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he People's Candidate For London City :

The Opera House Packed With London's Voters.

Rousing Reception to Mr. William Paterson M.P.

Great Meeting of Supporters of the People's Candidate.

Mr. Charles S. Hyman Accorded an Ovation.

Telling Arraignment of the Government's Tortuous Policy.

Manufacturers. Workingmen and Merchants on the Platform.

dom, John Marshall and Others.

Significant Portravals of London's

Need of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

This is the most appropriate word to use in describing the state of the Grand Opera House last evening on the occasion of the great rally of Liberals. Taking the increased attendance at the Reform meetings as a criterion, the already for Mr. Charles S. Hyman are becoming still more pronounced and the triumph will be one to surprise the high tax candidate. The doors were opened early, but a large crowd had previously gathered in the streets waiting for an opportunity to secure the best available seats. Though the vast majority were men, there were about 200 ladies, who listened attentively during the evening from the orchestra chairs and boxes which had been specially reserved for them. A nali hour before the speaking commenced the pit and balcony were packed, and before the intervening minutes had passed the top gallery was filled to the roof with

electors of all classes and ages. Before 8 o'clock the immense audience had made many manifestations of its readiness, and when the curtain finally rose and disclosed 100 representative Londoners the eager ap plause spoke volumes. They came from the workshops, the manufactories, the profes-sions and mercantile houses of the city employes and proprietors. Lieut.-Col.

vorks, was chairman and On the Platform among others the following gentle-V. Cronyn, T. H. Purdom, Thos. v. Cronyn, T. H. Purdom, Thos. y, D. S. Perrin, John Ferguson, J. D. el, D. Regan, J. B. Vining, Albert ith, R. C. Macfie, F. E. Leonard, C. W. Onard, Water Commissioner Davis, Geo. Ecid, John Marshall, Rev. G. T. Carr, Robinson, J. H. Glass, Geo, Wood, Arnott, Dr. J. B. Campbell, A. Durand, Macuret, J. P. O'Higgius, R. Simpson, as Milne, Phil. Pocock, J. G. Curtin, C. Andrus, D. Smith, Wm. Kelly, H. Meay, W. Powell, George Burns, W. Hydan, A. Franklin, J. W. Little, Dan. erguson, J. T. Westland, Dr. Macdonajd, 207ge Rendall, Lawrence Gibson (of bson & Yates), Wm. Joanes, W. T. dge, H. Beaton, Geo. Hooper, A. S. Meregor, ex. Aid. John Heaman, E. S. davis, J. B. Francis, John McNee, J. D. McAlpine, W. Proudfoot, Jas. Burkess, F. T. Trebilcock, John Purdom, H.

W. Him. Geres Kiry, Sim. Herety, Sim. Herety trade of the peninsula itself (which did not amount to anything) would be left. Every railroad employe, every man, should think scriously before he assisted by his vote to jeopardize the railway interests of the country. Statements were made that the States would not retaliate—the McKinley Bill need only be instanced to show the fallacy of such a statement. Mr. Purdom then briefly referred to the depressed state of Canada and the high taxes on various articles and humorously stated that the only thing left untaxed from the cradle to the grave was a hole and that beyond doubt had Sir John noticed the omission an amendment would be introduced to make holes pay a goodly percentage to the Gov-

amendment would be introduced to make holes pay a goodly percentage to the Government. (Laughter.) Reciprocity was the only cure for such a condition of affairs. To make a pretense of antipathy towards the States was absurd, for were they not of one blood and speaking the same language? He felt sure that it would be the crowning one blood and speaking the same language. He felt sure that it would be the crowning act of Britain's greatness could any statesman bring about between England and the United States an inseparable bond of eternal peace. (Loud cheers.) The true course was for one nation to help the other, and every man who cast his vote for Mr. Hyman indorsed that principle. (Hear, hear.) When this great hargain was to be made with the United States who should be trusted with the making of it? Not, surely, the men who were avowedly at enmity with the United States and with whom the States were not willing to deal. He was sure the decisions of London's electorate would be to give this important duty to such able men as Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. David Mills, Mr. William Paterson and Charles S. Hyman. (Prolonged cheering.) Mr. Pardom's address was enlivened with a number of laughable and pointed anecdotes, which existed in waking his recention of

the trusted with the making of it? Not, strely, the men who were avowedly at emity with the United States and with whom the States were not willing to deal. He was sure the decisions of London's electorate would be to give this important duty to such able men as Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Bedward Blake, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. David Mills, Mr. William Paterson and Charles S. Hyman. (Prolonged cheering.) David Mills, Mr. William Paterson and Charles S. Hyman. (Prolonged cheering.) Mr. Purdom's address was enlivened with a number of laughable and pointed anedotes which assisted in making his reception of especial warmth.

From 2,000 pairs of feet and hands and 2,000 throats arose a perfect roar when the table and smiled in acknowledgment of the enthusiasm of the audience. Two or three times he commenced to speak, but the sturdy voters rose to their feet and shouted the mention of the presence of some propers of the audience. Two or three times he commenced to speak, but the sturdy voters rose to their feet and shouted the mention of the presence of some propers of the audience. Two or three times he commenced to speak, but the sturdy voters rose to their feet and shouted the mention of the presence of some propers of the audience. Two or three times he commenced to speak, but the sturdy voters rose to their feet and shouted the uterances of hings better left unsaid. After a few tributes to the general worth of the fair sex he expressed the hope that they would all hear during the evening pronounced opinions on many is unjects of importance. He felt confident that the electors of London would confident the great trade question in a fair light and putting all thing

(Cheers and much laughter:)

Mr. John Marshall

was received with applause on rising to address the meeting. He announced that he was a firm believer in free trade. It merely meant that one country should take from another country the goods which it could not successfully produce itself, and give in exchange goods that it could produce cheaper than any other country. It was an advantagous exchange of goods between countries. All people in their domestic life worked out this principle of free trade. The Tories in 1876 were connected to acknowledge this great principle, and it was under the pretense of

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FORCING THE UNITED STATES
to give Canada a reciprocal treaty
that Sir John Macdonald introduced
the National Policy. (Cheers.) Mr.
Marshall quoted, to support this attite
ment, extracts from the speeches made by
Sir John during the campaign of 1876 at
Montreal, Owen Sound, Yorkville and
Hamilton. The one idea running through
them all was that if the United State
would not give reciprocity that the Canadian Government should give the Americans a

March 5. (Great applause.) The Conservatives had no intention of even giving reciprocity a serious thought, and instead of taking the reciprocity bull by the horns were beyond doubt but holding the animal's stail in order that they might iet go whenever it suited their own convenience. (Cheers and much laughter.)

Mr. John Marshall

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Mr. John Marshall which we should. The Government boasts of its surplus of \$4,000,000. How was that surplus obtained if not by taxes? That is your money and if the Government had no use for that money it had no right to take it out of your pockets. You could use it better than they could. The Government's having it is just an incentive to go on still further in their lavish expenditures upon institutions that will not stand upon their own merits. (Cheers.) What is the policy of our Conservative friends? Mr. Hyman has truly said it is

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The Liberal policy has been known for a long time. It is freer trade with the people south of us. The records of the past show that the Conservatives have always sought to rivet the bands of commercial enterprise. Theirs has been a policy of restriction. It seems now that the Government thinks that the question of free trade is taking hold of the people, and for this reason we have experienced this

PREMATURE DISSOLUTION.

(Cheers.) By this we are forced to accept an old voters' list upon which there are thousands of dead men's names, thousands of men who have long since left the country are upon it, and tens of thousands of young men whose names should be upon the list have been left off. (Applause and cheers.) The Government has stolen one of the planks from the Liberals. Lord Stanley has since dispatched to the Secretary of State asking that a commission be appointed to confer with our American friends with a view to renewing the

appointed to confer with our American friends with a view to renewing the OLD RECIPROCITY TREATY with such amendments as the altered circumstances of the country may require, and such extensions as the interests of both countries should sanction. In short, it is so worded that they could almost discuss Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Cheers and laughter.) We must not judge the Conservatives by this, but we must judge them by the utterances of their public speakers and Cabinet Minister. (Applause.) Even in this estimate there must be a vigorous exercise of the imagination to form any cenception of their policy as the kifferent Ministers have different views in respect to duitable goods in the different ports of the Dominion. They have told the country time and time again that we could not secure a renewal of the old reciprocal treaty with the United States, but now they think that they can easily secure it. (Laughter.) Sir John Thompson is of the opinion that no duty should be levied upon coal nor upon certain lines of goods that are not manufactured in this country. I always understood from the way in which the Tories talked that everything made under the sun was manufactured in Canada since the inception of the National Policy. (Laughter.) I cannot

that he Liberal party say, knock it down if it be possible. (Cheers.) Again, the United States can produce more coal than it can consume and so can Canada, but according consume and so can Canada, but according to Mr. Carling there is no profit in its international trade. He has ignored the fact that geographical circumstances affect this question. Our coal is on the Pacific and the Atlantic shores, with the populous Province of Ontario between. There is a duty of 60 cents per ton on bituminous coal and until a short time ago 50 cents on anthracite, since taken off. It was said under the National Policy the coal fields would be developed; and yet why do you not see Nova Scotia coal here? Because the

- RESTRICTION NATURE HAS IMPOSED is greater than the artificial restriction of 60 cents put on by the Government. (Ap-plause.) If an Unrestricted Reciprocity treaty were made the mines of British Columbia would have a market in the Western seaboard States, while in the East Western seaboard States, while in the East Nova Scotia would supply the New England States, and we in Ontario would be relieved of the present taxation of 60 cents. (Cheers.) The Government talk about reciprocity in natural products, and say nothing of manufactures. This the United States will not consider for a moment. (Hear, hear.) When the McKinley Bill reduced the duty on lumber from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000 feet, they knew the American might get his lumber cheaper and that the \$1 duty taken off went into the pockets of the lumbermen. The mining industry wants more than someoff went into the pockets of the lumbermen. The mining industry wants more than some-body's capital, it wants the market. (Applause.) Capital cannot be found for what will not be a profitable investment, to secure which a large market is absolutely necessary. We prevent the great natural industries of this country from being benefited because some manufacturers say it might injure them. (Hear, hear.) THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER

should ever be considered. (Loud cheers.) should ever be considered. (Loud cheers.) But is it a fact that the manufacturing industries will suffer by a change? Why should they be crushed to the ground? Are they not going down now? (Laughter and cries of "They are.") Some would come up I grant you. Do not those going down now take a long time coming up sometimes? (Laughter and cheers.) To assert that they would be wiped out of existence seems to me to apply the title of inferiority to Canadians, and I utterly refute it. (Vociferous cheering.) We cannot say from actual experience how free trade in manufactured goods will hold, but have we not seen tens of thousands of young Canadians who have crossed the line, entered the workshops, the mercantile business, the professions, and in every position they held their own. (Cheers.) And yet our high tax friends seem to think the Canadian lacks the energy and ability of the American. A manufacturer would not like to take the ground that he has not the necessary brain power to manage his business successfully. NOTICE.

we would say, try TOLU. TAR and FAMARACK. It will cure you as it pass by until you have given this remedy

FORCED TO FLEE.

Results of the Floods in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Thousands of Families Driven From Their Homes—Business and Travel Suspended.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 19.—The Ohio River rose here all day yesterday. The damage has been very great. Much of the city is under water. The whole of Wheeling Island to the south is flooded, and last night most of its 4,000 inhibitants slept on high ground in the main part of the city.

In South Wheeling hundreds of houses of working neonle employed, in mills and

Windsor hotels have water in their first floors. Reports from glass and pottery districts along the river show heavy losses sustained by the flooding of factories.

The foundations of many louses at Johnstown, Pa., have been undermined by the flood, entailing heavy loss. The most serious loss is the destruction of bridges, as the different results of the different results of the

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19.—At 10:30 last night a careless wiper in the round-house of the Cypress yards of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, set fire to a bunch of oily waste. The roundhouse and eighteen engines were dearroyed. Loss, \$175.000.

Royal Templars' Grand Council.

Hamilton, Feb. 19.—The ninth session of the Grand Council of Ontario, R. T. of T., reports presented by the officers showed that the increase of councils during the year was 64, and that the membership had increased 3,000, bringing the grand total up to 13,000. The following officers were elected: J. H. Flagg. Mitchell, G.C., J. White, Toronto, V. C., Rev. W. H. Barnes, Belleville, G. chaplain; Dr. C. V. Emory, Hamilton, grand secretary; J. Cornell, Lynden, grand treasurer; P. H. Stewart, Barrie, auditor: Dr. Robertson, Milton, medical referee; W. Heamen, London, herald; Mrs. C. V. Tobey, Picton, deputy herald; A. C. Steele, Toronto, and D. J. Ferguson, Aylmer, trustees.

Fishermen's "Luck."

Halifax, Feb. 20.—Captain Ozen, of the

Fishermen's "Luck."

Halifax, Feb. 20.—Captain Ozen, of the schooner Virgesco, from Fortune Bay, Nfld., reports bad weather in those waters and a loss of over twenty cargoes of herring, caused by an unprecedented rain storm. The Virgesco and about twenty American and Nova Scotian vessels made extraordinary stops, while the seines were moored, awaiting cold weather, so the fish could be frozen. A rain storm set in, which lasted frozen. A rain storm set in, which lasted five days. The seines were almost all upset and the herring lost. The captain reports very mild weather in Newfoundland. The American vessels, which lost their seines and cargoes, sailed for home and abandoned the herring fishing for the season.

.....New YorkLiverpooNew YorkAntwer At this season of the year Centenelene should be used for chapped hands, face and lips. This is a lotion of superior excellence, put up in 25-cent bottles and sold on a guarantee at STRONG'S Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

"Elected by Acclamation." In spite of every opposition having been offered, the public unanimously adhered to their former opinion that the celebrated brands of cigars. Cable, Mungo, El Padre and Madre E Hijo were the most fitting representatives of all the brands in the market.

A full line of public and high school books at Allaster's.

If you want a cool, refreshing smoke use the old reliable GOLD FLAKE or HAND-MADZ cut plug smoking tobacco, manufactured by the Globe Tobacco Works Company of London (limited), of pure Virginia leaf. It is put up in packages of 1-10, 1-5 and 1 pound tins and glass jars, and for sale by ail leading grocers and tobacconists. ywt

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