

THE OPENING SHOT.

THE RATEPAYERS TALK ABOUT THE DOHERTY BONUS.

And Appear Favorable to It—Chairman Esery Outlines the Commissioners' Actions, and Objects to the Terms Offered to London South—More Water Wanted.

The municipal campaign was begun in the city hall on Saturday night, and the meeting was quite enthusiastic. The proposed bonus to the Doherty Company formed the principal topic of discussion, and judging from the applause which greeted the speakers who favored it, it is likely to be carried by a large majority. Water Commissioner Esery, Ald. Wallace and Ald. Skinner spoke, and were accorded hearty receptions. Mayor Taylor presided.

The Mayor said he supposed the object of the petitioners had in calling the meeting was to discuss municipal matters. It was now for them to come forward and explain.

A painful silence followed, and no one appeared to move.

The chairman said Mr. Alex. Harvey was one of the petitioners and probably he could explain the object of the meeting.

Mr. Harvey said the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the ratepayers. It had been suggested in the council that a large amount of debentures be raised for water-works purposes without submitting the question to the people. He was decidedly opposed to this. He would also like to hear the Doherty bonus discussed, and have a report from the aldermen.

Mr. Harvey then made a move to leave the platform, when the Mayor stopped him.

"Call on someone to speak," said the Mayor.

"I suppose the Aldermen will give an account of themselves first," replied Mr. Harvey.

"I don't see an Alderman in the Hall," added the Mayor.

"Well, that is funny. They ought to be here."

Mr. Esery then mounted the platform amid cheers. He said he was not ashamed to be present at the meeting, nor was he ashamed to speak. We had not much to do with the debentures—that is the Water Commissioners for 1890, for it wouldn't do "to count the chickens before they were hatched"—unless to see that they were properly spent if issued. A water scare had been raised last summer, and it was found absolutely necessary to cut off all outside consumers without any discrimination. He was opposed to giving outsiders water anyway. (Loud cheers.) The city had plenty of water for its own use if the Grand Trunk supply was cut off. The suburban supply had been cut off as a matter of necessity. There was only a day's supply left in the reservoir to provide fire protection. Then, as soon as the water was cut off every lawyer in London South met in some secret chamber and decided to fight the right of the commissioners to do so. But the commissioners had simply done what the citizens would have done. (Applause.) If it had not been cut off it would have been necessary to have mortgaged the property of citizens to give these people the water. He asked, what had London township or Westminster township ever done for the city that it should

do this? He had no objection to the suburbs coming in, but if he had been in the council he would not have gone so far as to give London South six mills off. (Applause.) The rate next year would undoubtedly be brought down to 18 mills or lower and they would then only have 12 mills to pay. The Grand Trunk supply had been cut off for two weeks in the summer, and as soon as the company commenced pumping their own water the reservoir began at once to fill, and at the end of the time was filled up so that he was afraid it was going to run over. There had been no rain in that period, and that settled the fact that without the Grand Trunk the city had plenty of water. But it is a question whether the city should refuse to pump the water for the railway and loose the \$3,500 per annum. The city had got to acquire springs in the near future, and he thought it best to continue the Grand Trunk supply and apply the \$3,500 to ward paying for them. If mains were laid in London South it would cost \$20,000, and \$5,000 more for connections. The engineer estimated that the extra springs between the pump house and Byron could be purchased for \$45,000, including the Griffith springs. He had never been elected to purchase lands, and this was why he did not do so when the council asked the commissioners to purchase the dry spell had passed. He did not know that he had been elected as the "hired man" of the City Council, and hadn't learned it yet. (Applause and laughter.) The aldermen had instructed the commission to give water to London South until "further orders." The aldermen were fifteen pretty decent sort of fellows, but they had furnished Mr. Hutchinson with gunpowder to fill up his injunction. But there was another lawyer who used just the same kit of tools that Mr. Hutchinson did, and he got the advantage of Mr. Hutchinson and the judge by being five hours ahead of them. The water was turned off before the injunction was issued. It wouldn't have hurt the city then if a whole bushel of injunctions had been issued against it. An injunction in this case only meant to leave the water where it was. That was what the commissioners did—left it off. (Great applause.) No matter what you give to some people they would want more, and think they had a right to it, too. We didn't want to give away the whole town. The water-works was the best asset the city had. Outsiders might talk about private water companies and bring a man from the States to supply it, but it would cost them more than the city would give them water for and all other advantages as well. He would not pray for London South to come in. It was only a question of time when it would be taken in anyway. If he was elected for 1890, he would give the consumers over there three months' notice, and at the end of that time the city water would be cut off there forever. There was only two things for the people there to do—come in or stay out. If they stay out let them stay. It would then be in order for the city manufacturers to say to these, "There is room for you over there," and when Saturday night came, "go." Some say that would be hard lines. But it was only doing unto others as they had done unto us. Considering, he said the commission had done no better than any other three citizens could have done. They had civil officials now, a brand new deed for the Dufron property, and all business was cleared up and in good shape. He was a candidate, and would obey the fiat of the ratepayers. (Cheers.)

Ald. Wallace was forced to speak by

loud cries. He said the people ought to vote on every issue of debentures proposed. The people would be asked on the 6th of January whether or not they would give a \$25,000 bonus to the piano company. Personally he was opposed to it.

Ald. Skinner had not come prepared to talk. He thought those who called the meeting would have done the talking. But he was always glad to appear before his fellow-citizens. There was a big improvement in this council over last year's. It had succeeded in reducing the rate from 21 6-10 mills to 19 6-10. (Applause.)

He was confident that that rate would give a clear sheet, too. He had been set down as an "economical crank," and he was proud of it. The question of bonusing new enterprises was an important one, and should be submitted to the people, who would have to pay the money. More water, he thought, was required, and the debenture system was the best method to get it by. When the application for the bonus to the Doherty Company came up in the council he was heartily in accord with the principle. Proceeding, he spoke strongly in favor of the company. Mr. Doherty was going to pay \$35,000 for the property, according to the agreement. The city was to be given a first mortgage on this property, which absolutely protected the city. Insinuations had been made that the firm was not solvent, but Mr. Doherty courted the fullest investigation. The city wanted new manufacturing works badly, and he hoped the ratepayers would record their votes in favor of the bonus. (Applause.) They were going to employ at least 100 men—not girls or boys. No novice could make a piano, it required skilled mechanics. In fifteen years the firm would return the full amount of the bonus in taxes, and the city would have the advantage of all the extra hands employed. It had been asked, why were the firm leaving Clinton? It was because there were no railway facilities there to speak of. London was exceptionally fortunate in this respect. He outlined the steps which had been taken to keep down expenses, at some length, and concluded by picturing the prosperous era which was now beginning to dawn upon the city.

"Are those hundred men to be employed in the Doherty works to be allowed to live outside the city, or not?" asked Mr. Hiscoc.

"They are not," came the emphatic answer.

"Do you believe in giving six mills off to London South when there is so much vacant land in the northern part of the city?" was the next question fired at the speaker.

"I do not. I was not on the Amalgamation Committee."

Mr. George Magee charged the council with concocting a scheme on the city in connection with the Doherty works, but Ald. Skinner turned the laugh on him by asking those present if it was likely that such was the case when the aldermen asked the people to vote on it.

Mr. John Campbell made a strong speech against granting a bonus to the Doherty people, on the ground that it would be an injustice to older manufacturers. If Mr. Doherty was well off he ought to come here and paddle his own canoe. He was confident that the Globe works would not remain empty very long, if Mr. Doherty never existed. As an example of this he referred to the Darville foundry. London had the very best of railway facilities, but the citizens had to pay dearly for them. It was not just, then, to bonus an outsider to come in and enjoy them.

Mr. T. D. Hodgkins had merely come

into the meeting to hear. He was glad to know the city was in so good a position financially. He happened to know Mr. Doherty, and he knew him to be perfectly solvent, and was well able to employ 400 men. If London was going to progress as it should, it must get more manufacturing factories. Look at Woodstock. Since it had granted the \$60,000 bonus to the Patterson works it had flourished like a green bay tree. (Applause.) He was opposed to bonuses on principle, but when outside municipalities did so it made him weak-kneed. It would be a good investment for the city of London if they could get five other such concerns at a similar bonus. He showed up the two-faced way Mr. Campbell was acting about bonuses. It was not long ago since Mr. Campbell was a consenting party to an offer proposed by the Board of Trade to give the Grand Trunk a bonus of \$70,000 to employ 200 men, and now he objected to give \$25,000 for 100 men. (Cheers.) He was only speaking as a ratepayer. It was not to his advantage to get Mr. Doherty to leave Clinton, for he was interested up there in a concern of which Mr. Doherty's employees were good patrons. But Mr. Doherty was going to leave Clinton to get better railway facilities, and we wanted him to come to London. (Loud applause.) There need be no fear about proper sureties being given, for the insurance was to be made out to the city. Why not lay the case fairly before the people, without prejudice, and let them vote on it?

"That is what Mr. Campbell tried to do," said Mr. Magee.

"He did to a certain extent; but why did he insinuate as to Mr. Doherty's solvency?" asked Mr. Hodgkins.

"Mr. Campbell never did," came the reply.

"I will leave it to the people present whether he did or not."

Cries of "Yes, yes."

Mr. Talbot Macbeth made a lucid explanation of the by-law, and said that Mr. Doherty was willing to have a stipulation put into it to give the city the insurance in case of fire. The city had a standing offer of free water and taxes to any person who would come here and establish a new industry.

"I think that is right," said Mr. Magee.

"Well, water and taxes to Mr. Doherty would mean \$800 per annum, and the interest on the bonus would only amount to \$1,000. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was passed to His Worship, and the meeting broke up.

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Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

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Frank Nicolls, Rubber Stamp Works, Room 6, Carling's Block, London.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

The Meetings to Be Held To-Day in the City and Elsewhere.

The last Monday in the month of December is the statutory nomination day for municipal officers, and, in accordance with law, meetings will be held in the different municipalities of the province to-day. City Clerk Abbott, who is the returning officer of the city, will attend at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and receive nominations for the mayoralty, for two water commissioners, and one member of the Hospital Trust. So far as can be learned at present writing no opposition is spoken of to Mayor Taylor, Water Commissioners Esery and Davis, or Trustee Lewis. It is understood to be their intention to again offer for re-election, and the probability is all will be chosen by acclamation.

The nominations for aldermen will take place throughout the city, commencing at noon, at the following places:—

No. 1 Ward—At the city hall, C. A. Kingston, deputy returning officer.

No. 2 Ward—At Mr. James Percival's store, Queen's avenue, the owner being the deputy returning officer.

No. 3 Ward—At the Colborne street school house, Mr. W. Wilson being the D. R. O.

No. 4 Ward—At Mrs. Hamilton's house, Queen's avenue, Mr. Alex. Gunn being the D. R. O.

No. 5 Ward—At the east end hall, Mr. A. Isaacs being the D. R. O.

Nearly all the members of the present board of aldermen will offer for re-election, and it is quite possible that one or two new men will enter the field against them at the nominations this afternoon.

The Westminster nominations will take place at Mr. Odell's house on the Wellington Road. There is likely to be a contest in each of the four wards, and also for the re-election. Messrs. John Mills and J. J. Coughlin are in the field for Reeve, and very many seem to think that Mr. Mills has a very good show for election. He is an old member of the council, and is personally popular with all classes. In No. 2 ward, Messrs. Pritchett, Thos. Hobbs, and W. Thomas will seek the suffrages of the electors for deputy-reeve, and the odds, it is alleged, are largely in favor of Mr. Pritchett's re-election.

The London West nominations will take place in Collins' hall in the evening. There are so many rumors afloat regarding the candidature of all the present representatives that it is almost impossible to give an inkling as to who is likely to accept a nomination for office in the western suburb.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP

PLICATION will be made by the corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session (1) for authority to add to the City of London that portion of the adjacent Township of Westminster which is described as follows, that is to say: "Commencing at the intersection of the south branch of the River Thames and the original road allowance between lots Nos. 24 and 25, broken front concession of Westminster, thence southerly along said road allowance between lots Nos. 24 and 25 to within twenty chains of the base line, thence westerly parallel to the base line to Hamilton street, then easterly to Chester street, thence westerly along Chester street and the continuation in a straight line thereof to the Wortley Road, thence northerly along the Wortley Road to the limit between lots 2 and 3, thence westerly along said limit and the limit between lots 1 and 2 east of the Wortley Road to the Wortley Road, then easterly along the Wortley Road, thence westerly along the Wortley Road, thence easterly along the River Thames, thence easterly along the River Thames and the south branch thereof against the stream, to the place of beginning."

2. To authorize the Municipal Council of the corporation of the City of London to grant to Messrs. P. Leonard and Sons certain privileges and rights in, over and upon a certain portion of York street in the said City of London.

3. To amend the London Water-works Amendment Act, 1874, by striking out of the same the sixth paragraph thereof.

4. To authorize the council to borrow money for Water-works and Public School purposes without submitting a by-law to the ratepayers.

Dated at London this twelfth day of December, A. D. 1889.

ALEX. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk.

15th-ow

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The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

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There are about 500 only of the above. Don't wait.

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