CENTRE HURON ELECTION.

The Nomination on Saturday.

Mr. Cartwright Refuses to Meet His Opponents at the Nomination Meeting.

Desperate Straits of the Late Reform Party—The ex-Premier to the Rescue—Free Speech Denied—Indignation Meeting of Conservatives.

From Our Own Reporter.]

SEAFORTH, Oct. 26.—The nominations of candidates to represent Centre Huron in the Dominion Parliament took place at the Town Hall to-day. The nominees were Mr. Samuel Platt, of Goderich, in the Conservative interest, and Mr. Richard John Cartwright, of Napanee, in the Reform interest. It was hoped that after the nominations a meeting of the candidates would take place as is generally the case, but the Reformers placed such importance on keeping the Conservative view of public questions from the electors that instead of hooting down opponents as they frequently do they resorted to extreme measures and hired the only hall of any size in the town, determined that no Conservative speaker should enter it, and hoping that no Conservative speeches would be made. Finding that the Reformers had taken the hall the Conservatives asked them to give their opponents the same privileges which their opponents gave them, namely the privilege of speaking for a certain time. This the Reformers of the town appeared at first to concede, but before they could do so they had to see Mr. Cartwright. When they saw him, he would not listen to anything of the kind, the wounds inflicted on him at recent meetings in the county by Messrs. J. J. Hawkins, Rowe and Gibson, being too fresh. Besides it would not do for him an "Hon." to expose himself in the town of Seaforth to a good thrashing from men who had not even "M.P." attached to their names. What was he to do? Although he dreaded them, he must appear most anxious to meet an opponent. He, therefore, after assuring himself that no Cabinet Minister was likely to be present, sent word down that he would meet no one but a Minister or the Conservative candidate who should attend unaccompanied by his friends. This offer it was impossible for the Conservatives to accept, and thinking afterwards that probably a pecuniary consideration might have the desired effect they proposed to pay half the expense of the hall in return for the privilege of speaking for a short time—the Reformers to have the right of opening and closing the meeting. By this time a telegram had been received from Mr. Mackenzie, in reply to urgent appeals for his presence, announcing that he was on his way to enter into the contest in Mr. Cartwright's behalf, which put an end to all negotiations. What were the Conservatives to do? was the next question. At first they decided to take the town hall, but that hall was only a small room and not nearly large enough to accommodate the crowd which would assemble. In view of this they decided to address the electors in the open air, which they did in a mizzling rain in front of the Commercial Hotel. The crowd was very large notwithstanding the weather and the utmost enthusiasm was exhibited in Mr. Platt's behalf. The Reformers held their meeting in Cardno's Hall, where addresses were delivered by Messrs. Cartwright and Mackenzie. Neither Mr. Oliver nor Mr. Pattullo, who were both present, was called upon to speak, the whole time being monopolized by the two ex-Ministers. At the Conservative meeting the chair was taken by Mr. T. D. Ryan, who made a brief introductory speech. He concluded by calling upon the Ministerial candidate.

Mr. PLATT said he was sorry that arrangements could not be made by which he and Mr. Cartwright could have met. He for his part was not afraid to meet Mr. Cartwright at any time, and all he wanted was that he (Mr. Platt) and his friends should have fair play and free discussion. At all his meetings the Reformers had been treated fairly, and if they had any manhood they should be equally ready to afford their opponents a hearing. Speaking in the open air and on a wet day was rather hard work; he therefore would not take up much of the time of his hearers. He might, however, point out briefly the importance of the question upon which the country had been divided—that of Protection—and make a few remarks on the principle as it applied to this portion of the country and affected

THE PRODUCTION OF SALT.

The discovery of salt in Huron was a very important matter to the people of this county, and it had wonderfully increased the trade of the vicinity. At the present time the markets of the United States were closed to our salt producers, while American producers of salt could send their products into our market. Why, he asked, should not we have our own market; and why should not the advantages to be gained to the locality by the production and manufacture of salt be realized. Mr. Cartwright's policy, as regarded salt, as well as in respect of other Canadian products, had been one most detrimental to the country's interests, and it was only by the carrying out of the National Policy that prosperity could be restored. Mr. Cartwright at his meetings had been telling the people of his visits to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and had been deploring what he called the bad state of things there, which was all caused by the people having no light on the trade question. He (Mr. Platt) could say that if Mr. Cartwright had had some of that American light infused into him he would be a much more brilliant luminary than he is. (Laughter and applause.) He sincerely hoped that Seaforth would send to the House of Commons a representative prepared to support Sir John Macdonald in his National Policy—(cries of "We will")—a policy which, if people were united on it, would tend to develop the manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests, not only of Huron, but of the whole country. Why should not Seaforth become a large manufacturing town? Why should not Canada become a manufacturing country? There was no reason. We had the railroads; we would soon have the enlarged canals; we had the water-power and the steam; and under a liberal policy, there was every reason to believe, men of capital would embark in business, and thus add materially to the wealth of the country and to the prosperity of the people in it. Canada paid $16,000,000 a year for iron from Great Britain and the United States. Why could not iron manufacturing be encouraged here? With a sound policy it would be encouraged, and what he asked now was that the people of Centre Huron should express their approval of such a policy by sending him to Parliament. (Applause.) As he was getting very hoarse through speaking in the open air he would ask to be excused from saying any more; but he might close by saying that he was afraid to meet neither Mr. Cartwright nor Mr. Mackenzie, because he knew that in supporting a sound fiscal system he stood on a solid foundation. (Cheers).

MR. CARTWRIGHT GETS SOUR.

Mr. J. J. HAWKINS was then introduced. He said he believed every man before him was surprised at the action of the heads of the late Grit party in not meeting their opponents, and in denying, on nomination day, a fair hearing to both candidates. Some friends of Mr. Cartwright had intimated that that gentleman felt a little sour because Sir John Macdonald had not come up to oppose him, and that he would not meet anyone and discuss public affairs with anyone but a Cabinet Minister. Now, surely there was no necessity for Mr. Cartwright to come to the County of Huron to learn that, there were plenty of men in the Conservative party perfectly competent to attend to him without calling upon Cabinet Ministers. (Applause.) In Lennox, Mr. Rowe, (who would speak shortly,) followed him, and attended to his case so successfully that that constituency, which formerly gave him a majority of 800, literally vomited him forth and sent him to the west to seek election. He had taken the hint from Lennox as well as the advice of Horace Greeley, and had come west to find what? Why, to find that the electors of Huron were not less intelligent than those of Lennox—(applause)—for, from what he (Mr. Hawkins) had seen, he was satisfied that Mr. Cartwright stood no chance of election—and who could wonder at it when he refused the electors full and fair discussion; in doing that, however, he was following the ordinary tactics of his party, for everyone present must remember that notable occasion on which the leader of the Conservative party and his friends had to fight for twenty-three hours on the floor of the House of Commons in order to obtain a hearing in the interests of the people of a sister Province. He (Mr. Hawkins) had frequently met with such attempts to stifle discussion, but this was as bad a one as he had met with. The large number of electors, however, who had assembled in such weather to hear the speakers of the Conservative side, showed what the feeling in the town really was, and when it went abroad to the country that Mr. Cartwright had made another attempt to stifle free discussion, it would create a feeling of indignation not only in Seaforth, not only in Huron, but throughout the whole country. Why was it Mr. Cartwright was afraid to meet those who desired to meet him? Those who proposed to take the platform with him were on an equality with him, and like him they were defeated candidates, though unlike him they were not defeated in the country which they and their forefathers had held for years, and unlike him they were not defeated for the same reason that he was defeated. He was defeated by people who knew him best because he chose the part of maligner of Sir John Macdonald; because he followed Sir John in the most vindictive, cruel, and savage manner, in order that he might blacken his character and scandalise him before the country. But what had been the opinion of the public with reference to Mr. Cartwright's scandals? The electors of Huron could judge by the fact that to-day Mr. Cartwright was the rejected of his own county, while Sir John was placed in the highest position any subject could occupy in this Dominion. (Applause.) But not only that; Sir John was firmly enthroned in the hearts of the people of Canada—(cheers)—and his position as Premier now was ever more honourable than ever it was before, because he had at his back what he never had before—a majority of the representatives of the people of Ontario. (Applause.)

THE FAILURE OF GRIT FALSEHOODS.

How striking was the failure of the false statements of the Grits when it was considered that he who was stigmatized as a corruptionist, as a bad man, as a man who had been endeavouring to lead Canada from her loyalty to the Mother Country, had now a majority of thirty-eight from Ontario, of twenty-nine from the sister Province of Quebec, of some eleven from Nova Scotia, together with the whole of Prince Edward Island with the exception of one seat, and all of British Columbia and Manitoba except one seat; while of what was formerly the Grit party, there was nothing but the fag end—a little faction—left, and that little faction had commenced its work of unfairness by depriving British subjects of the right of free discussion in this free country. (Hear, hear). But the electors would resent the insult. (Cheers.)

IS CARTWRIGHT A REFORMER?

The most remarkable feature of the contest, however, was Mr. Cartwright coming forward and claiming support on the ground that he was a Reformer—that he was going to resurrect the Reform party, and that the Reform party wanted him to help its cause in Parliament. Well, if there was no other resurrection for the Reform party than under Richard John Cartwright, undoubtedly Gabriel's last trump would be sounded before that resurrection would take place. (Laughter and applause). But could it be imagined the great Reform party, the party that was formerly led by Baldwin, Lafontaine, William Lyon Mackenzie, and the grand old Reformer himself was reduced to the humble necessity of coming to Huron to endeavour to secure the election of a man as one of its leaders who above all others it had previously convicted of being a mixer and muddler, an incapable and incompetent man. (Applause). To such a necessity, however, was that party reduced. (Hear, hear). So recently as 1872, the *Globe* attacked him most violently, and what were the charges that the Reformers then made against Richard John Cartwright? In the first place he was said to have voted to reward foul murder in the North-West. And that was the man now recommended to the Reformers of the riding as being more fit to represent the riding in Parliament than Mr. Platt, a man against whom no such charge could be made. Then the *Globe* said that Mr. Cartwright, in regard to the Intercolonial railway, voted to throw eight millions of dollars into the sea. Was that a fit man for Reformers or Conservatives to vote for? Then the *Globe* said Mr. Cartwright by his votes frustrated economy; and by his opposition to Mr. Blake's bill for better securing the Independence of Parliament aided corruption. Was such a man as that fit to represent Centre Huron? (Cries of "No.")

BROKEN PRINCIPLES.

What were the facts in regard to the Independence of Parliament? All would remember that Col. Gray was appointed to codify and assimilate the laws of the Dominion; and Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake went through the country denouncing Sir John for employing him on the ground that he was a representative of the people. Reformers therefore contended that there should be no placemen on the floor of the House. What was the state of affairs under Mr. Mackenzie's Government? Instead of one Col. Gray being in Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie had upwards of forty members of Parliament sitting in the House corruptly, and in the face of the Independence of Parliament Act. Consequently people need not wonder if when the Quebec matter was brought up, and when attempts were made to get committees of investigation, the servile pack opposed every attempt of Sir John Macdonald to set matters right. Gentlemen had said that Sir John had been afraid to formulate his charges against the late Government on the floor of Parliament. But what was the fact? During the first two years the Mackenzie Government was in power Mackenzie was constantly in the habit of sneering at the members of the Opposition, but no sooner did Sir John carry the war into Africa and bring up his charges on the floor of Parliament and before the people, than Mr. Mackenzie began to cry out in the most abject manner that he was being persecuted by the most ferocious Opposition a Government ever had to meet. Now, Sir John was not content with the partizan committees Mr. Mackenzie wished to have, but he appealed from the placemen on the floor of the House to the people of the country, and what had been the result? The greatest defeat that ever overtook any Government. (Loud cheers.) (At this point a carriage containing Mr. Mackenzie broke through the crowd and made its way to Cardno's Hall. At the same time Mr. Patullo was observed gesticulating wildly at Mr. Hawkins.) Mr. Patullo he (Mr. Hawkins) observed was beckoning for him to go to the Hall. But Mr. Patullo could go himself and report that Mr. Cartwright was going to have a large majority; and he (Mr. Hawkins) hoped Mr. Cartwright would depend on Mr. Patullo's calculations as did the Reform party before the general election. But, Reformers and Conservatives should remember that Richard John Cartwright was

THE SAME OLD BROWN SNUFF

that was presented to the electors of Lennox a few weeks ago. He came before the people with the same pretensions. If he had professed that he was willing to give the national trade policy a fair trial, and that he would go to the House of Commons not to vilify and scandalize Sir John Macdonald, he might have some little claim on the electors. But if he did go to the House the only purpose he could serve would be this—to show that there was one county—and it would be a mark of ignominy to the people of that county—in Ontario that would select to represent it a man who had made the object of the last few years of his life the slandering and vilifying of Sir John Macdonald—the choice of the nation. He (Mr. Hawkins) asked every reasonable man—whether a Reformer or a Conservative—to say if Mr. Cartwright's presence on the floor of Parliament could serve any useful purpose. Had the Reformers selected Mr. James Young or any of the tried Reformers who had been defeated, to represent Centre Huron there might not have been opposition to his candidature at the present time; but when the party selected the most obnoxious man in the whole country and the lastman whom Reformers ought to be asked to support, it could not expect anything but determined and unyielding opposition. What claim had Mr. Cartwright on the Reform party? Down to 1872 he was a

SUPPORTER OF SIR JOHN.

He never questioned a single one of the great measures passed from 1867 to 1872 to which the Reformers were opposed. He was opposed to the Opposition. He favoured the Government route of the Intercolonial Railway. He supported Sir John Macdonald with respect to the Washington Treaty and he never questioned one clause of that Treaty, although, now, he pretended that Sir John Macdonald sacrificed the rights and interests of our people. What were the facts? The fact was that within a few days or weeks Sir John Macdonald's Finance Minister would receive from the Americans $5,000,000 as the result of Sir John's negotiations and as a reward for the twelve years' use of our fisheries. Mr. Cartwright now called upon the electors of Centre Huron to denounce the treaty which had been so successful and which he had formerly supported himself.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Speaker then made a comparison between Sir John Macdonald's Pacific Railway scheme and the policy of Mr. Mackenzie in regard to that great undertaking. Sir John's scheme was a stesmanlike scheme and it would have been successfully carried out had it not been for that race of politicians more desirous of seizing the reins of power than of furthering the interests of the country. Under Mr. Mackenzie's policy what had the country got? Little bits of railway here and there, a few thousand tons of steel rails scattered across the country from British Columbia to Halifax, an expenditure of eleven millions of dollars on nothing, a vast amount of jobbery and corruption, and really nothing accomplished. Sir John's scheme would only have called for thirty millions of dollars, and that amount of money would have been replaced in the Treasury by the sale of the Government lands along the line of railway. The railway would, in fact, have cost the country nothing, and the great increase in the national debt and the expenditure of public money which had taken place under Mr. Mackenzie would have been avoided. Under Mr. Mackenzie's management the railway had got into such a state of absolute confusion that Sir John Macdonald in taking it up might just as well be recommencing it. The steel rails question was of great importance in considering the dealings of Mr. Mackenzie with the Pacific railway. Mr. Mackenzie had no excuse for buying the rails at the time he did, and, notwithstanding all his statements to the contrary, the country had adjudged him guilty of nepotism and corruption in this matter. The case of Oliver, Davidson & Co. and the Kaministiquia land purchase was equally corrupt, and there was no reason at all for the purchase of that old shanty, the Neebing Hotel, for the sum of $5,300.

MR. MACKENZIE'S PENALTY FOR HIS MISDEEDS.

On the 24th of May last Sir John Macdonald said that if he succeeded in turning Mr. Mackenzie and his Government from power the only penalty he intended to impose on them was that they should go and board for five years in the Neebing Hotel. (Laughter.) They knew that Sir John Macdonald would keep his promise, and what did they do when they heard of it? They made tracks for Ottawa, and at the very first meeting they held after this proclamation was made they appropriated $3,500 more, with which to make the shanty habitable and in order that they should not freeze in during the winter. (Loud laughter.) And he, for his part, must say that the country should not grudge that additional expenditure in order to save the lives of such valuable men to the country. He had only one word to say and then he was done. It was the duty of the electors, whether Reformers or Conservatives, to go to the polls, to resent the insult that had been put upon them, and to declare that no cause which would not bear examination was worthy of support. (Applause.)

Mr. ROWE was then introduced. He regretted exceedingly that in such weather the Conservatives could find no better place than the open in which to address the electors. The attendance, however, of so large a body of the electors, under such unfavourable circumstances, showed the enthusiasm which existed in the county on the side of the Liberal-Conservative nominee.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S EGOTISM.

There were some who were surprised at the conduct of Mr. Cartwright in trying to stifle public discussion. He (Mr. Rowe) was not; for he knew Mr. Cartwright of old. He knew him when he was a blue-blooded Tory. (Laughter.) He knew him when he was independent, and he knew him now. And the spirit which actuated Mr. Cartwright in shunning discussion was always the same; it was the feeling that he was better than other men, and far superior to ordinary mortals. His excuse for not meeting the Conservative speakers to-day was that they were not Cabinet Ministers. But how hollow that excuse was? If he could stand his own with a Cabinet Minister, how much more easily could he stand his own before such humble individuals as now desired to confront him. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Rowe) did not believe the Reformers were satisfied with Mr. Cartwright's proceeding, for the rank and file certainly should not be afraid to hear public matters openly discussed. But Mr. Cartwright was afraid his lofty presence would be contaminated if any one who was not blue blooded came within smelling distance of him. He carried the same fear with him in Lennox, and the people wisely sent him away so that they should be out of his smelling distance. (Laughter.) Referring to the Reform campaign sheet which was in circulation in the riding, he pointed out that in it Sir John Macdonald was condemned because his Government adopted the Baie Chaleur route for the Intercolonial Railway. The implication was that the people should vote for Mr. Cartwright as a protest against Sir John Macdonald's course. But what a farce it was, for did not Mr. Cartwright himself move the resolution in favour of that route. Mr. Cartwright supported Sir John Macdonald up to 1872 and why did he turn over? He had certainly a right to change his opinions, but his refusing to support Sir John because he was not made Finance Minister instead of Sir Francis Hincks looked very much like egotism and jealousy combined. Mr. Cartwright was very anxious to become Finance Minister of Canada and he did not like Sir John for recognizing his want of ability. He therefore made up his mind to be independent and he was independent until Mr. Mackenzie dangled the Finance Ministership before his eyes when he immediately got off the fence. (Laughter.) Now the Reformers of Centre Huron were called upon to vote for this renegade Tory. The electors of Centre Huron certainly could see that they had interests at stake; and they certainly could not expect those interests to be looked after by a man who declared that he was going to Parliament to obstruct the Government of the country and to offer a factious Opposition to the National Policy. He would make a few remarks about this

NATIONAL POLICY.

And in the first place he would point out the fallacy of the arguments of the Grits that the consumer always paid the duty. In 1874 George Brown was sent to Washington to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty and to endeavour to get the Americans to admit our natural products free provided we admitted their's free. Now, we admitted their natural products free already, and why should we want reciprocity if the consumer paid the duty? Why not allow the American to continue to pay the duty? But then Mr. Cartwright said that protection raised the price of goods protected. He (Mr. Rowe) denied it and defied Mr. Cartwright to give an instance. Our boot and shoe manufacturing was protected in 1850. We now manufactured our own boots and shoes, and did we pay more than when we purchased from the Americans. The manufacturing of agricultural implements, cheese and other protected goods, taught the same lesson, namely, that Protection did not necessarily increase the price of the goods. Then it was said that Protection would destroy the revenue. The United States was the greatest protected country in the world, and since Protection had prevailed there the revenue had greatly increased, and the payment of the national debt had been going on. As to the charges of disloyalty, he pointed out that, notwithstanding all the Grits might say on that point, it was well known from what party the rebels always came. (Hear, hear.) Referring then to the question of Protection to salt, he pointed out that the statement had been made that a protective duty would raise the price of salt. The fact was that Americans had the market for salt east of Belleville; they could not ship salt west of that; and a protective duty would give our Canadian producers not only the western but the eastern market. (Hear, hear.) If the people of Seaforth were anxious that their town should prosper let them vote for the National Policy, and if the farmers were anxious to see that locality prosper let them also support it. The Grits had raised the cry that Protection was to be carried in the interests of the manufacturers and at the expense of the farmers. It was not so. Everything used as raw material by the manufacturer was agricultural produce, and the wages paid in manufacturing, which represented the labour, were spent in food which was also agricultural produce. (Applause.) It would therefore be seen that the manufacturer was not the only person benefitted by the policy. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he pointed out that Sir John Macdonald required the assistance of such men as Mr. Platt in framing the National Policy, and should Centre Huron send Mr. Cartwright to Parliament it would be saying that the salt interest did not require protection.

Mr. JOSEPH GIBSON, of Ingersoll, was next introduced. He was warmly received. He said he regretted exceedingly that the electors had, through the illiberality of the so-called Liberals, to stand in the mud while being addressed on public questions.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S INSULT TO WORKING MEN.

He always thought one of the principles of the Reform party was to advocate the interests of the working man. Mr. Cartwright, however, had not thought it beneath his dignity to say that a workingman was not fit to stand on the platform with him. Was that the kind of treatment for men of labour? Was a man like Mr. Cartwright to say that no man should enter his lofty presence without kid gloves? But why was it that he would not allow Conservative speakers to meet him? It was because he was afraid of them. He had been followed night after night at his meetings by Conservatives, and the fact was he had been so thoroughly whipped that he was afraid to lay down a proposition of any kind when his opponents were present, because they would be sure to expose its falsity. And now that warsteering refugee had taken a hall for himself, and had barred all opponents out. No doubt the workingmen of Centre Huron would teach him on polling day that their rights as free people were not to be trampled upon, even by an ex-Minister of Finance. (Applause. The Conservatives were prepared to meet Mr. Cartwright on equal grounds anywhere and at any time, but he was afraid of being salted down—(laughter)—and shrinking into a building in which he could not be followed, he no doubt, with the rest of his party, was swearing by the gods that he could whip all creation. (Laughter.) There were great and important reasons why the electors on the 17th of September swept the late incapable and corrupt Government from power. The first reason was the elevation of the standard of public morality so high as to put it clear out of sight. (Laughter.) In other words, the Reformers gave the people to understand that they were so spotless and pure as to be almost a distinct race, upon which the curse of Adam had not fallen. (Laughter.) Now they were coming forward and saying that although Sir John was very extravagant they were only $200,000 more extravagant. This questionof the expenditure was one, he pointed out upon which a great deal had been said; and if there was one reason more than another why Mr. Cartwright should be rejected that reason was, that when he went to England he declared that Sir John's expenditure had been a good one, while, when he came back here, he alleged that it had been ruinously extravagant. A man who would show the English people the silver side of the shield and the Canadians the brass side had certainly too much

BRASS IN HIS FACE

and was attempting to deceive either the people here or those of the Old Country. Allusion was then made to Mr. Cartwright's do-nothing policy. When a man was trying to do his best he certainly deserved commendation, but when a person stood up and declared that he would do nothing he certainly deserved condemnation. What Canada wanted was a progressive policy, and until she had it it was not to be expected that her people would be enterprising, or that the great North-West would be filled up. Sir John Macdonald had proposed this policy of progression, which was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie, who opposed it on the ground that no industry could be assisted except at the expense of other industries. In other words Mr. Mackenzie did not believe in

THE SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRIES.

He would point out the fallacy of Mr. Mackenzie's position by one illustration. Our agricultural implements were protected, and he would like to know what industry suffered in consequence? No industry suffered; and instead of suffering being possible the fact was other industries were assisted. (Hear, hear.) There was the boot and shoe trade also. What trade was injured by that trade being protected? None; but the farmers were benefitted, for they had a home market for their leather and a home market for a great deal more of their produce than would be the case if the trade was not protected. (Hear, hear.) He then dwelt on the advantages to be gained by the farmers by having a consuming population at their doors, which consisted not only of having a home market, but of having a rotation of crops. Reference was also made to the progress which the United States and France had made under a Protectionist policy, and the probability of Prussia adopting such a measure. He was sorry that Mr. Cartwright declined discussion. It was indeed a melancholy thing to find the exponent of a cause afraid to expound it and to hear it criticized; and he would ask his hearers if they were willing to put the soldier's uniform on a soldier who was afraid to stand fire? (Applause.) He would ask them if they were going to vote for a man who wanted them to keep a respectful distance from him lest they should contaminate him? Reference was then made to a statement by Mr. Cartwright to the effect that the manufacturers of the United States were ruined and that they had gone to Congress with pockets full of money to bribe members to give them increased Protection. If the manufacturers were ruined by Protection how did they come to have pockets full of money? and how was it that they wanted the agony prolonged? (Laughter and applause.) In conclusion, he pointed out that Sir John Macdonald lived in the hearts of Canadians, and urged his hearers to support him in the important task he had undertaken.

Dr. HORNBROOK followed with a brief speech, in which he protested against Mr. Cartwright's attempt to deny British subjects the right of free speech.

The meeting then broke up with the usual cheers, with three for Mr. Platt, being given.

POLITICAL NOTES.

RECEPTION OF HON. MR. BOWELL AT BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 24.—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, arrived here this evening from Ottawa for the first time since he was sworn in a member of the Queen's Privy Council in Canada. The occasion was taken advantage of by his friends to make a demonstration in his honour. The hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by Hon. Robt. Read, Mr. John White, M. P., Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., arrived at the station about six o'clock. His appearance on the platform was the signal for the band to play "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and for a brilliant display of fireworks, after which three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Bowell, and three for Sir John Macdonald. The platform was crowded. The following address was read by Mr. J. Campion, Secretary of the Bay of Quinte Conservative Association:—

"*To the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., Minister of Customs:*—

"SIR,—In offering to you on this occasion their warmest and most cordial welcome, the members of the Bay of Quinte Liberal-Conservative Association desire at the same time to express their thorough appreciation, and that of the party generally, of the sterling qualities which have uniformly distinguished you, both as a private citizen and as a prominent actor in the political relations of our country; and especially do they rejoice that those qualities have met with a suitable recognition from the veteran statesman, whose return to his proper position as the head of the Government is fraught with such happy auguries to the future of Canada. To his restoration, sir, your exertions have materially contributed, for it must not be forgotten that you were one of the gallant few who manfully stood by him and sustained his leadership when calumny, misrepresentation and obloquy on the part of his enemies, and treachery, faintheartedness and venality in the ranks of his quondam followers, clouded and overshadowed his life, and we confidently anticipate that the honesty, ability, energy, industry and consistency which have so eminently characterised your parliamentary career, will be exerted with equal zeal and vigour—and we trust with equal success—in the interest of our country in this wider and more influential sphere which is now open before you. In conclusion, it shall be our constant and earnest prayer that you and your amiable consort may enjoy the blessings of health long life, and domestic bliss, and that you may always be able to find in this bosom of your family a rest and a refuge from the cares of State and the turmoil of political contests.

(Signed) "J. W. CAMPION,
"Secretary.
"BALTIS ROSE,
"President."

Mr. E. B. FRALICK read the following address from the Belleville Young Men's Conservative Association:—

"*To The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., Minister of Customs.*

"DEAR SIR,—We, the members of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association of the City of Belleville, embrace the first opportunity afforded us since you became a Minister of the Crown, to congratulate you upon being called to that distinguished position. We regard your appointment as an honour to the County of Hastings and the City of Belleville, and a voluntary recognition by our political leader of the services in Parliament of an able, honest and patriotic man, which recognition will receive—indeed has already received—the cordial endorsation of the country. Your course in Parliament has shown that you belong to a type of politicians well worthy of our imitation. You are a honest in politics, as well as in the everyday relations of life, and we rejoice for our country's sake that the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald has called you to be one of his colleagues in the Government, and that all the gentlemen who are to be associated with you in the Administration are earnest patriots and able men. We recognize in connection with your political advancement the fact which to young men ardently Canadian and British in feeling and aspirations is exceedingly gratifying, that there is no favoured road by which men can attain power and distinction in Canada; that the honours of political life, as well as those attainable in other spheres, are open to the commoners, without distinction of race or creed, of all who choose to compete. The example of your career, beginning and continuing as it did without adventitious circumstances, carved out by your own ability, honesty, and perseverance, is an incentive which strongly influences us now, and we trust shall actuate us through life. We express the belief which we strongly entertain that the newly formed Government will, by a readjustment of the tariff, by legislation which the wants of the country may from time to time demand, and by economical and vigorous administration, restore so far as it is within the power of a Government, that prosperity of which, on retiring from office, a Liberal-Conservative Government left the people of this country in possession.

"In conclusion we express the hope that the Government of which you are a member may long administer the affairs of the country, and that you may be spared for many years to serve the State in the high office to which you have been called.

(Signed), "W. B. CARROLL,
"Secretary.
"E. B. FRALICK,
"President."

Mr. BOWELL acknowledged the honour conferred upon him in a brief address which was enthusiastically received.

A procession was then formed, headed by the Belleville Oddfellows' band. Torches were carried by many persons in the waggons and in the procession. As the procession wended its way through the streets Mr. Bowell was loudly cheered. Several buildings were illuminated. After cheers had been given for Mr. Bowell he addressed the crowd from one of the windows of his residence, the grounds around which were beautifully illuminated. He was followed by the Hon. Robert Read, Mr. John White, M.P., and Mr. J. Johnson, of Kingston. After cheers had been given for Mr. Bowell, Sir John Macdonald and the Queen, the crowd dispersed.

NORTH HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 24.—The Returning Officer has appointed Wednesday, November 6th, as the day for the nomination for North Hastings; polling, in case of a contest, to take place on the 13th.

DEMONSTRATION AT DUNGANNON.

GODERICH, Oct. 24.—Last night a grand demonstration was given at Dungannon to Mr. T. Farrow, M.P., and Mr. P. Kelly, nominee for the Local House in West Huron. A torchlight procession, headed by a band, escorted them into the village where a banquet was given, at which about one hundred and fifty persons partook. After this a public meeting was held and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Farrow, Kelly and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and except a disturbance organized by the Grits, everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The election of Mr. Kelly appears certain.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CENTRE HURON.

SEAFORTH, Oct. 24.—Mr. Cartwright held a meeting last night at schoolhouse No. 4, McKillop township, and feeling, no doubt, that his cause required further assistance, brought Mr. Patterson, of South Bruce, to aid him. Mr. Cartwright was exceedingly mild in putting his case, knowing that Mr. Gibson, of Ingersoll, was to follow him. He endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the electors that he was the only man capable of criticising the policy of the present Government, which must have been very flattering to Mr. Patterson and the Reform M.P.'s throughout the country.

Mr. Gibson, in reply, drew attention to the vanity of the hon. gentleman in arrogating to himself the brain power of his party and further pointed out to the audience that such a statement was a very bold utterance to come from a "fly-on-the-wheel." He then proceeded to show the many advantages of adopting a protection policy, supporting his position by quoting from Government blue books and quoting from the commercial history of other lands. Mr. Gibson's closing remarks were conveyed with an eloquence that fairly electrified the meeting, Reformers as well as Conservatives joining in the cheers.

Mr. Patterson then followed, but since bare assertion would not answer in the place of facts, he failed to damage Mr. Gibson's argument.

Mr. Gibson will meet Mr. Cartwright to-night.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A Liberal-Conservative convention will be held at Allen Craig on the 13th November, to choose a candidate for North Middlesex in the local Legislature.

NORTH AND CENTRE WELLINGTON.

DRAYTON, Oct., 25.—A banquet in honour of the victories achieved by Mr. George A. Drew, Q.C., and Dr. Orton, in North and Centre Wellington, was held at the Dominion Hotel here, last evening. Besides the members in whose honour it was given, there were present, as invited guests, Mr. John McGowan, M.P.P. for West Wellington, and Mr. John McDermott, Conservative candidate for North Perth in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. T. H. Gordon, the first resident Conservative in the village, occupied the chair, Mr. J. C. Johnston discharging the duties of vice-chairman. A large and enthusiastic company assembled, and, after the reading of letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. F. J. Chadwick, of Guelph, and Mr. Krans, M.P. for North Waterloo, a lengthy programme was gone through, the principal speeches being delivered by Messrs. Drew, Orton, McGowan, and McDermott. The demonstration passed off in a highly successful manner.

ARGENTEUIL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—A gentleman from Montreal in conversation with a *Citizen* reporter yesterday stated that a protest had been entered against the return of Dr. Christie, the successful Grit candidate for Argenteuil. It is said some rare developments may be anticipated, as evidence has been adduced already, showing that certain strangers visited Argenteuil, and that several thousand dollars were sent into the county. Furthermore letters signed and giving directions as to where to use the money have been obtained, and altogether it will be shown that the grossest corruption was resorted to in order to defeat Hon. J. J. Abbott.

RUSSELL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Mr. Keays, Registrar of Russell, has received the writ for an election in that county for the vacancy created by the acceptance of office on the part of the Hon. John O'Connor. The nomination will take place on Monday, the 4th of November, and polling, if any, on Monday the 11th.

JACQUES CARTIER ELECTION FRAUDS.

A Question of Privilege—The Whole Story of the Secret Traps—The "Cabinet Trick" Outdone.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—In the ballot-box stuffing case. Samuel Elliott Garvey produced a telegram sent on the 16th of September, 1878, by Hon. Mr. Laflamme to Mr. Christin at St. Anne, which read:—"Don't make any alteration in organization."

Joseph Rivard, a member of Mr. Laflamme's committee, gave evidence of minor importance.

LOUIS JEREMIE CREVIER, bailiff and sexton, St. Anne, sworn—Voted at poll No. 2 for Mr. Girouard. Was accompanied by Joachim Sauve and Pierre Portelance. Spent the whole day in the poll with the exception of two or three times in the afternoon when he went out for a few seconds. About 3.30 or 3.45 p.m. the deputy returning officer, Mr. Forget, complained of being ill. He stated that he was suffering from colic. About 4 p.m. or a few minutes after Mr. Forget asked if any more voters were to come and was told only two more and that it was very doubtful if they would come. He then asked for some corks to cork up the ballot box. During the afternoon he wrote on a piece of paper to Mr. Christin to get him something to stop the pain. Mr. Daoust, seeing that Forget was suffering, suggested that he should go and get something, and that as there were only two more voters he could reasonably leave for a few moments. They then opened the sideboard door and locked the ballot-box in it and went out. Witness observed something in the cupboard. Could not say if it was cotton or paper. Witness, Toussaint Cousineau, J. C. Tunstall and B. Lalonde were left in the room about a quarter of an hour after Forget and Daoust returned. Before going out Forget was shaking. After he returned, seeing that the two voters had not come, he closed the poll. When Forget returned he attempted to open the door. He then felt in the pockets of his vest, then opened the right wing of the centre door and closed it. One of those present stood before the sideboard and Mr. Forget opened the left hand wing, took out the ballot-box and replaced it on the table.

Mr. KERR, Q. C., renewed his motion that the witness Louis Jeremie Crevier should be compelled to answer for whom those whose ballots he had marked had voted.

The witness refused to answer this yesterday afternoon on the ground that it would be a breach of his obligation.

Mr. Geoffrion replied contending that the witness could not be compelled to answer.

The motion was taken *en delibere*.

The witness then continued his evidence. The two Pilons were not in the room when Lamarche left. Witness did not see Lamarche in the polling room after he had voted. Forget remained about a quarter of an hour out of the room. A few minutes before the closing of the poll D. Madore went in and Mr. Cousineau left. There were present Messrs. Christin, Tunstall, Daoust, Forget, Lalonde and the witness at the close of poll when the ballots were counted. The counting commenced immediately after five o'clock. Witness heard Mr. Daoust tell Mr. Forget not to count the ballots so fast as he had not time to examine the endorsation on them. Forget replied that he would show them afterward. When the result was made known it greatly surprised both parties, every one saying that more than fourteen had voted for Girouard. Immediately when the result was made known a meeting of Mr. Girouard's supporters was held in the telegraph office, and it was then said that the party had been sold, and the agents replied that if they had the leaders had. Mr. Crevier suggested that all who had voted for Girouard should make affidavit of the fact and send it to Mr. Girouard. Mr. Daoust, at once made a list and took twenty-one names of those who had voted for Girouard. After the state of the poll had been made known, Mr. Forget, assisted by Christin, placed the ballots in an envelope and endorsed it, and having finished his duties, left with Mr. Christin. Witness saw Forget take the box out of the sideboard and put it on the table when he returned after his illness. On the 2nd of October witness was charged with a writ of execution in the house of Lamarche. He went between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Daoust following him. Mrs. Lamarche said her husband was out, and to wait till the next day. Mr. Daoust said that as his conduct in connection with the election had been questioned he wished to see whether there was no hole in the floor or sideboard by which a fraud might have been committed. With the leave of Mrs. Lamarche, he opened the sideboard and saw three holes in the bottom of it. A saw had cut through one hole to hole just where the ballot box had been put. Witness and Daoust then asked to go down into the cellar under the room where the electors had marked their ballots. Mrs. Lamarche lighted a lamp to go down, and, while she was doing this, Isaie Pilon, one of the defendants, entered. Mrs. Lamarche asked Pilon to take witness and Daoust down stairs. Pilon then said that before they went down they should show some right to go, and that if Mr. Lamarche were there he would turn them out of the house. Mr. Daoust then went out of the house. Witness remained a few minutes speaking with Mrs. Lamarche and Pilon. Witness did no other searching on that evening. The