

4 O'clock
EDITION.

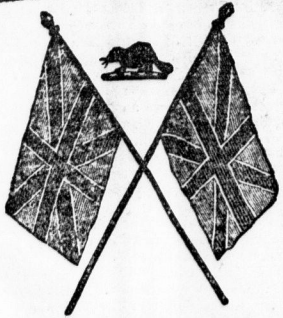
London Advertiser.

Two Cents
PER COPY.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 108.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 9185.



CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

Polling on Friday, 28th February,
From 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

C. S. HYMAN

The People's Candidate.

THE WEST HURON CONTEST.

How Mr. Patterson has defeated Mr. C. Cameron in West Huron by a majority of about twenty, though it is highly probable that a recount, which will be at once applied for, may give the seat to Mr. Cameron. West Huron was gerrymandered in 1882 to squeeze Mr. Cameron out of political life. His stalwart opposition to wrongdoing of all kinds has always been most distasteful to the Haggarts, Chaplains, and Cochrans in the ranks of his opponents, and when Tory townships were grouped so as to give an apparent majority against him there was great rejoicing in Boodell.

In the 1882 contest, however, Mr. Cameron captured the constituency by a majority of 22, but only after heroic efforts by himself and his friends. In the general election of 1887 the riding swung back to the Conservative side, Mr. Porter having defeated Mr. Cameron by a majority of 26. Mr. Porter was a non-resident and a poor stick of a man, but once he was elected to put "M. P." to his name, he refused to let go. In the elections last March he insisted on being a candidate, and to save a split he was again put in nomination, but under circumstances, as may be imagined, which gave Mr. Cameron a big advantage. While the Liberal vote in that contest only increased 60 over that of four years before, the vote for the Conservative candidate actually fell off about 250. In the contest, yesterday, these absences appear to have gone to the polls, and their influence, coupled with votes obtained by many rascally expedients that may yet be held here, including a disreputable attack on Mr. Cameron's private character, secured Mr. Patterson his small majority. Considering that Mr. Cameron was absent from the riding in search of health for some months prior to the election, and that the whole force of the leading elements were brought into the riding against him, Mr. Cameron made a splendid fight. His many well-wishers will be rejoiced if, on a recount, he should be awarded the seat which he and his friends made so gallant an effort to hold.

The Brantford Courier repeats the startling attack on Rev. T. C. Oliver, of this city, by Mr. Carling's secretary, and published in the Free Press. This shows how a lie moves when once it is given legs.

MR. YATES AND THE MONOPOLY CANDIDATE.

Mr. Wm. Yates at the Opera House last night endeavored to combat the fact that Mr. Carling was distasteful to the young men of London. He also tried to combat the prevalent impression that Mr. Carling was possessed of a sort of morbid desire to monopolize the political honors of the city. 1. That the young men of the city are not with Mr. Carling is evident. If otherwise, how came it that immediately after Mr. Carling's first nomination a meeting of young Conservatives and others was convened to protest against his candidature? How came a prominent Conservative lawyer at the same meeting to exclaim: "That settles it—Carling's nominated—we're beaten!"

Was not Mr. Yates himself present at that meeting? Was he not there as a kicker? Did he not—after Mr. Carling was temporarily deposed as candidate, and before his acceptance of the nomination again at second hand—did not Mr. Yates give frequent expression to the service he had rendered to temperance by shutting Mr. Carling, the brewer, out of the field?

2. As to Mr. Carling's monopolizing spirit. Ought not 30 or 40 years of legislative honors to be considered a fair share for any mediocre man?

Did he not, until presented by the dual representation law, actually monopolize the representation of both the Ottawa Commons and that of the Toronto Legislature at one and the same time?

And now, though he has a life seat in the Senate, with \$1,000 a year and nothing to do, is he not trying to monopolize the seat in the House of Commons to which Mr. Hyman was fairly elected by his fellow-citizens?

If the foregoing are not evidences of a monopolizing spirit, what would be so regarded?

THE 230 BOGUS VOTES—WHAT THE FOUR JUDGES SAY REGARDING THE DESPERATE EXPEDIENT.

The full judgment of the Court of Appeal on the London Conservative Association appeal to have 230 bogus names retained on the Dominion voters' lists has been received by Mr. Talbot Macbeth, one of the successful counsel in the case.

Chief Justice Haggarty says that it is not necessary for the court to pronounce upon the right of the Court of Queen's Bench to mandamus Revising Officer Fraser to do his duty, seeing the mandamus has already been acted upon, and the rights of no one of the appellants has been interfered with. The chief justice says:

I think it more than probable that Parliament in its wisdom will not be slow to declare its decision, possibly to give the courts the right to command all officers entrusted with the performance of duties directed by the Electoral Franchise Acts and Parliamentary Elections Acts to perform such duties as commanded.

As to the notices sent in by the Liberals, the learned chief justice says: I am of opinion that the amendment allowed by the revising officer was within his power, and that the notices so amended sufficiently comply with the statute. The columns as to the character in which the voter is in the list, "owner," "tenant," must be read into the notice, and I think it sufficient to state "not owner within the act," or "not tenant within the act."

The distinction seems in the Imperial Act as to objection to the nature of the interest, as to the value, as discussed in *Stacey v. Dickson*. Our act does not draw this distinction, and I do not think we can hold these amended notices insufficient. As an over-strictness of construction.

Mr. Justice Burton coincided with the views of the chief justice as to the mandamus question. He further agreed that it was proper to give the opinion requested as to the sufficiency of the original notice of objection to bad votes by the Liberals, which was alone before the Queen's Bench. He would abstain from offering any opinion on the amended notice. Continuing, Judge Burton said:

Speaking for myself, I cannot say that I feel any doubt as to the sufficiency of the notice of objection read as a whole. The list contains:

1. The name and address of the voter.
2. His occupation.
3. His qualification, whether as landlord or tenant.
4. The description of the property.

To this the complainant, in his notice, after setting forth the same, particularly objects that the party so referred to is not qualified. If he had added, "as alleged," I cannot conceive how a more precise and definite issue could be framed. But surely it cannot be expected that these notices should be framed with all the niceties and formalities of a plea in the old days of pleading, where such an issue without the words "as alleged" could only have been objected to by special demurrer. As to the suggestion that the revising officer could under it enter upon the consideration of another and distinct ground of disqualification, my inclination is against it.

Mr. Justice Oiler considered that as the mandamus had been acted upon, as its force was spent, it was unnecessary to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Justice MacLennan agreed with his learned brethren that it was not necessary to express any opinion upon the question whether mandamus lies to a revising officer, for the reason that the writ had been obeyed and the rights of all parties could not be affected by any action by the court. Judge MacLennan said he had no hesitation in saying that the Liberal notices were sufficient. He continued:

The notice must be read with the list to which it refers, taking into account the statement of claim, and that being so, the objection "not qualified" clearly and distinctly traverses the qualification specified in the list. It is not necessary to go so far as to uphold the present notices, but I am unable to see why such a specification of objections as we have here should not be sufficient to negative not merely the property qualification mentioned in the list, but all the qualifications mentioned in section 8 of the act entitled "Qualifications of voters," for the voter can never be taken by surprise by any of these objections seeing that the knowledge in respect of them all must be within his own breast. The object of the proceedings of the revising officer is to purge the roll of persons not entitled by law to exercise the franchise, and the attainment of that object should not be bridled or defeated by technical objections or by a narrow construction of the legislation, but should be promoted as far as possible without doing violence to the language of the enactments. It would be an intolerable scandal if in an ordinary action in the High Court such an objection as we have here under consideration could be allowed to defeat the rights of any of the parties, and I do not see why it should not be equally so in a proceeding concerning the franchise. The very large powers conferred on the officers by sections 24 and 25 of the act show that Parliament intended that the administration of the act should not be frustrated by objections of form.

The perpetration of this "intolerable scandal" has been attempted by the men who desire to have 230 bogus names placed on the list, though the revising officer has pronounced their owners utterly without right to vote. These men have no shame. Their tactics betoken the desperation of Mr. Carling, in whose interest, it is argued, the bogus votes should count!

In every ward let sleepless eyes keep watch and ward, as was done on the occasion of the last election.

A GOLD DAY FOR MR. MEREDITH.

Mr. W. R. Meredith is neglecting his duties in the Toronto Legislature, under pretense of helping Mr. Carling, but in reality with the view of saving his own skin.

Yesterday was not one of Mr. Meredith's good days. In Renfrew, though vacated through death by one of Mr. Meredith's own followers, no other follower of Mr. Meredith could be persuaded to offer, and the contest lay between two supporters of Mr. Mowat. Result—a loss to Mr. Meredith of two votes on a division.

Then in Kingston, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Metcalf, one of Mr. Meredith's supporters was yesterday filled by the election of an opponent to Mr. Meredith—Mr. Wm. Harty—to the tune of 705 majority. Result—loss to Mr. Meredith of two more votes on a division.

Mr. Meredith's total bag of game yesterday amounted to a loss of four votes on a division.

Mr. Meredith, who is one of Toronto's most respected citizens, should in his own interest get back, or the rest of his followers may fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away.

We are told that Mr. Carling is a friend of the workmen. I was sent to Ottawa a few sessions ago by the laboring men, who desired that some endeavor be made to reduce the grants for immigration. My attention was called to a Belgian named Wattullo, who had introduced a lot of Belgian mechanics to come here, and when he got them here he deserted them in a heartless manner and left them in a pitiful condition. At my request Mr. Carling investigated the matter, and found our representations true. He said there was no help for it, because the agent had a written contract with the Government and had got a cash bonus for bringing the men here; but he (Mr. Carling) said he would see if Wattullo got no more.

What do I find? This man is getting \$5 a head now for every poor dupe he can bring out here. I say Mr. Carling broke faith with the workmen of Canada. This agent should have been sent to prison; yet he is still being paid by the taxes of the workmen to bring poor fellows, who can't speak a word of English, to starve on the streets of Montreal. [Mr. A. E. Jury at the Grand Opera House.]

All these efforts to deprive Mr. Hyman of the seat fairly won have done much to disturb business. In their own interests our citizens should give Mr. Hyman a big majority on Friday.

MR. HYMAN FAVORS POPULAR RIGHTS.

All our present election arrangements are undemocratic. They could not be more opposed to the rights and interests of men of moderate means if they were deliberately arranged with that view.

Under our present arrangements, no workman has a chance to sit in Parliament, yet why should not the workmen be represented in Parliament along with others?

There are excellent men on both sides in other walks of life who would make really good representatives, and who have as much right as the rich to a share in whatever honors are going.

But with such infamous conspiracies on the statute book as the Franchise Act, under which it requires a little fortune to get a fair list, and under which the young men seeking the franchise are browbeaten and insulted, workmen and others of moderate means, however excellent their abilities, are deprived of a fair chance to rise.

Mr. Hyman will go to Ottawa to repeal the Franchise Act.

Let every person, whether Liberal, fair-minded Conservative, or ordinarily neutral, cast a quiet ballot for Mr. Hyman on Friday next.

Now, Young Men, no matter on what side of politics you are, you have the opportunity to see that one of your number, Mr. C. S. Hyman, gets fair play by being returned to fill out the term in Parliament to which he was elected.

There is no need for bitterness, and we are glad to notice that some of the recent attempts to stir up ill-will are properly met by ridicule. Let there be no bitterness, but with the vim and fire of youth carry all before you on Friday.

THE SENATE.

The friends of Mr. Carling claim that the Senate is a very important body. A body that keeps an ever-watchful eye on the legislation that is passed by the House of Commons, so that no hasty or ill-considered measure may become law. Therefore the duty of a Senator is one of great responsibility. He is the guardian of the liberties of the people, and no man should be chosen for a Senator who has not had a Parliamentary experience. Mr. Carling has certainly been in harness long enough to have valuable experience, and his great ability no doubt will shine forth for many years to come in that Chamber. The Senate requires new blood. Why should Mr. Carling not keep his job, and not be so much of a monopolist?

THE YOUNG MEN.

The young men of the city are not on the side of Mr. Carling. Nor do we mean only those who have always supported Mr. Hyman. Did not the young men of Mr. Carling's own party hold a meeting to protest against Mr. Carling's selection?

The young men of London are not on the side of Mr. Carling.

Seventy per cent. of the wholesale merchants and fully one half of the manufacturers with the overwhelming majority of the men in their employ are on the side of Mr. Hyman. Let the good work go on.

KINGSTON REDEEMED.

That is good news from the city of Kingston. The Liberals yesterday redeemed it by a majority of over 700 votes. What is equally satisfactory, the House gets an able member in the person of Mr. Wm. Harty, the new representative.

On the principle that Mr. Carling should not have everything, many a quiet vote of those not very keen on either side will be cast for Mr. Hyman. Mr. Carling has a life seat in the Senate, with \$1,000 a year, and nothing to do, and he ought not to want the earth.

SIR WM. HARCOURT ON HOME RULE.

They do not mind matters in England in political speeches. In a recent speech Lord Salisbury, the Tory Prime Minister, made a bitter attack on Home Rule. To this speech Sir William Harcourt made a brilliant reply, from which we clip the following extract:

"Those who know anything of the history of the close of the last century know that the support that America and France met with from the Irish rebels was as much and still more from the Protestants of the North as from the Catholics of the South of Ireland; but I denounce this gentleman as money-grubbing, as unstatesmanlike and as unpatriotic. I denounce this appeal to the wicked passions of national hatred, of religious animosity and of race antipathies, as a shameful thing—(cheers)—in any man who calls himself a statesman, but shameful beyond compare in anyone who fills the place of the First Minister of the United Kingdom. (Loud cheers.) I wish to be heard, I say it without fear of contradiction, that there has never been a Prime Minister of England who would not have thought it a disgrace to himself and a violation of the responsibility of his office to have such insults at the hands of the subjects of the Queen in order for party purposes to inflame to rancor one portion of Her Majesty's people against another portion."

Mr. Harcourt, in his language, is a statesman. It ought not to be the language of a Minister. The attempt to defeat the claim of home rule by raising the cry of "No Popery" is without foundation. No bogey of protection is worthy of the days of the most degraded Eildonism. His talk about the flowers that will be plucked from the diadem of the empire and the declaration of this gentleman that the degradation of the superannuated annihilation of the old Tory blunderbuss which has blazed away at every successive measure of reform and has only signalled their triumph, as he should like upon the subject of the Whig party so dead in the breasts of those who once professed them that they accept or tolerate such language as this? Are the principles of the House of Commons finally embraced as the doctrines of Unionism—principles which for generation after generation have prospered the nation and the wisdom to refuse and reject. Such is Lord Salisbury's eloquence to Ireland, the nation which he says he has pacified and quieted and contented, and which he spits upon in the manner which I have just described to you. In my opinion, a free people who should be content to be governed in such a spirit would not deserve the name. (Cheers.)

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WARNING.

The Liberal workers are thoroughly posted and keeping watch on the gang of impersonators and hoodlums being brought into the city to prevent fair play to Mr. Hyman.

Arrangements have been made not only to watch those implicated but for their prompt arrest.

An advertisement in reference to the matter appears elsewhere.

LETTER FROM REV. A. C. COURTICE.

To the Editor of the Advertiser: As there is still some discussion in the city about Mr. Hyman's vote on the temperance issue in the House I humbly give the public my judgment.

Mr. Taylor, M.P., whose indefinite amendment for a plebiscite Mr. Hyman voted against, is not a trusted representative of the temperance people. If Mr. Taylor had been acting thoroughly in the interests of the temperance cause he would have been supporting Mr. Jamieson's resolution and not moving a non-committal amendment to it.

Mr. Hyman's vote therefore meets the unqualified approval of the temperance people and is in accord with the spirit of his promise. Mr. Jamieson, whom the Dominion Alliance has trusted for years, voted the same way. Yours truly, A. C. COURTICE.

Port Perry, Feb. 23, 1892.

THE SLANDERED CLERGYMEN.

[Stratford Beacon.] The tactics of the London Free Press in the present contest do not bear out its reputation for honesty and straightforwardness it has generally held. Probably this change of principle is owing to the fact that the control of the political editorial column has been handed over to the emissaries from Ottawa who are working the city in the interest of Mr. Carling. One of these concocted an interview with Rev. Mr. Oliver, pastor of the B. M. E. Church, which was published yesterday. In this interview the reverend gentleman was made to say that the name purporting to be his on Mr. Hyman's nomination paper was a forgery, and that he was strongly in sympathy with Mr. Carling. The Advertiser of to-day contains a declaration from Rev. Mr. Oliver in which he denies having made every statement credited to him by the interviewer. In conclusion he says:

"I take no particular interest in politics, but I must advocate the man who makes leather in preference to the man who makes beer, and I hope that my flock will do likewise."

This declaration is backed up by another declaration made by John Stevenson, one of Mr. Oliver's parishioners, who was present when the alleged interview was held. When the Free Press allows its columns to be used for the circulation of such falsehoods it must feel that the chances of Mr. Carling's election are none too bright. The Advertiser is doing magnificent service in exposing these fraudulent statements and in placing the true issues before the electorate.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE LONDON ELECTION.

Mr. Hyman has already developed marked capacities for Parliamentary work, and as he possesses all the other qualifications of a man whom the people delight to honor it would be a great mistake not to send him to Ottawa. He will represent more intelligently and more capably the enterprising and pushing city of London than would his opponent, who, as a public man, is rather of the blase order. Besides, London will still have the benefit of Mr. Carling's services as a Senator and member of the Cabinet until such time as the gubernatorial chair becomes vacant. It is, therefore, not a case of being happy with either, were either dearer chamber away, but being happy with both. We cannot conceive it possible, therefore, that Hyman will not be asked to assist in such a happy elimination. What say you, Londoners? [Brantford Expositor.]

GENERAL MANAGER SEARGEANT'S SWORN TESTIMONY.

In the trial at Stratford last November General Manager Seargeant, of the Grand Trunk Railway, deposed as follows:

"I had taken no interest whatever in the political situation, but when I came to assume the office of general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway I found that it was necessary for me to consider the political situation, that is the opinions of the Conservative or Liberal party, and to see if their opinions would react on the prosperity of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway. I came to the conclusion that the general policy which was advocated by the Reform party, that is the policy of doing away with as much taxation as possible and relieving the industries of the country from as much impost as was practicable to do, having regard to the fiscal requirements of the country, was more in accord with my views, that it was more what the Grand Trunk Railway required, that the policy of protection, which was being pursued by the other side, and I therefore lent my sympathies, I say frankly, to the general policy which has been announced by the Reform party."

General Manager Seargeant further said: "I have not hesitated to tell everybody, the moment I made up my mind on the point, that in my judgment and in the judgment of 11,000 shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, the policy of the Conservative party has been to the detriment of the Grand Trunk, and naturally the opposite policy would be to its advantage. That is perfectly well known, and I have always discussed matters in that way with everybody."

FOUR PLAY IS A JEWEL.

By voting for Mr. Hyman you simply extend to a young townsman the British Fair Play of allowing him to fill out the Parliamentary term for which he was fairly elected. By voting for Mr. Hyman you do not thereby deprive Mr. Carling of a seat in Parliament, as Mr. Carling will be re-elected to the Senate immediately after Mr. Hyman's election on the 26th.

TOLU, TAR AND TAMARACK

Will Cure Coughs, Will Cure Colds, Will Cure Croup, Will Cure Asthma, Will Cure Bronchitis, Will Cure All Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS; PRICE 25 CENTS.

A Desperate Dodge.

Rev. T. C. Oliver Makes a Sworn Declaration.

How an Employee of Mr. Carling Misrepresented and Traded Him.

Rev. T. Clement Oliver has made the following declaration, sworn to before R. K. Cowan, barrister. Its perusal will show the election methods adopted by a Government employee to influence the colored vote. People may draw their own inferences:

In the matter of certain statements published in the London Free Press in its issue of Feb. 22, 1892.

I, Thomas Clement Oliver, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, minister of the Gospel, do solemnly declare:

I am the minister of the British Methodist Episcopal denomination in the city of London.

I have read or heard read the items in this morning's Free Press purporting to be an interview between a Free Press reporter and myself, alleged to have taken place after my sermon in the Bethanmuel Church on Sunday evening and also comments on my sermon:

I was interviewed by a person whose name I believe to be J. L. Payne. After my sermon he intimated to me that I had evidently made up my mind which was the better man. My answer was that I did not know either of the candidates. I did not say that I was a Carling man, as alleged.

He asked me how my name came on Mr. Hyman's nomination paper. In answer to which I stated that two gentlemen came to my house, and after speaking with them and reading over the paper, and one of them showing me the voters' list on which my name was as a voter, I signed my name. The gentleman who presented the nomination paper to me were Charles W. Andrus and William Wanless, jun.

I never, therefore, in any way intimated that I had not signed the nomination paper or that some one had put my name there, and the portions of the interview stating that I was a Carling man, or that I had not signed the nomination paper are utterly false.

John Stevenson, one of my stewards, was present while the interview lasted, and I believe heard all that took place.

My intention in preaching the sermon was to prevent my people from denouncing the degradation of the colored race, and also to give the lie to the statements that had been published to the effect that their votes had been purchased at the last election.

I take no particular interest in politics, but I must advocate the man who makes leather in preference to the man who makes beer, and I hope that my flock will do likewise.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act respecting extrajudicial oaths. T. CLEMENT OLIVER.