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- Wool Underwear, best value ever shown at 25, 30, 40, 50c. Better goods equally cheap. See our Special Line, All-Wool, at 95c a Suit.
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- Men's Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts Cheap.
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## Murray & Taylor's,

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Are the Leading Stoves of the day; also the new

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## R. M. HORSEY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## D. McEWEN & SON.

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Also a number of New and Second-Hand Engines and Boilers.

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Jas. H. Gilmour, of T. Gilmour & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Brockville, says: "I have used 'Tamarac Elixir' for a severe Cold and Cough, which it immediately relieved and cured."

Hiram Baker, Lumber and Cheese Dealer, North Augusta, Ont., says: "Tamarac Elixir" is a wonderful medicine for Coughs and Colds, Throat and Lung Complaints. It is without doubt the best medicine I ever used, and never fails to give immediate relief. We consider it a household necessity.

### THE GEORGE PARTY.

#### NOTES OF A VISIT TO THE LAND REFORMER'S HEADQUARTERS.

How the Leader of the United Labor Party Looks—An Artist Working Under Difficulties—Secretary Clark—Something of Shevitch, the Socialist.



OF long ago a special commissioner of this paper, located in New York, started out, accompanied by an artist, to do the Anti-Poverty men and headquarters of Gotham, and this is what he writes: "It is the most natural thing in all nature that the single land tax theory should gain converts fast in a region of high priced dirt like New York city, and few in the low land west, so the fame of the Georgites of this city has waxed great, making the party a matter worthy attention. In pursuit thereof we climbed to the sanctum of The Standard, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, only to find none in but the youthful secretary of Mr. Henry George. But he is a character, just in the most attractive stage of ardent youth, and as full of Georgism as an egg is of albumen. It was refreshing to listen to him. It always is pleasant to listen to a young fellow whose hearty enthusiasm has not been chilled by the cold, hard necessities of life. So, God bless the ardent young men—it does us old ones good to hear them and recall the time when it did not take half so long as now to get our venerable boilers full of steam."

"We came in later to find Mr. George, just returned from the country; and I was astonished at his appearance. I had somehow formed the idea from his masculine style of writing that he was about six feet high and muscled like the Farnese Hercules; in truth he is but a trifle above five feet, and could hardly get into the army by the United States standard, but is deep chested and brawny, with a bright expressive eye, and hair that may politely be styled bright auburn. His writings are brawny—full of virile force, but you can guess nothing of a writer's appearance by his sentences, nor does Mr. George's conversation give any suggestion of his writing. Orators nearly always show something of their talent by talk and manner. Paintors have the air of the profession, and a horse jockey is known at sight. He might as well wear a tag. Not so the author. How often will you read a production in which the sentences make you think of a sledge-hammer struck on the anvil by a brawny blacksmith, but when you have climbed three or four stairs to see the author in his den, you find him a consumptive little fellow like Alick Stephens, for instance, who would take dyspepsia from a cup of strong coffee and get roaring drunk on a gill of whisky. No, you really must not judge of an author's physique by his style, and except the deep chest and stocky arm there is nothing about Mr. George to suggest the author of 'Progress and Poverty' and inventor of a new system of political economy. Just now he is one of the busiest men in New York, and is of course confident, like all reformers, that the cause is destined to a speedy triumph."

"From The Standard office we went to the Cooper Institute and headquarters of the Anti-Poverty society, where we found active Secretary Clark, surrounded by a boy of handsome young ladies who were mailing documents enough to convert the world, if the bright smiles of said assistants could have accompanied each document. Down to this point the artist had got along very well; but the more he tried to take a sketch of Secretary Clark, the more ladies would get into his sketch book. The accompanying cut shows the strange, but not displeasing, result. Secretary Clark looks the born Radical—the man destined to stir up the stagnant and upset things. His experience in Ireland is just what one might have expected from his pronounced Celtic features, mobile eyes and peculiar light hair, of that shade which may be said to be red-bellitory in Ulster. He may have come to America for peace, but storm and tumult form his natural element; he may change his sky—he cannot change his destiny. And this ended our interview; for Dr. McGlynn and nearly all the other active agitators are out of the city except on Saturday nights and Sundays. But their meetings are largely attended, and whether they cast 40,000 votes, as their opponents say, or 300,000, as their friends claim, they have stirred the dull pool of off year politics and added thereto a new and decidedly effervescent ingredient."

"The Anti-Poverty society is a totally distinct machine from the Henry George single land tax United Labor party, though they aim at the same end and are harmonious. Dr. McGlynn is nominal head of the former; it is social, literary and semi-religious, while the other is purely political. The distinction is just about the same as that between total abstinence men and prohibitionists; all of the one class are not of the other, but they 'incline.' So not quite all the Anti-Poverty sympathizers are Henry George men, but they affiliate well, and the former party has a charm the other lacks, viz: the active participation of many attractive and intelligent ladies."

"From the United Labor party's office in Ann street to the Progressive Labor party's rooms at No. 186 William street is but a few steps, and the names would indicate but a trifling difference; yet Mr. George at the former and Mr. Shevitch at the latter will tell you that the difference is world wide. Like the harmonious and the homolousion of the early Christians, these names, so near alike, are those of the two most determinedly hostile parties in the state. The Georgites are not all followers of the Shevitch men and recognize them as socialists; the latter ridicule the single land tax theory of the

Georgites as 'pure crankery,' and claim that their method alone will solve the problem. We found them a most agreeable and well informed set. "Sergius E. Shevitch is physically a great contrast to Henry George, being of the big Russian type. He is a fine looking man of 28 years, with an ample forehead, clear, gray eye, and face indicative of an iron will. He is a native of Russia, member of a very old and distinguished family, and a graduate of both the Berlin and Moscow universities, entitled to take LL. D. to his name, as well as several minor titles of learning. He is quite a linguist; speaks English, Russian and German with most graceful fluency, French and Italian sufficiently for ordinary business, and reads the classic authors like a German professor. In English and German he is a most pleasing speaker; but in the twelve years he has been in America his native Russian has become a trifle rough on the tongue. He was a Liberal from his youth, and at an early age received a pressing invitation to leave Russia. Fortunately, for him he got away before the coming of the 'Black Terror,' as the Russians call the system now prevailing there. Mr. Shevitch is making arrangements for his public debate with Mr. George, which is to begin on Monday evening, October 24. It was to have begun a week earlier, but the attack on the Progressive Labor party's meeting in Union Square, on the evening of the 8th, and the indignation meeting in consequence, exhausted his time. So it has been thought best to postpone the debate until the temper of both sides had cooled down a trifle. With Mr. Shevitch in The Leader office was a band of writers, speakers and workers for the cause, chiefly Europeans."

"Father Theobald Mathew, the Irish apostle of temperance, now has a monument at Salem, Mass., which fitly commemorates his work. A stranger to American institutions might have thought the day the monument was unveiled was being celebrated in Salem as one of America's greatest anniversaries, for the demonstration was the greatest ever known in that city. Every kind of labor was suspended; every local society joined in the procession, and every railroad brought immense delegations from all the neighboring cities and towns. The officials and clergy took a prominent part, and the people of the adjacent country turned out almost en masse."

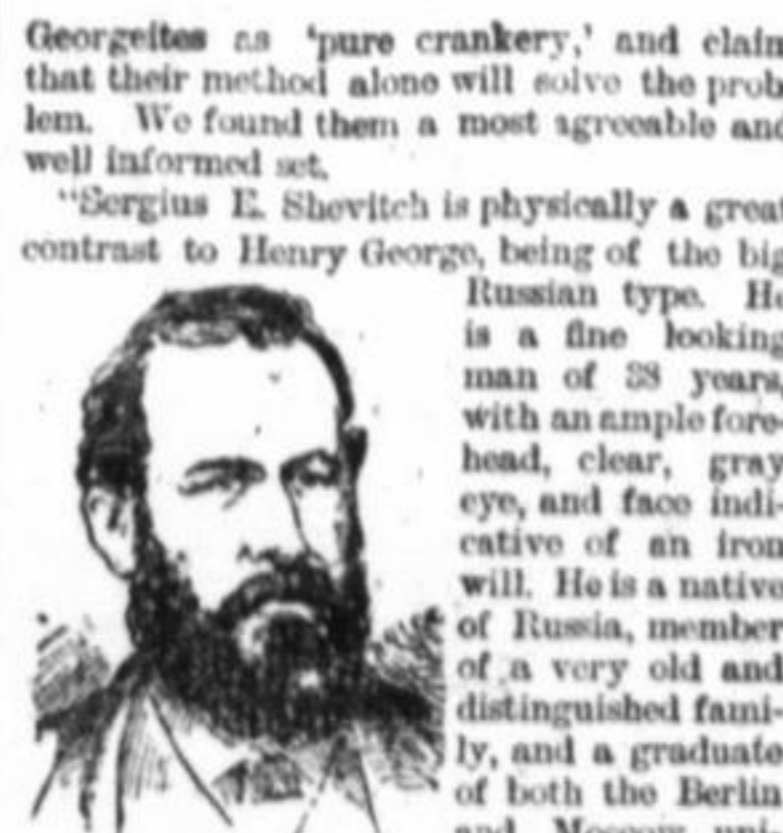
"The monument consists of statue and pedestal—the former life size and of the purest Italian marble; the latter a nine feet cube of light blue granite, from Augusta, Me. Its history is interesting. For several years the Father Mathew Total Abstinence society and other young temperance men of Salem have been collecting funds for a memorial to the apostle of temperance, and when the sum was sufficient the artist, Mr. Horgan, obtained the needed photographs and paintings from which the statue was designed. Mr. Horgan then advertised that he would present it to a society which would place a suitable pedestal, costing not less than \$1,000. The Salem society soon raised the amount, and the city council granted a location in one of the principal squares. The pedestal of light blue granite is beautifully polished and harmonizes well with the white statue. The center stone bears the inscription:

Erected by the followers of Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, Apostle of Temperance. Born Oct. 10, 1780. Died Dec. 8, 1856.

Below this an eagle's head discharges a stream of water into a half bowl. Mr. William F. Cass made the presentation speech. Maj. Raymond responded briefly and then Rev. Father Conaty delivered the oration of the day—a production very highly praised. Father Mathew, born in 1790, was a hard working priest in Cork in 1833, when a temperance movement was begun there by the noted Quaker, William Martin, and other Protestant gentlemen. Most of the population being Catholics, they appealed to Father Theobald Mathew for help; he acceded and at once entered upon his career. William Smith O'Brien, himself no mean orator, said of him: "Whether he be canonized or not, I regard him as an apostle specially deputed by the Almighty, and gifted with powers almost miraculous. To no human agency can I ascribe his success." After doing his work in Ireland, Scotland and England, in June, 1849, he came to America and was everywhere received with high honors. He traveled through twenty-five states, spoke in 300 towns and cities and administered the pledge to over 600,000 persons. But it wore him out. He lingered a short time in weakness and died Dec. 8, 1856.

"The Prince of Wales. "You ask me if I have anything to say about England. Well, my impression of the Prince of Wales may be of interest. I had the honor of dining and lunching with his royal highness, and was impressed with the fact that the prince was one of the best informed Englishmen, particularly on American affairs, that I had ever met. He takes the most lively and sincere interest in all that goes on in the United States, and is very earnest in the desire that the relations between the two countries be cordial and harmonious."

"In conversation the Prince of Wales has a way of almost cross examining the person with whom he is talking, which enables him to gain an immense amount of information that he could not obtain in any other manner. I found him quite familiar with the names of our various public men, with what they have done and are doing, and he showed, by his questions, a profound understanding of our present political situation. "Although, as I said, the prince has in conversation this way of cross examination, it is not done at all offensively; in fact, he is a consummate master of the art of making every man appear at his best by encouraging him to speak on subjects that are familiar to him. He possesses another art too, which is one of the rarest and most essential of public gifts, that of paying those he has met the honor of remembering them. Notwithstanding the thousands of persons who are presented to him every year, the Prince of Wales never fails to recognize a single one of them on a future occasion, and will often even show by some delicate allusion that he recalls the circumstances of the first meeting." —Interview with Chauncey M. Depew.

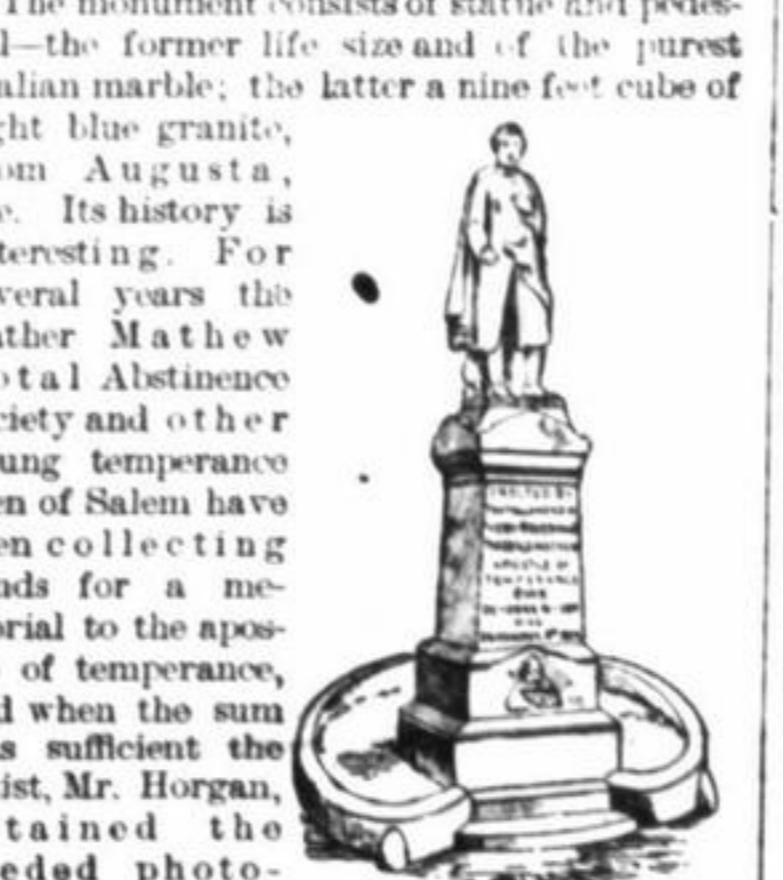


F. E. SHEVITCH.

Recently Dedicated in Salem, Mass., with Great Enthusiasm. Father Theobald Mathew, the Irish apostle of temperance, now has a monument at Salem, Mass., which fitly commemorates his work. A stranger to American institutions might have thought the day the monument was unveiled was being celebrated in Salem as one of America's greatest anniversaries, for the demonstration was the greatest ever known in that city. Every kind of labor was suspended; every local society joined in the procession, and every railroad brought immense delegations from all the neighboring cities and towns. The officials and clergy took a prominent part, and the people of the adjacent country turned out almost en masse."

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