4 O'Clock Condon Advertiser. Two Cents

VOL. XXIX., NO. 105.

FEBRUARY 23,



CITY OF LONDON ELECTION

Polling on Friday, 26th February, From 9 a.m. Till 5 p.m.

The People's Candidate.

A CHANGE NEEDED.

There is not a property-holder in this nity who does not know that a change of some kind is wanted. He knows that property is not saleable at anything like what it should be. That it is hard to sell at all save in the center of the city.

What we want is increase in population and increase in factories. Our citizens know now by the census returns that the population of the States about us is increasing threefold as fast as ours. They know, too, that they are constantly increasing their output of manufactured goods and employing more labor. They see that capital and population both seek the larger market and will always seek it.

Instead of building up our own country we have sent 1,000,000 of our people to the Republic in ten years. Let into the market of the continent, there would be no choice as between us and the States save as our natural advantages would give us the pref-

We are on the highway from the East to the West. Three trunk lines of railway pass our doors. Hardly any place has a better position to engage in trade with the neighboring country than Londor. The local center cannot enlarge. Our city cannot hope to grow much more unless we can extend its markets.

It could have shoe factories to compete with Rochester if it had the same markets. It would not be nearly as hard competing with the higher labor of Rochester as now with the cheaper labor of Quebec.

There were four men employed in shoe manufacturing here ten years ago for one

There were ten men employed in agricultural implement factories here ten years ago for one now.

In the factories we have, the wages are necessarily at the lowest point because

competition in so restricted a market and cost of selling and distribution leave poor margins for high wages. Mechanics, thinking, reading men, are seeing for themselves that the standard of

their wages must at once raise to that of the States if we had freedom of trade with And they know, notwithstanding the

Free Press, that the United States stand-London is all right in her situation and

would be as prosperous as she is beautiful and desirable to live in. She would grow as do Rochester on the East or Grand Rapids on the West, if she

had the same scope.

Neither of these cities has any advantage in situation over London, and yet in 1880 the population of Grand Rapids was 32,016; in 1890 it had increased to 64,149,—while the population of Rochestor in 1880 was 89,366; in 1890 it had increased to

AT SIXES AND SEVENS. President Fitzgerald, of the Conservative Association, was reported yesterday in the Free Press as having said on Saturday evening in the Conservative rooms:

"I am often asked why we did not disqualify Mr. Hyman. I will tell you. MR. OSLER TOLL) US HE COULD DIS-QUALIFY OUR OPPONENT WITHOUT DIFFICULTY."

The Free Press says editorially in the same paper:

**Eame paper:

"It is argued that there should be sympathy for Mr. Hyman because he was unseated not for any act of his own. OF COURSE HE WAS. HAD ONE TITHE OF THE ACTS COMMITTED IN HIS INTEREST BEEN DONE BY HIMSELF HE WOULD HAVE BEEN NOT ONLY UNSEATED, BUT DISQUALINED. Nobody knows this better than the Grit candidate himself, and HE WAS SHREWD ENOUGH TO ABSTAIN FROM ANY PERSONAL CORRUPTION."

We would suggest that the Conservative

We would suggest that the Conservative president and the Free Press editor get together, and select which story they mean to hang by. It matters little to the public. so long as there is some consistency in their yarns. As it is they seem to be about as muddled in their assertions as is Mr. Carnot indulge in so many misrepresentations. | money out of it.

THE HOLLOWNESS OF A CRY In their clubs and in private converse tion, the Conservative high tax advocates admit that they are only shamming when they allege that one-half or more of the people of London, one-half or more of the people of Canada, are disloyal annexation-

They say, with a candor that demon strates the unscrupulous character of their spokesmen:

"We know that you Liberals are just a loyal as we are. We know that you lov our institutions and in private and in public life, in church, in market, in business life you are thorough Canadians. But we short of a cry, and we had to have one. If we can impose upon the ignoran or easily-impressed, and get their votes, we are so much ahead. We had to do some thing to try to get ahead of the Liberals who are carrying all before them."

Such is the humiliating confession tha these monopolists make. It is a dastardly scheme of the discredited combines, but we nuch mistake the citizens of London and the people of Canada if they will fall into the spider's web so deftly provided for them by the high tax defenders.

THE SUNDAY CANVASSING

Our city contemporary has been made to take back every one of its slanders regarding prominent Liberal citizens who, it stated, had canvassed voters on Sunday. We publish in another column a specimen letter, and here is another which appears in the Free Press to-day:

in the Free Press to-day:

"London, Ont., Feb. 22, 1892.

"Dear Sir,—In your issue of this morning's Free Press you charge me with electioneering on Sunday, the 21st of February, in the Fourth Ward.

"In refutation of this statement I desire to say that I was no further north in the city on the Sunday in question than my own home, situated on Albert street, and your informant was in error if he makes any other statement.

"Further, I never canvassed a vote in that ward in this or any previous election. By inserting the above you will oblige, yours truly,
What was the object for giving circula-

ours truly, Hugh McKAY."

What was the object for giving circulation to all these misrepresentations? It

may be gathered in great measure by reciting the experience of Mr. Robert A. Tupholme, of Talbet street, who called at the ADVERTISER office last night and said: "I have seen a good deal about Sunday canvassing, and I think it due to the repatation of my friends to tell who was cansvassing in my neighborhood. Mr. Henry Macklin, a well-known Conservative, came to my house on Sunday night and asked me for my vote for Mr. Carling. He said he had been sent by Dr. Roome. This is the first time anyone has canvassed me on Sunday, and I hope it will be the last."

Just as we had expected, the untruthful statements circulated by the Free Press about leading citizens who are friends of Mr. Hyman were set on foot to cover up the tracks of Mr. Carling's emissaries.

The duty of 60 cents per ton levied upon bituminous coal by the tariff is a serious burden upon the industries of Ontario. Of the 1,664,086 tons of bituminous coal imported into the Dominion last year no less than 1.562,518 tons came into Ontario. Of the \$959,299 paid in coal duties last year \$906,299 was paid by this Province. Every working man, who wishes to improve his position, will vote against Mr. Carling, who supports the coal tax, th the cotton tax, the sugar tax and all the impositions that tend to make the lot of the worker a hard one.

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 it 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 political situation, but when I came to as what the folicy 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 an-nounced by the Reform party."

General Manager Seargeant further said: 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."

body. About the funniest feature elections is the London Free Press' attack on Mr. Hyman's temperance record. The Free Press is the organ of Brewer Carling.

[Hamilton Times ling's Secretary, who went down to a respected minister of the Gospel on Sunday evening and grossly libeled him and about any other. Even Mr. Carling himsystem of warfare illustrates the desperation of Mr. Carling's managers most powerfully. If they had, a good case, they would be supported in the business and he and his family are coining There has really been more laughing If they had a good case, they would | business and he and his family are colning

LOYAL TO LONDON.

Stirring Appeal From a Former Young Londoner.

Mr. John S. Winnett on the Benefits of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Canadian boys are made of the right stuff. They seem to do well wherever they go. Young Londoneirs are no exception to the rule. In recent years they have prossed the border by the thousand. They were loyal to Canacla and her institutions, but the restrictions on international trade proved so great that they were compelled to leave for the States, and add strength and stab lity to the neighporing nation. Among the army young Londoners who have so gone forth, and have reflected credit on their native city, is Mr. John S. Winnett, formerly of the G. T. R. here, and till lately general agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Winnett is a son of the late Thomas Winnett, market clerk in this city, and though his home and int crests are in the neighboring country, as is the home and interests of nearly 1,500,000 of the Canadian people, he still takes a lively concern in the welfare of the Forest City. Writing to Mr. Harry Ryan, of the Clarence House in this city, on the eve of the general election, Mr. Winnett said:

I see you are going to have an election, and it seems to be a question of unre-stricted reciprocity with the United States. I wish I could go and vote for the resuscitation of Canada. Every young man should vote for the party that he is sure will act promptly.

I never voted Grit in my life, but had I a rote there now you can bet you r last dollar that is the way my vote would be put in. No manufacturer in Canad a need be afraid of any here, and you can rest assured they are not.
While on and till the election is over

send me a paper once in a while. Yours truly, John S. Winnert. It is evident that this progress ive young Londoner is not constituted of the material that makes up the trade restiction ist apolo gists for the Canadian combines. He has learned by experience that Canaclians car

hold their own in a fair field. The Pittsburg Post of the 12th inst., in noting a further promotion for the is enter-

prising young man, says:

"J. S. Winnett, general agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City (the Maple Leaf route), with headquarters in this city, has been appointed assistant teneral freight agent of that line, with headquarters at Des Moines, Ia., the appointment to take effect March 1. The appointment was made direct by John M. Ettan, of St. Paul, Minn., the president and general manager of the road, and is all the more complimentary to Mr. Winnett, owing to the fact of President Egan's well known civil service views in the management of the Maple Leaf, he advancing aithful and efficient employes purely on the in crit system. Mr. Winnett will have charge of the freight interests in one of the most important divisions of the road, embracing the territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and comprising 350 prising young man, says: and Mississippi Rivers and comprising 350 miles of track."

And yet they argue that our young men cannot bold their own in a fair field!

Mr. Carling is responsible for the doings of his see retary, Mr. Payne. This young nan, on Sunday evening last, actually went to the communion table of a city church, on his own confession, to entrap the preacher into a political discussion which he hoped to warp to his master's advantage. That he did. Worse than that, he sticks by the slander, and Mr. Carling has not a word to say in deprecation of the con duct.

THE TWO MEN.

The organ of the Carling-Meredith family compact is very bitter this morning. Its imaginary | conversations must be overheard in the a sylum grounds. No sane man would talk such rubbish as they inflict upon the readers of those imaginary talks.

The Free Press | seems to think Mr. Carling owns the city, and that to oppose him is criminal. Mr. | Carling has had the best of it with the city-\$8,000 a year, passes, perquisites, etc. He tried to sell his farm for \$70,000 to the city for fair grounds, and succes ded in unloading it to the military a chool for \$40,000property he could not have sold for

\$15,000. Talk about Mr. Hyr nan not having policy and not explaining it for himself.

Can anyone listen to the two men and

then compare them in the same breath?

Mr. Hyman is now a first-class speaker and can hold his own with the best of

Mr. Carling cannot speak any better now than at first, and the mailter, as everyone knows, is of the weakest.

What has the policy of high taxation done for the molders of Hamilton? Is \$1 38 a day the year round, for work at Only on condition that it is not the first of nee skilled and heavy, an adequate return?

Let workingmen themselves give the Mrs. Scott-Siddons, do we break through

A PASTOR CALUMNIATED. In Monday's issue of our local contem porary, one of Mr. Carling's secretaries, Mr. Payne, brought up from Ottawa to run

have regarded as a stunning sensation. It was to the effect that the name of the Rev. T. Clement Oliver, the esteemed pastor of the British Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of this city, had by perjury and forgery been placed on Mr.

the campaign, produced what he seems to

Hyman's nomination paper. We do not exactly see how the fact, if it were a fact, was likely to help the cause of Mr. Carling. With so many hundreds of names to choose from, the insertion of one name more or less could not possibly have been considered by Mr. Hyman's agents worth going into wrong-doing about.

However, Mr. Carling's political manager and the Free Press thought they knew better, and so the paltry allegation was brought out with as much importance as if it had been one of Mr. Carling's State papers.

But the Rev. T. Clement Oliver did not like such liberties to be taken with his good name, and promptly made a sworn attestation to the untruthfulness of every statement made by Mr. Payne.

This statement of the Rev. Mr. Oliver's was supported by the sworn testimony of Mr. John Stevenson, one of Rev. Mr. Oliver's stewards. The Free Press, in awkwardly trying to

bolster up its unfortunate position, now alludes to the fact that-"His church people are of the red necktie persuasion by a considerable majority."

But is the fact that a majority of the Rev. Mr. Oliver's congregation are supporters of Mr. Hyman, a reason why the nembers of the congregation should have their respected pastor pursued with insult and calumny ?

The colored electors of London remember hat during the American civil war newspapers like the London ADVERTISER and Coronto Globe stood up every time for the colored people of the South, while every boodling newspaper from Halifax to Detroit took the side of the slave-holding Confederacy.

Our esteemed contemporary has started he roorbach industry rather earlier than usual this campaign. And probably there may be more to follow. It may sound like an hard saying, but the citizens are now justified in taking any statement made by ur esteemed contemporary until after the 26th inst. with a grain of allowance.

THE BALLOT SECRET. Our esteemed local contemporary says

he ballot on Friday will be perfectly secret. We say so, too.

There can be no doubt that the ballot is ntirely secret.

One can understand that some persons, ordinarily voting on the Conservative side, yet wishing to allow Mr. Hyman to serve out the term in Parliament to which he was fairly elected, would prefer to deposit a quiet ballot for Mr. Hyman and say nothng about it.

The ballot is perfectly secret. Our esteemed contemporary is quite right on that point.

An advocate of Mr. Carling says he ought to be elected "because of the danger that exists of Canadian cattle being again scheduled in England." We do not quite eatch the connection. Is there no writing paper, no sealing wax, in Mr. Carling' lesk in the Senate Chamber, that he cannot write from there as well as from a desk in the Commons?

THE BEST MARKET FOR HORSES. Despite the heavy duty imposed by the McKinley bill the London market isn't in it McKinley bill the London market isn't in it with the New York one, and the man here who brings a few good quality horses and ships them to England instead of across the border will find out his mistake in very rapid order. In the first place the shipment to England is a much more costly as well as risky one, and the same quality horse, that will fetch £60 in London will do a good deal better in the New York market. The talk about supplying cavalry horses to the English Government sounds all very well on paper, but there is nothing in it for the Canadian breeder or dealer, their buyers are bound by a cast iron rule not to pay more than about \$180 for the best horse brought before them, and then he must be absolutely freefrom the slightest blemish. In fact a horse that is good enough to pass In fact a horse that is good enough to pass their inspection is worth 50 per cent. more money for the American market.—[Canadian Sportsman.

Then what a glorious thing it would be for the Canadian farmer had he free access

In to-day's issue Mr. Charles Hutchinson writes a farewell letter to the ADVERTISER. the rule laid down.

MR. HYMAN'S RE-ELECTION AS-SURED BEYOND DOUBT. The result of the contest in this city is

not in doubt. Money cannot buy a majority against

London's already once chosen representa tive for this Parliament. Influences have been worked in other constituencies that cannot and will not be

ffectual here. Mr. Hyman's committees are not making nistakes. They are depending only upor what is assured and certain. Mr. Hyman's re-election by an increased majority is assured, and it will not be a surprise if that najority is overwhelming.

The three lawyers at Mr. Carling's Fourth Ward meeting each started out to criticise Mr. Gibbons' pamphlet, and each dropped the subject quickly. They could not contradict a figure nor combat conclusion. They could sneer and cavil out they could not answer by argument. If some of them are so clever, would they cindly put their criticisms in writing that the public might judge?

THE ESCAPED" BOODLERS." The Conservatives said, when corruption was found to exist at Ottawa, "Let every boodier be prosecuted."—[E. Meredith at

the fourth ward meeting. Tetu, nephew of Sir Adolphe Caron, Actu, nepnew of Sir Adoipne Caron, a forger and a thief, an employe in Mr. Carling's department, was simply dismissed from office. If he had been a "common letter carrier," instead of a member of "one of the best families in Quebec," as was the excuse made by Mr. Carling's deputy, Tetu would have been sent into retirement for five years.

'Let every boodler be prosecuted." Mr. Cochrane, M.P., boodled in offices. He sold offices in his county at \$200 and \$300 an office, and pocketed the money for party expenses. He was whitewashed by Mr. Carling and his friends.

"Let every boodler be prosecuted."

Mr. Lister, M.P., in his place in Parliamade the most serious charges against Mr. Haggart in connection with the section B scandal that, once opened up, would show how utterly corrupt were the nanupulations of that great public work. At the command of Mr. Carling's friends, the investigation was burked, and it remains burked till this day. "Let every boodler be prosecuted."

Sir Adolphe Caron is proved to have received large sums of money from the receipts from contract boodling. Was he "prosecuted?" By no means; he got a motion at the hands of Mr. Abbott. No phrase could be more meaningless, in

the mouths of men who indorse these features of justice, than "Let every boodler be prosecuted." The specimen cases we have given is an all-sufficient answer to the fourth ward orator.

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 .- [Rev. T. Clement Oliver.

THE BOGUS VOTE RASCALITY. To endeavor to add 230 bogus votes to the list-to overbear the votes of genuine electors by an equal number of bogus oneswhat is it but a crime?

That a Minister of the Crown, in his desire to "own the earth," should lend himself to a crime of this kind, shows how far an unsanctified greed will lead a man.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S VIEW. Business men irrespective of politics complain of the injury this prolonged political contest has done in London. They say their own minds and those of their employes have been diverted, and that collections have been made difficult. For all this unnecessary loss and derangement of business at a time when business was none too good, Mr. Carling is largely responsible personally. Here was a man occupying a life position in the Senate, with \$1,000 a year, and nothing to do—so consumed by the lust of a monopolizing spirit that he could not bear to see any portion of political honor enjoyed by another. And so the business of the city has had to suffer.

REPEAL THE ACT.

(Toronto Telegram, Independent Conserva tive.) The charge that unfairness is shown in the making up of the Federal voters' lists is doubtless well founded. It would be a miracle, indeed, if there were not grounds for the allegations. The officers who preprepare these lists are the creatures of the Dominion Government, and it is the most natural thing in the world that they should, perhaps unconsciously, favor the power that gave them official life.

gave them official life.

The remedy for the evil complained of need not necessarily involve a change of government. If the Liberals were in power, and the preraration of the lists still in the hands of the appointed to the youing 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 reappointed to the Senate immediately after Mr. Hyman's election on the 26th.

In to-day's issue Mr. Charles Hutchinson

The Dominion Franchise Act should be repealed; first, because it involves a need-less expense of half a million every time it is put in operation, and secondly be-cause it gives undue advantage to the party in power.

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Mr. Hyman's Straightforward State ment to the Electors.

How He Fought and How He Wen the

Consider for one minute the position of this campaign in London. In 1887, I had the honor to contest this constituency with Mr. Carling. You will agree with me that we fought a fair and plucky fight. (Cheers.) But the fortunes of war were against us. We were defeated by the narrow majority of 37 votes. The committees, almost to a man, came to me, telling me of things that had been done in the campaign by our opponents that were against the law, and they strongly urged that a protest should be entered. Standing almost alone I said "No." I considered that my opponent had personally conducted a fair fight. I said that I did not desire, under the circumstances, to inflict another campaign on the city, and I told my friends to wait. We did not go around the city crying and howling because we had received a check. We took the position of the schoolboy who got licked by the boy who was bigger than him, and who waited, without flinching, till he was big enough to tackle his antagonist, and then had a crack at him. (Loud laughter and cheers.) We were licked by a bigger follow, and we waited, and when the fight came we thrashed him. (Loud cheers.) What has been the position of affairs from that day? I say, without fear of contradiction, that a section of our opponents have tried, by fair and unfair means, to injure our standing, so honorably attained. (Cries of "Shame on them?") We had the Revising Officer's Court. I ask you if such an institution as it has proved to be should exist in any free land? (Cries of "Shame on them?") We had the Revising Officer's Court. I ask you if such an institution as it has proved to be should exist in any free land? (Cries of "Shame on them?") We had the Revising Officer's Court. I ask you if such an institution as it has proved to be should exist in any free land? (Cries of "Shame on them?") We had the Revising Officer's Court. I ask you if such an institution as it has proved to be should exist in any free land? (Cries of "No.") You had experiences of it, many set you, as I had, and yo Election.

we had served upon us a voluminous docu-ment filled with charges made against me ment filled with charges made against me and against every prominent supporter that I have. Charges were made against ministers of the Gospel—charges were made against large numbers of us of every conceivable rascality and misdeed. We had lawyers going around the city or London saying they would not only unseat us and disgrace us, but that they would disqualify me and drive me from public life. (Cries of "Shame!") Aye, and by this means they succeeded in raising the money necessary to carry on the protest. money necessary to carry on the protest. And what did they make out? After days of investigation by the illegal act of one man we consented to let the seat act of one man we consented to let the seat be vacated. (Cheers.) Personally, sir, I can assure you that I did not have knowledge of one single act which would cause us to forfeit the seat, and I can tell you more than that; under the law as now amended, I would not now be forced to ap-pear before you and ask you to continue your confidence in me. (Cheers.) But there is another respect in which, though I know we are marching on to victory—(cheers)—I consider the fight is not a fair one. I am not on fair grounds with my opponent. He was rejected by with my opponent. He was rejected by the people on March 5 last. Did he then retire into private life, as I would have to retire if I were defeated? have to retire if I were defeated? No. He was no sooner rejected than he was given a lite position in another House, out of which he comes to try and take my No. He was no sooner rejected than he was given a lite position in another House, out of which he comes to try and take my seat from me. (Voices, "He can't do it.") Is there anything fair about that? If I am beaten I must retire into private life. If he is beaten, he simply goes back to his refuge. (Cheers.) What think you of that method of carrying on responsible government, you Canadian freemen, with British blood in your veins? (Cries of disapproval.) Is that your idea of a fair fight? (Loud cries of "No, no.") In 1891 I was elected fairly. From election day to the present I have tried to do all in my power for my native city and for this country of vast possibilities. My opponents have not, and do not now, charge one single misdeed against me. Why should the confidence of my felloweitizens be withdrawn now? (Loud and long-continued cheering.)—[Mr. Hyman at the great mass meeting in the Grand Opera House.

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