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Tecumseh House, London, April 28, 1896.

Dear Sirs,—It gives me pleasure before leaving Canada to testify to the very excellent Pianos of your manufacture which I have met with and used in connection with my song recitals in this country. The Upright Concert Grand which was placed at my disposal by your manager in London I unhesitatingly pronounce as one of the most elegant instruments that I have seen anywhere, and whilst its singing qualities were all that an artist could desire, it possessed in addition that broad, rich, massive tone which is absolutely indispensable for solo purposes. I heartily congratuate you on your latest achievements in piano construction, and believe that so long as the present high standard of your instruments is maintained your company can have nothing possible to fear from foreign competition. R. WATKIN-MILLS. I am faithfully yours,



Liberals Hold Their Last Rally Before Election Night.

Rousing Meeting in the Grand Opera House Saturday Night.

Mr. Bertram's Splendid Address from the Manufacturer's Standpoint

Mr. Hyman's Complete Refutatation of Attacks and

Arguments.

"Fighting Jim" Lister's Denuncia-

Mr. Gibbons' Telling Exposure of

Foul Tactics in the City.

tion of Tupperism.

Mr. Campbell on the Carriage Trade-A Disreputable Circular Stamped as a Lie by Mr. Gibbons --Enthusiastic Audieno

and Rousing Speeches.

The last Liberal rally before the final grand one tomorrow evening after the close of the polls, was held Saturday night in the Opera House. Saturday night in the Opera House. Mr. Campbell, in company with Mr. The heat was intense and as the John Elliott, and the late Samuel punishment to have to endure it, but the meeting was a splendid one nevertheless, and any discomfort the audience suffered was more than atoned for by the brilliant presentation of Liberal arguments by the five speaklike the weather, was at fever heat, and the hall rang almost continuousby with the cheers of the electors who crowded the auditorium. Ex-Mayor Campbell, the veteran carriage manufacturer, was in the chair, and as usual talked straight to the point. Mr. Hyman was in excellent form, and though he spoke briefly, every word carried weight. His manly appeal for bye-election evoked a storm of reciprocal sentiment which showed how deep-seated is the remembrance of that outrage. Mr. George H. Bertram, one of Toronto's leading manufacturers, handled the fiscal question with the clearness and incisiveness of American carriages.

Now, I have been for over 40 years an oratorical skill that surprised and splendid effort. Mr. James Lister, plause.) Q.C., the hero of Lambton, followed Mr. Ca with a rousing speech, hitting straight Mr. Hyman. from the shoulder, at the ment's corruption, past and present His fearless exposure of Tupperism was heartily appreciated. Mr. Giba platform speaker.

The following were among the gentlemen seated on the platform: Dr. George C. Davis, president of the Young Liberal Club. Wm. McKay, South Oxford.

H. Harkness, Sarnia. Frank Leonard. Robt. Robertson. H. A. Stringer, J. F. O'Meara, Councilor Moore, . M. Hamilton, Major Hayes: T. Walton, sen., Robt. McPherson, Ald. Parnell, Findlay Ellison E. J. Liddicoatt, E. J. Orendorf,

Geo. Hooper. J. W. Westervelt. A. Buchner, Alex. Shambleau, Dr. McTaggart, Sergt. Millie Alex. MoDonald, Dr. Cl. T. Camp-Geo. H. Belton. A. A. Campbell, B. McCann, Thos. Hobbs, sen..

Thos. Browne. Robe. Angus, Geo. Delanev. Thos. Murphy, Andrew Temple ton, John Mills, D. T. Ware, Richard Hobbs, Henry Donald, A. J. Jarvis, Alex. Moorhead . Shillington, John Durand, R. Magee, W. J. Element, G. W. Francis, W. H. Oke, J. R. Adams, R. Lloyd, Allen McConnell, . A. Sutherland, John Marr, J. Morris.

John Gillbank

J. Fitzgerald, John Murphy,

A. E. Taylor,

R. H. Morrison,

L. Gibson, John McMillan,

Wm. Jones, John Munnoch,

John Kennedy, E. J. Rumball,

Arthur Brown,

J. S. Donald.

Joshua Brock.

G. Dodd,

W. Wellman,

George Black, W. Michael,

C. G. Jarvis,

Wm. Shea.

D. D. Smith,

J. Craig, W. Blinn,

C. O. Stapleton,

T. Reycraft,

G. Wilson,

A. J. McNeil,

Frank Butler,

Ed. Hayden,

W. H. Thorne,

John Ferguson.

Thos. Redge,

E. Spettigue,

Geo. Robinson.

Wm. McGowan,

Thomas Rogers,

and many others.

Alex. McKinnon,

R. W. Gibb,

W. J. Anderson,

W. Murray, G.T.R.,

Gerald Fitzgerald,

H. Talbot,

F. Arnum.

George Robson

J. W. Jones,

T. B. Uren,

Henry Vincent. Thomas H. Mortimore, Wm. T. Moffat, James Breen D. Murray, Henry Gibbard, W. Dunn, John Grason, John Heaman, James McCauley, E. Shea, T. Brenton, H. Fewings,

Chairman Campbell.

Mr. John Campbell was vigorously applauded on rising, and the applause not offered any objection to his speaking. Everywhere the opposition has for pride. Next on the list was the been by old-time Conservatives, who are disgusted with the Tuppers. And there are thousands of good, honest Conservatives who will vote against them, and you will all find that by Tuesday next, with the assistance of dissatisfied Conservatives, we are going to win this election. (Cheers.) Mr. Campbell gave an emphatic denial to the letter in the Free Press of Saturday in which it was stated that after Mr. Carling's last election chairman remarked, it was almost a Crawford, went to Ottawa and requested of Leonard Tilley to put an extra tariff of 30 per cent on car-

A FREE PRESS LIE. "It is not true. It is false," said to treat their boodlers as the Mr. Campbell. "I would not take any had treated theirs. (Cheers). notice of it if some decent, honest Conservatives did not belive it true ers of the evening. The enthusiasm and we want to get all the Conservative votes we can."

A voice—Right you are, and you are going to get them. letter is supposed to be signed by a Chicago carriage-worker," said Mr. Campbell, "but I would not be surprised if the letter was concocted in the Free Press office. (Hear, hear.) Any workman, especially a carriage workman, would not be ashamed to

sign his name." In again denying the story contain-ed in the letter, Mr. Campbell said that London who did not condemn that act, In again denying the story containredress of the wrong done in the last if there were any doubts about his and say that it was disgraceful to the word, they could go and see John El- | Conservative party. (Cheers.) I ask the liott, who would confirm Mr. Camp-bell's statement that the letter was on Tuesday just exactly that which false. As he has already in the pub- is my right-(cheers and cries of lic press, Mr. Campbell denied that during the tariff of 17 1-2 per cent under the Mackenzie regime, the Lon-under the Mackenzie regime, the Lon-

in London," said Mr. Campbell, "and I can assure you that I never saw an delighted his auditors. He was ten- American carriage sold in London undered a genuine ovation after his til the high tariff was put on." (Ap-Mr. Campbell then briefly introduced

Mr. C. S. Hyman.

of his usual clear-cut, pungent ad-dresses, that have made him noted as handkerchiefs had been withdrawn, Mr. Hyman opened with an expression of gratitude that the contest had been conducted with so much kindliness of spirit. No matter who was to live in their good city of London, and work together in peace and harmony "I have some fault to find with an article in today's issue of the my connection therewith. Of course, I know this is done to put against me the railway vote, but I am glad to say that I have behind me the strong-

FOLLOWING OF RAILWAY MEN

not, I know this: That the Free Press sppeared with a most fulsome arti-cle in praise of my year's work— (cheers)—and the editor of that paper did me the honor, as did some other Conservatives, of asking me to accept a renomination for the mayor-alty, at the same time guaranteeing that a candidate already in the field should retire and give me the election by acclamation." (Cheers.) Mr. Hyman then touched on the trade question, showing the present contest was not one between free Wm. Glendenning,

trade and protection. Within the four corners of the Liberal trade policy, the word free trade did not appear. As an evidence of the unfairness of the present tariff policy, Mr. Hyman showed that the people of Canada were forced to contribute \$220,000 yearly for the benefit of two or three rice-cleaning factories, while the Government only raised \$53,000 upon the importation of unhulled rice. When the Liberals were in power, more than \$1 out of ever \$5 taken from the people would go into the treasury. Mr. Beattie had made some references to the business in which he (Mr. Hyman) was engaged, that of leather. "It was a MOST UNFORTUNATE ALLUSION for Mr. Beattie," said Bir. Hyman. "Leather is not a highly protected article. The tariff is from 10 to 15 per tories in St. Thomas, London, Chatcent, so that it is an industry natham, Glencoe and other places that

the whole. (Applause.) The Canadian leather manufacturers are not only able to supply the home market, and hold it, but in free trade England are able to meet the manufacturers of all were the rest of the world, and hold their ENJOYING UNDUE PROTECTION, own. (Cheers.) Last year there was sold in England \$1,367,000 worth of and in combining they charged prices Canadian leather. For eighteen years they had no business to charge, but ducted wholly in the interests of the manufacturers. Yet how much manufactured goods do you think Canada has been able to export? In four years to consumers by showing that there under Mr. Mackenzle's reign, the amhe said, "We want to sweep the Tup-pers out of existence. We have been 270,000, or 90 per cent. From 1879 to 1893 a long-suffering people, we have had the amount had only increased to a 287,000, or practically no increase at a great deal of forbearance, But when all. (Hear, hear.) In 1895 the amount Tupper comes amongst us he is well was \$7,768,000, but what was the bulk received and everyone gave him due of it? Not articles of manufacture attention without interruption. We which were protected by a high tariff. find that in other places he has not The largest value next to leather was been treated in the same way, but I represented by household effects going am proud to say that Reformers have from Canada to a foreign country. (Hear, hear.) Surely that was no cause

> hardly a single dollar's worth of anything enjoying AN EXRTA HIGH TARIFF would place there if in power."

things which he ought not to have not Conservatives just as jealous of the honor of their party as Liberals? to be established. (Cheers.) It had If they were, the Liberals asked them been to treat their boodlers as the Liberals is at stake in this election," concluded Mr. Hyman. "You said at the last contest that you desired me to represent you in Parliament. (Cheers.) What said the Government through their

INFAMOUS FRANCHISE ACT? They said: 'We care not for the will of the majority of the city of London. They deprived the majority representafrom that day to this I have not don market had been flooded with but who say that they resent the in-American carriages. honor of the city is at stake they will give me their assistance on Tuesday. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. George H. Bertram.

Mr. Bertram, who was introduced as a leading manufacturer, said he was not patriotic enough to stand up in defense of a policy that would be circular or Mr. Hyman received an ovation like injurious to his own business, even that which a London audience always if it would help the Liberal party. Mr. bons, always welcomed by a London | that the time had come | in any shape or form. (Terrific cheers.) audience, closed the meeting with one | tenders him. When the cheers had | Bertram said that the time had come | If I did so, I would have a very poor when the tariff should cease to be an issue. It was injurious to business to have it discussed every five years. He thought that if six men of the Liberal and Conservative parties would elected, after the battle they had still come together, they could arrive at some understanding on this particular question, but they could not have that concurrence until they came to the conclusion that no Government was Free Press," said Mr. Hyman, "con-cerning the G. T. R. carworks, and any kind for the benefit of one class justified in giving any legislation of at the expense of another. (Cheers.) increased the debt \$150,000,000, and the annual expenditure \$15,000,000, so that we could not now have free trade if we wanted it, and, as Mr. Laurier pointed out in the letter I had the that any Liberal candidate ever had honor to receive from him, we cannot in London. (Cheers.) The article in even get back to the low tariff we the Free Press contains some truths, had in Mr. Mackenzie's time. I do not but more untruths. It says that I was think we can get back to within 5 or mayor of London when the car works 10 per cent of it. A tariff policy that and good Liberal, Sir Henry J were burned down. That is not so. has the effect of raising revenue, and (cheers)—they would have three

all parties and unjust to none." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bertram pointed out that what the business interests needed was stability in the tariff, and not continual

DEMAND OF CERTAIN CLASSES, as had been the case in the past few years. The National Policy was a high sounding name, but it could be purchased at a book store. It was simply a hand-book of the Canadian customs tariff. Many items of that tariff, instead of being a benefit to the manufacturers of Canada, were a positive injury to them. On every ton of pig iron used by Canadian manufacturers, there was a duty of from 45 to 50 per cent. What kind of a policy was that which taxed a man-ufacturer's raw material 45 or 50 per cent, and only gave him 20 per cent on his manufactured article? (Hear, hear.) He cared nothing about a man's the-ories; he must be judged by results. So the time had come to judge the National Policy by its results, and not theories. A few years ago, when the National Policy was at its height, they had 22 manufacturers of binders in Canada. Today they had only seven. (Hear, hear.) What a beautiful object lesson of the benefits of the N. P.! (Cheers.) Agricultural implement facural to the country. Of all the man-ufactured articles exported from Can- Where had the workingmen gone? The ada, leather forms about one-fifth of population had not increased, so they must have gone abroad, seeking work. One of the results of the N. P. had been the combining of a certain number of Canadian manufacturers, who

which the National Policy permitted them to do. Mr. Bertram exposed the hollowness of the plea that domestic competition would reduce the prices ons throughout Canada. He showed that a \$15,000 cotton plant had been erected in Dundas, and had now been idle for years, though at the same ne a dividend was being paid to the shareholders. Why was this? Simed enough from the people to pay not only the expenses and profits of the running factories, but a DIVIDEND ON THE IDLE FAC-TORIES

as well. (Hear, hear.) What became of the workingmen? The population of Dundas had gone down 1,000. That pulp, a native industry, and from the top to the bottom of the list there is was a result of the N. P. (Cheers.) Sir Charles Tupper, when he brought in his so-called iron tariff policy, said that smelting furnaces would spring or a higher one than the Liberals un all over the country, and that Canadian manufacturers would use Canadian pig and bar iron instead of the Mr. Hyman said they had heard of French Liberal boodlers. He admitted the enormous tax put on the raw materials of Canadian manufacturers in order to develop the mineral resources done; but what had been the punishment meted out to him at the ballot box by the Liberals? (Cheers.) Were

> A COMPLETE FAILURE. Mr. Bertram, in forcible language, ointed out that despite the construction of the C. P. R. and the enormous outlay on public works, which brought people to the country, the exodus of the flower of the population was thre times greater than in Mackenzie's time. (Hear, hear.)

"I think this country is capable of supporting not 5,000,000, not 10,000,000, but 50,000,000-(cheers)-but we have tive of London from that to which been starting wrong end foremost. We he was entitled. In all truthfulness, have been starting factories first and waiting for population afterwards. We must get population first. (Cheers.) get a Government that will turn the flow of immigration into the Northwest and fill the vacant lands

> FACTORIES WILL SPRING UP sound basis unless you lighten the burdens of the people who are settling it. who are opening up the country, who are hewing the forest and who are tilling the land." (Prolonged cheers.) Mr. Bertram scored a telling point on the relations of employers and employes with respect to politics. "Although I have a large number of men working for me," he said, "I leave them absolutely free to vote as they like (Cheers.) I would not send to them a

> USE INTIMIDATION opinion of my employes. I would think more of the workingmen who voted conscientiously against men than of one who voted on my side to please me." (Cheers.) The speaker, referring to the Manitoba school question, said that if it were not taken out of the Dominion

arena it would be one of the most disastrous things that could happen to the business interests of the There was no man in this broad Do minion possessing the confidence of the English-speaking race in Ontario and the French-speaking race in Quebec, possessing the confidence of both Protestant and Catholic, to so great a degree as the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. (Mr. Laurier's name caused an ovation.) If they sent him

BACK AS PREMIER. assisted by the Grand Old Man. Sir Oliver Mowat—(cheers)—and that grea and good Liberal, Sir Henry Joly

I was not mayor until the next year, at the same time giving incidental pro- in the front rank of the Liberal party and at the end of that year, whether tection to Canadian manufacturers, is who would bring peace and quiet to I had succeeded in doing my duty or the only policy fair and reasonable to the country. (Cheers:) They could never do it by returning a man like Sir Charles Tupper, who in Montreal asked a French-Canadian Catholic audience to reject Laurier on the base assertion that he was a traitor to his race and his religion, and in Manitoba asked a Protestant audience to vote against Laurier because Laurier would give the Catholics more than Tupper, a Protestant. (Cries of "Shame!") If the Liberals of London want to be heard in the councils of the nation," concluded Mr. Bertram, "there is no man in this broad Dominion who is better able to do justice to the Liberal cause, who is better able to represent the Liberals of London than your friend and my friend, Mr. Hyman. (Cheers.) If I were a Conservative living in London, I would feel that the onor of London, that the credit of London, that the importance of London in the interests of this country, were even of more importance than the support of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) Therefore, I say that all good conservatives should cast their votes for a man who is no wobbler, and who is well qualified to fill a position in the front ranks of Liberalism, and I cannot think it is possible that the people of the city of London will go back on the 23rd of June on Mr. Charles S. Hyman. (Continued cheers.)

"Fighting Jim" Lister.

The ovation Mr. Lister received on entering the stage was repeated as he arose to address the audience. Mr. Lister is an eloquent and convincing speaker, and one who from the very irst finds himself on good terms with his hearers. He is a past master among humorists, and frequently adorned his arguments of fact and figures with a little story to point the moral and otherwise adorn the tale. Leading off, he said that he hoped the next time Mr. Hyman held a political meeting he would select a cool night. Then he mopped his brow. Proceedng, he predicted a Waterloo for the Tupperites on the night of June 23, and the audience seconded the motion. He referred to the notorious seat steal by which London was deprived of its proper representative, and he predicted election day and avenge the deep wrong done by a partisan judge. The audience heartily indorsed this sentiment also. He corroborated the statement of the preceding speaker that no matter how advantageous it might be to the people of this country, the policy of the Liberal party was

NOT A POLICY OF FREE TRADE. In view of the fact that they had to raise \$38,000,000 in taxes every year, it have a policy of free trade. But, from the small stumpers in the country school house up to the great I Am nimself, the Tupperites were working upon the feelings and fears of timid men by representing to the people that the policy of free trade is the policy of the Liberal party. It had been denied from every platform by every speaker, but still it went on. It was a kind of scarecrow that Sir Charles Tupper had, and it reminded him of a (Continued on Page 3.)

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