

C. S. HYMAN

Again the Standard-Bearer
of the London Liberals.

He Will Lead Them to Victory in
the Coming Battle.

The Unanimous Choice of an
Enthusiastic Convention.

The Popular Member Given a Great
Ovation.

Rousing Speeches by a Number
of Prominent Citizens.

A Sweeping Triumph for the Candidate Assured.

Mr. Hyman's Able Address on Public
Questions—A Large Gathering—
Col. Lewis Elected Temporary President.

The crowd of Liberals in the Odd-fellows' block last night was only limited by the size of the club rooms, but the enthusiasm knew no such bounds. It oozed through the windows, flew out of the doors, permeated the atmosphere, and nearly raised the roof. It was a call to arms for the coming battle, and right royally the hosts of Reform answered the bugle blast and rallied to select the standard-bearer who should lead them to victory. Before 8 o'clock the delegates filled every seat, and still they came. Standing room was covered with solid Liberal feet, while others were compelled to find a resting-place outside the doors in the corridor. Many retraced their steps for lack of space. Never has a livelier or more united band gathered within the same walls, and that is saying a good deal. The convention was animated by one idea—to nominate a candidate and to make him a winner; and there was but one man thought of—Charles Smith Hyman, M.P., the first mention of whose name was the signal for a cyclone of cheers that was an ill wind indeed for his opponent.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.
Mr. C. F. Colwell opened proceedings by suggesting that Col. Lewis take the chair and act as president of the Liberal Association during the absence of Mr. V. Cronyn in Europe. This was heartily approved. Col. Lewis expressed his thanks and urged those present to work hard to give their candidate a rousing majority. He then called for nominations.

The following were proposed: Dr. Geo. C. Davis, J. McKillop, Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., Thos. H. Purdom, John Cameron, M. Masurel, J. D. Clarke, F. E. Leonard, Geo. M. Reid, Talbot Macbeth, Mayor J. W. Little, John Campbell, R. K. Cowan, Dr. Gardiner, A. O. Jeffrey, D. Cl. T. Campbell and Chas. S. Hyman, M.P.

MR. HYMAN NOMINATED.
Mr. Gibbons was received with cheers on rising to nominate Mr. Hyman. "It is some years," he said, "since I had the pleasure of presenting a name to the end of the Dominion to the other—the name of Charles Smith Hyman. (Cheers.) I have never regretted the choice; neither have you. We commenced the fight in London with Mr. Hyman as our leader, against great odds. No man ever went into the campaign more pluckily. No man has ever been more loyal to the rank and file of the party than has Mr. Hyman. (Cheers.) We have had no knives to bury—no knives for each other. (Laughter and cheers.) The Liberal party of London stand tonight united as one man. (Cheers.) Although we have had a lot of complimentary nominations there is but one real name before this convention—that of the man who has been kept out of his seat for some years. (Cheers.) The Liberals of London have tried to do their duty by Mr. Hyman and the party, and I hope they have done it. We have obtained the glory of being held up all over the Dominion as the best band of political fighters in the country. This is largely due to our leader, Mr. Hyman. You cannot have a successful party without a plucky leader." (Cheers.) Mr. Gibbons referred gratefully to Mr. Hyman's unselfish and untiring labors in connection with the admirable system of voters' list revision that they were compelled to put up with. The Liberals had got London won. The feeling of their opponents was the defeat. Mr. Hyman would be the next member for London, and they knew it. (Cheers.) The speaker asked that the campaign be made as light as possible for Mr. Hyman, owing to illness in his family, which was worrying to a man. He hoped they would make the majority so large that there would be no canvassing, no protest, no after-dinner warfare that is unmanly, and such as should not exist in any country. (Hear, hear.) When the Liberals of London next enter into this campaign it will be shoulder to shoulder, and man to man, and the victory will be one that will finish Toryism in London for a hundred years to come." (Cheers.)

Mr. John Smith said: "For the third time I have the honor of seconding the nomination of Mr. Hyman, and I hope will give him a majority as large as Mr. Hobbs'." (Cheers.)

J. B. McKILLOP.
Mr. J. B. McKillop retired in favor of Mr. Hyman. The Reform party had done their duty toward Mr. Hyman. They placed him at the head of the poll and he was deprived of the seat which was his rightful due. "On this occasion we will put him so far ahead that there will be no after-claps. It will be so large that as in the case of Mr. Hobbs nothing will be said about it." (Cheers.)

J. D. CLARKE.
Mr. Clarke made some humorous remarks, and hoped that no one present had a razor in his boot, as was the custom at some political conventions. (Laughter.) There was nothing but unanimity in the Liberal ranks. They could rely on the support of many who were opposed to them at last election; he had discovered many such. They had been winners for five or six years, and at the coming contest should have such a majority that they could keep it for many elections to come. In Mr. Hyman they had a good candidate, and there were many reasons why they should support him and resent the manner in which he had been treated publicly and privately. (Cheers.) He had been treated in an unfair, under-handed manner, such as no honorable man would deal with a fellow-citizen. (Cheers.)

There is only one man upon whom the citizens of London can unite," said Mr. Purdom, "and that man happens to be the Reform candidate, Charles S. Hyman. (Cheers.) We know by experience that he is a manly man and a splendid candidate. Our opponents feel that we have already won. Mr. Purdom related a conversation he had with a leading Conservative, who thought the strongest man for his party would be Dr. Moorhouse, now that Sir John Carling had been shelved. He confessed, however, that Mr. Hyman would beat any candidate they (the Conservatives) could bring out, because he had the best political organization in Canada behind him. (Cheers.)

"There is no doubt that the fight made by Mr. Hobbs will have its effect on the next Hyman election. The Hobbs election was a clean sweep, but any of the gentlemen mentioned as Mr. Hyman's opponents will find themselves in a large minority. He is a stronger man than ever and he will not have so strong an opponent as before." Mr. Purdom predicted not only a Reform victory in London but throughout the country.

JOHN CAMERON.
Mr. Cameron pointed out four significant events of recent date—the pleasure of seeing in the mayor's chair a man who most worthily filled it, and was none the less worthy of being a Liberal; the election of Mr. Hobbs to the Legislature and retirement of the ablest Conservative in the Provincial ranks, Chief Justice Meredith, and the exit of Sir John Carling. All these happened in the one direction of strengthening the Liberal party in London. The Liberals had always fought pluckily in the past, but they had been striving against the current; now they had the current with them. (Cheers.) "So that we have a great reason to be satisfied," added Mr. Cameron, "with the condition at home and throughout the country too. It is a grand thing to have as our leader a man of unblemished character, a good speaker, an able man—one who will carry himself rather than expect to be carried. I have great pleasure and sincerity in retiring with the best wishes and utmost good will in favor of Charles S. Hyman as our candidate on this occasion." (Cheers.)

FRANK E. LEONARD.
"The old war horse that we have run since 1837 is still in the best of shape," said Mr. Leonard, "and the scars that he has received in the last three battles have only endeared him to us the more. (Cheers.) I have much pleasure in withdrawing in his favor. I have watched his career in Parliament, and I don't think we can get a better man to represent us than Charles S. Hyman. (Cheers.) These of us who followed his actions in Parliament are more than ever convinced that he is fit to represent us at Ottawa. There is no better proof of it than his unflinching efforts in holding up the searchlight of investigation at the capital. Charles S. Hyman was on the right hand of the men in this investigation. When we return him will be in the right place again." Mr. Leonard urged all to beware of over-confidence and not to allow their energies to flag.

GEORGE M. REID.
Mr. Reid said he was the adjutant in the fight, and he liked to serve under a good colonel like Mr. Hyman. He had once served under a different kind. (Laughter.) They would start organizing next week. No. 1 ward would meet on Monday, No. 2 ward on Tuesday, No. 3 ward on Wednesday and No. 4 ward on Thursday. Although confident of victory they should leave no stone unturned to make the majority one more than they expected. (Cheers.)

TALBOT MACBETH.
Mr. Macbeth was well received. He thanked his proposer and second, "but," said he, "ever since a certain famous judicial decision three years ago this spring, and ever since poor Sir John Carling was foolish enough to accept a seat which was thus obtained for him by a most injudicious judge, it has been a matter of absolute certainty that Mr. Hyman would have the unanimous support not only of the Liberal party, but of a very large number of those who up to that time had not been members. (Cheers.) It was also a certainty that he would carry the city by a very large majority." Of Mayor Little, who was nominated, he stated that the mayor was absent in Montreal on a very sad errand. "But before he left," said Mr. Macbeth, "he told me that there was no possible candidate for the city of London but Mr. Hyman—(cheers)—that he was in accord with Mr. Hyman's candidature, and that he would do everything in his power to elect him." (Cheers.)

R. K. COWAN.
Mr. Cowan was extremely obliged to the person who nominated him, but he assured them that what proved a good run for the petty office of water commissioner might not be a very strong run for parliamentary honors. He took great pleasure in declaring in favor of their tried, true and trusty candidate, Charles S. Hyman. (Cheers.) He would devote himself to Mr. Hyman's interest, and his disposal—(laughter)—to aid in getting for him that which he deserved—the representation of the city of London—(cheers)—in the House of Commons. He had earned it two or three times, and should have had it even before that. Mr. Cowan sounded a warning note against the evil of over-confidence, and urged ward committees to organize and get to work.

DR. CL. T. CAMPBELL.
Dr. Campbell was given a grand reception as he proceeded at once to decline the nomination, saying that he was proud of their candidate, whom he knew they were going to select. "I am proud of him for his ability," said Dr. Campbell. "I admire him for the work that he has done for his party; I admire him for his talents, and admire him for the persecutions he has borne. I admire him for what he has suffered as

well as what he has done." The doctor assured the convention that victory was in the air, and when the night of election came there would be another celebration similar to that which they had a few months ago. (Cheers.)

A. O. JEFFREY.
"Mark me down as resigning in favor of Mr. C. S. Hyman, M.P.," said Mr. A. O. Jeffrey. "He is the very best candidate I ever worked under, and we know that out of all the names we have had presented to us tonight we could not have selected a better one." (Cheers.)

CHAS. S. HYMAN, M.P.
It was with old-time enthusiasm and fervor that the delegates greeted their candidate, Charles S. Hyman, M.P., as he appeared on the scene. Everyone rose to his feet, and cheered and cheered again. He began by alluding to the complimentary references by the previous speakers as good-natured stretches of imagination. "I understand," he continued, "that I have again been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal party. I am assured, sir, that I look upon this as a very important occasion. You have met together tonight for the purpose of nominating a man to represent you in Parliament, the chief council of the nation, the gathering at Ottawa which has the most important duties to fulfill. It has the duty to fulfill of raising the standard of the success of the nation depends to a very large degree, and also upon the happiness and welfare of almost every man in the Dominion of Canada. To them is given also the right of taxation, and I am just Liberal enough to believe that as that right is not lightly given neither should it be lightly regarded. I am proud to be nominated as the chief pick of the Liberal party of the city of London, and I trust that on that plank which says that there shall be taken from the pockets of the people only a sum sufficient to run the Government honestly, economically and well. (Cheers.) To me also you give the right to make the moral laws, and as we advance in civilization, so I think we should advance in our moral legislation. It is no advance in our moral legislation to have the nomination of the Liberals of the city of London, and I trust that on election day it will be a proud triumph which we have gained the victory which has been spoken of tonight—(cheers)—and which with hard work is fully within our grasp. I have had the honor of representing the Liberal party on more than one occasion. In 1837 for the first time I was nominated as the Liberal standard-bearer in the city of London. Most of you here tonight went through that with me. You know how well we fought with me. You know how well we fought. It was found that we were 35 in the minority, we had

LEARNED A LESSON.
which has stood us in good stead since—to take our beating like men. (Cheers.) And when the Conservative party learn to take their beating when they learn to take the beating which they will get in the near future—until they learn, I say, to take their beating like men, and with the whining bitterness they have shown lately, they will never be successful in carrying this city. (Cheers and applause.)

"When is this election to take place? We know the situation in the country at the present time. Today the Parliament at Ottawa ought to have been called together. That ought to have been their duty—their duty in our interests. And if they are not called together the people of Ontario should have the knowledge of when a dissolution shall take place. I noticed that one of the Ministers the other evening speaking in the northern part of Ontario said that he did take place we would not need our overcoats. If the Conservative party expect to win this election by taking off their overcoats they will be very mistaken indeed. (Applause.) They will need to invest themselves of more garments than that. (Cheers.) I care not when the election takes place, whether they have removed their overcoats or not, whether it be 'When the Corn is Waving, Annie,' from one end of the country to the other I honestly believe that the Liberal party is going to be successful." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Hyman said it had been his privilege and pleasure to visit every Province in Canada during the last year, and he noticed significantly to the fact that at Victoria, B. C., in a Province which has not at present a single Liberal representative in the Dominion House of Commons, where four years ago only 460 persons voted for the Liberal candidate, and over 1,100 for his opponent, a few days ago 898 persons turned out to nominate a Liberal. (Cheers.) And with no very great increase in the population. So it was in the Northwest Territories. There again the people were aroused, and in Manitoba the Government was content to contain their term called for rather than run the risk of allowing the people to pronounce upon their policy by throwing open a constituency to elect a successor. In Quebec Mr. Laurier had succeeded in bringing out from private life Mr. Joly, a man who stands as high in Quebec as Mr. Laurier does in Ontario. He had likewise induced such able men as Messrs. Geoffrion and Genshields to enter the lists. Were it not for the enormous influence of the Intercolonial Railway in the Province of Brunswick the Liberal party would be triumphant there. But even there they hoped to divide the representation. They had splendid reports of the prospects of the party in Nova Scotia. They were working in almost every constituency in advance of the Conservatives. The banner Province of Ontario they had in some constituencies two candidates—Liberal and Patron—who were agreed upon the one policy, arrayed against one candidate who is pronounced upon another policy. They knew the feeling well in Middlesex and Essex—that the Liberal policy there is more popular than it ever has been in past years.

Mr. Hyman proceeded to deal with the charges made in certain Conservative papers that there was money being sent into Canada by so-called annexationists in the United States. They put the matter very glibly, but the speaker went on to show that the only money that ever came into Canada from the United States for election purposes was that secured by Mr. Dancereau, postmaster of Montreal, when Mr. Dancereau went to New York to purchase passes for men now in power at Ottawa. The press magnanimously made the donation, and strangely enough the presses were bought.

"We are Liberal first, Liberals always, Liberals ever," said Mr. Hyman, "but so fatal as annexationists are concerned, it is indeed a STRANGE THING that in the political history of Canada every single man who has as yet publicly announced himself an annexationist has not been a Liberal, but a Conservative. (Cheers and applause.) They say that we have no policy clear and defined. I think, sir, that the Liberal party today has as clear and definite a policy as it is possible for any political party to have. We have a policy which was not made in any back room, or by any member of the Government, or by any leader, but by a convention of the whole Liberal party called together from every single Province except British Columbia, which unfortunately had no representative in the Liberal ranks who sat down carefully and studied what was in the best interests of the people of this country. They, sir, did not consult the interests of the classes. They consulted in every instance the interests of the masses. They there made and gave forth to the people of Canada a policy, and it lies in no man's mouth, no matter his standing in the party, to add one single iota to that platform, or to take one single iota from it. It has been distributed throughout the length and breadth of this country, and yet the Conservatives are busy making the assertion that the Liberal party have no platform. I have yet to hear the Conservative who dare enter into the details of the Conservative platform. Their trade policy, which they have called upon at any time by the manufacturer to alter when the Government get a quid pro quo for it. They have no policy like the Liberal party which cannot be added to, which cannot be taken away from. We have our trade policy, and we made no bones about it when we say that we do not believe in protection as applied to the industries of Canada. Nor do we believe in protection in principle. We do not believe in the Gerrymander and in the Franchise Act. We say, sir, that we do not believe in them, and our

POLICY IS CLEAR
and definite. In regard to the present constitution of the Senate, we say that it is unfair and unjust to the people of Canada that the Senate should be composed of those members whom the people have defeated at the polls only to be raised over the head of others and placed in the Senate. We have our policy in regard to the public lands. We say that the public lands of this Dominion belong to the people; that they should be conserved and preserved and not sold to the speculators; that the land should be put up to the highest bidder and not sold privately to the Government favorite. We say that they should be put up to the highest bidder, and though they be public land they should be opened to the settler—(applause and cheers)—and not sold to the speculator. "Upon another great moral question the Liberal party in convention have made an announcement. They have discussed and most seriously taken into consideration the question of prohibition. They say that this question is a great moral question and that it should be separate from a political issue. It is not fair that the question of a moral temperance should be mixed up and should be the sole reason for his being elected to the Dominion Parliament. They say that the question divested of all other questions should be put before the people as to whether there should be a prohibition law in Canada or not. These, sir, are the principal planks of the platform of the Liberal party." (Cheers.)

"I have no need to defend my Liberalism before any Liberal audience in the city of London. (No, no, no, renewed cheering.) I am a Liberal, sir, because I believe that the aims and objects of the Liberal party are in the best interests of the citizens of Canada. I am a Liberal because I believe in the trade policy of the Liberal party."

I AM A LIBERAL
because I am opposed to the supposed divine right which seems to exist in the mind of most of our Conservative friends that for all time to come they should be the governing power in this country. (Hear, hear.) I am a Liberal, sir, because I believe in provincial autonomy. I believe that the people in other provinces should have the right to make their own laws as given them by the act of 1867 so long as they affect only the people of that province and in accordance with the act; that they should have the right to make their own laws without any interference from the Dominion Government. I am a Liberal because the aims and objects of Liberalism tend to raise up the people, to make them better as well as materially increase their wealth. (Cheers.)

"What more do the Liberals want? We have a splendid policy, and we have a leader in Mr. Laurier, a leader whom I am proud to serve. I tell you, sir, that in the whole Province of Ontario, though we are not members of his faith, though we are not members of his race, I don't believe that in the Province of Ontario, in any constituency, is there one local man who stands as high, or who would make a better candidate than Mr. Laurier. (Tremendous cheering.) I venture to say, sir, that notwithstanding the enthusiasm that there is in this meeting tonight, were Mr. Laurier's name given to you as a candidate for the city of London, he would find the Liberals of London just as strong, just as loyal as I know and feel that they will be behind me. They say that he is not of my faith. Strong Protestant as I am, I say here before my fellow-citizens, that I would rather trust my Protestantism to him than I would to many of those men who pose as leaders of the Protestant faith. In Mr. Laurier there is one man that Canada has to look forward to if she is going to have that prosperity which Providence, with all the

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LOCH TAY from Killin Pier to Ardenburgh, a distance of seven miles, was recently frozen over—a circumstance of which there is no previous record.

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