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EIGHTH YEAR TUESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 27. 1887. PRICE ONE CENT.

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT

MESSRS. DEFOE, ROGERS & CLARKE ARE ALL IN THE FIELD.

A Lively Nomination Day at the City Hall—Enthusiastically Proposed by Prominent Townsmen—The Rabble as a Disturbing Element in the Gallery—The Aldermanic Contests in the Wards.

It was a pretty lively nomination day down at the dingy City Hall yesterday.

All doubts as to a three-cornered mayoralty fight have been removed.

Ald. Daniel M. Defoe, Ald. Elias Rogers, and ex-Parish Printer Edward Frederick Clarke, M.P.P., are in the field to stay until the last ballot has been dropped into the slot.

It being a holiday the citizens flocked to the Council Chamber by the thousand, the large majority, however, being disappointed in gaining admission. The crowd that stood in the Market-square was large enough to fill either of our opera houses. Enough of people managed to squeeze in to crowd the chamber to suffocation, and for over four mortal hours they charged their lungs with about as vitiated a concoction of atmosphere as could be manufactured under the most favorable circumstances.

Deputy Chief Stuart, Sergeants Seymour Gregory and half a dozen policemen kept the throng in as good order as possible.

Mr. Blevins Consults the Authorities.

City Clerk Blevins was on hand sharp at 10 o'clock, and opened the proceedings by reading the statute governing the nomination. At this hour the inner circle of the aldermen's seats were filled with ladies identified with the temperance movement in the city, and they manifested their interest by remaining in their places until the closing sentence fell from the lips of the last speaker. This was exactly at 2.10.

The nominations of aldermen and public school trustees took place in the different wards during the noon hour.

Mr. Clarke was the first of the candidates to arrive. With his proposer, Dr. Goldwin Smith, and his seconder, ex-Ald. Thomas Downey, he took up a position in the southeast corner of the room, where he silently remained until it came his turn to speak. Mr. Clarke's face bore an anxious look throughout the proceedings. He seemed to thoroughly realize that he was facing a big hurdle, and his only thought probably was: "Can I ever get over it?" Mr. Clarke had plenty of encouragement, however. The gallery was packed with his friends, many of whom were altogether too noisy and demonstrative, and some of them evidently thought that they owned the meeting and were going to run it. To a certain extent they did. Mr. Clarke, in his remarks, acquitted himself with credit. He was clear and forcible, and at the chairman, Ald. Boustead, could say when he had finished was: "By George (nothing stronger), Ned is a good speaker!"

Mr. Defoe Handsomely Received.

Mr. Defoe was in no hurry to show himself to the meeting, but he got a handsome reception when he came into the chamber with a big book in his hand at 10.45 and sank down into Ald. M. J. Woods' seat, where he held the fort until the meeting broke up. Mr. Defoe, like Mr. Clarke, looked a trifle anxious.

It was 10.55 before Ald. Rogers put in an appearance, and as he elbowed his way up to the vicinity of the civic throne his temperance friends loudly cheered him. Mr. Rogers made a circuit of the room shaking hands with his supporters, and when he reached Mr. Defoe's chair the two aldermen interchanged courtesies by a hearty shake.

There was nothing remarkable about the audience except that it was a large and a goodly portion of it very noisy. To be noticed was a conspicuous absence of prominent men of business. The ladies, however, were present in the most part of aldermen, ex-aldermen, real estate brokers, landlords, ward councillors, government officials, shouters and "heelers" generally. Many gentlemen who were present disappeared early from the scene to take part in the ward nominations throughout the city. A couple of proposers and seconders each of the candidates, few well known faces were visible from the reporters' table.

Nominating the Candidates.

When 11 o'clock arrived Mr. Blevins declared the statutory provision had been complied with, and he had received these nominations:

FOR MAYOR.

ALD. WILLIAM CARLYLE (St. Thos.)—Proposed by Ald. E. Macdonald and Mr. J. W. O'Mallory. [Mr. Macdonald made this nomination presumably to get a chance to speak. Mr. Carlyle was not a candidate at the time of running and his name was subsequently withdrawn.]

ALD. DANIEL M. DEFOE, lawyer—Proposed by Mr. R. W. Hilles and Ald. Thomas Hunter.

ALD. ELIAS ROGERS, coal merchant—Proposed by Mr. Edward Gurney and Dr. W. W. Ogden.

EDWARD FREDERICK CLARKE, M.P.P., publisher—Proposed by Dr. Goldwin Smith and ex-Ald. Thomas Downey.

Demanding a Poll.

The proposers of the three gentlemen then formally demanded a poll for their respective candidates on Jan. 2 next. Then Mr. Blevins jumped from his chair, said his duties were completed, told the reporters good-day, and made off to tackle his Christmas pheasant. This little exit of Brother Blevins was followed by the assemblage resolving itself into a public meeting and moving Ald. James B. Boustead into the chair. Mr. Boustead made a better chairman than the audience did listeners.

Mr. Gurney was repeatedly interrupted; Dr. Ogden, who evidently possesses a strong pair of lungs, talked so loud that he "spoiled" the gallery, got his views fairly well before the audience; Mr. Defoe was accorded a patient hearing with the exception of the last five minutes; Ald. Macdonald had a number of inter uptions and cat calls hurled at him, while during Mr. Clarke's speech you could have heard a pin drop all over the chamber. This was because his friends managed to get there early enough and in such numbers as to "sit on" all counter demonstrations.

THE PROPOSERS HAVE THEIR TALK

The Virtues of the Candidates Extolled—Dr. Smith and the Political Parsons.

Mr. Elliot was the first gentleman to face the footlights. As Mr. Defoe's proposer, he said it was of the utmost importance to have a man for mayor who possessed every qualification for the office. He should be a man of good character, of good capacity and of considerable experience. He (the mayor) was invested with very important trusts, as a member of all the standing committees, the chief magistrate and the administrator of the city's affairs. Such qualifications as he had mentioned, his friend Ald. Defoe possessed. He had nothing whatever to say against Mr. Clarke or Mr. Rogers beyond the fact that they lacked the essential qualification of experience. Experience was everything, he thought, and as a proof of this contention he would mention the case of a certain set of gentlemen in this town who undertook to run a bank and ran it into disaster. [Applause.]

Mr. Defoe as a Worthy City Servant.

Ald. Hunter said his nominee, Mr. Defoe, was well known to the citizens, and he was sure that if elected he would do credit to himself and honor to Toronto. [Applause.] Mr. Defoe had been the city's servant for five years, and he had worked conscientiously for the interests of its inhabitants. Mr. Hunter importuned Mr. Defoe's friends not to run away with the idea that if they voted for him they threw away a vote. "In 1883," said Mr. Hunter, "that was the very thing that defeated Mr. John J. Withrow, that his (Mr. W.'s) friends stuck to him he certainly would have been elected mayor of Toronto." [Applause.]

The Stove Founder Interrupted.

When Mr. Gurney stepped upon the dais to make good Ald. Rogers' claim, he was greeted with a voice from the gallery: "This is the only man that the machine can't run." The eminent stove-maker then proceeded to compliment the citizens of Toronto for the interest they took in municipal affairs. The issue that was before them was pretty well defined. [Here Mr. Gurney was interrupted for over five minutes by a series of cat-calls and noise from Mr. Clarke's followers in the gallery.] He spoke of the temperance people's shibboleth, and reminded the meeting that the question of temperance was not the only matter of importance before the citizens. The principle of reform was, he thought, one of the main issues in the city. [Here interruptions and noise.]

"But, before looking the ground carefully over," he added, "and after thoroughly investigating the quality of the different candidates, I give my allegiance, heart and soul and mind, to Mr. Rogers. [Cheers and applause from Mr. Rogers' male and female friends.] There has been altogether too much said in this contest about personal affairs. The question I would ask the candidates is: 'Where do you stand with reference to the affairs of Toronto?' That's what we ought to know. We want better streets, plenty of good water and satisfactory sanitary arrangements.

"Coming down to a question of experience, Mr. Rogers is a large business man, and as a successful business man he is a man of capacity and ingenuity. He possesses every quality of heart and head to become a worthy successor of Mr. W. H. Howland." [Mr. Gurney was here so successfully interrupted by cries of "Outside, outside," (the "gallery" evidently wanted the rest of the speaking done out in the Market-square) that he did not attempt to proceedfurther.]

It may be stated that the interrupters were the followers of Mr. Clarke. Certainly they were not there in the interests of Mr. Defoe, although that gentleman has no complaint to make of the hearing accorded him.

Dr. W. W. Ogden Demands a Trunk Sewer.

Dr. W. W. Ogden devoted himself, in an energetic manner, to the city's sanitary condition. It was strictly essential that Toronto should be a healthy place to live in. This could not be accomplished unless the nuisances which pollute our atmosphere were removed. As things were now, the internal economy of man was seriously interfered with. There was no doubt whatever that we wanted a trunk sewer, and the larger the better. [Applause.] We wanted the sewer at once, and we must have it. The Bay was daily being fouled, much to the injury of the people who lived near it. For those who merely passed a few hours daily down there it made little difference. They lived on the hill tops after business hours, and were able to lay in such a store of health as to successfully resist all tendency to disease during the busy hours of the day. "I care not," proceeded the Doctor, "who is elected so long as he is a good man. We want a man who will give tone to the concern, a man whose word will be respected on the outside, a man who will have it said of him that he is a gentleman and Toronto is a moral city and a healthy place to live in. We wanted a man of honesty of heart and a man of experience. We wanted a man who had the time to devote to the office, and a man who has studied the municipal affairs of the city. Therefore put Mr. Rogers in the chair and you will do yourselves credit." [Applause.]

Rancher Smith Tackles the Political Parsons.

Mr. Goldwin Smith next came forward as the proposer of Mr. Clarke. He appeared quite at home in the Council Chamber, exercising his rights of burghership among his fellow citizens. With a goodly supply of fur about his neck and an equal quantity about his wrists he looked in every respect fully acclimatized to his adopted country. As a burgher of the city he appeared constrained to come out and protest against having the affairs of the town run by Methodist clergymen and spoke in behalf of fair play for all. The Professor related about as follows:

"I confess my first choice for mayor was Mr. Withrow, who assuredly deserved the position, but Mr. Withrow's decline. I was glad to hear that my friend Mr. Edward Frederick Clarke was a candidate [Applause]. He is a man of ability, energy and vigor. He has already received the highest mark of respectability and confidence at the hands of his fellow citizens in being elected to represent us in the Local Parliament. There is no conflict in the duties of these two offices. The Lord Mayor of London is not precluded from sitting in the British House of Commons.

RELIGION AND POLITICS SHOULD BE KEPT OUT.

Neither religion nor party politics should have anything to do with municipal affairs. I think it is the business of a municipal government to regulate the feelings and tastes of the people, nor do I think it can assume that function with any good results. We have on this continent fortunately separated church and state. Let us keep them so. I have a profound respect for the memory of John Wesley and the church he founded. That church is represented in this city by most excellent men, but on that very account I am very sorry to see that the body of Methodist ministers have interfered with municipal affairs. [Applause.] What does that mean? It means in effect that our municipal government is to be an organ of the special sentiments of the Methodist Church. Now that, I am very well convinced, would be as great an injury to the church as to the city, because after an undue interference of the church in secular affairs there is certain to be a reaction. What should we do if the Roman Catholic priesthood of this city were to do the same thing?

THE CURSE OF ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY.

There is a couplet of old Daniel Defoe, only I think there is more sense than poetry in it:

> Of all the ills with which mankind is curst,
> Ecclesiastic tyranny is worst.

There are some of our fellow-citizens who, while they cannot have too high an opinion of themselves, or higher opinion than I have of myself, they have, I think, too low an opinion of a large body of their fellow-citizens. In a recent municipal election we were told that one side was the side of Christ and the other side was the side of Barabbas. Now, that it may not be too great an amount of self-esteem on the part of the side which identified itself with Christ, but I think it is rather hard upon the side which is identified with Barabbas. In regard to any reform we may agree in our ends and yet honestly disagree about the means. If a measure designed as a temperance reform results in an increase of drunkards before the magistrate, surely we may refuse to join in that sort of legislation without being held to be drunkards or intemperate.

THE PROFESSOR PROTESTS.

I think we may also refuse to join in anything that is unrighteous, even in the case of tavernkeepers, because I can't conceive that anything unrighteous can be recommended by true morality or religion. We have been told that this is to be made by legislation a Sabbath-keeping city. If by that is meant that the toilers of this city, who have now no large park left them, are to be prevented from seeking fresh air and the enjoyment of nature, I respectfully protest. I find no such precept in the Gospel. In conclusion, I have only one thing to say. I hope whoever is elected will look to the sending over here from the Old Country of immigrants who are unable to keep themselves and who are not wanted, who associate with our own worst people and who are finally cast upon public charity.

They All Love Their Hearth and Home.

Ex-Ald. Thomas Downey was the last of the proposers and seconders to speak. Mr. Downey referred to the everlasting cry of temperance that was being raised. There were other equally important questions before the citizens. The homes and hearths of the men who did not pose on temperance lines were equally as dear to them as those who were opposed to them. Mr. Downey was in favor of a thorough and complete sewage system for the city.

THE CANDIDATES IN LINE.

Eternal Vigilance for the Ratepayers' Interests—"Toronto, 'Tis of Thee I Sing."

Ald. Defoe spoke from the centre of the chamber. Arising he surveyed his audience with the nonchalance of a platform veteran, he politely but resolutely declined to speak from the dais, pleading sore throat, and soon gained the attention of all by announcing his purpose of sitting down unless he were accorded a fair hearing. He spoke, in effect, as follows:

Two years ago I was nominated for the position of mayor but declined, and in doing so said that if the time should ever come when the citizens of Toronto would recognize true, honest, independent and disinterested work and attention to their interests, that I would then occupy the position of mayor of the city. Whether that time has arrived or not, I am sure I don't know. A great many tell me it has. Some say it has not. Whether it has or not will be determined this day week. Whether the people place me in that position or whether they do not, I consider it is far more their matter than it is mine. As far as the position itself is concerned it is an honorable one and I would very much like to occupy it, but at the same time it would be a pecuniary loss to me, and I don't care so much for the position as to have one pang or a single feeling of regret if I should be defeated and left at liberty to build up again my business that has been sacrificed and cast to the winds by reason of my services to the public affairs of the citizens of Toronto.

THE BASIS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The basis upon which I am going to run this contest you will find in the first clause of the address I have issued. That clause reads:

In asking your support for the position of mayor of the city for the coming year, I do so entirely independent of any party, sect, nationality, or class of the community. I believe the Mayor of the city should not be placed in the position of being indebted to any party or class for his election. He should be entirely independent, and I do not desire and in fact I would not accept the position on any other terms. The Mayor should have no special friends or favorites either inside or outside the City Hall; he should be impartial in every respect, which I think I can safely promise for myself. He should be courteous and encouraging to the officials of the corporation, at the same time any question of duty should be dealt with firmly and without fear, favor or affection. I can also make this pledge, to devote the business hours of the day to the duties of my office, which I propose to do if elected. I would make myself thoroughly acquainted with all matters that would be introduced to the Council, and in fact I would endeavor to do all that I should do.

That is the platform upon which I shall stand, and recent municipal experience has convinced me that any other platform will be fraught with danger to the best interests of this city.

HE SHOULD NOT BE A CLASS MAN.

I can show from the records of the past year that it is not in the public interest that the Mayor should be the representative of any particular class of the community. [Applause.] He should know nobody and nobody should know him in his duty. He should have no set of friends or favorites. He should be the same to all. By seeking to please nobody he will in the end please all much better than the person who is endeavoring to please and must please certain sections of the community, or else be put down as a rounder to the promises he has made and upon which he has been elected.

Having occupied the position I did in the Council I felt, in coming out, that I was entitled to the position of mayor for the coming year. I have no recollection of any of my predecessors at the head of the Executive Committee having occupied that position consecutively as long as I have held it. I didn't expect strong opposition to my candidature on this occasion. It may seem strange to you that I should expect to be elected by acclamation, but I think if the citizens of Toronto did elect me by acclamation they would be doing me nothing more than what is simple justice.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

I was in the field the first of the candidates, and I confess I was a little surprised when my friend Mr. Clarke came out and opposed me. Why he did that I don't know. Whether he thought he was better calculated to do you justice in the Mayor's chair than I was, I don't know. Mr. Rogers was the next to come out. I know pretty well why he opposed me. The reason was because I could not see my way clear to vote for a reduction of more than 25 licenses when the reduction of 74 was demanded. I could not conscientiously vote for the larger reduction. I gave my reasons to the Council at the time and I will give them again. I concluded I was a representative of all, and not of a particular class of the community. It was only a simple 74 men, magnified into the host who were being dealt with. There was a large question beyond that. When the question was up I asked the Council whether they were prepared to perpetuate a great financial wrong on a large section of the community without any guarantee that anything good should result from the reform. The good has not been established. The wrong is palpable and clear. From my professional knowledge I was aware that those 74 men whose licenses were taken away paid $306.67 for the purpose of paying off a large part of the city's debt, $100,000 at least. That debt was not carried by them but by 10 or 12 business houses in this city. I knew that that debt would be paid if these men were deprived of their licenses. That debt has not been paid, and although injustice has been done, I am glad to say that the Consolidation has not resulted in bankruptcy to more than one house in the city. If there is to be a reform let it be gradual. To create such a revolution was the most peremptory mandate for action recorded. This is why I voted for a reduction of 25 as against 74 licenses. My conscience is satisfied. I did justice in the case.

MR. CLARKE CAN'T FILL TWO OFFICES.

I think Mr. Clarke, if elected, will find a great deal of difficulty in attending to two important positions. To do justice to the office of mayor alone will take him from early morn till late in the evening, and that too for every day in the year. For three months in the year the Legislature is in session, and the business connected with it is such that if it is properly attended to no time will be left for the discharge of the duties pertaining to the Mayor's office and therefore this city has already been too much neglected by mayors filling the position as mere figureheads. No man can supervise the expenditure of over a million of dollars sitting in the City Hall for half an hour in the morning and attending one or two committees during the week. The Mayor should supervise to such a thing that is going on. He should know where the strings are loose; he should understand all the departments thoroughly, and should know all about the contracts upon which they are expended. It requires experience to become conversant with these matters. No man would dream of appointing as a superintendent of his business a man without experience in running the particular business. To appoint such a man would result in financial disaster. And why should equally as disastrous results in inexperienced man at the head of the Council. I disapprove of the way in which the city's finances have been managed, and attribute a great deal of the blame to the value of our debentures from 97.1 to 95.

HOW THE COUNCIL SHIRKS ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

The Council has from time to time been sending you bylaws, involving large sums, for your approval or disapproval, throwing upon citizens at large the responsibility of voting thereon. That I consider improper and the duty of the Council and cowardly. The men whose business it is to consider these matters in all their bearings are the men who should determine whether they should be carried out or not. The ordinary citizen is not in a position to judge whether or not particular measures are the best adapted for the purpose sought.

THE TRUNK SEWER BAD.

As to this bylaw authorizing the expenditure of two millions for a trunk sewer—what knowledge has the average citizen about this scheme? I may state I object to this bylaw, viewing it on common sense principles. The proposed trunk sewer is to be built from Bathurst-street and to have a fall of but two feet in 1000. This sized pipe is altogether too small for the work required of it. It is altogether absurd to talk of obtaining a current of 10 miles per hour. Buffalo has one ten or eleven feet in diameter. It is also purposed to build an intercepting sewer on Gerrard-street three feet in diameter. This I object to because it will carry off a large amount of pure water from the less densely inhabited northern part of the city along Gerrard-street to the low, whereas flush water would be used as it is at present in flushing the denser sewage matter coming from the thickly populated district south of Gerrard-street. If I remember rightly that was before you two years ago, and which you voted down, with the exception that this provides for a pumping station at the Don. I do not object, when the necessity arises, to a trunk sewer, but I fail to see what a trunk sewer has to do with the prevalence of typhoid and diphtheria as reported in the Health Officer's report. These troubles I attribute to the thousands of pits in the city. Let there be proper connection between these places and our sewers and then we will have less of disease and sickness.

A NEW STREET ON THE WATER FRONT.

Furthermore, we want a new street along the south side of the Esplanade, and such a street might be built without cost to the city by uniting with the Canadian Pacific Railway and by taking advantage of the increased value of the city's 7000 feet of improved water frontage that would be the result of such an undertaking. When this is done the sewers could be run out beyond the slips, and their deposits thus more freely circulated in deeper water.

As to taxes, you are paying more than you should have to pay. It is a fallacy to state our taxes this year are only 15¾ mills. You are really paying 17 mills instead of the former figure. The way by which the lower figure was arrived at was by the Council's using up an asset of $38,000 to meet current expenditure. That amount was the amount realized from the sale of the city's property on St. George-street and belonged as much to capital account as does the City Hall building itself. That sum represented ¼ a mill on the dollar, and there was another ¼ mill represented by the unfair action taken by the Council in reference to the local improvement sheets.

HOW HE WOULD FILL THE BILL.

I believe I understand the wants of this city thoroughly. Every bylaw on the statute book would be thoroughly enforced by me as a police commissioner. The bylaws of this city should be enforced stringently, every one of them, or else repealed.

I hope whoever is elected will be the best man, and if the man elected is better than me his selection will save me a great amount of work and responsibility. I hope you will see the best man elected on Monday, and, if he is, I am sure of my election. [Laughter and applause.]

Ald. Rogers Received in Variety.

Cheers, hisses and counter demonstrations greeted Ald. Rogers when he came forward. "Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen," he commenced, but the chorus of yells, groans and cheers forced him to stop. The speaker then took a long breath, raised himself to his tip toes and shouted to the gallery: "I'll wait for you." After a few minutes the noise stopped and Mr. Rogers' voice was again heard. He said:

I am very glad to see so many ladies here. I'm glad to believe they are here in my interests, because I believe the ladies are on the right side. References have been made to the fact that I have the Methodist support. I am glad to think that I have a share of the Methodist support although I am not a Methodist. I happen to belong to that party of Christian people who are known as the Society of Friends or Quakers. I am glad I have the support of my Methodist friends. [Cries of "No, you haven't," but only noisy ones.] Methodists but that of the church generally. [Continued.] I know that is not the class that are here to disturb this meeting. I appeal to the gentlemen of the ladies' gallery to direct the attention of the disturbers to the front of the platform. They have tried to pull wool over their eyes, or, I should say, throw coal dust in their eyes. [Cheers and hisses.] I do not see what right they have to enquire into the details of my private life. I claim that there is nothing in my business career of which I have the slightest cause to be ashamed.

NOT IN THE COAL RING.

It has been asserted over and over again that I am a member of the coal ring here and in the United States—[from the gallery: "Old King Cole."]—and I have repeatedly denied the charge. I have nothing to do with the coal ring in the United States. [Oh! oh!] If that assertion is made again on Mr. Clarke's platform, as a gentleman he should deny it. It has been said that enormous profits are made out of the coal business. To this I want to give a distinct contradiction. I want to say there are not enormous profits made in my business. We do not make over 25 cents per ton. [Big uproar.] I say, if any one disbelieves that statement or questions it, I will give to the charitable institutions of the city any amount that may be made in my business over that figure. I will leave the proof to an accountant or any member of the Hospital Board or House of Industry. That ought to be enough to refute what has been raised against me in this connection. [Cries of "No, no." followed by hisses and cheers.] To further prove the fact that no great profits are made on coal there are only two men still prosecuting trade who were in business when I commenced. [A voice: "Frozen out by the coal ring."] No, they all failed. [Hisses and cries of "Busted by the ring."]

MR. ROGERS HAS MADE MONEY.

I do not deny that I have made money, but I have done so through careful business and having everything checked, and that is how I claim the city should be run. You all know that of late years the city business has not been run on strict business principles. Hundreds of thousands of city money has not gone in the right direction, and the people of Toronto have not received full value for the taxes paid in and the wrong has been allowed to exist. The city has $3,000,000 worth of business to transact in one year. This large amount ought, and should be thoroughly checked. You had at the end of 1886 a debt of $7,400,000. The charge has been made that the present Council and Mayor Howland have been extravagant and increased the debt by $2,000,000. [Cries of "Here, here; you'll raise it $12,000,000." Another general and deafening uproar.] I want to point out the fact that this $2,000,000 is made up by $700,000 raised by the people for the new Court House and City Hall, $100,000 for Island improvements, $100,000 for the Drill Shed, $136,000 for local improvements and $306.67 for the payment of debt, $100,000 at least. That debt was not carried by them but by 10 or 12 business houses in this city. I knew that that debt would be paid if these men were deprived of their licenses. That debt has not been paid, and although injustice has been done, I am glad to say that the Consolidation has not resulted in bankruptcy to more than one house in the city. If there is to be a reform let it be gradual. To create such a revolution was the most peremptory mandate for action recorded. This is why I voted for a reduction of 25 as against 74 licenses. My conscience is satisfied. I did justice in the case.

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It has been asserted over and over again that I am a member of the coal ring here and in the United States—[from the gallery: "Old King Cole."]—and I have repeatedly denied the charge. I have nothing to do with the coal ring in the United States. [Oh! oh!] If that assertion is made again on Mr. Clarke's platform, as a gentleman he should deny it. It has been said that enormous profits are made out of the coal business. To this I want to give a distinct contradiction. I want to say there are not enormous profits made in my business. We do not make over 25 cents per ton. [Big uproar.] I say, if any one disbelieves that statement or questions it, I will give to the charitable institutions of the city any amount that may be made in my business over that figure. I will leave the proof to an accountant or any member of the Hospital Board or House of Industry. That ought to be enough to refute what has been raised against me in this connection. [Cries of "No, no." followed by hisses and cheers.] To further prove the fact that no great profits are made on coal there are only two men still prosecuting trade who were in business when I commenced. [A voice: "Frozen out by the coal ring."] No, they all failed. [Hisses and cries of "Busted by the ring."]

MR. ROGERS HAS MADE MONEY.

I do not deny that I have made money, but I have done so through careful business and having everything checked, and that is how I claim the city should be run. You all know that of late years the city business has not been run on strict business principles. Hundreds of thousands of city money has not gone in the right direction, and the people of Toronto have not received full value for the taxes paid in and the wrong has been allowed to exist. The city has $3,000,000 worth of business to transact in one year. This large amount ought, and should be thoroughly checked. You had at the end of 1886 a debt of $7,400,000. The charge has been made that the present Council and Mayor Howland have been extravagant and increased the debt by $2,000,000. [Cries of "Here, here; you'll raise it $12,000,000." Another general and deafening uproar.] I want to point out the fact that this $2,000,000 is made up by $700,000 raised by the people for the new Court House and City Hall, $100,000 for Island improvements, $100,000 for the Drill Shed, $136,000 for local improvements and $306.67 for the payment of debt, $100,000 at least. That debt was not carried by them but by 10 or 12 business houses in this city. I knew that that debt would be paid if these men were deprived of their licenses. That debt has not been paid, and although injustice has been done, I am glad to say that the Consolidation has not resulted in bankruptcy to more than one house in the city. If there is to be a reform let it be gradual. To create such a revolution was the most peremptory mandate for action recorded. This is why I voted for a reduction of 25 as against 74 licenses. My conscience is satisfied. I did justice in the case.

MR. CLARKE CAN'T FILL TWO OFFICES.

I think Mr. Clarke, if elected, will find a great deal of difficulty in attending to two important positions. To do justice to the office of mayor alone will take him from early morn till late in the evening, and that too for every day in the year. For three months in the year the Legislature is in session, and the business connected with it is such that if it is properly attended to no time will be left for the discharge of the duties pertaining to the Mayor's office and therefore this city has already been too much neglected by mayors filling the position as mere figureheads. No man can supervise the expenditure of over a million of dollars sitting in the City Hall for half an hour in the morning and attending one or two committees during the week. The Mayor should supervise to such a thing that is going on. He should know where the strings are loose; he should understand all the departments thoroughly, and should know all about the contracts upon which they are expended. It requires experience to become conversant with these matters. No man would dream of appointing as a superintendent of his business a man without experience in running the particular business. To appoint such a man would result in financial disaster. And why should equally as disastrous results in inexperienced man at the head of the Council. I disapprove of the way in which the city's finances have been managed, and attribute a great deal of the blame to the value of our debentures from 97.1 to 95.

HOW THE COUNCIL SHIRKS ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

The Council has from time to time been sending you bylaws, involving large sums, for your approval or disapproval, throwing upon citizens at large the responsibility of voting thereon. That I consider improper and the duty of the Council and cowardly. The men whose business it is to consider these matters in all their bearings are the men who should determine whether they should be carried out or not. The ordinary citizen is not in a position to judge whether or not particular measures are the best adapted for the purpose sought.

THE TRUNK SEWER BAD.

As to this bylaw authorizing the expenditure of two millions for a trunk sewer—what knowledge has the average citizen about this scheme? I may state I object to this bylaw, viewing it on common sense principles. The proposed trunk sewer is to be built from Bathurst-street and to have a fall of but two feet in 1000. This sized pipe is altogether too small for the work required of it. It is altogether absurd to talk of obtaining a current of 10 miles per hour. Buffalo has one ten or eleven feet in diameter. It is also purposed to build an intercepting sewer on Gerrard-street three feet in diameter. This I object to because it will carry off a large amount of pure water from the less densely inhabited northern part of the city along Gerrard-street to the low, whereas flush water would be used as it is at present in flushing the denser sewage matter coming from the thickly populated district south of Gerrard-street. If I remember rightly that was before you two years ago, and which you voted down, with the exception that this provides for a pumping station at the Don. I do not object, when the necessity arises, to a trunk sewer, but I fail to see what a trunk sewer has to do with the prevalence of typhoid and diphtheria as reported in the Health Officer's report. These troubles I attribute to the thousands of pits in the city. Let there be proper connection between these places and our sewers and then we will have less of disease and sickness.

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