Feb. 9, the day of the wedding, when she went to the Haynes residence. Her brother was married to Florence Haynes, and the same evening they left for a two weeks' trip. Mrs. Saxton says that it appeared to her that the whole ceremony was being conducted

UNDER A CLOUD and with a fear of attracting attention. Mrs. Saxton remained with the Haynesses after the wedding. The family treated her with courtesy until a few days after Mr. Hardy and his bride departed, when a letter was received from Florence. After that their attitude changed, and she was treated in a cold, indifferent manner. She states that she was not permitted to meet a family named Bridges from London, Ont.,

troutions, and by the side of the secret personal recommendation of long-land. We are prepared to the continuence of the second of the second

Downing street over the colonies repressed. He was always opposed to such dominecting methods as are employed by the present Government to the constituent parts of the empire.

The Death of General Booth's Wife, London, Oct. 9—The Salvationists are treating the death of Mrs. Booth in a characteristic fashion. The War Cry appears without mourning border. The first article, signed "Your Affectionate General," is entitled "Grome at Last." It has a huge heading, "Mrs. Booth's promotion toglory," This is the General's account," "Mrs. Booth's last hours." The article will go on strike unless their wages at an already had so long and ample notice that we needed no further warning, and it was quite true; for did we not sit for hours, hand in hand, taking over this sad parting and every detail in connection with it in those wonderful inconnection with it in those wonderful in from the most deliberate manner? So, perhaps, it may be that the Master thought that he would spare my beloved the pain of another good-bye, and take her away as it were by stealth. As well as she was able she joined us in singing the old song, 'I will love thee

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child is desperately ill she does not wish any correspondence with you at present."

Mrs. Dr. Moorehouse, who is taking a deep interest in the case, is at present in Toronto. She is in communication with a lawyer in Tombstone, Arizona, in reference to instituting further inquiries into the death of the brother of her friend, Mrs. Saxton. Mrs. Moorehouse, when speaking of Dr. Haynes' adventure with the Indians, remarked that Mrs. Saxton told her that the doctor, who has a deformed foot, had gone to Col. Gray's with her brother for his (the doctor's) health.

TELEGRAMS IN A NUTSHELL.

Sir Henry Tyler sailed from New York Wednesday for England. The Earl and Countees of Aberdeen sail from New York for Liverpool on the 29th. Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Eng-lish House of Commons, died suddenly on Tuesday.

Farmer Lynch, of Carrighoit, county clare, Ireland, has been found brutally murdered.

The Academy of Music at Pittsburg, Pa., was damaged by fire to-day (Thursday) to the extent of \$10,000. the extent of \$10,000.

A greyhound owned by Mr. H. E. Patriarche, Brantford, Ont., jumped from a third story window without sustaining any

injury.

A dispatch from Bellizona says the Swiss troops have just quelled some serious outbreaks in Tisserat between Liberals and

breaks in Tisserat between Liberals and Conservatives.
Birchall says he will complete the history of his life and his confession in two weeks. He wants to sell it for \$3,000, the money to be paid to his wife.

H. Beauregard, agent of the hospital at Marinette, was mistaken for a bear and shot by an unknown hunter in the Forest near Metropolitan, Mich., on Wednesday night.

FRESH Groceries

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Dealer, 125 Dundas street and Market Square,