

## CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

Nomination in City Hall, Friday, 19th February, at 12 Noon.

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

The People's Candidate.

Magnificent Mass Meeting Last Night.

Hyman's Friends Celebrate the Preliminary Victory.

Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission to the Opera House.

Ten Minutes' Cheering for the Liberal Candidate.

Geo, C. Gibbons, Q. C., on the Voters' List Rascality.

Able Address on the Great Trade Question.

Mr. Hyman on the Questionable Tactics of His Opponents.

Why the G. T. R. Favors Trade Free

dom Ably Set Forth.

All other political meetings in the pres ent campaign were thrown into the shade at the Grand Opera last night, when monster rally was held in the interests of Mr. Hyman, the popular candidate. Every inch of room in that great hall was crowded from the lower floor to the upper gallery long before 8 o'clock, and hundreds, if not thousands, were unable to gain admission. It was a great meeting. The ladies were there in considerable numbers, they are very much interested question: but the great mass of those present were stalwart representative voters. The enthusiasm was intense; the welcome of the candidate of trade freedom and fair play for all was unbounded in its warmth. Every reference to the great victory over the voters' list stuffers was cheered to the echo, and it was easy to be seen that the justice obtained n the courts had put renewed vigor into the friends of the popular cause. And no The voters' list was stuffed with 250 bad names, and these, under the unanimous decision of eight judges, must the vast audience with the men who had hoped, by this despicable expedient, to steal the seat. Altogether, the meeting was a fitting foreshadowing of victory one week from to-day.

On the Platform were the following, and many other leading

Col. Lewis,
M. Masuret,
A. F. Jury,
Jus. Magge,
Ward Satherland,
John Macpherson,
L. H. Ingram,
C. W. Leonard,
Ald John Hannan Ald. John Heaman. R. J. Blackwell, A. Screaton, W. T. Edge, D. Smith, F. Kern, Dr. McCallun Finley McNeil, R. McPherson, H. W. Blinn, J. D. Smith, S. Smibert. S. Smibert. Geo. Heron. T. H. Purdom. Martin O'Meara, G. C. H. Illiot, Jas. Ginere, W. H. IcChueleen, A. J. Sutseland

Mayor Spencer, W. Spencer, C. S. Hyman, John Green, Geo. C. Davis, James Gillean, J. H. Belton, Ald. Leonard, Ald. Wm. Heaman, D. W. Blaskwall S. Perry.

n Orange. E. Boomer, W. Jones, Stewart, Livingstone, s. Faliabe, Ashplant,

Milne,

T. Wesland,

McLean. Malloch, M. Hamilton, A. Burr, J. W. Jones, R. Wray, W. Malley,

F. Keen,
A. E. Franklin,
W. H. Thorn,
F. Allison,
Hugh Rose,
E. H. Gustin,
E. Beltz,
T. Rowe,
John Smith,
J. R. Gurd,
W. Oke,
J. B. McKillop,
F. P. Betts,
J. Bronton, J. Brenton, C. Graves, T. H. Purdom, Geo. Rennie, Martin Morkin, E. J. Harper, R. Lloyd, A. McNeil, John Ferguson, Dr. Hotson, C. H. Bayley, Robt. Milne, W. S. Niles, H. Harwood, W. Spittal, Fred. Hancock, E. Shea, T. S. Minton, A. McPherson

Wm. Smith,
W. A. Tune,
D. Regar,
John McMillan,

John McMillan,
D. Keenleyside,
A. McNeil,
C. Spettigue,
J. Anderson,
O. G. Bayley,
R. C. Macfie,
W. J. Bryanton,
J. A. McHarg,
John Purdom,
H. Wilkinson.

Wilkinson,

W. Blinn Hendershott.

J. A. Nelles, Fred. Harper,

A. Ferguson,
J. P. Thompson,
Alex. Ferguson,
J. B. Hicks,
B. C. McCann,

C. McCann, Allison,

Allison,
S. B. Barkwell,
C. Smyth,
Russell,
Vincent,
McDonald, T. S. Minton,
A. McPherson,
A. Rolfe,
Alex. Wren,
Frank Adams,
Hewitt Fysh,
D. Sare,
Jas. Burgess,
J. Holman,
Frank Norton,
H. M. Ryan,
W. Irwin,
Gianni Maiorana,
Joe Benenati, Cusolito, Talbot, Tytler, tonio Liccardo, Antonio Caravello. Joe Benenati, W. T. Gartley, Arthur Little, Geo. Grant, Harry B. Archer, W. H. Patton, Arthur Little,
J. W. Little,
Lawrence Gibson,
Bruce Wallace,
Ed. Webb,
R. Bennet,
Adolphin Bibblings,
D. C. McDonald,
inn. C. A. Patton, A. E. Pavey, Dr. Geo. H. Wilson, W. Bartlett, J. H. Griffiths,
Sam. Stevely,
Andy McCausland,
W. Moore,
Geo. D. Cameron,
F. W. Lilley,
Talbot Macbeth,
Wm. Portwood,
Wm. Rose,
Jos. Norris,
J. McKinley,
H. T. Smith,
Chas. Hurley,
W. Wilson,
Dr. Belton,
H. McKay,
D. Ross, J. H. Griffiths.

jun.,
D. McDonald,
Martin J. Burns,
John Campbell,
Ed. Masuret, Bert. Harding, John J. Dalton, Wm. Morris, J. C. Duffield, C. G. Jarvis, T. Reycroft, M. Donohue, Dr. Meek, F. H. Butler, P. Pocock,
F. Friend,
W. J. McLellan,
C. E. Keen,
Harry Norris,
Robt. Watson,
H. C. McBride,
O. E. Brener,
Jas. Malloy,
Chas, Graves,
John McCormack,
Thos. Gould. Thos. Gould, J. H. Brown. J. B. Vining,

D. Ross, D. H. Tennant,

S. Arscott,
J. R. Janes,
James Lucas,
F. W. Coles,
Oliver Lesley,
Atwell Fleming,

Atwell Fleming. M. Donohue. Jas. McCormack,

country left more trade per capita for those who remained. (Laughter.) The Tupper family get a pretty good share of it—(iaughter.)—and if more went perhaps they would have a bigger. (Laughter.) But we don't propose to do so; we will stay here and watch the Tuppers." (Cheers.) Mr. Gibbons turned his attention to Minister of Finance Foster, who few had heard of until he began to lecture on temperance at \$10 a night and was taken into the Government because they wanted a temperance advocate to even things up. (Laughter.) At St. Thomas the other night Mr. Foster wanted to know who he (Mr. Gibbons) was, where he came from and what he read. "I read his own public accounts. (Cheers.) I said in St. Thomas that the foreign trade of this country eighteen years ago was \$217.000, ood, and in 1890 it was only \$218,000,000 and I said there was

country eighteen years ago was \$217,000,000, and in 1890 it was only \$218,000,000 and I said there was NOT A PARALLEL to it in civilization. How did he answer? He said the trade went down in 1875.78. So it did all over the world. That doesn't answer my question. The United States has increased its trade 72 per cent., Mexico 38 per cent., South America 90 per cent., and old England 36 per cent, in the same period. (Cheers.) I asked a fair question, and I would like the Minister to answer it." (Cheers.) Unrestricted reciprocity period. (Cheers.) I asked a fair quession, and I would like the Minister to answer it." (Cheers.) Unrestricted reciprocity was the largest amount of free trade Canada could get; it meant free trade with 62,000,000; it was the only trade that would give the farmers two markets; that would increase the shipping upon the lakes; that would open our mines, which were idle, the export of minerals not being as high as twenty years ago; that would give a market to our manufacturers. (Cheers.) Some people who were pitching into free trade in 1878 now said they would favor free trade with the whole world. It we had free trade with the rest of the world we would have to send our goods 3,000 miles across the water and compete with the cheap labor of Europe. (Cheers.) I am told that England prospered under protection. I say that England was

A FAILURE UNDER PROTECTION.

(Cheers.) From 1815 to 1841 England under that policy only increased her exports of manufactured goods from £51,610,000 to £51,634,000." (Cheers.) Mr. Gibbons quoted from extracts to show the great destitution in that period. In Leeds 20,000 people were working for less than a shilling a day. The Queen in opening Parliament said "She had seen with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing interests." Sir Robert Peel was a protectionist, but he became convinced that free trade would be a boon. He was charged with disloyalty, but he had the courage of his convictions. The speaker quoted from his speeches relative to the time and circumstances. "Are we not also Britons, and are we, as Sir A FAILURE UNDER PROTECTION.

Ine speaker quoted form as speaker we to to to the time and circumstances. "Are we not also Britons, and are we, as Sir Robert puts it, afraid of the HEALTHY BREEZES OF COMPETITION? (Cries of "No! No!" and cheers.) The Liberal party say to you: "We are neighbors with the people to the south of us; they are of the same blood, religion and thought; we love our own country better, but it is our own interests to trade with these people." (Cheers.) While Ontario has grown 180,000 in ten years, Miehigan has increased 458,000, and who can say Michigan is a better place than Ontario? (Cheers.) Buffalo and Detroit have grown 200,000 between them in the same period." Mr. Gibbons showed clearly the advantages of Ontario as a manufacturing center, quoting Sir Froc.

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district ser whether it is Orth or Torythe Cheery-American and seew verigor in the Cartes or Tory
the Cheery-American and seew verigor in the property of the control of

it is. But the best test that Canada would be benefited by an equality in trade rela-tions with its neighbors, and the best reply to the carping of the Free Press, is the fact that

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A MILLION PEOPLE

have been attracted from Canada to the States in the last ten years. But the Free Press says they are worse off there. Then why don't they come back? Surely we must assume that they are better off. Now, a we friends of trade freedom don't want them to go there. (Cheers.) There is no recessity for them to go there. (Cheers.) We want them to go there. (Cheers.) We want them to stay here. Mr. Tupper said the C. P. R. had done a big inter-colonial business last year; that was evidence of a growing interprovincial trade. Well, the Government Intercolonial Railway showed a deficit of \$760,000 last year, and the country had to pay it. Was that profitable to us in Ontario? We may have increased 10 per cent, in interprovincial trade. But what was that? We don't want to look to the remote future—to the year \$300—for better times. We want benefit in the immediate future. (Cheers.) We cannot have restriction, such as the men at Ottawa now contend for, and freedom to trade also. We go for freedom, they go for a continuance of hard times and restriction. (Cheers.) I have been asked, they under trade freedom would you provide a revenue? Sir Robert Peel said, on the question of revenue, the true source of increased revenue is the increased comfort, and the unseen voluntary contributions which arise from increased prosperity.

the question of revenue, the true source of increased revenue is the increased comfort, and the unseen voluntary contributions which arise from increased prosperity. (Cheers.) The ABILITY TO PAY THE TAXES IS THE THING. I see no difficulty in getting revenue. I look at the States and find they not only pay their way, but in the last ten years have cleared off \$1,800,000,000 of debts. (Cheers.) If we had plenty of shipping, mineral development and great factories increasing every three years—as neighboring States not endowed with so many natural advantages have—if you had all this prosperity the revenue would soon go up, there would be more English goods bought, you would get 100 settlers for the great Northwest to 1 you get now. (Cheers.) That would soon fill up the Northwest. The other night the orators said our leaders differ. Well, intelligent men always differ. Well, he has said our leaders differ. Well, he has said the N. P. is a thorough failure; he has said unrestricted reciprocity would bring us Men. MONEY AND MARKETS.

preciate the qualities that have led to Mr. Smith's success as a business man. He has been successful in life, and I am sure no one grudges him his success. But I ask the Free Press to tell us what this personal appeal from a citizen of Toronto means? As it stands it is an enigms. Why should Mr. Carling's success or failure make any difference to Mr. Smith? Mr. Smith also attempted to explain away the very ETRONG STAND WHICH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TAKES in favor of trade freedom. He tried to make his audience believe that the Grand Trunk authorities did not favor reduced taxation and the Liberal policy of trade freedom. I tell Mr. Smith that I know better. (Cheers.) We not only have the circular referred to by Mr. Smith, but we have the sworn testimony of General Manager Seargeant. When giving evidence at Stratford, last November, the general manager said:

"I had taken no interest whatever in the political situation, but when I came to assume

at Stratford, last November, the general manager said:

"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 Rallway 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 Rallway. I came to the said of the came to the control of the came to the control of the came to the c

been announced by the Reform party."
(Loud cheers.) General Manager Seargeant goes on further:
"I have not hesitated to the everybedy, 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."
General Manager Seargeant is a

I have always discussed matters in that way with everybody."
General Manager Seargeant is a clear-headed, capable business man, and the corporation he manages is one of the largest employers of labor in this country. We have a right to adduce his views as worthy of grave consideration. The company favors our policy because it would advance the prosperity of the road and we know that prosperity brought about in that way will help us all. (Cheers.) They favor our policy purely on public grounds. This is the attitude of the G. T. R., whose policy, along with that of the C. P. R., towards the political parties, I have been asked to explain. I have nothtime. (Loughter and cheers.) It has been mad Mr. Haise does not agree with us. Well, he has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the N. P. is a thorough Galler, the has said the the said of the things of things of

Rheumatism: Cured.

Some time are, as I was hebbing along Dundas street, I chanced to meet Ar. Kern. I said to him. "I have heard a great deal about your ratematic cure. Will it cure inflammatory rheumatism I lhave been a great sufferer for a great many years. Some times I get out as you see me, with two sticks. Some times I can't get out at all. The doctors don't seem to understand my case. I have been trying them for years to no effect, only big bills. Now, if you think your medicine will benefit me, bring me a bottle. "He brought it, and in a few days I threw my sticks away, and have had no use for them since, though it is several years ago. Rheumatucs, don't suffer; go and get the medicine and be cured. H. L. CAULD-WELL, Accountant, city. conceivable rascality and misdeed. We

conceivable rascality and misdeed. We had lawyers going around the city of 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. And what did they make out? After days of investigation by the illegal 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 appear 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 wister we chears. I consider the first the continue of th pear before you and ask you to continue your conditioned 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 the people on March 5 last. Did he then retire into private life, as I would have to retire if I were defeated? No. He was no sooner rejected than he was given a life 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.) I sthat 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 fellow-citizens be withdrawn now? (Loud and long-continued cheering, during which Mr. Hyman resumed his seat.)

MIK. A. F. JURY followed with an able and practicable speech, dealing with the question of the day, specially from a workingman's point of view. An extended report of his address is held over through lack of space. It will be published to-morrow.

The meeting was closed amid the greatest enthusiasm about Il o'clock with rousing cheers for the Queen, Mr. Laurier and

est enthusiasm about Il o'clock with rous-ing cheers for the Queen, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Hyman.

Daring men like Langevin and Chapleau have been able to reduce the plan of political contributions to a system. What is now needed on the back of the startling revelations at Ottawa, is to arouse public sentiment; to make it a disgraceful thing to bribe a constituency, either by subsidy, promise of Government improvements, or by distribution of Government favors; to prosecute and punish with imprisonment those who bribe, and disfranchise those who receive bribes: and that the departments at Ottawa shall be thoroughly

The country seems to look to Mr. Laurier as a pure-minded, honorable man.

Ninety Cases New.

New York, Feb. 18.—The first death from typius occurred in the Riverside Hospital this afternoon. The victim was Fayer Fitmer, 40 years old. He was a Russian refugee. Another case of typius was discovered this atternoon at No. 5

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IS AT OTTAWA SESSION.

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corruptly sold se fices in his constitu ley, chief engine after having conf large gifts from con ith the departmen f mechanical eng nent, proven to h numerous gifts fr ing \$1,800 worth n E. Murphy, for t Tammany fame iated the propert

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