



City of London Election.

# C. S. HYMAN

The People's Candidate.

## HYMAN

Great Gathering in His Honor  
at the Opera House.

The Popular Candidate Does  
Some "Stock-Taking."

Mr. Carling's Record by No Means  
an Envyable One.

Misrepresentations of the Free  
Press on the Temperance  
Question.

Mr. Hyman Shows That He Has  
Kept Faith With His Con-  
stituents.

Masterly Address by Mr. Pat-  
erson, M.P.

The Duplicity of the Opponents of  
Trade Freedom Exposed.

What Caused the Great Riot—How  
Canadians Held Their Own and Can  
Continue to Hold It—Wherein We May  
Vastly Improve the Condition of the  
Workers—Are the Men of the Dominion  
Inferior to Their Neighbors—An In-  
dependent Manufacturer's Answer—  
Geo. C. Davis on the Franchise, Kich-  
ing Horses, and Young Men's Washing  
Investigations.

Despite the very stormy weather last  
night, the Grand Opera House was filled  
with a large and enthusiastic crowd to  
listen to addresses in the interests of Mr.  
Chas. S. Hyman, the popular candidate for  
the representation of the city in the House  
of Commons at Ottawa. The audience  
listened with earnest attention to the ad-  
dresses, and cheered the many good points  
made by the several speakers.

Hyman's popularity was demonstrated in a  
marked degree by the loud and long con-  
tinued cheering which greeted him when  
he rose to speak, and every now and again,  
as he made some strong point in favor of  
his candidature, Mr. Paterson, too, had a  
most enthusiastic reception, as he always  
has when he speaks in London. Altogether,  
the first great meeting in the campaign  
was a pronounced success, and calculated  
to add to the assurance of victory for Mr.  
Hyman which came from every portion of  
the city.

On the Platform

were many of the leading citizens of London.  
Mr. Moses Masurel, president of the London  
Board of Trade, occupied the chair, and  
around him sat the following gentlemen: Geo.  
C. S. Hyman, Wm. Paterson, M.P., (Brantford), Mayor Spencer, V. Croxson, Ald.  
Leonard, Jas. Mace, T. J. Macdonald, Geo. Barro,  
L. H. Ingram, H. McKay, A. Rife, A. E.  
Tupper, S. Arscott, T. S. Minton, R. Mc-  
Pherson, James Milne, W. T. Edge, Frank  
Kern, O. G. Bayley, C. H. Bayley, T. H.  
Parsons, G. C. John, J. W. Gould, D.  
Ragan, J. D. Le Bel, W. Thomas, S. Wray,  
S. Drew, Jas. Perkins, R. Stewart,  
Wm. Bailey, J. Kilgour, W. J. Brynston,  
ex-Ald. Thos. Brown, Geo. Hooper, H. C.  
Smith, H. C. McBride, T. S. Hobbs, Sam.  
Hewson, John Marshall, Geo. Nevitt, E.  
H. Edgcomb, C. Graves, R. Milne, John  
McPherson, James Westland, M. O'Meara,  
C. G. Macdonald, J. A. Tane, Frank  
Adams, E. H. Gustin, J. B. Thompson,

Frank Gibson, W. H. Thorn, R. Lloyd,  
Alex. Purden, J. B. Hicks, Atwell Flem-  
ing, Dr. Fenwick, James Lucas, Phil.  
Lewis, J. Livingston.

What the Chairman Said.

Mr. Masurel said he was proud to occupy  
that position. "I do not intend to ask the  
Young Liberals to stand to their guns, as I  
know they will stand there until the last  
vote is polled. (Cheers.) The first  
speaker needs no introduction from me;  
I have to say that he is the member for  
London—(cheers)—and don't you forget  
it." (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Masurel  
referred wittily to the Free Press's accusa-  
tion that Mr. Hyman was a tennis player.  
"He is a good all-round man, anyway,"  
said Mr. Masurel amidst cheers. "You  
would have thought that Mr. Carling  
would have saved us this contest, and be-  
ing an elderly gentleman would have been  
content with his comfortable quarters in  
the Senate." (Laughter and cheers.) The  
speaker briefly referred to the little ten-  
days' attempts to find out something serious  
against the Reform party at the election  
trial and the disastrous tactics adopted by  
Mr. Carling's friends in 1887 in the third  
ward.

C. S. Hyman

was received with hearty cheers. He said  
the large number of people present under  
such circumstances argued well for the  
success of the Liberal party in the city on  
the 26th. The work that has been already  
done has been well done, and points not  
only to a victory, but to a greater victory  
at the coming election than was won at the  
last election. Every business man if he  
desires to win success must take an in-  
ventory of his stock at least once a year,  
and compare his position financially from  
time to time. So also stock-taking of a  
valuable kind has been done by the people  
of Canada since 1881, and comparisons  
made with 1891 show the work of the Gov-  
ernment in a very unfavorable light. The  
population of Canada in 1881 was 4,324,-  
810; while now it is increased to 4,829,111  
persons, an increase of only 11.8 per cent.  
Mr. Carling is the Minister of Agriculture,  
but under his fostering care only 866,171  
immigrants were brought to Canada during  
the entire ten years. The natural increase  
of 23 per cent. on the population should be  
1,077,531, so that the entire increase should  
be 1,943,702, whereas it was only 504,801,  
a loss of 1,438,901. The cost of emigration  
in 1891 was \$181,045, and for the ten years  
\$2,861,383.

YOUNG CANADIANS DRIVEN AWAY.

The policy adopted by the Government ex-  
plains why young Canadians are driven  
away from the country of their birth, and  
why it is that the population is not so large  
as it ought to be at the present time. The  
debt of Canada in 1881 was \$155,395,780,  
and in 1891 it has grown to \$237,809,030,  
an increase of \$82,413,250, or 53 per cent.  
London's share of this debt was in 1881  
\$399,272, and in 1891 \$1,672,628. Every  
man, woman and child had a burden of  
\$35.78 in 1881, which has been increased  
in 1891 to \$49.18. Every man, woman and  
child has an increased burden of \$13.42, and  
every family an increased burden of \$67.20  
over that of 1881.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

In 1881 cost \$915,358; in 1891, \$1,324,200—  
an increase of 45 per cent. The expendi-  
ture on fisheries over receipts in 1881 was  
\$55,963; in 1891, \$303,407—an increase of  
443 per cent. The expenditure for superan-  
nuation in 1881 was \$102,300; in 1891,  
\$178,285—an increase of 74 per cent. One  
man in three years drew over \$3,500, and  
another in a year and a half drew \$720.  
The total expenditure of the Government in  
1881 was \$25,502,554, and in 1891 \$30,340,  
507—an increase of 19 per cent. Our popu-  
lation has increased at a rate of only 1.8  
per cent., but our taxation has increased at  
a rate of 71 per cent., or from \$18,479,  
576 in 1880 to \$31,587,071 in 1891.

FINANCIAL INFLUENCE

If, therefore, the year 1881 was rich in  
promises, the year 1891 has surely not been  
rich in fulfillment. It was the promises  
made to the people when the National  
Policy was introduced that carried the  
policy into the hands of Sir John A.  
Macdonald, who then said the Northwest  
lands would yield a revenue of \$69,000,000.  
The total receipts up to 1891, however, had  
been only \$69,000,000. The promise was  
made that the debt would be reduced to  
\$100,000,000, but it has increased to \$237,-  
809,030. Instead of having 102,700 farm-  
ers as promised, the Northwest now has  
only about 25,000, and instead of 640,000  
bushels of wheat being raised there, only  
about 25,000,000 bushels are raised.

THE MORAL ASPECT.

Of far greater moment, however, is the  
moral aspect of the country. In 1874 the  
people of Canada were shocked by the  
disclosures made at Ottawa, and the  
corrupt Government of Sir John A.  
Macdonald was hurried from power. Now,  
it is the people who are shocked by the  
policy which has been introduced, and the  
policy which has been introduced has been  
political preference and advancement.  
Hon. Edward Blake said a year ago refer-  
ring to this subject and a policy of the men  
now in power:

"We are left with our hands tied; our  
lower standards of public virtue, and a  
death-like apathy in public opinion, with  
racial, religious and provincial animosities,  
rather inflamed than soothed, with a sub-  
servient, deluded constituency and corrup-  
tive classes; with lessened self-reliance and  
increased dependence on the public chest  
and on legislative aid; and, in a word, with  
a political jingo spirit far enough removed  
from true manliness, loudly pro-  
claiming unreal conditions and exaggerated  
sentiments, while actual facts and genuine  
opinions are suppressed or hidden; and our  
future compromised, and in such a plight  
that, whether we stand or move, we must  
run some risks which else we might have  
either declined, or encountered with greater  
promise of success."

Continuing, Mr. Hyman said he was at  
liberty to criticize

MR. CARLING'S PUBLIC ACTIONS

During the last session of the House there was a  
state of affairs brought before the Committee  
of Public Accounts that did not altogether  
redound to his credit as the business head  
of a department. Early in the session named  
D. the employment of the department named D.  
C. Woodman came to Mr. Carling  
and made certain specific charges  
against another employee in the Northwest  
named Tetu, alleging that the latter had  
used certain expenditures, given certain  
but for his own personal interests. Mr.  
Hyman then read extracts from the official  
reports of the investigations showing that  
Mr. Woodman was put down in the Auditor  
General's report for 1887 as "careless and  
at Deloraine, \$722." While he (Woodman)

was never there in his life. Mr. Lowe,  
the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on  
being examined stated that there was  
no regular agency at Deloraine, but opera-  
tions were conducted at that point under  
Mr. Tetu's direction by his deputies, Mr.  
Turgeon or Mr. Fournier. Mr. Woodman  
swore that he went to see the Minister of  
Agriculture when he found this out, and

MR. CARLING REPLIED TO LAYERS

Mr. Carling should be very careful, be-  
cause it was a very serious matter in-  
deed to lay a charge against Mr. Tetu.  
"Why?—A—Because he said Mr. Tetu  
belonged to one of the best families in  
Quebec." (Laughter.)

"Q—What did Mr. Lowe say to you?  
A—He said that I should be very careful,  
because it was a very serious matter in-  
deed to lay a charge against Mr. Tetu.  
"Why?—A—Because he said Mr. Tetu  
belonged to one of the best families in  
Quebec." (Laughter.)

"Q—Did the Deputy Minister say he  
would investigate at all? A—Yes, sir. I  
believe there was correspondence with Mr.  
Tetu, but there has been nothing done  
since. Mr. Carling had investigated it  
the matter."

WOULD NEVER HAVE COME UP

before this committee. I told him this.  
Continuing, Mr. Hyman said this hap-  
pened late in 1889 or early in 1890. There  
was no attempt to make an investigation  
until the department fell it had to do so  
on July 27, 1891. Mr. Lynch left for the North-  
west. No report came until Aug. 27, and  
then Mr. Carling reported that everyone of  
these charges were found to be correct, and  
consequently Mr. Tetu was dismissed, but  
though he was reported to be a thief and a  
forger, Mr. Carling took no steps to punish  
him.

VOLEY OF CHEERS GREETED THIS EXPOSURE

of Mr. Carling's mismanagement. "I  
note in the Free Press," said Mr.  
Hyman, "that I am charged with doing  
something that I pledged myself not to do  
in regard to the temperance question. I  
desire to say that whatever I pledged my-  
self to do in spirit I carried out—(loud  
cheers)—and whatever I pledge myself to  
perform on this subject I will perform."

I WILL ENDEAVOR TO CARRY OUT

to the best of my ability. (Cheers.) This  
charge is kept in standing type against me,  
for it is considered a great card.

HOUSE ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

Mr. Hyman explained the position of the  
House on the temperance question—the  
introduction by Mr. Mackintosh of the amend-  
ment to a committee of the House, and  
amendment of the members of the  
House on the Government whip, which was  
substantially as follows: "That this House  
renews the expression of its opinion,  
made in preceding Parliaments, as to the  
expediency of prohibiting the manu-  
facture, importation and sale of alcoholic  
liquors for beverage purposes, but declares  
that in a question of such far-reaching im-  
portance, affecting long established social  
and trade interests, involving the loss of  
many millions of necessary revenue and the  
consequent imposition of new and heavy  
taxation, it is essential to the effectual  
working and permanent maintenance of  
such an enactment that there should be  
Canada should first pronounce a definite  
opinion upon the subject at the polls."

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I INTERVIEWED THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE

of London as to their attitude toward  
this particular motion of Mr. Taylor's. (Cheers.)  
I pointed out to them that the motion in  
effect meant nothing. It was brought for-  
ward for the purpose of showing the loss of  
revenue. It was practical in no sense of  
the word, and for that reason the strongest  
temperance advocates in the House of  
Commons would not vote for that motion,  
although they were in favor of the temperance  
of the people. (Loud cheers.) Then Mr.  
Davies gave notice informally that he  
would move another amendment, and it  
was arranged that I should second it. I will  
read this practical amendment: "That the  
large number of numerous signed petitions  
presented to this House from all parts of the Dominion, praying  
for the passage of a law prohibiting the manu-  
facture, importation and sale of alcoholic  
liquors for beverage purposes, and the  
view also of the continuous agitation exist-  
ing on the subject and the inability of pass-  
ing such a law unless supported by a de-  
cisive majority of the electorate, this House  
is of opinion that the question of passing such  
prohibitory legislation should be submitted  
directly to the electorate at an early day in  
the form of a plebiscite."  
"There is a practical as well as a moral side  
to this question, and as a practical man I  
think it should be settled in a practical  
manner. (Cheers.) I gave my support to  
that motion, and that motion was not re-  
corded because the very moment the first  
vote was taken Mr. Foster moved that the  
whole matter be referred to a committee,  
which committee has never yet been called  
together."

NOR DONE ONE SINGLE THING

in regard to this question. (Loud  
cheers.) Referring to the Liberal  
policy, Mr. Hyman declared that the  
Liberal supporters felt most acutely in  
that policy than ever. "We offer to manu-  
facturers an extended market, we tell them  
they need have no fear of competition in  
commercial relations. We know that our  
young men who have gone out the border do  
not become farmers of wood and drawers  
of water, but occupy positions of honor in  
the land. (Cheers.) We say to mechanics  
that while on one side there is a market of  
5,000,000, on the other is a market of 60,  
000,000. We know the wages of the 60,  
000,000 are larger than those of the  
5,000,000; and we tell you the standard  
of the 5,000,000 must be raised to the  
standard of the 60,000,000, or that the  
standard of the 60,000,000 must be lowered  
to the standard of the 5,000,000; and we  
ask you in hard common sense which is  
the more likely to happen. (Loud cheers.)  
We appeal to you on no racial or religious  
ground, but we say that if our platform  
conspicuously commends itself to your  
judgment we will be pleased to welcome  
you on our side."

MR. HYMAN WAS GIVEN ANOTHER OVATION

on resuming his seat.

Water Commissioner Davis

made a strong and attractive address,  
illustrated with anecdotes. "We have,"  
he said, "entered into this fight to win  
(Cheers.) There is one individual that we  
want to find—that is the man who voted for  
Mr. Hyman, our able representative, eleven

months ago, who is not ready and anxious  
to vote for him again. (Cheers.) What  
has Mr. Hyman done that he should not be  
sent back to serve his full term? (Cries of  
"Nothing!") Has he not proved a faithful  
representative of the city, ever ready and  
willing to advance its interests, and to  
help political friend or political opponent  
who might need aid at Ottawa? (Cheers.)  
Why should the representative of the  
city in the Senate be taken out of that  
body to replace Mr. Hyman? The fact is  
infused with Mr. Hyman, and they are going  
to keep him in Parliament. (Loud cheers.)  
No wonder, then, there was great difficulty  
in getting anyone to run against Mr.  
Hyman. All was arranged to having the  
meeting in the hall to ratify the mass  
of a candidate that had been selected; but  
no meeting took place, and there was much  
trouble before Mr. Carling was finally  
taken up. It puts me in mind of the  
where the people's pastime of the residents  
of a young man of love for their  
country, but simply because they do not  
have a sufficient scope for their energies  
and abilities. Where is the man whose  
heart does not warm with the thought of  
taking coal as an instance, he showed that  
local manufacturers and dealers used  
Pennsylvania coal because they found it  
easier to overcome the artificial restriction  
of 60 cents per ton than the natural  
restriction on Nova Scotia coal. Nova  
Scotia would have its coal in an un-  
limited market for its coal in the  
New England States and British  
Columbia's natural market for its  
resources of forest and mine was  
California and the Western States.  
(Cheers.) "One-fifth of the entire popu-  
lation of the United States is clustered in  
New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut,  
New Jersey and six or seven States on our  
border. They only produce something like  
a bushel and a half of wheat a head,  
the average being five or six bushels per  
acre. They buy their wheat, and where  
from? I content all the way from Cali-  
fornia, Oregon and the far west—  
there is the restriction of nature;  
while Canada, lying at their very  
doors has an artificial restriction of 4  
cents a bushel imposed by Congress. If  
that were removed the

MARKET WOULD BE OPEN TO US,

and that natural restriction would remain.

(Cheers.) It is a marvel to me how any  
man can argue that the United States  
do not have a large market for our  
products, while year after year our  
trade returns tell us that almost half of  
our entire trade is with that country. (Cheers.)  
Don't know our friends. (Cheers.) We  
don't sell our goods there because we love  
the Americans more than any other nation,  
but because we get a bigger price for our  
goods. (Cheers.) They tell us that Eng-  
land is our natural market and that we  
should cultivate it. Well, I believe in a  
natural market, and I believe in the judg-  
ment of a section of the people. Your  
very

POPULAR REPRESENTATIVE

has made an excellent speech, and I hope  
you have entered upon a successful career  
as an orator. I would like to see Mr.  
Hyman return again to Parliament.  
(Voices—"He will be," "Sure," "500 this  
time.") I have had the honor to sit in Par-  
liament about twenty years and have seen  
many men come and go, and I can now be-  
lieve in all sober earnestness that the  
few men in my experience have come to the  
front during their first session in the House  
and created so favorable an impression and  
taken so high a position among the legis-  
lators of the country that they are popular  
representative, Mr. Hyman. (Cheers.) He  
has thoroughly mastered the subjects he  
has taken upon every occasion, and since  
the House of Commons is a largely in-  
formed body, it is extremely desirable that  
he should retain his place in the House  
and by his judgment and foresight be a  
continued benefit to the nation. There is  
not a shrewder business man in the House  
or one more able to express his opinions in  
an acceptable manner, and I am proud to  
have him as our representative, and when an  
elector is forced upon them the people should  
recognize their duty and do that which they  
believe will benefit them most. Let us hope  
that in the future we shall see him at the  
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