

# The Liberal.

RICHMOND HILL, October 6, 1898

## MR. HARTY RETAINS HIS SEAT

The charges against Hon. Wm. Harty of Kingston, Minister of Public Works, have fallen to the ground, and Mr. Harty holds his seat. When the public learned that there were nearly 300 charges against the member for Kingston they were almost prepared to believe that bribery had been carried on in that constituency to a considerable extent, and that in all probability the member would lose his seat. One of the charges was that the Premier of this Province, aided by his colleagues in the Cabinet, had raised a fund of \$10,000 which was sent to Kingston by a relative of Mr. Harty, and was used corruptly on behalf of the Liberal candidate. This serious charge was published in many of the Conservative papers, and no doubt a good many people were inclined to believe the statement. But what do we find when the case was called? The counsel for the prosecution simply stated that they had no evidence to offer. Is it any wonder that Chancellor Boyd who tried the case said:—"It never should have been put in the record. It is disgraceful to do so if there is nothing to justify it."

The World this morning says that Reeve Savage complains of the necessity for a yearly Judge's Court of Revision, on the ground of economy. It says, "The reeve's idea is that interested parties purposely withhold names for these courts that could just as easily be appended to the roll before the assessor finally hands it over to the Council."

If the reeve is so anxious to save expense he should see that the roll is correct before he passes it. Every municipality is entitled to a Court of Revision before the County Judge. The fact of the matter is, Reeve Savage never was anxious to have grit names placed on the Voters' List.

The prohibition plebiscite has been taken, and as nearly as can be ascertained the prohibitionists have a majority in the whole of the Dominion of about 11,000. All the provinces with the exception of Quebec gave a majority in favor of the proposed law, but the total majority is so small that no Government would be justified in changing the system, when probably only about half the total vote was polled altogether. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not yet given his answer, nor will he likely do so until the returns are complete, and it is shown what relation the vote polled bears to the total number of votes in the Dominion.

## Letter from Mr. Nicholls.

To the Editor of THE LIBERAL

DEAR SIR,—The next interesting place we visited was the Tomb of Napoleon which is placed in the church of the Invalids in the centre of which is a lofty dome built in 1706. Beneath this dome is a circular crypt 33 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. deep, the walls of which are of polished marble and the floor mosaic pavement, and from it rises the sarcophagus of Napoleon which cost millions. The body had to remain in another portion of the church for twenty years while the tomb was being completed. Jerome Bonaparte and Joseph Bonaparte are also buried in the same church. The Foreign office, Palace of Bourbon, of the Legion of Honor were next visited, each a magnificent structure and costing immense sums of money. The Cemetery of Piere Lachaise was next visited, and covers 110 acres. It is estimated that there are 18000 monuments in this burial ground and is laid out like a village all the avenues being paved. This cemetery contains the tomb of the lovers Abelard and Heloise the story of whom is so well known and is visited by thousands of the sentimental who bring costly flowers and scatter on the tomb at regular intervals. People having relatives buried here are able to tell how many friends the deceased had as each one visiting a tomb leaves a pebble there to let them know they had not been forgotten, so by counting the stones at regular in-

tervals they thus find out. The family vault of the Rothschilds and the tomb of Mr. Theirs is also here.

The excursion to Versailles was the most delightful of any in and around Paris. On the way we passed the Church of St. Augustine which was built to commemorate the birth of the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III, the Parc Monceau which covers 2,250 acres and is the fashionable promenade of Paris. It contains the Race-course of Longchamp where horse-races are held every Sunday. Next we pass the citadel of Mont Valerien and come to the Town and Park of St. Cloud, then on to Versailles which contains a Palace Park and Gardens. The Palace was originally built by Louis XIII and added to by Louis XIV, XV and XVIII, and forms now three sides of a quadrangle, in the centre a large courtyard where is a massive statue of Louis XIV on horseback made of bronze cannon from the Rhine. The historical Music has a grand collection of historical pictures commemorating the great battles won by the French, the whole costing £600,000. The private apartments of Marie Antoinette are here and in this place Queen Victoria was received by Napoleon III in 1855. The apartments with their furniture remain as they were in former times and show the style of architecture in those days which was more massive and comfortable than it is now-a-days. The gardens in front of the palace are the most beautiful in all France and in fact in the world and have all been made during the last 27 years. It is impossible to describe the beauty of these gardens; they must be seen to be realized. One of the principal features in these gardens is the fountains which number 11,000 in all and play the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, two of the largest costing £400 each per hour to run them and they play only for two hours at a time. In the palace we saw the state carriages, harness and jewels. Napoleon's carriage weighs 4 tons and cost some 4,000,000 francs. On our return to Paris we passed through stores where the noted china is made, and later on the fortifications surrounded by dry moat which surround the old Paris were reached. On our entrance into Paris, toll was collected as is the case with everything that is brought into the city and in this way millions of francs are cast into the coffers each day.

On our next excursion we passed the Vendome column which is 142 feet high and 13 feet in diameter and made out of 1200 guns captured from the Russians and Austrians. Then the garden of the Tuileries was reached and soon after we passed a statue of Joan of Arc who is seated on horseback. Next in order came the Mint and then passed through the Palais de Justice where the courts were in session and then on to Saint Chapelle. A very fine specimen of Gothic architecture. From here we visited Tribunal de Commerce, the Conciergerie where persons awaiting trial are detained and then to the Church of St. Germain remembered in history from the fact that the bell of this church sounded the signal for the massacre of the Huguenots on the day of St. Bartholomew. From here we went to the Palace and Museum of the Louvre the most important public building in Paris the foundation being laid by Francis I and added to by Catharine de Medicis, Francis II and other kings down to the time of Napoleon I who caused the whole to be remodelled and the north gallery was finally completed in 1857. The galleries contain collections from the Medieval and Modern sculptures, sphinxes, &c., from Egypt, museums containing collections from Jerusalem Phoenicia, Assyria, Rome and other ancient countries and in one of the halls the famous statue of Venus found by a peasant at Milo and bought from him for the French Government for 6000 francs. The picture galleries contain the most expensive and handsome pictures in France and are altogether about a mile in length. We then visited the Church of St. Germain des Pres the oldest church in Paris and retains its original character. During the revolution the Church was used as a saltpetre manufactory. The fine paintings on the walls are subjects from the Old and New Testaments. Next came the church of St. Sulpice noted as having the finest organ in Paris having six rows of keys, 118 stops and 7000 pipes, and from here passing the Observatory and the statue of Marshal Ney, built upon the spot where he was shot, we come to the Gobelins, a large establishment belonging to the state and used for the manufacture of carpets, and 150 men are employed. The tapestries manufactured here are never sold but are for the use of the royal family or presented to foreign courts, ambassadors, &c., and the Gayer tapestries occupy years in construction and cost over £2000 in material and labor. The art of making these tapestries is a secret and descends from father to son and only about a square inch is done in a day. The Pantheon Palace and Gardens of Luxembourg formerly a Royal Residence, the Morgue, and then comes the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame founded in 1163 and will hold standing some 20,000 people. The nave is 110 ft. high and on either side are aisles crossed by a transept. The windows around are of ancient design and very beautiful. At the time of the revolution in 1871 it was used as a military station and afterwards an attempt was made to burn it down but without success. The centre chapel contains the hat worn by Cardinal Richelieu and is suspended from the ceiling. We then came to Hotel Dieu, a hospital that accommodates 850 patients and founded in 660 by Clovis II and from here to our Hotel. In the evening we attend the theatre Maying and next day took a

soil up and down the river, the day being very hot in the city; was pleasant on the river. We went as far as Charlton on the north and to Point de Neuf in the other direction and got home in time for dinner at 6 p. m. After dinner all was bustle in preparation for our train at 9 p. m. We reached Dieppe about 2 a. m. New-haven at 6 and from here we branched off and took the Railway to East-bourne by the sea where a sister of mother resides. This is one of the most fashionable watering places in England and at the present time several titled ladies and gents are here. I have the pleasure of a sea water bath every morning which is very invigorating. We remained here till Monday night and arrived again in London the same evening, which we now call home.

The weather while in Paris was very hot and still very dry. I see by THE LIBERAL you have had a big rain accompanied with thunder and lightning. I just received your paper this morning, Sept. 13th. We will leave here some time this week for the north. Remember me to all.

Yours &c.,

H. A. NICHOLLS.

## Langstaff

The cool and refreshing showers of the last two days have caused considerable rejoicing throughout the town. We were beginning to feel the effect of the long continued drought, scarcely anything could be done with the ground in its dry condition, but now, with light hearts the men who till the land can go forth to their ploughing.

This has been a week of great interest and one upon which depended much. The great prohibition question has been met and we are glad to say that on the whole there has been a majority in favor of freeing our land from the curse that is blighting so many lives. We are sorry, however, that owing to the indifference of many who did not cast their votes, this place was in a minority.

The town has been favored by the presence of some distinguished visitors this week. Mr. Herbert Lewis, who has been summering at Winter Harbor, Maine, surprised his friends by calling on them last Tuesday. He was accompanied by his friend, Mr. A. E. Robinson, of New York, who was delighted with the autumn scenery, upon which so many have feasted their eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wakfield have been visiting their children in Thedford during the last two weeks. They are expected home about the end of this week.

Our school teacher paid a visit to the Queen City last Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. David James spent a few delightful days in Toronto last week.

Mrs. F. Clegg of Newton Brook and Mrs. F. Boynton of Toronto have visited friends during the week.

Miss Nicholson of Algoma and her aunt, Mrs. Bales of Toronto, paid a delightful visit to friends at Observatory Farm last week.

The Misses and Charlie Clubine spent a few days with their sister at White Rose; also Sunday and Monday with Rev. A. P. Brace of Lemouville.

Mrs. G. Drury of Richmond Hill is visiting with Mrs. R. Drury of this place.

We are glad to hear that work will be commenced on the new well at the school this week. We hope it will soon be completed and that the children will again enjoy pure fresh water.

There has been a fatality in our vicinity this week. A fine goose succumbed to the merciless wheels of the trolley last Tuesday.

Wheelman say, "Yonge St. could be worse, but not much." By the removal of the loose stones into the ruts this mode of travelling would be much encouraged.

## Laskay

The Sons of Temperance spent an enjoyable time in their hall last Tuesday night by celebrating the Jubilee Rally. About 55 members turned out, and after a very interesting programme they partook of a very handsome lunch, which, it is needless to say, was much enjoyed by all.

The prohibition meeting in the S. of T. hall on Wednesday evening was a decided success, as the hall was crowded by a large crowd of prohibitionists.

Mr. G. A. Hadden, photographer, is making a boom in the photo line around here. As Mr. Hadden is a first-class artist and is doing all work in an honest and businesslike manner, he is getting all the work he can do. Any persons wishing to get their family groups, residences, or single photos taken, will do well to give Mr. Hadden a trial, and he will be sure to please them.

Threshing, fall plowing and prohibition talk are all the go around here at present.

## Vellore.

Following is a report of Vellore Public School for the months of August and September. The names appear in order of merit:

Fourth Class—Willie Cameron, Beatrice Witty, Jim Brownlee, Charles Farr, Katie McNaughton, Annie Fenwick.

Senior Third Class—Lornie Snider, Ella Cameron, Annie McDonald, Alex O'Connor, Katie Cameron, Dave Julian, Ada Darker, Ollie Snider.

Junior Third Class—Sam McDonald, Edgar Darker, Hugh McFarlane, Minnie Bishop, Lornie Leece.

Senior Second Class—Flossie Cameron, Flossie Snider, Linnie Cooper, Willie Bishop, Tena McFarlane, Average attendance 40.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Teacher.

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