THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER
Is the entering wedge into the profits that every retailer is desirous of obtaining.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR SYSTEM.
Office, 67 Yonge-street

The Toronto World

New Books
"STAND FAST CRAIG ROYSTON"
By William Black.
"HOODWINKED"
By T. W. Speight.
RED LETTER SERIES.
At all book stores.

TWELFTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1891. ONE CENT.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN

Speeches by Two of Sir John's Clever Young Men.

SIR J. THOMPSON ON THE NEGOTIATIONS

Hon. George E. Foster Says that Canada is Not Going to Ruin.

A ROUSING MEETING IN THE AUDITORIUM

Over Three Thousand Present--Three of the Old War Horses Also Take a Hand in, Frank Smith, Mackenzie Bowell and John Carling--All the Facts and Figures go to Show that Canada is Prosperous, Happy and Contented--Reports of the Speeches--General Political News from all Points of the Province.

The place of meeting called the Auditorium (Shaftesbury Hall rebuilt) was jammed last night by between two and three thousand people on the occasion of the opening of the Conservative campaign for the coming Dominion elections. The ground floor and aisles were packed with men; the first gallery, a horseshoe, was reserved for ladies with Heintzman's band (Clarke conductor) in the centre, and the top gallery, like the ground floor, was packed with men.

The Young Men of the Liberal-Conservative Association had on their best clothes and white badges and filled the function of ushers. A photogravure of A. D. Dickson's portrait of The Old Man had the place of honor in the centre of the stage; mottoes of all kinds were suspended about the walls and gallery fronts; and the rich white light of the incandescent burners threw a glow over the faces of the enthusiastic audience.

The light, the chairs of the hall and all the fixtures of the hall were Canadian make, which before the advent of the N.P. would have been imported from the States.

By 7.30 the place was packed and the platform occupied.

In the front row behind Chairman McLean (President of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association) sat Hon. Senator Frank Smith, Hon. John Carling, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Sir John Thompson, Hon. G. E. Foster.

On the platform behind there were ex-Ald. Millichamp, Robert Cuthbert, G. F. Marter, M. L. A., Frederic Nicholls, John Shaw, S. R. Hesson, M.P., of Stratford, W. A. McCulla, M.P., G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., A. R. Boswell, H. E. Clarke, A. M. Roberts, J. A. Worrell, E. Coatsworth, jr., Rev. Mr. Blackstock, J. J. Foy, Q.C., Major Carpenter, M.P., W. D. Macpherson, Cheeseworth, Rev. Mr. Burnfield, Thomas Marks of Port Arthur, Frank Somers, John Small, M.P., Campbell, M.L.A., Hon. John Beverley Robinson, W. A. Murray, D. Creighton, Mr. Piper.

The Mottoes.

Around the walls were hung these suggestive mottoes:

Ottawa, not Washington, our Capital.
Disloyalty is at a Discount now
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia. Northwest Territories. a Noble Heritage.
Canada for the Canadians.
No United States Senators need Apply.
Encourage Home Talent.
Progressive Legislation.
No Tariff Discrimination against Britain.
A Fair Measure of Reciprocity.
Canadian Labor for Canadians.
Welcome to the Cabinet.
God Save the Queen.
Hail to the Chieftain.
The Old Flag.
The Old Leader.
The Old Policy.
We Welcome our Leader.

Two Union Jacks that seemed to have weathered many a campaign were hung at the rear of the platform.

The chairman's desk was draped with the "Red, White and Blue."

The Meeting Opens.

A few minutes after 7.30 a young man well adorned with badge and bouquet (red rose and white hyacinth) came from the chairman's place and made his bow to the great audience. This was Mr. A. G. McLean (a sprout of the law), president of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association. With his large expanse of forehead and flowing coat tails, Mr. McLean introduced the various speakers with the dignity becoming the occasion. In apologizing for the absence of the Old Leader, he said that wherever he was he was not asleep—[cheers]—and he would probably be present next Tuesday.

THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell Speaks on Discrimination—No Senator from Ontario.

Mackenzie Bowell, the first of the ministers expressed his great gratification at seeing before him so fine an audience, and the success of the meeting he considered indicative of the result on March 5. [Cheers.] He did not come with the purpose of making a speech of any length, but Sir John Macdonald had desired him to express his regret at not being able to attend this meeting. Sir John would soon meet all and his public utterances would find their way to the heart of every true patriot in Canada. [Applause.] One point might be referred to, a point raised by Sir Richard Cartwright, to whom presumably that motto refers (pointing amid cheers at the streamer which set forth that "No United States Senator Need Apply"). Not long ago Sir Richard accused the Conservative party of maintaining a tariff that would shape towards severance from England by discriminating against her manufactures. And it was the loyal party that did this. On another occasion Sir Richard advised the punishment of all thieves and liars that could be found. Very well. The trade and navigation returns showed conclusively that under the present Conservative administration the imports from England have averaged several millions of dollars more per annum than under the Reform administration. And the exports to England have also been increased by millions of dollars. Take also the trade with the United States and statistics show that under the Conservative administration the exports and imports have been less than under the Reform administration. He quoted figures to disprove Sir Richard's claim that the tariff reduced trade with England. The tariff increased the aggregate trade with England and reduced the amount of importations from the United States. The operation of the tariff has been precisely what its promoters expected in 1879. It has done more than anything else to cement the union with England that now exists, and we trust will exist for all time to come. [Cheers.] The fact is Canada is increasing in population. trade and wealth, and though things may occur at times to dissatisfy some, yet comparison with the United States can but redound to the credit of Canada. Our farm population are wealthier and more contented than they are in the States, and individually and collectively are better off. [Cheers.] We are proud of British connection and profit by it, and are determined to maintain this country for Canadians. [Cheers.] I know that you will never allow a Senator to be sent from Canada to represent you at Washington. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

THE BLUENOSE MINISTER.

Sir John Thompson on the Relations Between Canada and the U.S.

Sir John Thompson is a short stout knight with sharp straight nose and ruddy countenance like the Jack of Clubs, and clean-shaven face with little side whiskers no bigger than a 50 cent piece. He wore a white scarf round a stand up collar, corners turned down. Like his fellow-ministers he

wore the young men's badge. Sir John's voice is clear, musical, and delivered from the chest, somewhat after the manner of a Church of England rector. His address was one mass of facts with the consequent deductions, all logically delivered. There was no trouble in following his arguments and appreciating his points.

On coming forward the hon. gentleman was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. He modestly remarked that he was no orator. He would simply make a plain statement of the policy of the Government in this campaign. And he proceeded to do so at once. We have been told, said he, within the last four years that new light has come upon the men who are opposed to us; that they have discovered a new gospel. In 1878, in 1882 and in 1887 they went up and down this country denouncing the corruption and bribery of the Government of the day, declaring that our manufacturers were robbers and that our great public works were undertaken for merely corrupt purposes. All this has passed by and we are told to-day that the issue now before the people of Canada is to be decided on the one question of our trade relations with the United States. Well, we are ready for the fight on the issue of our trade relations with that country, and it is to explain that issue that we are here on this platform to-night. To show that this issue is by no means a new one with the Conservative party, I shall briefly refer to the relations that have existed between the two countries in the past.

Diplomatic Relations Since 1854.

The treaty of 1854 was consummated and put on the statute book by the statesman who now leads the destinies of this country.

In 1866, when the good and beneficial relations following the treaty of 1854 ceased to exist by the action of the United States, it was the same statesman who urged upon the United States to reconsider their rash decision to sunder the happy relations which then existed between the two countries, but he appealed in vain.

In 1868, under the guidance of the same statesman, an Act was put upon the statute book to testify for all time to come our willingness, on a moment's notice of the willingness of the United States, to have a fair interchange of natural products between the two countries.

In 1871 a treaty was made and carried through the Parliament by Sir John Macdonald, giving a large measure of reciprocity in various interests, in addition to those of a commercial character.

When our American friends put an end to that treaty in 1885 the same statesman, continuing to exhibit his desire to maintain friendly relations with the Republic, left open to the Americans our fisheries on the Atlantic for six months beyond the right. They had renounced their right to use them on the promise of President Cleveland that he would recommend to Congress a commission to consider all the relations between the two countries. His promise was fulfilled in a certain sense. He made his recommendation and Congress declared it was a project unworthy of receiving a single dollar of public money from the United States.

In 1888 a delegate appointed by the same statesman went to the United States and offered them reciprocity, offered to discuss it in the broadest sense of the word; he asked the Americans to discuss the whole question with us, and that offer was absolutely declined on the part of the United States.

Now, that is our record on the reciprocity question, but you have yet to find a single line in the statute books of Canada put there by a Reform administration. [Applause.] During this time what was the policy of our opponents? Well, it was not broadly different from our own. In 1878 Mr. Mackenzie was asked to state his policy with regard to the United States. He said: "We are willing to trade with any country we can." In the same year Sir Richard Cartwright expressed himself on this same question. He stated that while reciprocity was desirable Canada was not in such a state of subjection to the United States that she can't live without that country. Sir Richard stated that we had guns and ships and we would carry the war into Africa. Canada would find new markets for herself. Nothing was more certain, said Sir Richard at that time, to bring about unrestricted reciprocity than to lead the people of the United States to believe that Canada could not get along without them. What a pity Sir Richard had forgotten his words of 1878! What a pity he had forgotten his statements that Canada could afford to live without reciprocity with the United States!

Well, now, what is the cry that comes up from the Reformers to-day? They state that we have stolen their clothing. They said that while they were in bathing we ran off with their clothes. [Laughter.] Stolen their clothing! Down to 1878 we all wore the same clothing. There was no difference between the two parties as to reciprocity. But while we all wore the same clothing then, to-day the clothing of the Reform leaders is variegated indeed, every trip they take to Washington adding new colors to their attire. [Laughter.] One day it is commercial union; another day it is unrestricted reciprocity, and then again we find it under the guise of continental free trade.

The Government's Policy.

What exactly is our policy to-day? I will tell you. A little over three months ago it transpired that negotiations were being entertained by the United States for making a treaty of reciprocity with the colony of Newfoundland. These negotiations have not yet ripened into a treaty, but they were proceeding on lines which were not unlike, as far as they went, lines which Canada would be willing to pursue with regard to trade relations with that country; and, at our own motion, on hearing these negotiations were progressing, we insisted on the British Government that Canada should have the option if she pleased of being included in any treaty which might be made with the colony of Newfoundland, but we in Canada at the same time thought that the proposed treaty with Newfoundland didn't seem to proceed upon lines so expansive as was suited to the wants and interests of Canada, and that it might be better to avail ourselves of entering upon separate negotiations on behalf of Canada. That intimation was promptly conveyed to Washington. It will be made plain to you when the time comes that, in response to that intimation, Mr. Blaine stated that, although the negotiations with Newfoundland would not suit the Dominion of Canada for a trade treaty, yet he was willing to make a wide treaty of reciprocity with Canada and to enter upon separate negotiations with her. That statement being made we were bound to avail ourselves of that opportunity to extend our trade. The next request that came from Mr. Blaine was that, preparatory to negotiations being entered upon, we would outline the basis upon which the convention should proceed. We did so in the document which has just been published in the press, offering to consider a renewal, of the treaty of 1854 with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the two countries might call for. We asked then to reconsider the abortive treaty of 1878, to settle the fishery dispute along with trade questions, likewise to settle the Behring Sea controversy and the matters affecting the Atlantic coast, the wrecking business, etc. A good deal has been said about the uncertainty of all this. It is said that having made a proposition to Mr. Blaine, without any prospect of its being entertained, Sir John has sprung on the elections under the pretence that he is going to carry out these negotiations, while in reality the Cabinet at Washington will have none of it. When the proposition was submitted to him, Mr. Blaine answered that he was willing to enter upon a preliminary discussion in advance of the more formal commission, but he would not be prepared to do so until after the 4th of March, when the term of the present Congress expires. In the meantime, what would our position have been if we hadn't gone to the people of Canada? It would have been said that in the very last hours of the parliament we were endeavoring to make a treaty which would entirely change the business aspect of the country, and when we went to Washington we would have been met with this objection from the men with whom we would be negotiating. We would have been a government entering upon the most important negotiations without a parliament behind us. What we propose is, that if you and the people of Canada accept the policy we lay before you we will go to Washington with the Parliament behind us and able to treat with Mr. Blaine with the assurance that our Premier has the renewed confidence of the people of this country.

I am sorry to see that Mr. Laurier is going about the country declaring that we have exacted such hard conditions against the American fishermen that we have alienated the good-will of the people alongside us. We have done no more than uphold the undoubted rights of Canadians—[applause]—and those undoubted rights, whether on the Atlantic or on the Behring Sea, we are determined, with the help of Great Britain, to sustain to the last. [Cheers.] Great Britain has declared over and over again that we were strictly within our rights in regard to everything that was done about the Atlantic fisheries. When our people were refused plain justice at the hands of the American executive we went to the bar of the Supreme Court of their own country and appealed against that injustice. [Applause.] When the Reformers tell us, then, that we have done all we could to break up the good neighborhood between the two countries, you will bear in mind that we have done only that for which every citizen of the United States would have despised us if we hadn't done. [Applause.]

What Our Policy Does Not Mean.

Now I shall tell you a few things that our policy does not mean. In the first place our policy of reciprocity does not mean that Canada is to lose control of her own tariff or the regulation thereof. It does not mean that the Government has yet arrived at the position that, in matters of trade, it is prepared to discriminate against the parent country. [Applause.] Nor does it mean direct taxation. Direct taxation is no part of our policy. If you want Canada to lose control of her tariff, if you want to see Canada discriminate against Gseat Britain, I am sorry to say you will have to vote against the candidates who reprerent the Government of this country to-day [Cries of "Never."] Our policy does not mean the granting of a practical monopoly of trade of Canada to the cities of the American seaboard. It does not mean the surrender of the National Policy under which the industries of this country have been built up. It does not mean that for the benefit of American labor the industries of Canada shall be pulled down and scattered to the winds.

What Sir Richard Has Done.

Our opponents say we are going to fail in getting reciprocity with the United States. Well, our policy may fail. If it does fail it will be because Sir Richard Cartwright and his followers have put on record whole volumes to prove that bankruptcy awaited this country if it did not get reciprocity with the States. It will fail, if it fails at all, because of the cloud of witnesses he has produced to belittle this country, to prove to the Americans that this country can be starved into submission. These men have opposed every concession which friendly congressmen and senators were willing to make to Canada in he fear that it might do Canada some good, and Canada has lost the benefit of concessions which have been made to her through the tactics of these emissaries to Washington.

In conclusion, let me say something about the American press. From now till the election you will find every kind of statement quoted from the American newspapers against us. They have lately solicited Mr. Blaine to come out and declare that no negotiations have been made towards reciprocity with Canada. They have solicited The New York Tribune and have got it to come out and declare against everything but unrestricted reciprocity. They will presently declare that Sir John Macdonald can never get any concession for Canada, that unless you place Sir Richard in power there is no hope of anything being done for Canada. Beware of tricks and intrigues of that character. We appeal to our Canadian fellow-citizens, and if they sustain us in the policy I have stated to-night, the negotiations which will be begun in March on fair lines of interchange that will be beneficial to both countries, those negotiations will be carried out. In those negotiations you will find it necessary to send no United States Senator from Ontario. [Laughter and loud cheering.]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The Big Talker of the Cabinet Delivers the Speech of the Evening.

Hon. George E. Foster of New Brunswick made the speech of the evening. He is the big talker of the Cabinet. He has been a temperance orator, a professor and he long ago developed into one of the best political platformers in Canada. Some years ago he

was here in Toronto, but was given a secondary place on the platform; last night he was the big card. He is a slim man with beard, always spectacled as to his eyes and a little unkempt as to his hair. But he can talk as slick as the best of them. He is a genuine Canadian in every sentence he utters.

On opening he congratulated the young men on their organization. His part of the proceedings was to place before his hearers some of the other issues now before the country. The motto for the campaign (more appropriate now than ever) was Canada for the Canadians. [Cheers.] Never before had the spectacle been seen of the chiefs of a party (Reform) singing their songs of ruin in this country and going to our neighbors for the aid and comfort and plan of argument for carrying on their crusade in Canada.

Is Canada Going to Ruin?

Sir Richard Cartwright had declared time after time that our country was in a state of arrested development, that our people were poorer, and toiling for nothing. Goldwin Smith a few nights ago in Toronto had told the Governor-General to quit this country; and upheld the idea of our going into the American union. For this speech he had the thanks of the Young Liberals and the approval of The Globe. [Hisses.] But these men were only beating tom-toms in order to induce the general showers of office.

One answer he could give to them were extracts from their own friends. Oliver Mowat had said not long ago that the percentage of increase in Canada was greater than that of the United States. George W. Ross had said in 1888: "Canadians are a peaceful, happy and contented people." Mr. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, had said, "Notwithstanding the great enterprise of the Americans, Canada can show as much progress as they can." The Globe in 1890 had said the trade situation was sound and much more to the same effect.

Sir Richard Cartwright had said Canada was retrograding, was going to ruin and that unrestricted reciprocity was the cure. Like the quack he had first to persuade the public that they were ill before he could sell them his nortrum.

What was the answer to this mournful picture of Sir Richard? The credit of Canada was higher in the British money market than that of any other colony. Our last loan had been placed at 3 per cent. the lowest ever obtained by a colony. Our 3 per cents brought more than 3½'s of other colonies. Sir Richard placed his last loan at 4 per cent. In spite of Sir Richard's story of ruin our national debt carried hardly 3 per cent. Our national debt was being lowered though we had been building railways, canals and other works. Last year our annual expenses had been reduced by a million. Our revenue is buoyant; it was not the case when Sir Richard was in power. In Sir Richard's time our public works earned four millions; now they earned eight millions.

The surplus last year was over three millions; in Sir Richard's time it had a minus sign before it. Our exports last year were 96 millions; in Sir Richard's time 71 millions. Last year's exports were eight millions more than that of the preceding year, showing we were going ahead by leaps and bounds. The circulation showed an increase. The savings of the people showed great increases every year. Our vessel tonnage had increased in two years from 15 millions of tons to 18½ millions. Was that retrograding? Must not this increased tonnage have been employed in carrying more trade?

The Best Proof of All.

But the most astounding evidence that we were not retrograding was to be found in the returns of the railways. Ten years ago we had no C.P.R.—the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial. But not only had these two roads increased their carrying returns—passengers and freights—by large figures, but the C.P.R. in addition had carried last year nearly 10 millions of tons of freight and 4½ millions of passengers. And all this was independent of the increase of trade by the water routes.

The Canadian banks had passed through a crisis that had pulled down London houses like the Barings.

The president of the Toronto Board of Trade, in his recent address, had shown how trade had grown in every direction.

But when Sir Richard was in power there was a genuine falling off in our trade and in our revenue.

Canada to-day, instead of being a retrograding land, was a place of peace, comfort and prosperity. As he had said before, Sir Richard had deliberately and dishonestly set about to prove to the Canadian people that they were ill in order that he might sell them his nostrum of unrestricted reciprocity, which had many names. Laurier called it "the application of the expansive theory rather than of the restrictive theory." Edgar calls it "unlimited free trade." Charlton calls it unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union. The fathers and founders of it call it straight "commercial union."

Why had not this panacea been thought of before? Why was it not thought of in 1873? Because the Reformers had a level-headed man at their head—honest, straightforward Alexander Mackenzie, a man who had more hard common sense in his head than the committee of leaders all together. At that time they relied on a revenue tariff and the Pacific scandal to get into power. In 1878 their cry was a denunciation of the N.P. No mention of the panacea. In 1882 it was down with the monopolies like the C.P.R. In 1887, when Mr. Blake was leader, it was, "We can't change the N.P. on account of vested interests and the need there was to raise a revenue." No talk of the panacea then. But now the panacea was brought out and it was in contradiction of their past. They, these one-time free traders, advised the people to embrace a tariff of 62 per cent. all round.

It Takes Two to Make a Bargain.

But he (Mr. Foster) challenged these men who were offering us unrestricted reciprocity to make good that offer if they could. What these men (Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier) meant to teach the people was simply this: We have the power to give you unrestricted reciprocity, therefore vote for us and you will get it. It takes two to make a bargain. He challenged their credentials. Let them produce a single statement, a single document from the United States authorities that they (Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier) could give the people of Canada unrestricted reciprocity. Has any cabinet of the United States pledged itself to unrestricted reciprocity? Even any member of the cabinet. None. But what had Mr. Blaine said: If Canadians wish to have the advantages of the citizens of the United States they must come under the flag, that they could not be both Canadians and Americans at the one time. How could Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard pretend to speak for people who denied our rights on two seas and who still maintained the Munroe doctrine?

The speaker then read from the speeches of Hitt, Wiman, Laurier, Charlton, Edgar, Davies, their definition of unrestricted reciprocity. If, as some of these men said, it meant that Canada could retain her own tariff, but have free access to the States, then we would be able to wipe out the woolen mills, the iron furnaces of the United States, a thing that appeared absurd before it was stated.

Their proposal meant the abnegation by Canada of its power of fiscal legislation—a right which no people of self-respect would give up. It means that our tariff powers are to be given up. Once we surrendered this power we would be part and parcel of the country to the south of us.

Next it meant a loss of revenue. On United States goods we to-day got over $8,000,000 a year. On sugars (free in the United States) $2,000,000. On goods from other countries (which the United States tariff would protect) $8,000,000, in all $18,000,000 of a loss in our revenue. The only way to make this up would be in direct taxation—Sir Richard's tax-gatherers would demand $4 from every head and $15 or $20 from every family.

The speaker read an extract from L'Electeur (Mr. Mercier's organ) to the effect that Mr. Mercier's weakness was liberality to his friends in Quebec, that he would be able to be much more liberal if Laurier was in power in Ottawa, and if this were to obtain, how could Sir Richard get along without a high rate of direct taxation? That didn't look like economy. They were not much on economy in Quebec.

A voice: They will economize in Yankee divorces.

Mr. Foster went on to say that next it meant national suicide. All the advocates of it in the United States from Hitt down to Wiman said it meant in the end absorption into the Union.

The speaker closed with a brilliant peroration to Canadians to stand by their country and its traditions, its heroic past and its glorious future. Long and loud applause greeted the close of the speech.

In response to shouts of "Cockburn," "The Noble 13," the member for Centre Toronto made a few remarks that fired the "boys." He said it was not necessary to assure the Ministers present that when they were in the Noble Ward—[laughter]—in the presence of "the boys"—[laughter]—of the patriotism of the people of Toronto. The people of Toronto were not made of the stuff to sell their heritage for a mess of pottage. If they would sell their heritage for a mere monetary consideration they would merit the contempt of every nation on earth. [Applause.] Come weal, come woe, they were ready to stand by the British flag and hand down to posterity unimpaired what their forefathers had handed down to them. [Applause.] They were not going to sneak off to Washington in the disguise of quasi-senators. [Laughter.]

There is no farming class in the world more happy, prosperous and contented than that of Canada. [Applause.] The farmers of the United States are staggering under a burden of mortgage indebtedness. Are we going to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage? ["No, no."] He was glad to see that the schools of the country were encouraging a national feeling. [Applause.] Having done all they did to develop the great natural resources of the Dominion, the Government deserved the support of the country. [Applause.] Under the policy of the last 10 years the country had prospered. It was only necessary to continue that policy to make the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

He Reviews What His Government Has Done for the Farmers.

The Minister of Agriculture, the next speaker, was introduced as "Honest John Carling." His speech was confined to the subject matter of his own department. Reviewing what had been done for the benefit of the farmers, he claimed that the Conservatives had been a better friend to them than the Liberals. He was glad to say that thousands of farmers were taking advantage of the opportunities for instruction afforded by the Experimental Farms throughout the country. Canadian cheese and butter were better than that of the United States and should command the British market, with care, the Canadian farmers could supply the great demand in Britain for two-rowed barley. The tariff put on pork, beef, bacon and lard last year would assist the farmers, and the Government deserved credit for it. [Applause.]

Hon. Frank Smith was a little put out on rising to speak when a voice called out, "Car." Recovering, he put his remarks in the form of an elaborate metaphor based on his military experience. Captain Smith was not on the active list, but among the reserve—a juvenile officer. [Laughter.] He had no doubt of the success of the army. [Applause.]

After a few remarks from Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, the meeting closed with the National Anthem, and cheers for the Queen and the Ministers.

Echoes of The Meeting.

E. A. Macdonald was in the front row and applauded lively. John Small looked at him from the platform.

The meeting contained a large percentage of Reformers.

The Auditorium is a good place for such a gathering. It is easy to speak in.

The ladies were out in force.

Now let the Reformers hold a set-off meeting.

John Beverley gave the public to understand that he was still in it by sitting in the front row on the stage.

Mr. McLean made a good chairman.

One noisy individual in the gallery called often for information in regard to the Geesites, as he termed them.

Sir John Thompson made a notable convert last night in Police Inspector Stephen. When he left the Auditorium the officer, who has been a life-long Reformer, said that the eloquence of the Minister of Justice had made him see things political in an entirely new light.

The World fell in with a member of the St. Stephen's Ward Reform Association on his way to the meeting last night in Jubilee Hall. Said the Reformer: "The worst of our association is there are too d——n many hotel-keepers in it, and they are only in it because they have to be." The brethren do not saiute each other with an holy kiss.

What Some of Them Were Saying.

I was Cockburn's right-hand man—Frank Somers.

I looked wise and much concerned, and felt the bee [East Toronto] buzzing in my head all the time—Emerson Coatsworth.

I was big on Equal Rights in June, but now I'm with the grand old party—Printer Morton.

Did you see me in my dress suit flitting about the platform?—David Creighton.

And my plug hat at an angle of forty-five as I stood in the aisle?—Auctioneer Henderson.

Local Puffs.

The Conservative Association of St. Stephen's ward met last night in Occident Hall ane elected delegates to the convention to be held on Tuesday night.

The Reform Association, St. Thomas ward met last night at the Reform Club. Owing to some irregularity in issuing notices of meeting the election of officers and delegates was not completed.

Ald. Lindsey's name was brought before the meeting as a possible standard-bearer for the party in West Toronto. It was enthusiastically received, and a resolution expressing his ability to carry the riding should he consent to run was carried. The worthy alderman has not yet consented to allow his name to come before the convention.

Among the names mentioned for the Reform candidature in East Toronto are John Hallam, "Bob" Davies, William Christie, R. J. Fleming, Alexander Wheeler. In speaking to The World last night Mr. C. J. Smith said that he thought Mr. Hallam the best man, as he was very ambitious and would spend no small portion of his patrimony in order to "get there" if the nomination were given him.

At a meeting of the Reform Association of St. Mark's Ward, held last evening in Robinson's Hall, these officers were elected: President, Dr. J. Hunter; 1st vice, John Mallon; 2nd vice, E. Thuresson; secretary, W. H. Sells. Delegates to convention for nomination of candidate—S. Sanderson, J. W. Parish, W. Power, W. B. Tenant, Ald. Lindsey, Dr. James Spence, W. J. Clarkson, S. Wicks, A. Clement, D. Power, W. Bowler, James Tenant, W. Corcoran, Thomas Bollard, Thomas Baldwin, Thomas Neil, P. Corcoran, Ald. Maloney, T. B. Morrow. Speeches were made by Ald. Lindsey, Dr. Spence, F. W. Tenant, John Mallon.

The Conservative Association of St. Mark's Ward met in Brockton Town Hall last night. The meeting was large and the enthusiasm unbounded. Resolutions expressing approval of the Macdonald administration and of Messrs. Wallace and Denison, representatives respectively of West York and West Toronto, were unanimously adopted. These officers were elected: President, Dr. Orr; first vice, Thomas Hurst; second vice, W. Creelock; treasurer, John Marshall; secretary, H. Worman; assistant secretary, H. Bull. Executive Committee—Capt. Harston, R. White, W. Medland, J. Pocock, ex-Ald. Denison. Delegates—Dr. Orr, W. H. Marmion, N. Copping, H. W. Church, Charles Earls, J. Coulter, James Marshall, W. Medland, W. Moore, Craig, McEachren, Thomas Hurst, R. A. McCracken, T. Doherty, James Barrett, Boyd, Capt. Harston, ex-Ald. Denison, J. McIntyre, Macdonald.

St. Stephen's Reformers.

William Adamson presided at the St. Stephen's Ward Reform Association meeting last night in Jubilee Hall, corner of College and Clinton-streets. These officers were elected: President, Thomas Moor; first vice-president, George G. Mackenzie; second vice-president, P. G. Glynn; secretary, John Harkins; treasurer, James Fawcett. Delegates were appointed to the West Toronto convention. Joseph Tait was there and made a speech. Ex-Ald. George Evans said the party was not concerned with trade matters, but about getting Sir John out. He would sooner have Boss Tweed rule him than Sir John.

ABOUT THE ELECTIONS.

The Government Majority in the Late House—Other Important Points.

In spite of the fact that almost every Canadian takes an interest for one reason or another in politics, and especially in Dominion politics, a great many people do not keep in mind the precise facts in regard to the composition of the House of Commons. There are in the House of Commons 215 members, of whom the Province of Ontario contributes 92, the Province of Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 21, New Brunswick 16, British Columbia 6, Prince Edward Island 6, Manitoba 5 and the Northwest Territories 4. There are quite a number of members whose political views are not very clear or well defined, some of whom are Nationalists, some Conservative Nationalists, some Independents and some Equal Righters; as a rule, however, even these members adhere pretty strictly, except perhaps in regard to one or two issues, to one or other of the political parties. Of the whole number of members 132 are more or less closely bound together in the Conservative party, while 83 formed the Liberal side of the House. There never has been a full House, and it is very seldom indeed that there are not from a dozen to a score of members absent. The largest division recorded in the House last session was, we believe, on Sir John Thompson's amendment to the motion in regard to the French language question, when 199 members voted on one side or the other. The majority in favor of the amendment on this occasion was 99, but this was not a party division, the parties being well represented on both sides of the question. In another division upon the same question 180 members voted, of whom 63 voted one way and 117 the other, showing a majority of 54, but neither was this a straight party division. On such questions as those of supply, rebate on corn, Customs reform and the amendment of the Dominion Election Act, which were all purely party puestions, the Government's majority ranged from 31 to 43 in Houses of from 152 to 163 members.

NO SAW-OFF IN HAMILTON.

Mr. Adam Brown will not be a Candidate for the Commons.

HAMILTON, Feb. 6.—A. Brown will not be a candidate. He has a great deal of work to do in connection with his Jamaica mission. There is a rumor about town to the effect that Mr. Brown has been appointed postmaster at Hamilton. There is absolutely no truth in the story. A candidate to take Mr. Brown's place will be chosen in a few days.

For some days rumors have filled the air of a possible accommodation by which Mr. Gibson would be returned to the Legislature and the two Conservative candidates to the Commons, in both cases without opposition. There is nothing in the report.

AT THE CAPITAL.

A Readable Budget from Ottawa and Neighborhood.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Le Canada announces that Mr. Rochon, Ottawa county, will resign his seat in the Local House and run for the Commons.

It is said that Mr. Alexander Robillard also will resign and run for the Commons and that Mr. D. B. McTavish, barrister, Ottawa, will offer himself for the Ontario House, both elections to take place the same day.

In consequence of Mr. Alonzo Wright's decision, Mr. Henry Ayton as Conservative, J. M. McDougall as Independent, and Mr. Ed. Devlin, jr., as Liberal, all three of Aylmer, have taken the field. Citizens are working hard to induce Mr. E. B. Eddy to stand as a Liberal-Independent candidate.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived in Ottawa this afternoon.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, who is attending the Supreme Court here, being seen as to his opinion of the political situation, said that he would not speak at present. He was going to Toronto shortly, when he would consult with his political friends, after which he would make a public statement. Asked if he would run as a Conservative or as an Equal Righter he replied that he would run, but he didn't care what they called him. He said he could not say anything of the intentions of the Equal Rights party.

The Workingmen's Liberal-Conservative Association held a meeting last evening, when they organized for the campaign and elected officers.

STRAY SHOTS.

Desultory Firing at Various Outlying Points.

North Norfolk Reformers will renominate John Charlton.

Joseph Featherston will probably oppose W. A. McCulla of Peel.

Sir Donald Smith accepted the candidature for Montreal West.

It has been definitely arranged that the Legislature will meet only to adjourn.

Mercier arrives in Montreal to-morrow to confer with Laurier as to mode of campaign.

John Burnham, Q.C., will be the Conservative nominee for East Peterborough, to oppose the late member John Lang.

Bob White, the old member, and W. B. Willoughby of Toronto are having a desperate struggle for the Conservative nomination in Cardwell.

Senator Howlan has resigned his place in the Senate, and will be the Government candidate for one of the Prince Edward constituencies.

Peter Mitchell of The Montreal Herald denies the statement of The Empire, claim that he is a Liberal and that Laurier has his entire confidence.

It is generally understood that the only name which will be seriously before the South Oxford convention will be that of the present member, Sir Richard Cartwright.

Hon. David Mills is mentioned for South Middlesex. Robert Ferguson, the Liberal member for East Kent in the Legislature, may resign his present seat and tackle Bothwell for the Commons.

Charles Fairbairn, the member elected for South Victoria, will have all his troubles in the recent bye-election for naught, for he has not yet had the pleasure of adorning his seat in the House of Commons. It is not known whether he will be opposed.

Harry Ward will have a fight for the Conservative nomination again in East Durham. This is the only riding where the Equal Rights agitation has been kept alive since the local election. The bye election there a few weeks ago roused again the feeling against Mr. Ward for his vote on the Jesuits Estates Act.

A large and influential deputation of West Durham Conservatives waited upon Mr. G. T. Blackstock yesterday and asked him to be their candidate again. Mr. Blackstock declined partly for business reasons and partly because he thought the nomination ought to be offered to a local man this time.

A Washington despatch says it is doubtful if the Fifty-second Congress will be convened before August, and consequently reciprocity negotiations could not be opened before that time. It is, of course, possible, however, that the President may convene the Senate in an executive session after March 4 to consider such matters of an executive character relating to treaties as may be submitted to it.

The Young Liberals are drumming up a large attendance for their meeting Monday night. They intend to take as prominent a part in the elections as the seniors will permit. Volunteers will be called for to place themselves at the disposal of the Reform Association as canvassers, scrutineers, etc, wherever wanted in the province. As Joe Tait, M.L.A., said at their smoking concert, they will show their opponents how they can "whoop it up." It will probably be the last meeting until after the elections.

George Moncrieff will be renominated by East Lambton Conservatives. The Reformers will probably place a new man in the field, it being understood that J. H. Fairbank does not desire the nomination. Among the names mentioned as probable candidates are those of Peter Graham, Ex-M.L.A., Ex-Warden Joseph Hall; Reeve Ingram of Enniskillen, Mr. Jenkins of Petrolia, Dr. McKinnon of Alvinston and M. A. Smith of Forest. J. F. Lister will be the Reform candidate in the West; the name of his opponent is not known. A New Party convention is called for Wyoming on Tuesday next, when it is proposed to place candidates in the field for both Lambtons.

Candidates Nominated Yesterday.

North Ontario Reformers in convention at Beaverton reconfirmed the nomination of A. P. Cockburn.

South Essex Liberals met at Kingsville and nominated H. W. Allen of Essex Centre unanimously.

Mr. W. H. P. Clement, barrister of Toronto, was the unanimous choice of the Liberal convention for West York yesterday afternoon at Weston. There was a large attendance of delegates. Reeve Stonehouse was also nominated, but withdrew in his favor. Addresses were delivered by these gentlemen and Dr. Gilmour, M.L.A. Committees were appointed to begin the work of organizing at once. Mr. Clement will poll a heavy vote.

E. W. THOMSON INTERVIEWED.

The World's Young Man Has a Talk with the ex-Globe Editor.

Yesterday The World's Young Man asked Mr. E. W. Thomson what he thought of the political situation.

"It's amusing," said Mr. Thomson.

"What's the funniest feature?"

"Well," said Gordon Brown's old pupil, "the funniest thing is to see Cartwright's admiring few taking the very line that Sir John must wish to see them on."

"What line is that?"

"Go and look over The Globe editorials of this and yesterday morning. They are mainly expansions of the assertion that Sir John can't get any reciprocity because he won't agree to free trade with the States and discrimination against Great Britain. Now, that's really the strength of Sir John's position!"

"How do you make that out, Mr. Thomson?"

"Very easily. In the first place multitudes of Liberals dislike the idea of discrimination against Great Britain, and therefore Sir John stands to gain votes from the Liberals when The Globe tells them loudly that the old gentleman won't consent to that discrimination."

"That's clear," said The World man.

"In the second place," proceeded Mr. Thomson, "limited reciprocity is itself popular with Liberals, while unlimited reciprocity, because of its incidents, is not. Liberals, you see, are generally reflective men, who know as well as you and I do that complete free trade with the United States must involve Canada in one of two things

Continued on fourth page.

Workingmen's Chance

at McKendry's great January sale. There are offered men's wool socks, 10c a pair; men's wool undervests, 39c and 50c, worth 75c; boys' wool shirts, worth 50c, for 25c; men's wool cardigans, were $1.50 and $1.75, for 75c and $1; and bring your wife, who can get a dolman or ulster as low as $2. A wonderful sale at 278 Yonge-street. 246

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.20 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

The County Fair will be held at the Grand all nextweek.

The largest stock of trusses, crutches, abdominal supporters, shoulder braces is carried by the one-price firm, established twenty years, of Charles Cluthe, 134 King-street west. Trusses in hard rubber, celluloid and leather, from 75c upward. 26

The Scottish Canadian.

Dinna forget tae buy this week's Scottish Canadian. It's a grand number tae send hame tae your friens in the Auld Country. News, music, poetry, reading, Auld Country cracks. 5 cents per copy or $1.50 per annum. Imrie & Graham, publishers, Colborne-street, Toronto.

Beeman's Pepsin Gum sweetens the breath, stimulates digestion. Give it a trial. Only 5 cents. Sold by druggists only.

Nothing like Pepsin for indigestion and dyspepsia. Beeman's Pepsin Gum, a delicious remedy. Price 5 cents. Sold by druggists only.

A ¾-mile dash for 3-year-olds and upwards will be run at the County Fair next week.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafnes

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made fortnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. A. H. Dixon & Son, 345 West King-street, Toronto.

Dime Banks.

The latest device, only $1.50. Call early, 190 Queen-street west. 136

Don't miss the horse race at the County Fair next week.

DYNAMITE-LADEN SHIP SUNK

STEAMER KNUTSFORD COLLIDES WITH HER IN THE MERSEY.

The Force of the Collision Not Sufficient to Explode the Powder—A Panic on the London Stock Exchange Due to a Forged Order from a Paris Banker—Russia and the Jews.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The steamer Knutsford, Capt. Harrison, which arrived to-day from Galveston, collided in the River Mersey with the steamer Drumhendrie, injuring the latter vessel to so great an extent that she soon filled and sank. The Drumhendrie had on board a cargo of dynamite. Though the force of the impact of the two steamers was sufficient to crush in the plates of the Drumhendrie, allowing the water to rush into her hold, it was not sufficient to explode the dynamite. Had the dynamite exploded both vessels would have been blown up with great loss of life.

Foreign News Notes.

Mitchell & Shepard, woolen manufacturers of Bradford, Eng., have failed. Liabilities, £83,000.

Chilian despatches state that the bombardment of Iquique by the insurgents is imminent.

A number of forged telegrams bearing the name of M. Carmondo, a prominent banker of Paris, were received in London yesterday ordering the sale of large amounts of Brazilian securities. As a result a panic prevailed in these securities on the stock exchange until the fraud was discovered.

M. Nysohnogradsky, Russian Minister of Finance, has obtained a suspension of further repressive measures against the Jews by pointing out to the Czar the vexatious financial results which such measures might involve.

Pick It Up.

Thinking of insuring your life, are you, and would like some advice? Yes, there are lots of methods and, of course, you get confused—hundreds of agents each with a different plan, so that you almost doubt them all or, at least, you are uncertain as to which is best. That is nothing unusual. Every city has a number of newspapers all good, of banks all secure, of stores all satisfactory, but you do not read, deposit money or buy everywhere. You very soon settle upon the newspaper to read (especially if you are a Grit), the bank to do business at, and the store to trade at. What's to hinder you doing the same as regards your life insurance?

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Traders' Bank Building, Toronto, has been in existence three years and a half. On the 1st January, 1891, the amount of insurance in force amounted to $6,830,525. As this success is unparalleled in the history of life insurance, put this and that together and consider whether the Manufacturers' Life is not the company for you to insure in. 456

The Following First-Class Manufactured Furs Will be Sold at a Great Bargain.

FOR LADIES.	FOR GENTS.
Seal mantles, seal jackets, Persian mantles, Persian jackets, Baltic seal mantles and jackets, astrachan mantles, capes in beaver, sable, coon, seal, Persian and other furs.	Twenty-five Persian lamb coats, 22 astrachan coats, 15 Bokhara coats, 30 coon coats, 27 Corsican lamb coats, 10 Siberian dog coats.
Boas — Bear, sable, fox, lynx, etc.	Fine sea otter caps, plain seal caps, Hudson Bay otter caps, beaver, Nutria, Baltic seal, Persian and other caps and gloves.
Storm Collars—Over 100 left; all kinds.	Musk ox and Buffalo robes, black goat robes, etc.
Five hundred Muffs —Seal, sable, beaver, fox.	

The above goods are for sale at Dineen's, cor. King and Yonge. The goods are warranted first-class. The price is put down so low that it will pay to purchase for next season. Will be glad to have buyers call and examine the above list. W. & D. Dineen, cor. King and Yonge.

Mardi Gras Occurs at New Orleans Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Excursions every day via the Illinois Central Railroad. Only one change of cars from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and points on the main lines to New Orleans and two to Florida and California points. Those intending visiting California, Florida or Mexico can purchase tickets via New Orleans and take in the Mardi Gras at the same rates as by any direct routes. For rates and full information write A. J. McDOUGALL, traveling passenger agent Illinois Central Railroad, Berlin, Ont. 135

Crack American Jockeys will ride at the County Fair races next week.

Insure in a Canadian Company

in preference to a foreign one; you thereby serve your own interest as well as support an institution of your own country. The danger of conflict with foreign countries, though remote, is never entirely absent; and should war with the United States or separation from Great Britain ever disturb our relations with those countries, who can say what would be the value of a Policy in an American or British Company? The Ontario Mutual is the only purely Mutual Canadian Life Assurance Company doing business on the regular annual premium plan. Office, 32 Church-street.

No pool selling will be allowed on the races at the County Fair next week.

Decided Bargains

in fine furs during the remainder of the season at Grant & Co.'s, 77 King-street east.
Ladies' short Sealskins, 246
Ladies' long Sealskins,
Persian jackets, shoulder capes, caps, muffs and boas. Men's coats and gauntlet gloves. Our stock is the finest. Garments to order at clearing prices. It will pay you to see us.

Supposed Infanticide at Ingersoll.

INGERSOLL, Feb. 6.—The body of a newborn infant was found on the sidewalk in front of Mr. William Ross' residence, Bell-street, by some men while on their way to work. Some incline to the belief that the birth took place on the sidewalk where the body was found.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered).

65 Yonge-street (below King). New goods in solid silver English spoons and forks; wholesale prices. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Edith Sessions Tupper's Suit.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—At the trial of the suit of Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper v. Ex-Superintendent of Police Morin to-day Detective John Cuddy and Sergeant Reburn of Toronto gave evidence for the defence, testifying that no indignities were offered Mrs. Tupper.

An invigorating and healthful confection. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists, confectioners and grocers, 5 cents.

A Commercial Traveler Drops Dead.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 6.—Thomas G. Ralston, a well-known commercial traveler of this city, dropped dead at Chatham Junction this morning.

A person insuring on the investment plan should satisfy himself that, both from the past record and present position of the company he selects, there is every probability of satisfactory results being realized.

The splendid position attained by the North American Life, its ample assets and the large surplus it holds on account of its policy holders, are sufficient guarantees to intending insurers of the many advantages secured by an investment policy in that company. 246

The Weather To-day.

Increasing cloudiness and mild weather, followed by rain in southern and sleet or snow in northern portions. Increasing winds from eastward, shifting to westward.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Feb. 6	Denmark	New York	London
"	Nevada	Queenstown	New York