Conservatives have never been noted for spending little money. (Laughter.) Conservatives have never been remarkable for economy. I do not know a Conservative Government in any age or country which has government in any age or country which has the conservative Government in any age of country which has the conservative Government in any age of country which has the conservative Government in any age of country which has the conservative Government in any age of country which has the conservative Government in the conservative Government in the conservative Government in the conse had a character for economy—(laughter and applause)—and I have not heard our opponents suggesting any. (Laughter.) When I made the remark on one occasion some un-sophisticated man in the crowd, a good Tory I have no doubt, called out "Sandfield Mac-donald," so that the only case in which anybody has yet suggested that a Tory Govern-ment was economical was furnished by Sand-field Macdonald. But you all know, whatever ment was economical. But you all know, whatever may be said of Sandfield Macdonald, that be was no Tory. (Laughter.) There was no man who hated the Tories more than did Sandfield Macdonald. (Laughter.) There was man between whom and the Tories to economy when in opposition. (Applause) Now, if the Government of Ottawa had the salaries to such sums as our that he would not even accept a good measure at their hands. (Laughter.) That is going numb farther than I would like to go. Even I am not such an anti-Tory as Sandfield Mad-donald was. Sandfield Macdonald was an active Reformer from the time when he entered public life in 1840 or 1841, until, at all events, 1867, and during the whole of that time he was in active hostility to the Tories, and the Tories were in active hostility to him. He had some strong Reform principles, and he endeavored to give effect to of them. When he joined the coalition in 1867 he was misled a good deal by his Tory associates on that occasion, or the people of this country would have continued their confidence in him. You see that there is no one who has yet been able to suggest a period in history, either in our own country or in any other, in which the Conservatives have proved to be an economical Government. In the old Province of Canada the expenditure increased largely from time to time. Not only was the whole of the revenue employed;

NOT ONLY WAS THE EURPLUS CONSUMED which Sir Francis Hincks had accumulated when Sir John Macdonald and Sir Allan MacNab came into office into 1851—but large debts were incurred. Money was also bor-rowed from time to time, though it was necessary for this purpose that there should be increased taxation. Taxes were according. ly repeatedly increased in order to provide larger revenue and that more money might

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Now it any of you think that you are going to get economical government by putting the Tories in our places, you will be more de-ceived than even some of you think you were with respect to the "National Policy."

WORKING UP " CRIES."

Last session, in order to make a little capital for the present elections, a number of motions were made which were supposed to be, or which pretended to be, motions for the purpose of promoting economy. The Opposition were wholly without a cry, they were wholly without a policy. They did not know what in the world they had to say to the poople as a reason why they should withdraw ir confidence from the Ontario Government and transfer it to the leaders of the Opposition. As a last desperate effort of a desperate party, they prepared these motions of pretended economy, and what were they? on As a last desperate offert of a They were motions which pretended to deal with something like \$50,000 of the \$2,300,000 that we proposed to appropriate for the various public services during the succeeding year. We had revenue enough to meet all that we proposed to expend and employ. We were providing for an expenditure considerably less than took place during the previous year. The proposal was made by Mr. Mere-expenditure at Ottawa by the sum of upwards dith and his friends to reduce several of the proposed to reduce? One of them was for on the part of ourselves or any people to \$55,000, which is always taken to cover out. \$50,000, which is always taken to cover out-lays that may be required for various services bsyond the sums estimated, and any unforeseen and unprovided for expenditures which necessarily arise in conducting the Government of a country. You can all understand, what every man of business knows, that, for the beginning of the year, he endeavors to estimate what he is going to require during the year-if in business, so much for various kinds of goods; and if not in business, so much for fuel, for cloth, for food, etc.— At the end of the year he will find, however carefully the estimate was made, that it does not quite correspond with the actual expenditure. On some items he may lay out less, and on others more. There will lay out less, and on others more. There was than the besome occasions for expenditure which he did not anticipate. Well, what it is in private did not anticipate. Well, what it is in private that sum—upwards of \$300,000—consists of that sum—upwards of \$300,000—consists of that sum—upwards of \$300,000 —consists of that sum upwards of \$300,000 —consists of the sum upwards of \$300,000 —consists of the sum upwards of the sum upw with the government of the country than in institutions. Now, our opponents do not the management of your own private affairs. tell you that at all. They merely point out Our expenditure annually amounts to something like two and a half million dollars, and you will not think it unreasonable ould be found that something like \$50,000 was needed for the purpose of covering such items as those to which I have reference. Sandfield Macdonald actually spent that sum during two years, though he did not take a of the old institutions, so that the number

THESE EXPENDITURES HAVE TO BE INCURRED whether the money is voted or not. It was Mr. Biake who introduced into our system the practice of taking this vote. The previous Government were in the habit of spending more than the sum mentioned, when necessary, without taking a vote which authorized them to do so, and if you do not vote the \$50,000 the result is that the expenditure will still take place, though there exists no vote to cover it. The pretence was made of reducing this vote from \$50,000 to \$20,000, out this would have been no saving at all. It was a mere pretence, a sham, a fraud on the public, to make them believe that \$30,000 were to be saved, while in point of fact there would be no saving at all. (Cheers.) Another item was the reduction of certain salaries at the rate of ten per cent, of the amount. These were all minimum salaries. Most of them had been fixed six years before by the general consent of the whole House-of both sides of the of the whole House—of both sides of the House, with one or two exceptions. These officers had become during these six years far more efficient men; they were worth more money than they were in 1873. They had in the main been doing their duty very faithfully, and the larger proportion of them were no friends of ours. They had been appointed by our predecessors and by our opponents, with whom they were in sym-pathy. But we felt that it was not in the ble interest that these minimum salaries should be further reduced, and that there to an for diminishing them, though we did not propose to do so. You will the any aversion to honors and honorable when I tell you that the salaries which we bound not only to have the name—the when I tell you have a surpling are less than those that similar officers receive in Quebec, though that is a that will warrant me in carrying the title poorer province than ours, while they are

salaries paid there are larger than those which are paid by the Provincial Govern-ment, and besides there are far more officers ing to desire, there would have been saved, not \$19,000, but upwards of \$200,000. (Cheers.) But no such motion was made there. The Conservatives were in power there, but they made no reduction at all.

They only proposed a reduction when they knew that they had not the power to carry it and when it was in the public interest that the Government at To there was a greater feeling of nostility during very long parliamentary life than was the case officers would be receiving under the trimbuter of the Macdonald and the Tories.

The motion of the Opposition, then it might be said that you could trust Conservatives to be said that you could trust Conservatives to saying that Tories were so bad and such a dangerous class of men to have to do with, which they have taken, and it is even worse than I have described it to be, because our salaries are not paid by means of private taxation. If we had reserved these \$19,000 what would have become of it? It would not have lightened

your tax's one cent. It would have gone merely to swell the surplus and would amount to only ONE CENT APIECE FOR EACH OF YOU (laughter), so you would then have an interest in the surplus of one cent apiece more than is now the case, and this would be the only now the case, and this would be the only advantage which you would gain by it. Whether that is a very great advantage I leave you to judge. But in the case of the Government at Ottawa, the case would be entirely different because their public treasury is supplied by means of taxation, and every sav-ing effected there in the expenditure enables a corresponding reduction to be made in the taxation. So that the amount is not only Ottawa. It is consequently perfectly plain

give of the same matter. A friend has given me some figures, which I have no doubt are correct and which further illustrate the fact how little you can expect a Conservative Government to be more economical than we have been. Amongst the complaints that they pretend to make against us is the statement that we have too many sessional clerks. How does the Dominion Government, which is in the hands of Conservatives, stand in this particular? We find that last session they actually increased the number of sessional clerks from forty, for the previous session, to eighty. This is Conservative economy.
(Laughter.) They also increased the number of messengers—how much do you think? From thirty, the number of the previous, to sixty four last session. This is another instance of Conservative retrenchment (renewed laughter), and this is the sort of economy which you will have in case you displace us and put Mr. Meredith and his friends in our places. (Cheers.) Again, during the previous session twelve pages were em-ployed in the House of Commons. Last session the number was twenty three. This is another way in which the Conservatives show their ardent desire for economy (Laughter) In respect of these few items which I have mentioned there has been an of \$10,000.

on the part of curseives of any provided to the other suppose that we would be going to get a suppose that we would be going t been for the last seven years.
(Loud cheers.) I had intended to compare the various items of expenditure compare the various items of expenditure in Sandfield Macdonaid's last year, and in our last year for the purpose of showing you the real character of them, and that there is the real character of them, and that there is no want of economy though there has been a larger expenditure, but I find that I have not strength enough to go very fully into details. (Cries-Go on, go on) Nevertheless let me mention one or two illustrations in this connection. The expenditure under the Supply Bill in 1878 was about \$600,000 more the increase without letting you know what has caused the increase. Why is there such an increase? The reason is, because we have a larger number of institutions now of the inmates is considerably larger. The true test is this: how stands the cost of main-taining our institutions, compared with such cost under other management or in other countries? The cost in Octario is greatly less than in any of the corresponding American institutions of which we have any knowledge, and it is also less than Sandfield Macdonald's own expenditure upon similar institutions which he had under his charge so that though our expenditure is so much

larger, we have ACTUALLY SHOWN MORE ECONOMY in making this expenditure than Sandfield Macdonald. I find that it is quite impossible for me to address you any longer, and this is of less consequence, because there are others here who are well able to supply what information I do not furnish you on this occa sion. I will myself only say, in a word therefore, that, during the last seven years, my colleagues and I have been doing our best to advance your interests in the way of legislation, in the direction of the economi-cal administration of public affairs, and in regard to the employment of your money to the best possible advantage; and I now rely upon you from this time until the 5th of Jane to do your best for me, and to return Mr. Gibson with a triumphant majority. (Cries of "We will!" and enthusiastic cheering repeated several times over.)

HON. MR. HARDY'S EPEECH. After a few humorous remarks, the Chair man introduced Mr. Hardy, who was received

with round after round of cheers. Hon. Mr. Hanny said-I do not know that r diminishing them, thought will ropose to do so. You will titles and when my friend the Chairman and the merits of the question better introduces me as "Little Thunder," I feel

skinner. On that occasion heespecially pro-claimed himself as the candidate of the temperance party. I believe Col. Skinner was not thought to be a temperance candi-mitigating of the taxation which otherwise down here

LEADING THE FOBLORN HOPE in favor of Mr. Murray. (Laughter.) I believe that once in warmly advocating temper ronto should not consent to it. But they ance this same Mr. Joseph Gibson cried pretended to the people that they were conomical when in point of fact they belong to fly with all over this country. While making this remark, he was interrupted by a countryman of my own with the excla mation: "Well, if you had the wings of an aigle you wud be shot for a goose before you could fly a mile." (Roars of laughter.) I was reminded of this story when I heard Mr. Gibson came down to bamboozle the re-

formed temperance men of Hamilton and make them believe Mr. Mur-ray was the man they should have as their representative. I believe Mr. Murray is an esteemed citizen and is working very hardly. When his name was first mentioned the Spectator pronounced the race already won and said Mr. J. M. Gibson might go home to his virtuous couch—if he had a couch—for he was beaten before he started. (Laughter.) But I understand the blowing is not loud just now and that his Conserva tive friends are not so exalted in their views as they were on the occasion of Mr. Murray's nomination. (Laughter and cheers)

AN ANECDOTE. This reminds me of an anecdate told by a Mr. Wood of a man who then lived in Prince Edward County and was notorious for fast horses. Mr. Wood was himself very fond of fast horses and when driving in company with a friend when he met the gentleman alluded to, who at once challenged Mr. Wood for a race. He put his hands in his peckets and pulled out \$25, saying he was prepared to back his horse against anything Mr. Wood: "The fact is as I have no fast horses just now. I don't think I can match This reminds me of an anecdate told by enormously larger—it is more than ten times as large—but also it is supplied from a Mr. Wood had in the county. Said Mr. word: "The fact is as I have no fast relief in the burdens of the people to be effected if the reduction had been made at you, but I have at home a steer—(laughter) -which I will match with \$25 against you Ottawa. It is consequently perfectly plain that the motion was a mere pretence, a mere sham to deceive the people—there was no good ground upon which the Opposition could ask the people to displace us and put themselves in our places.

Another illustration.

There is a further illustration which I may give of the same matter. A friend has given cood trotter. (Loud applause.) I am pleased good trotter. (Loud applause.) I am pleased to be here and take part in

THIS MAGNIFICENT OVATION, which is one the citizens of Hamilton should be proud of, and Mr. Gibson as well. I have never before had the honor of discussing affairs of this province and that of the nation in presence of a Hamilton audience. You have placed in the hands of Mr. Gibson, an old friend of mine, the banner you expect him to carry. It will be borne in a fair fight and, I believe, to a victorious conclusion. (Hear, hear and applause.) I agree with Mr. MacMahon in describing Mr. Gibson as a man that will do credit to the City of Hamilton, a man of conciliatory manners, a man admirably adapted to fill any position, a man of cultured mind, and a man of the very stuff of which Cabinet Ministers ought to be made, although not always made of it. (Lauguter.) I am not going in the presence of my leader to offer him any portfolio just now, as there is not a vacancy unless I retire myself, and I don't know that I am going to do so at the present time, (laughter), but I will say that as a man fit to occupy the position of a Cabinet Minister, we would only be doing justice to the Reform party and the public at large, by making Mr. Gibson one when there was opportunity (Loud applause.) I would be trespassing on your endurance were I to

DISCUSS THOSE QUESTIONS THAT ARE AGITATING from one end of the province to the other. the past few years. They have no policy to present to the people, but their one bald cry proud of that increase. (Cheers.) It is not an increase the Mowat Government have attempted to cover up. It is part of their policy, a well-chosen policy, determined upon deliberately and one which can be defended. It is the increase of the people's money spent among the people by being given back to the people. (Hear, hear and applause.) I will not touch upon the legislative measures of the Mowat Government, because the hour is too late for that, but I claim that from the day Mr. Mowat had assumed the reins of power he has been constantly engaged in placing on the statute books some of the most beneficent Acts that have ever been passed in the history of any country. Whether be it before Reformers or Conservatives, I am able to establish any one of THE THREE PROPOSITIONS.

viz., that Mr. Mowat had been constantly engaged in extending the liberties, in enlarging the rights, and in mitigating the burdens of the people. (Tremendous applause.) I that point that in the time to come it will be said of Mr. Mowat, what can be said of no other legislator: he passed more great measures than any other of our legislators, not even excepting Robert Baldwin. (Enthusiastic applauss.) In the future the name of Oliver dowat will go down side by side with that of Robert Baldwin as one of the greatest law reformers in the history of this country. (Hear, hear and applause.) I admit the expenditure of the people's money has been increased, and am prepared to defend it. There is very little difficulty in showing how it can be defended. In comparing the expenditures of the province the showing how it can be defended. In comparing the expenditures of the province, the Opposition cunningly take the years 1871 and 1878. Why didn't they come down a little farther—to 1873? Because, as a matter of fact, there have been steady decreases since that year. The expenditure of 1873 was higher than that of any succeeding year, so that when they explain the twenty that when they explain the province of the child. (Sensation.) And yet he is an economical man. They have got to live in a particular way, and then salaries are not any higher than those in building societies and wholesale stores. The reduction proposed by the Opposition amounted to that year. The expenditure of 1873 was higher than that of any succeeding year, so that when they say that if we are to continue in power we will have direct taxation, they don't know what they are talking about. (Laughter.) Every year since 1873 we have the directions of these will be a greater. had reductions, and there will be a greater

poorer provinces than ours, while they are provinces than ours, while they are yet much less than those which similar officers are receiving at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) We, therefore, felt it to be our duty when the sun goes down on the 5th did not like empty titles but that I expected of the received its province than ours, while they are given me. When I came to town this even-improved educational facilities require \$204, see that when the sun goes down on the 5th of June the flag will wave high in a victorious of the surplus or expenditure which ought to go to that locality and no but never fulfilled. He did not think it annually.

If Mr. Meredith got into power it would be the sun goes down on the 5th of June the flag will wave high in a victorious which ought to go to that locality and no but never fulfilled. He did not think it annually.

public advantage ten millions of dollars if we had it. We could advantageously make use of a revenue of five millions of dollars if we possessed it. The problem for us was this: we have a certain revenue; we have also a certain revenue; we have also a done with it? The mere fact that we have deem spending more one year than during another year is no proof that we have spenditure consisted.

To resist that proposal, and his motion for the fact that proposal, and his motion for the fact that you cannot the fact that you cannot evenue; we have also a certain revenue; we have also a done with it? The mere fact that we have been spending more one year than during another year is no proof that we have a spending more one year than during another year is no proof that we have the improper expenditure consisted.

To resist that proposal, and his motion for the fact that you cannot was a mere sham, as is plain from the fact that you cannot evente. (Hear, hear and laughter.) I see Mr. Murray has been having a friend from the West, Mr. Joseph Gibson, of line of these expenditures, because for every dollar expenditures, because for every dolla date. Mr. Joseph Gibson did preach very would hav pressed upon them. (Applause.) loudly indeed upon the sin of voting for a lt is the question on the one handof hoarding man who was not a temperance man. up the people's money, or on the other of I was not a little surprised in hearing he was Mr. Mowa speedily determined. Sandfield Macdonald hoarded up the money in the Loan and Banking Societies banks at four per cent, but when the people went to these institution to

GET THEIR OWN MONEY they had to pay eight, nine, ten, cleven and they had to pay eight, nine, ten, cleven and twelve per sent. (Loud cheers) By a large majority in 1871 and 1875 the people pronounced it favor of an expenditure of the money among themselves; they sanctioned the policy Mr. Mowat had adopted, and, therefore, his Administration continued to follow it out. It was "stand still and stagnation" with Sandfield Macdonald, with Mr. Mowat it was "development and progress." (Cheers.) What we want is and progress." (Cheers.) What we want is not to stand still, not to stagnate, but development and progress in opening up the country. To do this the expenditure must increase. It always does increase in young countries, Take Canada for an example, in 1854, when Sir John Macdonald entered the dovernment of the old Province of Canada, he expenditure was only \$4,160,050 per annum. But it kept increasing at the rate of over a million a year until in nineteen years

it had amounted to TWENTY THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS of dollars, vet I never heard a Conservative complain of that. (Loud laughter.) They cry out that there has been an increase in our case even when every dollar has gone back to the people and been expended by themselves. To show you our municipal expenditures has enlarged, I will take the following examples of how expanditures increased: Ancaster expended \$5,845 in 1871 and \$9,231 in 1878; Beverly, \$5,000 in 1871, but \$8,800 in 1878; Barton, \$1,300 in 1871, \$4,000 in 1878, or more than a hundred per cent.; Hamilton, \$176,000 in 1871, \$274,000, or nearly 1 or cent. increase in 1878. It will thus be at the Administration at Toronto were twice as economical as the people were. (Loss cheers) The Government has been four sines as a nomical as the people of Hamilton, and the city has been well ruled, chiefly by Reform Councils, I believs. (Laughter and applause.) Even in the little Conservative borough of London, which is Mr. Meredith's home, the expenditure in 1871 was \$81,000, while in 1878, \$47, 000, or more than 100 per cent. Yet the Tary cry is "economy," "retrench." The Government has given back to the people \$3,125,000, which mon y went direct to the city and other municipal Treasurers;

THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT EPEND A DOLLAR OF IT. Senator Macpherson sticks that outlay on to make his deficits. The Government spent very little in matters pertaining to govern-ment proper. The Provincial Treasurer in his Badget speech showed that during the seven years the Mowat Government has been in power, out of a total outlay of \$21,000,000, we have given back to the people no less than \$17,500,000. (Tremendous cheering) A large amount of that went to maintain our public institutions and pay for education and criminal administraof course we can retrench, withdraw the grant to education, legislation, asylums etc. But would it be a wise retrenchment?

—(Voice—No.)—Is that what Mr. Meredith should do, or any Government in the interest of the country? It is consummate folly to argue in favor of retrenchment when you throw upon the people their local burdens to be borne by direct taxation, while you pile their money up in vaults to rot. All told, between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 have been no less than \$4,235,000. (Great applause.) I think that a Government plause.) I think that a Government is bound to give back to the people their money or expend it to their best interests.

Any Government that fails to do that fails in their primary duty. The general idea of the Mowat Government is to relieve the burdens of the people, to open up the country and expend the people's money in a wise and liberal manner. Mr. Meredith and his friends have no policy. I hold him responsible for not placing one at the disposal of the people, 'whose servants they are. Who can name a solitary public act of importance beyond the one introduced in his first tames beyond the one introduced in his first session by Mr. Meredith, viz., the consolida-tion or a compilation from the English Wills Law? It was the duty of an Opposition to give their talents to the service of the people, but these have done nothing. Oh, yes they did. They held a number of caucases and they framed a Bill and brought it up this last session. It was a Bill to destroy black knot in plum trees. (Loud laughter.) After they had abored for that Bill and brought their combined talents together to frame it, it was understood Hon. Mr. Wood should take it up at the second reading and put it into shape.

This was done and it was allowed to pass its third reading. Mr. Meredith has perhaps a sort of policy, one he devoted his whole attention to during the late ression—the decrease of the clinical talking. can morely mention the fact that great acts of official salates. He has no other policy. A law reform have distinguished Mr. Mowat's wonderful policy! It amounted to ten per Administration, and I may add just upon cent. off the salary where they found a Reformer holding a position, such as the Inspector of Division Courts, or the Secretary of Lieutenant-Governor. What was the total amount of all these days' and nights' work? It was the mountain labor

each of you. (Laughter.) Supposing Mr. Meredith by some chance gets into power and remains four years, and he reduces the galaries each of you WILL BE RICHER BY THREE CENTS, will be agreater reduction this year,

by NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MLLION DOLLARS, (Loud cheers) But they cry than in 1878. (Loud cheers) But they cry out and get your three cents. (Laughter.) Had you not better turn Mowat on the Department or what the expenditure been increased the outlay on the whole by 587-, 1000 in seven years, but out of that \$305,000 are year, but out of that \$305,000 are year,

which brought forth a mouse after all. (Laughter.) The clerks in my department

are paid no more than those in building

MR. HUGH MACMAHON'S SPEECH.

each and every one of those present must have regretted sincerely the substitution that had to be made in consequence of the indis-position of the Minister of Public Works, because he knew that to a certain extent many of his warm friends and ardent supporters in the City of Hamilton had crowded there that evening for the purpose of listening to the Hon. Mr. Fraser. He thought it was a little unfair to sandwich him in between two Min-isters of the Crown. To follow the Hon. the Attorney General and then to be followed by the Provincial Secretary was a position ne had hardly expected to fill. He came had hardly expected to fill. He came is unable to pay that contractor the balance. It is unable to pay that contractor the balance. The law says although that work has been put on, that man has become insolvent and the present year; they had their record from day to day. During the whole of that time not one subject of legislation has been brought up that has been objected to seriously fact that the people of the City of Hamilton were animated with the spirit of the old Reformers as in times gone by. He recognized among those before him and those behind him many who had fought the battles of Reform in this immediate locality. (Hear, hear) The leader of the Opposition recently started out from Richmond Hill, instead of London, to go to the "enemy's country," bu he is keeping at home now because he finds he will need all his powder stored between this and the 5th of June. (Cheers.)

A Voice—We don't need him here.

Mr. MacM.—You will before this contest

s over. (Hear, hear and laughter.) The speaker then went on to say that during his epecch at Richmond Hill, Mr. Meredith wanted to know WHERE ALL THE OLD REFORMERS WERE,

and spoke of Sandfield Macdonald as being

one of those who had smelt the Reform powder, who had been in the din of battle, and he wanted the Reform party to point to the Reformers now fighting their battles. The Premier, Mr. Mowat, was a veteran in politics before Mr. Meredith had learnt the alphabet in connection with the science. (Hear, hear.) He was a veteran before Mr. Meredith had put on the swaddling clothes. He was sure they could not all be old Reformers. He was glad to see that in that assemblage he could recognize a good many of those who were taking part in the battle of Reform as being the young Reformers. They were putting on the mantle which those retiring from the field must give up, and in whose places were coming forward the men who were able and willing and determined to assume the responsibility which attached to them as independent electors in the Reform cause, and if Mr. Meredith wanted to see the smoke of the Reform battles he could not have done better than come to that ball (Cheers.) Although it was asserted that he was not required here, he knows that in the City of Hamilton there is no possible chance

of the Opposition candidate Using elected (Loud Cheers.) It was to him (the speaker) s wonderful sight to see the leader of the Op position using so many panegyrics in regard to the late Hou. John S. Macdonald. The leader of the Opposition is known to be put-ting on Reform clothing for the purpose of edging into power. All the Conservatives care about pointing to is the record of John Sandfield Macdonald. It is the beginning and end of their speeches; they have got nothing to say of their own deeds. If they are asked why Sir John Macdonald gave \$10,000 to Peter Mitchell's brother in law the answer is. John Sandfield was an able man. (Laughter.) If asked why they super-annuated Mr. Lesslie, they will tell you John Sandfield was an honest man. So he was (Laughter.) If you tell them the present Government this year spent for sessiona clerks in Ottawa \$35,000, as against \$23,000 by Mr. Mackenzie the previous year, they will tell you John Sandfield was a statesman. (Loud laughter.) There is not a platform where one of their speakers address an au dience but they will tell what Sandfield Mac donald has been doing for this country. He was not going to say anything about the course Sandfield Macdonald pursued, as they all admitted his honesty; but where would they go among his followers and find this characteristic? He (the speaker) supported Sandfield Macdonald in 1867 when he came before the Upper Canadians in support of that Government, and if he had still pursued the same course ne would have been his supporter to the present time. spent in siding railways, opening up colonization roads, building public institutions, and after all there remains to donald undertook to pass through the House the credit of the Government to day and did pass, providing for \$1,500,000 being the credit of the Government to day and did pass, providing for \$1,500,000 being the credit of the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to be commensurate with the increased extended to the Government to the control of the Government expended as they thought proper. He (the speaker) then thought it was about time he should be turned out. Then, in the City of the MacMahon concluded by saying he was sure than the would all cho the sentiments of Mr. Hamilton, because she did not send a representative to support his Government, he said he would make the grass grow on your streets.

Hawkins, and if they agreed with him they that. But look at the schools we have in this city at present. Why cannot they be content vote for the Reform party on the 5th of June.

A Voice—He never said it.

Mr. MacManon—Well, I like your veracity.
If your principle is as good as your veracity I am sure you must be a credit to the community. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Mac-Mahon then went on to say that the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald did not say this in London because they returned the Hon. John Carling there. But what did he say at Strathroy? When he got up to West WHAT DID HE SAY TO THE PROPLE OF STRATHBOY and coming from the Premier it just amounted to this: The Government have in their hands a million and a half of money, they have got it under their control; the Administration is dividing it as they think proper and until you send a supporter you need not expect anything. What did he say? He (the speaker) was not in the habit of using "What the h—II has Stratbroy done for me?"
(Sensation) It was that and that alone placed Sandfield Macdonald in the position he occupied in the Assembly. If he had adopted a statesman like course and been prepared to expend that million and a half as the people's representatives desired he would have been in power to the day of his death. Against Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, as a man, he (the speaker) had said nothing and did not intend to say anything on that occasion, but he might say as they all no doubt were aware, Mr. Meredith was leader of the Opposition by accident.

that institution which says to one man go and he goeth; to another man come, and he cometh—that Mr. Morris should be leader of the Opposition. Mr. Morris, as the late Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, came with a flourish of trumpets, and it was announced by the Mail he should be the leader if elected for East Toronto-a seat he will not be troubled with after the 5th of June. The Premier will take charge of that for him. (Laughter and cheers.) The best of all laid out schemes have to fall through occasionally, and what is the result? The result is, the man not destined for that position became leader of the Opposition through the reason

ORDAINED BY THE U. E. CLUB-

briefly with some few Acts that had been | tion at all, as that had been fully discussed. Mr. Hugh MacManon, who was received touched upon, and he thought it necessary with loud cheering, said he was sure that to bring them before those who had not studied them for the purpose of showing the legislation has been of benefit to the whole country. Of the many Acts passed, perhaps

MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

commends itself most to the working classes, no matter whether an artizan or a supplier of the material, for this reason: a man undertakes to put up a building, he feels he is oble to build a house for himself, the work goes on, perhape he has contracted for a building worth \$3,000 or \$4,000. Perhaps tractor being deprived of his legitimate earnings (loud cheers) or a man who has supplied bricks or other material. That material forms a lien as against that property and thereby every class are protected by that ability but of the integrity of the Government admirable law under the administration of his non. friend the Attorney-General. (Hear, little unanimity in the work between now and hear and applause.) There is another Act the 5th of June next would place Mr. J. M. hear and applause.) There is another Actenabling married women to carryon business. There is many a man from physical disability family. That Act says the woman can carry taking, without unanimity and without work, on the business for her own benefit, and the husband's creditors cannot touch what little money she has amassed. That is an Act which must commend itself not only to the good sense, but humanity of every citizen who has any humanity in his feelings at all. because it enables those poor women who could not otherwise carn a living to bring up their families respectably. There is another Bill—he was always willing to give a warm eredit for anything he does—there was one
Bill introduced by Mr. Meredith, the leader of
the Opposition, the Opposition,

in a measure the whole community. In a applause.) He did not know that he should speech delivered the night before last in London, at which the godfather—the political godfather he meant—of the Opposition leader was present, the latter spoke about the people not being able to obtain employment, with the Reform cause. (Hear, hear.) He or, at least, at not very remunerative wages. felt at least a The Garnishee Bill has had the effect that judge that the during the last winter when work was scarce and particularly for laborers, they could not get credit. Why? Because the grocer from whom they were in the habit, during the time before the Garnishee Bill was introduced, would not trust them. They could not be trusted, as there was no possible chance of his being able to get his money if he did trust them, so that large numbers of people in the City of London were, from that very fact, unable to exist during the past winter. If this law had not been in existence those men would have been trusted. Possibly these men who were poor were bonest, and in many cases, more honest than their neighbors. They could not be trusted, because, the grocer says-" I will not be able to get paid for any bills, and you will not be able to

THE EXPENDITURE

had been touched upon by the Fremier, and he would not occupy their time by any extended remarks in regard to it. Some points have been attempted to be made in regard to the increased expenditure, because they compare 1871 with 1878 and look at the increase in the expenditure. Senator Mac increase in the expenditure. Senator Mac was sure they were not expecting the Premier of this province. He was sure they were not expecting the Premier of the province of t had been touched upon by the Premier, and his own ranks. As pointed out by the Attorney-General, the expenditure must with what was in existence thirty years ago? (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Because, with increased requirements we Dr. CROOKER then in a few vigorous and must have increased accommodation and must have increased accommodation, and, attrring remarks moved, seconded by Mr. A. just as the pupils increase in number, we Wilson, must have an increased number of teachers say at Strathroy? When he got up to West Middlesex and when West Middlesex was not likely to return a supporter to the Assembly, other matters to which he would refer, and

THE SURPLUS has been spoken of and has been made use of by the leader of the Opposition. He says was carried with great enthusiasm, the we are getting on to direct taxation. Why, addience rising to their feet and waying their it was only a year or two ago that these very people who cry out against the increased expenditure were wanting the Administration who presided with his usual grace and effiof the day to make a further distribution of ciency, the meeting broke up at midnight, the surplus. The time will come when the lafter rousing cheers for the Queen, Mr. scheme which has been formed for the distri- Mowat, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Macbution of the surplus will take place and the Mahon and the Chairman. Premier, with his usual fairness in doing what is right, will distribute it so that each portion of the province will derive its share of the benefit and result therefrom. that will be it is for the Government to decide upon. The Conservatives say in the one breath, "You have got no surplus" and in the next place, "What will you do with it?" It was something like a man going to be flogged; he wanted the "cut" up a little high, a little low and then in the middle. In contrasts most fairly established. In Ontario, the item "Legislation for 1878' amounted to 7 4-5 cents per head of the population. In reply to applications made to the Governments of New York, Massa. economy, he would have preferred they had made the difference between the expenditure of their natural leader, Sir John and the present Administration. That would have been a proper comparison to make, and the only one they ought to make, as Sir John is their head and political leader, Mr. Wm. Meredith says he wants to have

BOTH GOVERNMENTS IN ACCORD. ture of the Dominion Government, and made a comparison between that and the Mowat Administration. (Hear, hear.) The cry was before the 17th of Sentember that a the Mowat Into Sentember that Into Sentember that Into Sentember that Into Sentember that Into Sentember the Mowat Into Sentember that Into S before the 17th of September, the Mackenzie 

Mr. Meredith cays he is prepared to shoulder his share. We have the last leader of the Opposition stating he was one to suggest the salaries should be increased. He was one who thought some of the officials were inadequately paid and should get an increased allowance, and when a man of his experience gives his assent, they might be sure his followers fully assented to what his views were in regard to that question. He would not occupy their time in regard to this question; it would be fully discussed by the Provincial Secretary. They had the record of the Government for the past seven

and those who supported them. (Cheers.) A Gibson, the Reform candidate, at the head of the poil. (Applause.) No good is accomplished, no matter how small the underand if ever there was an occasion when the City of Hamilton ought to put forth its A MINISTER OR THE CHOWS

would bewanting to fill some vacancy and if that event should occur he did not know where the leader of the Government could would be the gentleman who is destined to eit as the representative of the people of That Bill he would refer to because it affects Hamilton in the next Parliament. (Loud felt at least as one having intelligence to PRINCIPLES OF THE REFORM PARTY

> were justice and equality, and that with them and them alone no man's creed would have and them alone no man's creed would have any weight or be a barrier against him. (Hear, hear and applause.) It was with that full conviction in his mind, not the hey-day of its prosperity, because he joined it when there was no prospect of its gaining power, he gave his first vote for the Reform party feeling

> the responsibility he was as united, and he had never had cause to reget it form that only to this. And in the absence of Mr. Fracer any to this. And in the absence of Mr. Fracer—because it had become a policy of the Government since 1867 if it were possible, if there was a member of the party or support of the Government belonging to the persussion of which he (Mr. McM.) happened to a member, if he was qualified to fill the postion of a Minister of the Crown—he wonly was that he taken the continuous states that he was the continuous states and the continuous states are the continuous states and the continuous states are the continuous states and the continuous states are the continuous states are continuous states and the continuous states are continuous states and continuous states are continuous states are continuous states and continuous states are continuous state say since that has taken place and since the

HON. MB. FRASER pherson has had the audacity to say it has increased eighty per cent. His friends here repudiated the charge and say he knows nothing about it at ail. That is the clearest evidence he has no friends or supporters in they would get is from Hon. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. (Loud applause.) It was for that reason he was always happy in his increase if there is increased work to do, humble capacity to appear on the public just as in the case of the merchant, because platform and give his support to the Premier. the only way is to take the common sense view and look at what takes place at our own doors. The wholesale merchant who last part had to play and to play and the look at what takes place at our own doors. The wholesale merchant who last going to read. It came from a hostile source, was the work and compared to the public content of the public capacity to appear on the doors. The wholesale merchant who last going to read. It came from a hostile source, year had ten clerks and sold \$300,000 worth of goods, this year sells \$500,000 worth. He what it was worth. It comes from a resimust increase the number of his clerks and dent of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary's porters. The whole expenditure increases, and although the benefit he derives is very small, still, the increased expenditure is necessary. Or, take the case of Mr. Mowat) is not the man to cast dirt in their Gibson a very prominent lawyer, with a eyes he will say that which is true and right penditure, if he wants to keep up with his young and rising statesman. Hon. Mr. business it is absolutely necessary that there should be an increase in the number of his country will be ruled honestly and well." Mr. should be turned out. Ther, in the City of clerks. He remembered, when he went to MacMahon concluded by saying he was sure

must have an increased number of teachers and appliances for carrying on the school. That causes increased expenditure, but that is absolutely necessary in order to keep up the departments of that educational establishment. He might go on indefinitely with the same result. There were one or two other matters to which he would refer, and then he would give way to the Provincial Sceretary.

That the thanks of the Reform Association and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their presence here to-night and for the very able and electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their the receive the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their the receive the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and the electors of this city are hereby toudered to the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Hardy for their discussions and receive the cordial support of every intelligent elector in this province.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which audience rising to their feet and waving the:r

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES IN

(Laughter.) As a statement had been made to the Governments of New York, Massain regard to Sandfield Macdonald's chusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, economy, he would have preferred Connecticut, Maine and Wisconsin, the

population Connecticut (average) ...\$112,463, or 21c "