## Evening Mondon Advertiser Edition.

VOL. XXX., NO. 123.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1893.

## Boston and Gray

Neminated as Candidates for the South Middlesex Seat.

Large, Lively and Enthusiastic Gathering at Delaware.

The Two Standard-Bearers Announce Their Platforms.

Masterly Address by Hon. D. C. Fraser, M.P., of Guysboro, N. S.

The Principles of Tariff Reform Eloquently Advocated.

Speeches by Messrs. Hyman, M.P., Thomas, Chisholm and Others.

Indiansion the Platform-A Scheme to Work in Bogus Votes Exposed-Mr. Gray a Tariff Reformer on Binder Twine Only-His Contession of Hopelessness - Political Questions Thor oughly Threshed Out.

Robert Boston and Alexander Gray, of Lobo, are the candidates between whom the electors of South Middlesex will make eir choice on Wednesday next in the bye-election for the House of Commons.

At noon yesterday the returning officer, J. S. Dewar, read the writ of election in the town hall at Delaware, and announced himself as open for the next two hours to receive nominations. The usual papers were handed in on behalf of the candidates, accompanied by the requisite deposit of

Mr. Boston's papers, attested to by Mr. T Macbeth, were signed by the following: South Lendon—Chas. S. Hyman.

South London—Chas. S. Hyman. Caradoc — Malcolm McGagan, James Bond, John Coy, Thomas Faulds, John B. Crozier (Mount Brydges), Wm. Francis (township treasurer, Mount Brydges), Wm. C. Robertson (license inspector, Mount (township treasurer, Mount Brydges), Wm. C. Robertson (license inspector, Mount Brydges), Thos. C. West (Mount Brydges), Fergus R. Lloyd (Mount Brydges), Uriah Getty, Ass Luce, Geo. Bond, David Small, Wm. Nagle, Duncan Lamonte, Wm. Porter (Mount Brydges), Henry Bartlett (Mount Brydges), Nelson Vrooman, Thos. Wadsworth (Mount Brydges), Geo. B. Tilden. Lobo—Edward Henderson, Peter A. McIntyre, Archibald McMurphy (Komoka), John S. Campbell, Robt. A. Small, James Brown (Komoka).

rown (Komoka). Delaware—Robert M. Bennett. Mr. Gray's document had the following signatures attached:
South London-Thos. P. Hobbs, A. G.
Chisholm, R. M. McElheran, J. A.
Thomas, J. H. A. Beattie, Joseph C.

Judd.
Caradoc—A. E. Smitherman, Wm. A. Smitherman, Wm. A. Trott, Paul J. Weeks, Geo. B. Parrott, C. A. Paul, John Robison, D. Campbell, D. Leitch, Scobie Logan (Muncey), Josiah J. Wilson (Muncey), Frank Fox (Muncey), F. E. Sickels (Muncey), Robt. Allan.
Lobo—W. McKellar, W. Robinson, Jas. A. Robison.

Byron-Robt, McEwen.
Delaware-Thos. Adams, Samuel Dononue, Louis Greer, Wm. Adams.
At 2 o'clock the hall was filled beyond
ts seating capacity. Stormy weather and
ough roads did not in the least affect the attendance or the enthusiasm. The gathering was a thoroughly representative one, and the composite character of the audience, under the influence of brisk speeches from both parties made the meeting lively and interesting. It was decidedly Bostonian in sympathies, but the best of good nature and order prevailed. Mr. Chas. Simmonds, Lobo, president of the Reform Association of the riding, was unanimously elected chairman, and was thoroughly efficient and impartial. The order of the speaking was arranged by mutual agreement. A feature of the occasion was the address of Hon. D. C. Fraser M. P., who went out, with his friend, Mr. C. S. Hyman, M. P. The masterly manner in which he advocated ariff reform pulled to pieces the Government's policy and dressed down those who interrupted him was greatly enjoyed by his hearers, whom he worked into a high pitch of enthusiasm. endance or the enthusiasm. The gather-

The Coming Member.

The Coming Member.

Mr. Boston was the first speaker, and was received with great applause. He said he had been a man of long service in the Liberal party, and as he had been in the trenches for a large number of years the party had perhaps seen fit to place him in a higherposition. "I hope you will forgetme," said Mr. Boston, "and vote for the interests of the country. The principles we advocate are the principles that should be enacted in this country. (Applause.) I am a tariff reformer. (Applause.) We are evidently growing stronger in the House and out of it, and are gaining many converts in the opposite party. It is in the interests of the farming community that

House that lands are selling high are not true. You all know that land that originally cost \$7,600 in my township will hardly bring \$5,000—isn's that so, Mr. McIntyre?"
Mr. P. McIntyre—Yes, less than that.
Mr. Boston—"We have to pay taxes on cottons estimated at \$4,000,000 to the cotton combines. (Hear, hear.) I hope that this intelligent constituency, gerrymandered to hive the Liberals here and prevent them from getting another Liberal seat in Middlesex, will show by 1,000 majority that they are not going to stand this. (Cries of "We will.") When Mr. Mackenzie was in power we were taxed only \$23,000,000 a year; now we are taxed \$37,000,000, an increase not justified by the increase in population. When Confederation was inaugurated I was a strong advocate of it, although our late member, Mr. Scatcherd, strongly opposed it. Now I find that we are

I find that we are

TAXED JUST ABOUT \$10,000,000 MORE
than before. Confederation, as far TANED JUST ABOUT \$10,000,000 MORE than before. Confederation, as far as taxation is concerned, has been of no benefit. The tariff reform movement is gaining ground. D'Al'on McCarthy stands up for it, and Mr. Calvin, a Conservative larmer, does the same. If the farmer prospers everybody will presper. If the county of Middlesex increases in wealth and population London will be henefited as well." (Cheers. In conclusion Mr. Boston asked for their suffrages, and on retiring was given a round of cheers.

Mr. Alex. Gray, Mr. Alex. Gray,

given a round of cheers.

Mr. Alex. Gray,
the Conservative candidate, was received with applause, and after a little preliminary firing up he got to work at a good rate. "All classes," he said, "should be represented in Parliament—the mercantile, the manufacturing, the agricultural and the professional. I don't know about the lawyers; they generally have enough cheek to get through themselves, anyway. I might state that the agricultural interest is not sufficiently represented in that House, not in proportion to the agricultural population. As far as party lines are concerned. I might state to you that if party lines are pulled real tight it is not possible to get along. If a man goes down to Ottawa bound to support a party it is wrong. This is my notion about the party affair. It is to the interests of everybody that this country should be governed as economically as possible, but you know that money must be got in order to support the Government. Money must be raised through the customs and inland revenue, and partly through public works. Now if you are in favor of free trade, and going to do away with the customs, etc., where are you going to get the money to run the country! If you will take off the duty on corn, cotton, coal oil. Iree trace, and going to do away with the customs, etc., where are you going to get the money to run the country? If you will take off the duty on corn, cotton, coal oil and sugar, where are you going to get it?"

A voice—Break up the combines. (Hear,

Mr. Gray, continuing-If the combine Mr. Gray, continuing Interpreted to the can also form under free trade. Plainly

I AM IN FAVOR OF A REDUCTION OF THE

and the Government has and the Government has shown a tendency to revise the tariff in lowering it on coal oil and binder twine to a certain extent. It only requires that men should be sent to Ottawa to endeavor to keep this work going on. I think a great deal of this cry of free trade and teriff reform is for a purpose, perhaps more so than honest intentions. I have been racked upon the question of coal oil. This is a Canadian industry, and I have been told by men whom I can trust that were the duty taken off coal oil, inside of six months there would not be an oil rerefinery in Canada. Under these circumstances I am not in favor of taking the duty off coal oil. Now, let me bring it down to a far nearer standpoint. We use, perhaps, ten or twelve gallous of coal oil in a year.

A voice—I don't; my old woman uses

perhaps, ten or twelve gallous of coal oil in a year.

A voice—I don't; my old woman uses chips in the morning, and we don't need coal oil. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gray, continuing—For the small personal amount of duty you pay would you sink the little village of Petrolea? I think not. My friend talks about the tax on sugar. I think ny family uses more than his. The whole population of Canada uses sugar, and don't you think that it is right that the tax should be spread all over the country and everybody allowed to pay a little towards the expenses of the Government? As far as I am concerned—and I am a practical farmer—free cornismocarthly use to me whatever. Would my friend Mr. Boston advise me to buy corn to feed? I guess not; he would surely tell me that that was

that was

A MORE FOOLISH TRICK
than to run for the constituency of South
Middlesex. (This open confession of his
forlorn hope caused great amusement.)
Mr. Boston makes the cry, and Mr. McIntyre supports him, that the price of land
is decreasing; but is it the Government
that is the cause of this? Not much; it is
utter bosh to try to impose upon intelligent people in this way. It is not the
Government's fault that the cattle were
scheduled in England; they are doing their
utmost to have the schedule removed.

Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P.

Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P., of Guysboro, that was

Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P.,

Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P., of Guysboro,
Nova Scotia, was introduced by the chairman as a member from down by the sea
where the codish came from.
"I'm no cod, though," said Mr. Fraser,
amid laughter. In beginning an excellent
speech he paid a high compliment to the
late member, Mr. Armstrong. He thought
Mr. Gray might have spared the lawyers a
little, in view of the fact that the only two Mr. Gray might have spared the lawyers a little, in view of the fact that the only two who were there to speak for him (Mr. Gray) were lawyers. (Laughter.) "The Gray were lawyers. (Laughter.) "The

sell them for \$190. In the first instance the Government gets the duty; in the second the manufacturer gets it. (Cheers.) I was surprised to hear Mr. Gray say that he was not in favor of taking the duty of anything except binder twine. I understand that he is a Patron of Industry. (Hear, here.) Why, the other day at Ottawa a petition signed by 100,000 Patrons was presented asking that the duty be taken off corn, coal oil, binder twine, agricultural implements and other things of that kind! (Hear, hear.) The first thing Mr. Gray knows

HE WILL BE EXPELLED.

(Laughter.) Mr. Gray practically says they are wrong because he does not go in for that. The fact of the existence of the Patrons of Industry shows that there is something wrong. (Hear, hear.) Do you think if matters were properly adjusted you would have all this agitation? What do they meet for? Is it for fun? to elect officers? to have a social time? No! It is because they know they have grievances which they must remedy by united action. Heretofore the Liberal party have been on the defensive; now we are on the aggressive because the best elements of the Conservative party are helping us. (Cheers.) Did you ever before hear of a member of gressive because the best elements of the Conservative party are helping us. (Cheers.) Did you ever before hear of a member of the Conservative party rising to move a reduction in the duties in the interests of the farmers? Fancy Mr. Hodgins, a lifelong Conservative, representing the county of Carleton, which used to resure Sir John A. Macdonald as its member, standing up in Parliament to move a vote of
WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERN

WANT OF CONFIDENCE IS THE WEST.!

(Cheers.) There is still a duty of 7½ cents a gallon on coal oil remaining. That is nothing, Mr. Gray says; \$1 or \$2 a family nothing. a gallon on coal oil remaining.

nothing, Mr. Gray says; \$\for\$2 a family is nothing. But manufacturers of coal oil would go down. That has been the ery since 1878. Are the farmers of Canada afraid of competition? You have to compete in the markets of the world. (Hear, hear.) But these manufacturers say that they cannot stand unless they are protected by the Government and 80 per cent. of the people, who have to pay them, cannot be protected at all. Mr. Gray said that under free trade they would have just as many combines. Mr. Carnegie, one of the greatest American protectionists, last week said that it would be

one of the greatest American protectionists, last week said that it would be IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM COMBINES, unless they had protection." (Hear, hear.) The speaker touched on the disappointing census returns. Despite the large amount spent in immigration the country had not even retained its natural increase in the last ten years. He had heard political speakers quote insurance returns by the hour to show that the country was properous. The fact of the matter is, people are getting their lives insured because they know they won't have anything else to leave when they die. (Laughter.) Mr. Fraser referred humorously to the two-rowed barley fizzle. He pointed out that in exchange for exports they received not money, but goods, and that to put a tariff on the corresponding imports was to lessen the purchasing power of their products. Why should the manufacturers be protected at all? or, having fifteen years of it, why should they have it now? (Hear, hear.) "The manufacturers have had fifteen years of an average duty of 30 per cent. Don't you think it is time to let up a little? Cries of "Yes!") They have a majority of 60 in the House. Those members are supposed to inform the Government as to the condition of affairs in their respective con.

does not bring as much as it used to. I say that

THE NATIONAL POLICY IS THE CAUSE.
It was framed for the purpose of keeping us from trading with our neighbors. In coming over from the United States I pay 20 per cent. on a gold watch and chain, and a poor man who buys a rough, strong coat has to pay just as much duty by weight upon it as I have to pay on a broadcloth suit of the same weight; and why? Because there are more wearing this pooret kind of clothing, and because they are taxed to the benefit of the few at the expense of the whole. That is why I am pense of the whole. That is why I am opposed to the policy. There is nothing English about it. Why, it was in the dark English about it. Why, it was in the dark ages that England had a policy of protection. If the farmers themselves, after hearing the declaration of both parties to-day, are going to vote to continue the policy of protection, all I have to say is this, that

YOU DESERVE TO BE TAXED TO THE UTMOST. If this country votes to support National Policy against what the farm

A. G. Chisholm.

"We must all regret," he said, "the circumstances that cause this meeting—the death of your late respected member. Mr. Fraser has told the farmers that they have not prospered as they should prosper, and has attributed it all to the Conservative party, but he says 'Put us in power and we will make you prosperous."

Mr. Fraser—I did not say that any party could alone bring prosperity.

Mr. Chisholm, continuing—Mr. Fraser says the Liberal party cannot bring prosperity.

Mr. Chisholm, continuing—Mr. Fraser says the Liberal party cannot bring prosperity.

A voice—That's a misrepresentation.

Mr. Chisholm, continuing—"The Conservative Government has the interests of the country at heart. I agree with Mr. Boston when he says that the farmers of this county can have everything they ask for. While it may be said that THE FARMER IS NOT PROSPEROUS and not getting the best price for his produce, I can take you over to the State of Michigan and show you that a Michigan farmer does not get as good a price as the farmer of Ontario." The speaker proceeded to deprecate the value of the American market. Only 550 head of cattle, valued at \$20,000, were sent over the border from Canada in 1891, as against \$1,000,000 worth to Great Britain. "Supposing we had free trade, what is to prevent the American farmers sending their cheap grains to this country? In Michigan, in 1891, they raised 22,000,000 bushels of wheat; in Ontario 21,000,000.

The price in Michigan was 88 cents a bushel, in Canada 94 cents. Hogs in Ontario brought \$4 32, in Michigan \$3 38.

Mr. Chisholm went on to talk about free corn. If they had free corn they ought to have free cattle. That was a logical deduction. Corn in Michigan was quoted at 49 cents, and in Ontario 62 cents. Fat cattle in Ontario sold at \$4, in Michigan at \$294. Under free trade these cheap cattle would be shipped across the river to compete in our market. These same men who wanted free trade now told them two years ago that the only salvation for the country was to impose a tariff of 60 per cent. by assimilating it with that of the United States. How do they explain that?"

Mr. J. A. Thomas—They can't.

Mr. Chisholm—Mr. Hyman says they

Cries of "Yes!") They have a majority of 60 in the House. Those members are supposed to inform the Government as to the condition of affairs in their respective constituencies, and yet Mr. Foster will not trust to them for information, but intends going around to investigate for himself. If Mr. Gray were in the House, where he will not be—(laughter)—and asked for the removal of the duty on something, he would be told at once that at his nomination he said he was in favor of having only

A LITTLE TAKEN OFF BINDER TWINE, and he had no right to ask for more. (Laughter.) Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Pope, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Davin, in his lucid moments, have all pronounced in favor of tariff reform. 'Talk about the Patrons of Industry,' members would say, if Mr. Gray was sent to the house, 'why, here is one who only wants a little off binder twine.' (Laughter.) Every man in Canada pays 8-10 of a cent a pound on sugar. Yet Conservatives tell us that sugar is as chesp here as in the United States. Then why not take off the duty? (Hear, hear.) Farms are not worth as much as they were; not because they are not producing as much, but because what they do produce does not bring as much as it used to. Isay that

THE NATIONAL FOLICY IS THE CAUSE.

States. How do they explain that?'

Mr. Chisholm—Mr. Hyman says they cannot do it.

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Mr. Chisholm—Mr. Hyman say they cannot do it.

Mr. Chisholm—Mr. Hyman as they one of it later on.

Mr. Chisholm—Mr. Hyman as it hateful as s

to speak. "Mr. Chisholm," he said, "has credited Mr. Fraser with saying that by legislation the Liberal party could make this country prosperous. I dely Mr. Chisholm or anyone else to show that legislation can or anyone else to show that legislation can bring prosperity to the country; but what we have said is this, that if you have proper legislation, not in the interests of the few but in the interests of the many, you can counteract to a certain degree hard times and help to make them better. What your farms produce and the prices you get upon those products. Mr. Chisholm has compared the State of Michigan with the Province of Ontaric; I can only tell you that the State of Michigan. CANNOT BE COMPARED

casted in the prompting that should be casted in the companies of the comp

ful part of the country in comparison with the farm land where I come from. You should be wealthy here; there should not be a mortgage upon your farms if you are be a mortgage upon your farms if you are be a mortgage upon your farms if you are be a mortgage upon your farms if you are be a mortgage upon your farms if you are be a mortgage upon your farms if you are be a mortgage upon your debts and have a comfortable living besides, and have and have the market of England no matter wheat to give have any of the audience before, but if the tariff was removed. (Hear hear.) You have the market of England no matter wheat the luxury of hugging his best girl, the lux the platforms of the two parties we more clearly defined. They are directly ANTAGONISTIC TO EACH OTHER.

On one hand you have a party that believes in taxation by protection to protect the manufacturer—and I might say just here that it is not the manufacturer that it protects. I am a manufacturer myself, and in our own riding of London I have a large number of supporters who are also manufacturers. What we want is that which will cost the Government nothing—a market in number of supporters who are also manufacturers. What we want is that which will cost the Government nothing—a market in which to sell our goods. We all know that we have to be taxed, but it is one thing to be taxed in your own interests, and another thing to be taxed simply and solely in the interests of the manufacturers. There was an indissoluble band between the agricultural population, which was 60 per cent, of the whole, and another 35 per cent, who were simply consumers. There was not a single interest the farmers had not that the other 35 per cent, had not." Mr. Hyman announced that he would have to cut his address short in order to catch the train home. He trusted that the "no uncertain sound" Mr. Chisholm had spoken of would be the victorious acclamations of Mr. Boston's friends on electioninght. Had they ever heard of Mr. mations of Mr. Boston's friends on election night. Had they ever heard of Mr. Marshall, M.P., speaking or voting against the Government? No; and Mr. Gray would be the same as Mr. Marshall if there. "Mr. Gray said he was nominated by some of the head men of the riding, but I have yet to hear him say that he was the straight nominee of the Conservative party. At the Conservative convention Mr. Gray said he had for eighteen years yoted straight for conservative convention art. Gray said he had for eighteen years voted straight for that party, and for that reason I believe was he given the nomination. But since that day he has not come out plainly and squarely on the Conservative platform.

They are

TRYING TO RUN THE STILL HUNT our opponents have asked why the Liberal party has not won the last two or three elections. Because we have never yet gone to the country without having our hands tied. (Hear, hear) Take away the Franchise Act and the redistribution of constituencies, and let them get the fair and honest verdict of the people, and they will be swept from power. (Cheers.) I know something about the Franchise Act. I have as much

RIGHT TO SIT IN THE HOUSE as my friend Mr. Fraser, and I tell you there is not a blow that is struck at your liberties as dangerous as acts of that kind. (Hear. hear.) Mr. Hyman predicted a handsome victory for Mr. Boston on election day.

Indian Orators.

J. J. Wilson, a Caradoc Indian, said he had confidence in Mr. Gray because he was had confidence in Mr. Gray because he was a farmer, and if elected would be on the side of the majority. Sir John Macdonald, who was the leader of Canadian liberty, had pleaded for the farmers. Mr. Fraser had insulted the farmers of Canada by say. were prosperous.

Cornelius Logan, of Muncey, made a rattling speech, and was applauded loudly throughout. Sir John Macdonald, in 1885, gave the Indians the right to vote. speaker predicted that a current would run through the constituency and that it would speak with no uncertain voice on March 22. He predicted a great victory for Mr. Gray.

Charles S. Hyman.

Mr. Hyman received an ovation on rising to speak. "Mr. Chisholm," he said, "has credited Mr. Fraser with saying that by (Cheers.) The Tories said the Indians would vote for them whether right or wrong. (Hear, hear.) I am a farmer and I want to sell where I can get the best price, and buy where I can buy cheapest. (Cheers.) There is no man bere who wants (Cheers.) There is no man here who wants dear implements. We had only 7 votes in our sub-division last time, but we will have

cur sub-division last time, but we will have 100 this year for Boston. (Cheers.) The Conservatives always say they are the honest party, that is ridiculous. (Laughter.)

Mr. Logan held up a list of names which he said had been printed by the Tories. They were bogus votes which that party proposed polling on election day, 'but I am going to watch them," added Mr. Logan. When Sir John Macdonald announced that he would give the Indians votes. Mr. he would give the Indians votes, Mr. Blake said they should have a free deed of their lands first. The speaker worked 50 acres and he wanted a deed of his property and would have it some day. "The Re-

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Cor. Richmond and Piccadilly Streets.

shipped out there and they sold like hot cakes. Yet this was the class of people that they were being pressed to join. Mr. Thomas appealed to the electors to send Mr. Gray to the House because he would be on the Government side, and could do them the most good. Mr. Boston would be in the cold shades of Opposition, and for him to mention tariff reform there was like waving a red flag before a bull. Mr. Beston was a fine man, but there was no use sending him there when he could do nothing for them.

For Particulars

25 cents a Pound.

This closed the meeting, and after tendering the chairman a vote of thanks and cheering for the Queen and candidates the gathering broke up.

Solution of the L. and P. S. R. Problem.

London and St. Thomas Reach a Basis of Agreement.

Mr. J. W. Little Cuts the Gordian Knot by Purchasing the Bonds Held by St. Thomas.

[Special Correspondence of the Advertiser by Telegraph.]

OTTAWA, March 15-10 p.m.-At last a asis of agreement has been reached between London and St. Thomas as to the railway difficulty. The Gordian knot was cut by Mr. J. W. Little, who buys up the bonds owned by St. Thomas, amounting to \$38,. 500, and agrees to put up \$10,000 at once.

Mr. Little left for home to-night, accompanied by Mayor Oill, who will certify by telegraph to the representatives of St. Thomas at Ottawa if the financial arrangement is satisfactory before the bill is called again in committee on Friday.

St. Thomas will then withdraw all opposition and the bill as proposed to be amended will be passed.

The chief amendment will be proposed by Mr. Meredith, providing that if there is an arbitration between the syndicate and the Michigan Central as to running powers, the rental to be paid by the syndicate to the city of London shall be taken at the figure of \$24,000 for the purposes of that arbitration only.

## **GULLED AND GURTAILED**

News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

Navigation on the Hudson River from New York to Newburgh is open. Samuel and Wm. Conrad are in jail at Croydon, Ind., charged with the murder

of their father. James Howard and William Morgan, troopers belonging to the Fifth Cavalry, were drowned on Wednesday while fording

a creek in the Cherokee strip

It has been settled that immediately after Easter Dr. McGlynn, of New York, will comply with the one condition abtached to his return to the church and visit Rome.

The body of Dr. Southgate was found on

Wednesday morning with bullet holes in the chast and abdomen. The dector had been intimate with the wife of W. B. Grogan, and his body lay ten feet from Grogan's back door.

Entitled to the Best,

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilicus. For sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists.



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TO GIVE AWAY.

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