THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

Nomination Day—The Two Candidates Before the Electors.

(By Special Telegraph from Our Own Reporter.)

THAMESVILLE, Co. Bothwell, Nov. 8.—The nomination of candidates to represent the Electoral Division of the County of Bothwell was held here to-day. Only two or three hundred persons were present.

Mr. P. D. McKellar acted as Returning Officer.

The candidates nominated were Mr. Jas. Dawson and Mr. David Mills.

Mr. Dawson's nomination paper was signed by electors from all parts of the Riding. Mr. Mills paper was signed by electors, of whom all but two are residents of the Township of Orford.

After waiting the usual time for further nominations, the Returning Officer closed the proceedings.

A meeting, which had been announced by the Liberal-Conservative Association, was then organized, with Mr. T. S. Arnold in the chair. There were present the candidates, Dr. Orton, Hon. John Carling, Mr. Houlbee, Major Walker, Mr. Walker, Mr. Woolcombe, and Dr. Smith.

The chair was taken by Mr. T. S. Arnold, of the Township of Harwich, President of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

The CHAIRMAN said that as President of the Association by which the meeting was called, he would take the chair. The meeting was a Conservative meeting, but he welcomed Mr. Mills and his friends to it, and promised them fair play. He proposed to allow the speakers to address forty minutes each, and their friends half an hour.

Mr. DAWSON was the first speaker. He stated that he had offered himself as a candidate at the solicitation of a large number of the people of the county, and had consequently not presented himself at his own instance. In fact, he had at first an objection to run, but he was so pressed by his friends that he could longer resist. He then briefly referred to the state of public affairs, and expressed his dissatisfaction at the way in which they are carried on by the present Government. He, as a farmer and as one of the people, was able to judge of the people's wants and grievances. One of the principal burdens under which the farmers suffered, he pointed out, was their inability to enter the British markets and dispose of their produce as readily or with as good a chance of competing with the Americans as the latter had in entering our markets and competing with our farmers. He illustrated his point by showing what a heavy duty of 20 per cent. had to be paid on cattle and horses entering the United States. The Americans, on the other hand, only had to pay a nominal duty on animals they sent here. He complained that the Government had not treated the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the agricultural community with justice. He further urged his audience to take a common sense view of the trade relations of the two countries, and not to be carried away by Mr. Mills' opinions, which sounded nice in theory but were hollow enough in practice. Allusion was then made to the professions this party in power had made when in Opposition, and which had been grossly violated; the admission of Canada into the Cabinet; the continuance of the thirteen Ministers at an increased salary, when they claimed that that number was too large; to the violation of the principle laid down by Reformers that the Government should not be composed of members of Parliament; and to the Anglin printing matter. He then placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister to his Department, and stated that the *Globe* for once spoke the truth when it referred to Mr. Cartwright as a bangler. He attributed the badness of the times to the want of efficiency on the part of those whose duty it was to meet the trade difficulties which from various causes had arisen. He laid that the hard times of 1873 and 1874 had been seriously aggravated by a Government which, at a time when there were great calls on the monetary institutions, gave notice to the banks to be prepared at any moment to meet a call from the Government for government funds. It was, he pointed out, only after there had been a great cry raised, that a order that it was not compulsory was issued. Mr. Dawson then went on to state that, if elected, he would do his duty to the electors. He expressed a strong belief, grounded on assurances that he had received, that he would be assisted in his endeavors by hearers that they would not have came to regret it if they placed him in the position he had been asked to occupy. He resumed his seat amid cheers.

Mr. MILLS, who was next called upon to speak, said that his hearers were no doubt aware that he had accepted a seat in the present Administration, and in consequence of having done so, he had to ask them again to elect him. He asserted that if Mr. Dawson was elected he would only do it by taking some extraordinary power over the people of his constituency. He did not think Mr. Dawson would get to Parliament to correct the abuses which he had been guilty of doing, and he (Mr. Mills) hoped he would not. He complained that it was hardly fair on the part of the Conservative party to nominate a candidate to run against him at that time, and he added that he had yet to be seen a Conservative in the County who would say it was. He expected that the Conservatives would have done him the courtesy that was always done a Cabinet Minister, of allowing him to be returned without opposition. He admitted that he had been a farmer, and that he had farmed all his life with the exception of the four years he was at school or at the university, and Mr. Dawson was a lumberer, but in his opinion farmers, lumbermen, and others were all necessary to the well-being of the country, and if they were honest men and discharged their duties as conscientious citizens, they had a right to be put in nomination as candidates to represent a constituency in the Parliament of the country. He would say nothing against Mr. Dawson personally. Mr. Mills then went on to say that Mr. Dawson had attacked the trade policy of the country, and he (Mr. Mills) understood from the remarks that he was in favor of throwing down the barriers between Canada and the United States so far as trade was concerned. Mr. Dawson had expressed himself in favour of a retaliatory policy, and had advocated the adoption by the Government of a policy similar to that of the American Government by imposing duties on foreign produce entering the Dominion. If paying a duty on American produce would make the country prosperous, he (Mr. Mills) would agree with him, but he did not believe that such was the case. He believed the policy of the United States for the last ten years had been inimical to the interests of that country, and he felt that Canada would be unwise to adopt similar measures.

A Voice—"Tell us about the sugar trade."

Mr. MILLS said he was perfectly willing to do so. He believed he knew more about the sugar question than any of his opponents. He immediately reverted to his former subject, and said that supposing the Government put a duty on barley which it now allowed to come in free, it would do the country no good. We imported very little barley, but we exported last year about seven million bushels, and were simply exchanging it with Americans for manufactured goods.

Several persons again asked the speaker to explain about the sugar question.

Mr. MILLS went on to point out that as a person who could put his wares on the market at a cheaper price than others, had a considerable advantage, so Canada had an advantage in the United States over the American producer. He held that the consumer pays the actual cost of production, including the taxes, which were among the elements which went to make up the price of the article. If Canada put duties on articles she would not be the Chinaman who would pay the tax, but the Canadian consumer. It was possible the country was with regard to barley The man who bought the barley paid the taxes.

Mr. Mills was again asked to touch upon the question of sugar.

He went on to state that in taxing our products the Americans who purchased them were taxing themselves. He asserted that there would be no benefit derived from putting a tax on horses or on any articles in which the American dealt not competed with us in our own markets. The placing of a tax on corn, he stated, would close the starch factories, as the corn for use in those manufactories was purchased in the American markets. It would also result in preventing the millers from trading in that commodity and transporting is by way of our canals and railways, which were built for that purpose. He then referred to the depressed state of trade, and expressed his opinion that it could not get rid of the depression by increasing the taxation, by putting on a heavy tax, to exclude foreign products, from our markets, and so to prevent the interchange of goods. The cause of the depression, in his opinion, was that the Americans had done less trade with us than before, and not because they had done more. The lumber trade, the staple of Canadian commerce, had greatly decreased, and he wanted to know how any Government could prevent that. He was happy to say that the customs duties for the past three months indicated that trade was improving, and there was every indication that before navigation opened next spring the country would be as prosperous as it had been for years past. Protection, in his opinion, would make the condition of the country worse instead of better, and he expressed a doubt that whether his opponent would do it if they came into power. Such a policy could be of no possible advantage to the people, and for this reason among others that the manufacturers of threshing and reaping machines got their raw materials free of duty, iron from Scotland, and our own woods. The result was that they could produce cheaper than the Americans could, and could compete with the latter in the markets of the world. If the iron were taxed, the result would be that the Americans would be able to produce as cheaply as we could. Then with regard to twools, ours were better than any others made at the same price, and it was because we got the wool free of duty. He then went on to say that Free Trade was good policy, and he condemned those who desired to change it. He argued that nothing but a Free Trade policy would be for the benefit of the country, and that anything else would be simply carrying a heavy load of taxation on the shoulders of the people of Canada. He was, however, necessary to levy taxes in order to meet the engagements entered into by the late Government, and there was no early prospect that a reduction of taxes would be possible. So far as that was concerned, we have to conform to British protection, but the Government could not help itself. The obligations were such that it had to tax many articles. It was its duty to see that the wrong principle was not carried too far, and when the time came it would be its duty to retrace its steps in towards Free Trade as far as possible, and remove the burdens imposed upon the people in order to open up every avenue for the sale of the products of our industry. The policy of the Government was to make the country a cheap country to live in, and they would endeavour to do it.

Dr. ORTON was the next speaker, and he was well received. He expressed his pleasure at being present, and stated that in with many others, looked upon the appointment of Mr. Mills to office as a challenge on the part of Mr. Mackenzie to the people of Canada to express their opinion on the trade question, and for that reason Mr. Mills should not be surprised at finding an opponent in the field. Being opposed, he had an opportunity of expressing his views before the electors, and of that he should be proud. Mr. Mills had said he expected to be elected without opposition from the Conservatives, but when he said so he must have forgotten the opposition which Reformers gave to Cameron, Cauchon, Mitchell, and others seeking re-election, and notably to Hon. T. N. Gibbs. The failure of the Government to fulfill its pledges alone he held was sufficient to arouse any constituency to a determination to defeat a Government candidate. Alluding to the trade policy again, he directed his hearers to remember that when we had free trade with the United States, when there was a free interchange of farm produce between the two countries, but when he said he must have forgotten the opposition which Reformers gave to Cameron, Cauchon, Mitchell, and others seeking re-election, and notably to Hon. T. N. Gibbs. The failure of the Government to fulfill its pledges alone he held was sufficient to arouse any constituency to a determination to defeat a Government candidate. Alluding to the trade policy again, he directed his hearers to remember that when we had free trade with the United States, when there was a free interchange of farm produce between the two countries, he would recollect that the centres of trade in the United States were supplied from Canadian markets. The Government wanted to develop the resources of the Western States, and it was for that reason that they devised a scheme by which those States should supply the farm produce for the Eastern States, and that they put a duty on imported wheat, &c., for that purpose. The doctrine proved to be a sound one, and our trade with the Eastern States gradually died away until the war, when it revived. Our manufactories also grew up that time sprung into existence and found a market in the United States, and our centres of trade, Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton, were built up. But unfortunately, the same Americans established the arts of peace and soon were in a position to compete with us in our own market. Now the Reciprocity Treaty was done away with, and only last year the Americans sent us from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 worth of goods free of duty, and we sent only $12,000,000 worth to the United States, and the Americans had a market for forty millions, while we had only a market for four millions, and that was not the worst, for it was found that our imports from the United States were increasing. He did not think the Premier understood such abstract arguments as Mr. Mills laid before them. The proof of the pudding was the time of eating, and when it was considered that the tide of trade had turned against us, it is clearly proved that our policy, going an unprofitable business by buying agricultural product from the United States and selling our products, we were purchasing from us. It was acknowledged by all political economists that if we imported more than we exported, we were losing in trade, and we had to pay for it in hard cash, which brought our hard times into the trade and times. That was one of the reasons why we had felt the hard times. It was the duty of the Government to re-arrange the tariff in order to give our industries a fair and equitable position. If such had been done, we would have escaped the depression. We were a country contracting our debts, and when the Americans could flourish with a debt of $2,000,000,000 we were staggering under a debt of $75,000,000 of dollars, we were sinking. Mr. Mills had stated that the policy of the Americans was a protective one, but it was strange that they should be desirous of keeping it up. Dr. Orton then referred to the matter as affecting the farmers personally, and pointed out the desirability of their having a market in preference to a foreign market and its slow returns. Allusion was then made to the difficulty of farmer on entering a market and finding it filled with cheap American goods, the prices of which brought down accordingly, a state of affairs under which even Mr. Mills' philosophy would not be comfortable. He regretted the statement that Great Britain was a Free Trade country, he pointed out the disadvantage in which it occupied as to other foreign countries, and to the position occupied by Canada in the United States. The prosperity of the former, he said, resulted in the prosperity of other branches of trade, and if all branches of trade were prosperous, we had a prosperous country, and that was what we wanted. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Orton then alluded to the argument in favour of the present policy that it would bring about Reciprocity, and pointed out that so long as the Americans had the control of our markets, they had all the advantage. The adoption of a protectionist policy would be unfair to the Maritime Provinces, as it would be opposed of by referring to the unanimous feeling expressed by the Nova Scotia Council of Agriculture. The protectionist policy would be beneficial to those Provinces. After some further remarks he took his seat, and was loudly applauded.

(The remainder of the report is unavoidably held over.)

MEETING AT BOTHWELL.

BOTHWELL, Nov. 8.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening. Mr. Thomas Dillon, Reeve of Bothwell, was in the chair. Over 150 were present.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Houlbee, Egan, Carling, Clegg, and Wood. The meeting was orderly, and lasted for forty minutes each, and their friends half an hour.

Mr. DAWSON was the first speaker. He stated that he had offered himself as a candidate at the solicitation of a large number of the people of the county, and had consequently not presented himself at his own instance. In fact, he had at first an objection to run, but he was so pressed by his friends that he could longer resist. He then briefly referred to the state of public affairs, and expressed his dissatisfaction at the way in which they are carried on by the present Government. He, as a farmer and as one of the people, was able to judge of the people's wants and grievances. One of the principal burdens under which the farmers suffered, he pointed out, was their inability to enter the British markets and dispose of their produce as readily or with as good a chance of competing with the Americans as the latter had in entering our markets and competing with our farmers. He illustrated his point by showing what a heavy duty of 20 per cent. had to be paid on cattle and horses entering the United States. The Americans, on the other hand, only had to pay a nominal duty on animals they sent here. He complained that the Government had not treated the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the agricultural community with justice. He further urged his audience to take a common sense view of the trade relations of the two countries, and not to be carried away by Mr. Mills' opinions, which sounded nice in theory but were hollow enough in practice. Allusion was then made to the professions this party in power had made when in Opposition, and which had been grossly violated; the admission of Canada into the Cabinet; the continuance of the thirteen Ministers at an increased salary, when they claimed that that number was too large; to the violation of the principle laid down by Reformers that the Government should not be composed of members of Parliament; and to the Anglin printing matter. He then placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister to his Department, and stated that the *Globe* for once spoke the truth when it referred to Mr. Cartwright as a bangler. He attributed the badness of the times to the want of efficiency on the part of those whose duty it was to meet the trade difficulties which from various causes had arisen. He laid that the hard times of 1873 and 1874 had been seriously aggravated by a Government which, at a time when there were great calls on the monetary institutions, gave notice to the banks to be prepared at any moment to meet a call from the Government for government funds. It was, he pointed out, only after there had been a great cry raised that the order that it was not compulsory was issued. Mr. Dawson then went on to state that, if elected, he would do his duty to the electors. He expressed a strong belief, grounded on assurances that he had received, that he would be assisted in his endeavors by hearers that they would not have came to regret it if they placed him in the position he had been asked to occupy. He resumed his seat amid cheers.

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COMIC CLIPPINGS.

(From Punch and Chiselers.)

MIXTURE OF TURKISH AND CAYENNES.—Lord Hartington at Constantinople.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Medical Adviser—"Now, Sir, if you will persist in drinking beer in the morning!" Patient—"No more I should, old fellow, leastwise not morning—there's just a drop of brandy in the house!"

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—A Transval Boer.

HOSTS AND GUESTS.—Guest—"Good bye, sir, enjoyed ourselves so much!" Host—"So sorry you are going, but I know you're made you."—How the time has flown! Hope we shall soon see you again.—Coachman (confidentially)—"Will we make the last train, sir? I can say——" Fare—"Yes, I'm like the rest of you, I'm late for the train, sir! I can say——" His Master (in dumb show)—"If you don't drive like the wind, I'll be late!"

A CHILD THAT IS "TAKING NOTICE" AT LAST.—The occupier of Temple-bar.

Exhibitions have been thrown open for Wood Pavement.—We would suggest Deoch.

(*From Punch.*)

RUSTIC INNOCENCE.—Old Countryman (to artist, who wants him to sit)—"Is it worth a sixpence, master?" Artist—"Hard work! I should think not! Besides, I'll give you sixpence to stand there!" Old Countryman—"I'd rather not have the money, master, cos my old woman gets it in the bank; but I'll take it out in beer, if you don't mind."

WHAT law is paramount at Woolwich?—Canon law.

"PUBLIC" NOTICE.—A grill-room has been opened at the Gaiety. Mr. Hollingshead will now be more than ever able to roast his critics.

CHEAP FOOD.—Whisky, for 'tis drinking and 'eating, too.

THE HOP CROP.—Having your hair cut for a ball.

(*From Judy.*)

FROM BOW-STREET.—There are so "cheque"-takers at this institution. Whatever a man says from upon a bench, by the magistrate, always takes the form of hard cash.

TICKLISH THINK.—First Alarmist: "I say, Bill, where do you think crowned sovereigns feel the best?"—Second Alarmist: "Why, in your own pocket, to be sure!"

WANTED TO KNOW (by One who does not quite believe in Spirits).—Whether a mule out of "medium" tint?

(*From the Hornet.*)

THE OPEN AIR TEETOTALERS.—The *Bohemian-mixt Girl.*

WHAT'S the odds so long as you're happy?" as Dr. Slade said to the spirits.

ENGLISH law and steam cannot be got up without Coke and Blackstone.

WHEN consols are low who can give us *consol-ation.*

(*From Punny Folks.*)

A "DRAW."—Our cynical artist says that he looks upon every Belgravian drawing-room as a "Female School of *Design.*"

A collar which is sometimes at the top of a horse—A salt-collar.

COME TO THE WRONG SHOP.—Doctor—"Well, my good friend, and what is the matter with you?" Farmer—"Well, doctor, I doesn't jestly know, that's the fact." Doctor—"What are your symptoms?" Farmer—"Well, I work like a horse, eat like a *wolf*, sleep like a *dormouse*, but feel tired as a *dog*——" Doctor—"Enough. Yours is a case for a *veterinary surgeon.*"

"ADVANCES MADE ON EVERY KIND OF REAL ESTATE."—By Russia.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections—also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for making and full directions for successfully using this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, this paper, REV. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Eczema Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled thus:—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, England. 220-40

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Conflicting Reports as to Several Southern and Western States.

(By Telegraph to *The Mail.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *Times* in its edition at 4.30 this morning says:—"The result of the Presidential election held yesterday is still in doubt. Conceding to the Democrats New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and all the Southern States, except Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, Tilden will have 184 electoral votes. The number necessary to elect is 185. The Republicans have carried the following States:—Colorado, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These States will give Hayes 181 electoral votes.

The *World* gives 206 votes for Tilden, 133 for Hayes, and 20 doubtful.

The *Sun* says that the latest returns seem to leave no doubt of the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

The *Tribune* says:—"Later despatches fail to give absolute assurance that Governor Tilden has carried enough States to secure his election.

The *Herald* counts up 209 votes for Tilden and 160 for Hayes, and says:—"The next House of Representatives will have a Democratic majority of at least twenty-five. The Senate will be divided, the Democrats by probably 35,000, and the Republicans by probably 35,000, and the Republicans by probably 35,000, and the Republicans