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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1891. ONE CENT.

8 BY ACCLAMATION

6 Conservatives, 2 Reformers Returned Without Contests.

IN 10 OTHER CONSTITUENCIES NO REFORMERS RUNNING

The Government Has Thus Far the Best of the Fight.

The Leader of the Opposition Elected for Quebec East--Conservatives Returned for South Simcoe, Ont., Gaspe and Dorchester, Que., Provencher, Man., and Vancouver and Yale, B.C.--Sir Donald Smith Opposed in Montreal West--Names of the Candidates Nominated in the Various Constituencies Throughout the Dominion.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Ministerialists.

JONCAS (Gaspe, Que.)
VAILLANCOURT (Dorchester, Que.)
GORDON (Vancouver, B.C.)
MARA (Yale, B.C.)
LAMIREE (Provencher, Man.)
TYRWHITT (S. Simcoe, Ont.)

Opposition.

LAURIER (Quebec, East.)
RINFRET (Lotbiniere, Que.)

No Liberals Nominated in

CARLETON. E. MIDDLESEX. E. ASSINIBOIA. ALBERTA. MONTCALM. EAST DURHAM. S. LEEDS. W. ASSINIBOIA. ST. MAURICE. RESTIGOUCHE.

No Conservatives Nominated in

W. ONTARIO. SOUTH HURON.

Constituency.	Ontario. Ministerial.	Opposition.
Addington	Bell	Dawson.
Algoma	Macdonnell	Burk.
Bothwell	Langford	Mills. McLarty (P.)
Brant, North	Hamilton	Summerville.
Brant, South	Cox	Paterson.
Brockville	Wood	Derbyshire.
Bruce, North	McNeill	Bonnar.
Bruce, East	Cargill	Truax.
Bruce, West	Morrison	Edmund.
Cardwell	White, Stubbs (Ind)	Myers.
Carleton	G. L. Dickinson, Hodgins (Ind)	
Cornwall and Stormont	Bergin	Snetsinger.
Dundas	Ross	Johnston.
Durham, East	Craig	Grandy (E. R.)
Durham, West	Blackstock	Bain.
Elgin, East	Ingham	Wilson.
Elgin, West	McLean	Casey.
Essex, North	Patterson	McGregor.
Essex, South	Wigle	Allen.
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick	Clyde.
Glengarry	McLennan	Schell.
Grenville, South	Reid	Carruthers.
Grey, East	Sproule	Clark.
Grey, South	Blythe	Lauderkin.
Grey, North	Hasson	Horsey.
Haldimand	Montague	Colter.
Halton	Henderson	Waldie.
Hamilton	McKay, Ryckman	Doran, Laidlaw.
Hastings, East	Northrup	Burdett.
Hastings, North	Bowell	Vankleek.
Hastings, West	Corby	Clute.
Huron, East	Holmes	Macdonald, McDonald.
Huron, South		Reith (I.R.) Weismiller (IF)
Huron, West	Porter	Campbell.
Kent	Killackey	Campbell.
Kingston	Macdonald	Gunn.
Lambton, East	Moncrieff	Stull.
Lambton, West	Smith	Lister.
Lanark, North	Jamieson	Fraser.
Lanark, South	Haggart	McGarry.
Leeds, South	Taylor	Turner.
Leeds, North	Ferguson	Frost.
Lennox	Wilson	Allison.
Lincoln	Beelon	Gibson.
London	Carling	Hyman.
Middlesex, West	Roome	McFarlane.
Middlesex, North	Hutchins	Taylor (Ind.)
Middlesex, South	Chisholm	Armstrong.
Middlesex, East	Marshall	Taylor (E.R.)
Monck	DuBoyle	Brown.
Muskoka and Parry Sound	O'Brien	Fitzgerald.
Norfolk, South	Tisdale	Ellis.
Norfolk, North	Sinclair	Charlton.
Northumberland, East	Cochrane	Ketchum.
Northumberland, West	Guillet	Hargraft.
Ontario, South	Smith	Davidson, Edgar.
Ontario, West		J. White.
Ontario, North	Madill	Cockburn.
Ottawa	Mackintosh, Robillard	Belcourt. Patterson.
Oxford, North	Karn	Sutherland.
Oxford, South	Walsh	Cartwright.
Peel	McCulla	Featherstone.
Perth, North	Hesson	Grieve.
Perth, South	Sharp	Trow.
Peterboro, West	Stevenson	Hall.
Peterboro, East	Burnham	Burke.
Prescott	Ferguson	Proulx.
Prince Edward	Miller	Platt.
Renfrew, North	White	Barr.
Renfrew, South	M. K. Dickinson	Edwards.
Russell	Bennett	Spohn.
Simcoe, East	McCarthy	Cook.
Simcoe, North	Cockburn	Kerr.
Toronto, Centre	Coatsworth	Mowat.
Toronto, East	Denison	Barron.
Toronto, West	Hughes	Waters.
Victoria, North	Fairbairn	Bowman.
Victoria, South	Clare	Livingstone.
Waterloo, North	Kraft	German.
Waterloo, South	Ferguson	Lutz.
Welland	Clarke	McIlquham.
Wellington, N.	Goldie	Taylor (Ind.)
Wellington, S.	Guy	Armstrong.
Wellington, C.	Hyner	Taylor (E.R.)
Wentworth, N.	Calvin	Brown.
Wentworth, S.	Wardell	
York, West	Wallace	Clement.
York, East	Maclean	Mackenzie.
York, North	Pegg	Mulock.

Quebec.		
Argenteuil	Owens	
Bagot	Dupont	P lon.
Beauharnois	Bergeron	Feers.
Beauce	Morency	Godbout.
Bellechasse	Faucher	Amyot.
Berthier	Allard	Beaudoin.
Bonaventure	LaFerriere	Fauvel.
Brome	Dyer	Fisher.
Chambly	Lamarche	Pedouanne.
Champlain	Carnigan	Trudel.
Charlevoix	Cimon	Simard.
Chateauguay	Walsh	Brown.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Caron	Savard.
Compton	Pope	
Drummond & Arthabaska	Crepeau	Lavergne.
Hochelaga	Desjardins	Lanctot.
Huntingdon	McCormick	Scriver.
Iberville		Bechard.
Jacques Cartier	Girouard	Madore.
Joliette	Lippe	Nevers.
Kamouraska	Chapais	Carroll.
Lapraire	Pelletier	Doyon.
L'Assomption	Rocher	Gauthier.
Laval	Ouimet	Ladouceur.
Levis	Paquet	t. Guay.
L'Islet	Desjardins	Casgrain.
Lotbiniere		Rinfret.
Maskinonge	Coulombe	Legris.
Megantic	Frechette	Turcot.
Missisquoi	Baker	Meigs. Jamieson (P.)
Montcalm	Therien	Dugas.
Montmagny	Bender	Choquette.
Montmorency	Turcot, Valin (Ind.)	Tarte.
Montreal, Centre	Curran	Guérin.
Montreal, East	Lepine	David.
Montreal, West	Smith (Con.)	Cochrane (Ref.)
Napierville	Paradis	Monet.
Nicolet	Prince	Leduc.
Ottawa County	McDougall	Devlin.
Pontiac	Bryson, McLean (Ind)	Murray.
Portneuf	Valles	Delisle.
Quebec County	Flynn	Fremont.
Quebec, Centre	Chateauvert	Longelier.
Quebec, West	McGreevy	Hearn.
Richelieu	Langevin	Gouin.
Richmond and Wolfe	Cleveland	Laurier.
Rimouski	Caron	Fiset.
Rouville	Gigault	Brodeur.
St. Hyacinthe		Bertier.
St. Johns	Black	Boursassa
St. Maurice	Desaulniers	Loranger.
Shefford	Savage	Sanborn.
Sherbrooke	Ives	Mellier.
Soulanges	Bain	Mousseau.
Stanstead	Colby	Rider
Temiscouata	Grandbois	Deschenes.
Terrebonne	Chapleau	Limoge.
Three Rivers	Langevin	Polette.
Two Mountains	Daoust	Fortier.
Vaudreuil	McMillan	Harwood.
Verchères	Archambault	Geoffrion.
Yamaska	Vanasse	Mignault.

Nova Scotia.		
Annapolis	Mills	Chipman.
Antigonish	Thompson, McKeen	McGillivray. McPherson.
Cape Breton	McDougall	Murray.
Colchester	Patterson	Archibald. Fletcher (I.R.)
Cumberland	Dickey	Casey (I.R.) Howard.
Digby	Jones	Bowers.
Guysboro'	Ogden	Fraser.
Halifax	Stairs, Kenny	Jones. Farrell.
Hants	Putnam	Haley.
Inverness	Cameron	McDonnell.
King's	Bill	Borden.
Lunenburg	Kaulbach	Eisenhauer.
Pictou	Tupper, McDougald	Yorston. Fraser.
Queen's	Freeman	Forbes.
Richmond	Gillies	Flynn.
Shelburne	White	Robertson.
Victoria	McDonald	Ross.
Yarmouth	Kinney	Flint.

New Brunswick.		
Albert	Weldon	Emmerson.
Carleton	Vince	Colter.
Charlotte	Clarke	Gillmor.
Gloucester	Burns	Landry.
Kent	Legere	Leblanc.
King's	Foster	Domville.
Northumb'land	Adams	Mitchell.
Queen's	Baird	King.
Restigouche	Moffatt	McAllister (L.)
St. John City	McLeod	Ellis.
St. John City & Co	Skinner, Hazen	Wedderburn. Rankine.
Sunbury	Wilmot	Day.
Victoria	Costigan	Gerson.
Westmoreland	Wood	George.
York	Temple	Thompson.

Prince Edward Island.		
King's	McLean, McDonald	McIntyre. Robertson.
Prince	Hunt, Rowlan, Blake	Yeo. Perry. Davies.
Queens	Ferguson	Walsh.

Manitoba.		
Lisgar	Ross	Taylor.
Marquette	Boyd	Watson.
Selkirk	Daly	Martin.
Winnipeg	Macdonald	Campbell.

Northwest Territories.		
East'n Assiniboia	Dewdney	Turiff.
West'n Assiniboia	Davin	Tweed (Ind.)
Alberta	Davis, R-illy	
Saskatchewan	McDowall	Montgomery.

British Columbia.		
Cariboo	Barnard	Ferguson.
New Westminst'r	Corbould	Scoullar (Ind.
Victoria, City and County	Prior, Earle	Templeton. Marchant.

EAST TORONTO.

Coatsworth and Wheeler Address the Electors at St. George's Hall.

The nominations for candidates for the Dominion House for East Toronto were held in St. George's Hall, Berkeley and Queen streets. Returning Officer T. McMillan opened up proceedings at 12 o'clock sharp, and did not vacate the chair until 4 o'clock, when the eloquence of the various speakers was exhausted. There was a decent-sized audience and it was a decidedly good-tempered one. Many were the bold thrusts made by the rival candidates and their followers at the opposition, but no matter how bitter the sarcasm it raised nothing but a laugh. Mr. Alexander E. Wheeler was the first to send in his nomination papers, backed with the usual $200 deposit that he would secure the necessary number of votes to qualify as a candidate. Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, jr., the Conservative nominee, quickly followed his Reform opponent, and like him was greeted with a round of applause.

Mr. Wheeler took the platform ahead of all others, came out boldly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, affirmed his loyalty to the old flag, denounced the national policy and promised to give a good account of himself if returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Coatsworth took up the skein of political discussion where Mr. Wheeler left off, and in an hour's good Conservative speech told his hearers that the national policy was the policy for the country, and that the scheme of unrestricted reciprocity not only meant the ruin of the country but was annexation pure and simple.

Ald. Hallam spoke about wool and what he stood to lose by the present state of affairs.

Mr. W. J. Hambly put in a neat little Conservative address. He was succeeded by Bryan Lynch, who, if he had not the sympathy of the audience, certainly kept them in high good humor.

Ald. Gibbs answered Mr. Lynch, and was in turn answered by Mr. Arthur Dewart.

The meeting broke up amid divided cheers for Coatsworth and Wheeler.

WEST TORONTO.

Col. Fred Denison and Arthur Mowat Address the Electors.

Deputy Returning-Officer Murray for West Toronto held court on the corner of Spadina avenue and Queen-street in a vacant store.

Mr. Arthur Mowat's nomination paper was presented by Thomas Urquhart. It was signed by these among others: Dr. W. W. Ogden, Richard Caddick, W. Carlyle, G. H. Bertram, Dr. John Ferguson, ex-Ald. George Evans, John Flett, H. A. Allan, Dr. Hunter, Ald. Lindsey. For Col. Denison some of the signers, to whom James Bromley was witness, were Mayor Clarke, H. E. Clarke, Ald. Bell, H. A. E. Kent, John Abell, Ald. Bailey, H. A. Massey, John Woods, J. L. Vokes, H. L. Hime, James Crocker, Ald. Kerr, W. R. Brock.

At 2 a poll was formally demanded by Messrs. Urquhart and W. D. McPherson and the crowd adjourned to St. Andrew's Hall for speeches. It was a joint meeting. Major McSpadden, the warrior of the York Rangers, was voted into the chair and Col. Denison came forward amid great applause to speak. Behind him on the platform were: Arthur Mowat, W. D. McPherson, George Bertram, Barlow Cumberland, T. Urquhart.

Col. Denison said the Reformers charged the Government with not being really in favor of reciprocity. He could easily show that Sir John had always been ready for reciprocity when he could have a show in making the bargain. In each of the years 1847, 1849, 1854, the Government had shown its willingness to make a treaty which would be favorable to Canada, but never would they give the United States the whole say about our tariff. The country agreed with Mr. Edward Blake that a revenue tariff was necessary for the country. Otherwise direct taxation would be the result. [That's so, That's so, said voices, amid counter cries of no, no!] He quoted a Chicago paper to show that under U.R. the Washington Government would control us completely in trade matters. Will the Canadian people be ruled by American demagogs?—[Voices No, no.] He proceeded to show the advantages of the N.P. Toronto had doubled in size. He did not believe the Reform party would follow Charlton and Sir Richard. There were a great many loyal Reformers who would not sell us to the Yankees. The Colonel concluded with an exposition of the Conservative trade policy and sat down amid great applause.

Mr. Arthur Mowat followed. It was not the policy of the Liberal party to have the Canadian tariff controlled from Washington. [Cries, "It is, it is!"] That policy was free trade in natural and manufactured products and an independent tariff for each country against the world. Some had claimed that a deficit would be caused of $16,000,000, but the Attorney-General of Ontario said $8,000,000 and he was always right. The N.P. had done nothing for the cattle trade. He would not quote Mr. Farrer. He read a list of manufacturers who had declared their willingness to compete with the Americans. The workingmen on March 5 would tell Sir John they had no more use for him. [A voice: "You won't be there anyhow."] It was the duty of all loyal men to put out Sir John. Though the young men had been done out of their votes they would call on the old guard. Col. Denison and he were old friends. He wished him prosperity till the 5th and after that what pleased Heaven.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland followed on behalf of Col. Denison. He would speak not so much for the Colonel as for Canada. He had only one simple honest wish for the good of his country. He exposed Mr. Mowat's interpretation of the Liberal platform. West Toronto Junction was the result of the N.P. He knew a concern in Rochester with a branch factory here which intended if U.R. carried to close down branch here altogether. Sir Richard acknowledged on Feb. 10 that U.R. meant discrimination against England. The Reform party would not follow its supposed leaders. Where was Mr. Blake? Would the real Reformers follow Cartwright? They would not put in men who had no following. Mr. Mowat had told them to sell themselves to the United States for 30 cents a bushel on barley.

Mr. George Bertram was the next speaker. He would speak only the truth. All he owned was in West Toronto, and he had therefore a right to feel interested. Col. Denison's only eloquence was about the old flag. What did we care about American newspapers? The N.P. had decreased trade with England, and thus discriminated against her. He quoted from the trade and navigation returns as the last place he would go for the truth about anything was to any party newspaper whatever. [Applause.] A voice: "Go it, Scotchman." He was a Scotchman and his ancestors were never found dabbling in annexation. Toronto had grown at the expense of the province and the rich had grown fat on the poor.

CENTRE TORONTO.

Mr. Cockburn Too Ill to Attend—Rousing Speeches by the Candidates' Friends.

There were not more than 100 persons present in Victoria Hall yesterday at noon when Frank Arnoldi, the returning-officer, called for nominations for the electoral district of Centre Toronto. Election Clerk Vanderwoort read the election writ and the returning-officer announced that he had already received two nominations, that of James Kirkpatrick Kerr and of George Ralph Richardson Cockburn. As no other nominations were likely to be made, James Beaty suggested that the electors should reassemble at 8 o'clock, when the nominations would be closed and speeches made.

Mr. Cockburn's nomination paper was signed by W. R. Brock, W. S. Lee, W. G. Murdock, George Boxall, W. A. Lyon, Alex. Patterson, F. F. Somers, J. D. Henderson, James Mason, W. Millichamp, W. B. Newsome, T. Moffat, Charles Pearson, F. J. Phillips, W. C. Phillips, Charles Lunney, James Fry, James Baird, A. W. Smith, Dr. Butler, A. R. Boswell, R. H. Bowes, W. Saunders, M. Basso, John Bain, G. Musson, Alex. Dixon, Arthur B. Lee, Robert Thompson, S. J. Spence, Thomas Caswell, W. Laidlaw, W. H. B. Aikens, A. H. Wright, J. C. Aikens, John Fletcher, E. W. Fletcher, George Pearsall and William Lee.

Mr. Kerr's was signed by Robert Jaffray, R. S. Baird, W. L. Atkins, M.D., Philip Jamieson, G. W. Maclean Rose, J. B. Boustead, A. McDougall, John Bialkie, John Brown, W. Barclay McMurrich, Robert J. Fleming, Daniel A. Rose, T. B. Speight, Timothy Eaton, Fred W. Walker, John Downey, W. B. Rogers, N. G. Bigelow, Peter Ryan, Joseph Tait, William J. Hill, J. A. Proctor, N. L. Steiner, James Sinclair, E. Edmonds, A. McPherson, M.D., John B. Smith, George Hillam, W. D. McIntosh, Charles Bugg, Edwin Potts, S. Kent, C. Love, E. McKeown and Thomas Thompson.

At 2 o'clock the hall was well filled and when William Laidlaw stepped forward as Mr. Cockburn's representative the applause was kept up for several minutes. He read a letter from Mr. Cockburn.

The letter follows:

To the Electors of Centre Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—I am still in consequence of the recent accident confined to my bed, and am forced to realize how entirely unequal I am for the moment, both mentally and physically, to the strain of the present election contest.

I have, however, so far prevailed on my doctors to relax their command for "absolute rest and quiet," as to gain their permission to dictate a few words, which I have to ask you kindly to accept, in the meantime, in the place of the fuller statement which I should have preferred to make in connection with the nomination speeches.

Four years ago, though personally unknown to many of you, you gave me your confidence and supported and returned me triumphantly at the head of the poll.

As your representative in the House of Commons I have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and have had great pleasure in giving a hearty support to the administration of Sir John Macdonald. I have not forgotten that you elected me as a Conservative to support the Government, while I believe you at the same time expected that in the discharge of my duties as a member of the House I would exercise my right of private judgment, and when as a matter of judgment and conscience, I felt compelled to differ from the views of the Government, I trust that my votes on such occasions met with your approval.

I shall always be proud to be your representative, but I can occupy that position only if I am permitted in all matters coming before the House, to act in accordance with the dictates of my judgment and conscience.

Should you again elect me as your representative, I shall, as in the past, have pleasure in giving hearty support to the administration of Sir John Macdonald, as I entertain for him as my political chief, the very highest regard, and believe that the policy of the Government of which he is the distinguished head is calculated to promote the best interests of all classes of our people.

I have always endeavored to give an intelligent consideration to the legislation coming before the House from time to time, and have aided in the passage of those measures which in my opinion were calculated to benefit our people, and am prepared to be judged by you on my action in these matters.

The great question of our trade relations overshadows all others of the present time, and it is with the keenest regret I find myself helpless and unable to take the part I desire in the public discussion that has grown out of the misleading cry of "unrestricted reciprocity."

I believe the adoption of such a policy as is outlined by the Liberal party would be not only unpatriotic but fraught with danger to the best interests of our country.

If my opinion it could only lead to discrimination against the Mother Land—the ruin of our manufacturing interests—the denationalization of Canada, and the end—annexation.

Permit me from my sick bed to urge you, the electors of Centre Toronto, to fight as Britons fight against the men who would barter away the fiscal arrangements and the very life and liberties of our country to a "hostile" nation.

Unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union with the United States means subserviency to that country, with 60 millions of people against 5 millions, and can lead only to the one result—annexation.

If her sons be but true to her Canada can stand alone and work out a grand destiny under the glorious old flag which proclaims liberty to all it protects.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1891.

Mr. Laidlaw then addressed the meeting for two hours. His first reference was to the Island expenditure. Mr. Kerr had tried to make capital out of this question, but every fair-minded citizen would recognize the justice of the Government's demand in this matter. The same applied to the drill shed site and to every local interest about which Mr. Kerr was agitated. With regard to the rifle ranges, all the city had to do was to change the site. Sir John had not hastened the election unnecessarily. The Grits would have a better show now than after the rearrangements of the electoral districts. It is an established fact that the consumer pays the duty, and if the Americans buy from us they must pay the duty. The position taken by Laurier and Cartwright on the question of reciprocity was then clearly stated, and the speaker regretted that the grandson of a U.E. Loyalist should to-day be the leader of a forlorn annexationist element. It was monstrous for Lord Rathnally (Mr. Kerr) to look down from his castle on the hill upon prosperous Toronto, where he has made all his money, and then come before the people and cry ruin and poverty. As regards our farming industries, statistics show conclusively that our farmers are in a better position than the American farmers. The yearly value to the farmer of an acre of land in Ontario is greater than in any state in the Union.

After explaining Farrer's intrigues and the hostile feeling which the Americans have shown to us time and again, the speaker took his seat amid great applause.

Mr. Kerr was also given a good reception. He endeavored to show that the N.P. was practically a discrimination against Britain and that Sir John had also tried to effect a discrimination in favor of France and Spain. Since the introduction of the N.P. our imports from Britain had decreased $3,000,000 and the imports from the United States had increased $3,600,000, notwithstanding the high tariff wall. We are obliged to buy American manufactures and we should try and get them as cheap as possible. He claimed that Toronto had been badly treated by the Government and that its representatives had not looked after its interests properly. The workingmen should rise, assert their rights and put an end forever to high taxes on absolute necessities. The speaker read an extract from an English paper claiming that if Sir John were so anxious not to discriminate against Britain he would never have introduced the N.P. and decreased the imports from Britain by $3,000,000. He asked the voters to be early at the polls on March 5 and mark their ballots for J. K. Kerr.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen and for the two candidates.

WEST YORK.

Clarke Wallace, St. John, Clement and Organizer Preston Address the Meeting.

Nathaniel Clarke Wallace and William Henry Pope Clement are the nominees of the Conservative and Reform parties respectively in West York. The nominations were made in due and proper form in the Town hall, Weston, and there followed one of the greatest meetings ever held in the riding.

Reeve Tyrrell of Weston was called to the chair and around the platform sat among others: W. J. Smithson, president West York Liberal-Conservative Association; Ald. Atkinson, ex-Ald. Denison, John A. Macdonald, Joseph B. Commeford, ex-Mayor St. Leger of the Junc ion, George Jackson, John Todd, David McCoomb, ex-Reeve Duncan, William Parsons, Henry Giles, Andrew Watt, J. C. Horner, J. T. Jackson, A. B. Price, Oliver Willey, W. Crookshank, Samuel Hobbs, Frank Gray, Robert Clark, T. F. Wallace, Councillor Clarke, Dr. Perfect, J. J. Poole.

These gentlemen, and in fact the men who made up the audience, differed in politics about as much as the speakers of the afternoon, N. Clarke Wallace and J. W. St. John and W. H. P. Clement and W. T. R. Preston.

The meeting was from start to finish a struggle between Grit and Tory lungs. Whichever side could yell the loudest and keep it up the longest felt that it would have scored a great point and paved the way to victory on the 5th of March. When Messrs. Wallace and Clement got into a dispute and both jumped to the front of the platform in an effort to get a hearing and quell opposition; when Mr. Wallace shook his finger at Mr. Clement and the latter retorted with an eloquent shake of his head; when the speakers went through his pantomime, the Tories in the hall shook their fingers at the Grits in the hall and the Grits shook their heads at the Tories, all yelling mean while, one would have thought that the speakers were powerful mesmerists practising on the crowd.

The Reform Nominee.

W. H. P. Clement, the Reform candidate, said that, owing to his hoarseness, he would not speak long, but would leave to Mr. Preston the chief burden of debate. The trade of two neighboring peoples required adjustment. Individual traders and companies had forced along a commercial intimacy until now we have our rivers bridged, our lakes sailed back and forth, and lastly the Detroit River is crossed at a cost of $5,000,000. The larger the trade we can have with the Americans the better for them and for us, especially us. England's interest in Canada as an investor of capital is greater than as a trader. Despite the statements, misleading statements of ministerial talkers, we could negotiate a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and the next day make free trade treaties with the world. Am I talking treason? [Cries of "No, no," and "Not treason, only nonsense."] He closed a very good speech with the assurance that he was going in at the head of the polls on March 5th. [Cheers.]

J. W. St. John said this was an agricultural country and any government that failed to legislate with a knowledge of that fact deserved defeat. But the Conservative government has recognized that fact. In 1854 was arranged a treaty of reciprocity, and when it was abrogated in 1865 a Conservative government passed the reciprocity act. Successive government sent delegations and proposals to Washington time after time until Sir John Macdonald said that Canada has submitted to enough rejections and backslaps, and will submit to no more. [Cheers.] We will build up a glorious nationality and beg nothing from Washington. There is not in the world's history such a country as ours, so great her progress. [Cheers.] Toronto John Macdonald. I have not forgotten that you elected me as a Conservative to support the Government, while I believe you at the same time expected that in the discharge of my duties as a member of the House I would exercise my right of private judgment, and when as a matter of judgment and conscience, I felt compelled to differ from the views of the Government, I trust that my votes on such occasions met with your approval.

I shall always be proud to be your representative, but I can occupy that position only if I am permitted in all matters coming before the House, to act in accordance with the dictates of my judgment and conscience.

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Yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1891.

Mr. Laidlaw then addressed the meeting for two hours. His first reference was to the Island expenditure. Mr. Kerr had tried to make capital out of this question, but every fair-minded citizen would recognize the justice of the Government's demand in this matter. The same applied to the drill shed site and to every local interest about which Mr. Kerr was agitated. With regard to the rifle ranges, all the city had to do was to change the site. Sir John had not hastened the election unnecessarily. The Grits would have a better show now than after the rearrangements of the electoral districts. It is an established fact that the consumer pays the duty, and if the Americans buy from us they must pay the duty. The position taken by Laurier and Cartwright on the question of reciprocity was then clearly stated, and the speaker regretted that the grandson of a U.E. Loyalist should to-day be the leader of a forlorn annexationist element. It was monstrous for Lord Rathnally (Mr. Kerr) to look down from his castle on the hill upon prosperous Toronto, where he has made all his money, and then come before the people and cry ruin and poverty. As regards our farming industries, statistics show conclusively that our farmers are in a better position than the American farmers. The yearly value to the farmer of an acre of land in Ontario is greater than in any state in the Union.

After explaining Farrer's intrigues and the hostile feeling which the Americans have shown to us time and again, the speaker took his seat amid great applause.

Mr. Kerr was also given a good reception. He endeavored to show that the N.P. was practically a discrimination against Britain and that Sir John had also tried to effect a discrimination in favor of France and Spain. Since the introduction of the N.P. our imports from Britain had decreased $3,000,000 and the imports from the United States had increased $3,600,000, notwithstanding the high tariff wall. We are obliged to buy American manufactures and we should try and get them as cheap as possible. He claimed that Toronto had been badly treated by the Government and that its representatives had not looked after its interests properly. The workingmen should rise, assert their rights and put an end forever to high taxes on absolute necessities. The speaker read an extract from an English paper claiming that if Sir John were so anxious not to discriminate against Britain he would never have introduced the N.P. and decreased the imports from Britain by $3,000,000. He asked the voters to be early at the polls on March 5 and mark their ballots for J. K. Kerr.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen and for the two candidates.

WEST YORK.

Clarke Wallace, St. John, Clement and Organizer Preston Address the Meeting.

Nathaniel Clarke Wallace and William Henry Pope Clement are the nominees of the Conservative and Reform parties respectively in West York. The nominations were made in due and proper form in the Town hall, Weston, and there followed one of the greatest meetings ever held in the riding.

Reeve Tyrrell of Weston was called to the chair and around the platform sat among others: W. J. Smithson, president West York Liberal-Conservative Association; Ald. Atkinson, ex-Ald. Denison, John A. Macdonald, Joseph B. Commeford, ex-Mayor St. Leger of the Junc ion, George Jackson, John Todd, David McCoomb, ex-Reeve Duncan, William Parsons, Henry Giles, Andrew Watt, J. C. Horner, J. T. Jackson, A. B. Price, Oliver Willey, W. Crookshank, Samuel Hobbs, Frank Gray, Robert Clark, T. F. Wallace, Councillor Clarke, Dr. Perfect, J. J. Poole.

These gentlemen, and in fact the men who made up the audience, differed in politics about as much as the speakers of the afternoon, N. Clarke Wallace and J. W. St. John and W. H. P. Clement and W. T. R. Preston.

The meeting was from start to finish a struggle between Grit and Tory lungs. Whichever side could yell the loudest and keep it up the longest felt that it would have scored a great point and paved the way to victory on the 5th of March. When Messrs. Wallace and Clement got into a dispute and both jumped to the front of the platform in an effort to get a hearing and quell opposition; when Mr. Wallace shook his finger at Mr. Clement and the latter retorted with an eloquent shake of his head; when the speakers went through his pantomime, the Tories in the hall shook their fingers at the Grits in the hall and the Grits shook their heads at the Tories, all yelling mean while, one would have thought that the speakers were powerful mesmerists practising on the crowd.

The Reform Nominee.

W. H. P. Clement, the Reform candidate, said that, owing to his hoarseness, he would not speak long, but would leave to Mr. Preston the chief burden of debate. The trade of two neighboring peoples required adjustment. Individual traders and companies had forced along a commercial intimacy until now we have our rivers bridged, our lakes sailed back and forth, and lastly the Detroit River is crossed at a cost of $5,000,000. The larger the trade we can have with the Americans the better for them and for us, especially us. England's interest in Canada as an investor of capital is greater than as a trader. Despite the statements, misleading statements of ministerial talkers, we could negotiate a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and the next day make free trade treaties with the world. Am I talking treason? [Cries of "No, no," and "Not treason, only nonsense."] He closed a very good speech with the assurance that he was going in at the head of the polls on March 5. [Cheers.]

J. W. St. John said this was an agricultural country and any government that failed to legislate with a knowledge of that fact deserved defeat. But the Conservative government has recognized that fact. In 1854 was arranged a treaty of reciprocity, and when it was abrogated in 1865 a Conservative government passed the reciprocity act. Successive government sent delegations and proposals to Washington time after time until Sir John Macdonald said that Canada has submitted to enough rejections and backslaps, and will submit to no more. [Cheers.] We will build up a glorious nationality and beg nothing from Washington. There is not in the world's history such a country as ours, so great her progress. [Cheers.] Toronto John Macdonald. I have not forgotten that you elected me as a Conservative to support the Government, while I believe you at the same time expected that in the discharge of my duties as a member of the House I would exercise my right of private judgment, and when as a matter of judgment and conscience, I felt compelled to differ from the views of the Government, I trust that my votes on such occasions met with your approval.

I shall always be proud to be your representative, but I can occupy that position only if I am permitted in all matters coming before the House, to act in accordance with the dictates of my judgment and conscience.

Should you again elect me as your representative, I shall, as in the past, have pleasure in giving hearty support to the administration of Sir John Macdonald, as I entertain for him as my political chief, the very highest regard, and believe that the policy of the Government of which he is the distinguished head is calculated to promote the best interests of all classes of our people.

I have always endeavored to give an intelligent consideration to the legislation coming before the House from time to time, and have aided in the passage of those measures which in my opinion were calculated to benefit our people, and am prepared to be judged by you on my action in these matters.

The great question of our trade relations overshadows all others of the present time, and it is with the keenest regret I find myself helpless and unable to take the part I desire in the public discussion that has grown out of the misleading cry of "unrestricted reciprocity."

I believe the adoption of such a policy as is outlined by the Liberal party would be not only unpatriotic but fraught with danger to the best interests of our country.

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