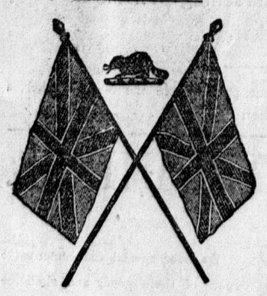
MORNING EDITION.

London Advertiser.

ONE CENT PER COPY

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 107. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1891. WHOLE NO. 8876.

"The old flag will do, but the old man and the old policy must go."—Mr. James Somerville, of Brant.



The People's Candidate

For London City:

C. S. HYMAN

WHO MAY VOTE.

Let it be clearly understood that if a man's name is on the list of 1889, whether as farmer's son or owner's son, or in any other manner, his right to vote is absolute and unquestionable. Residence is of no importance whatever, and no man can be required to take an oath as to residence. If a man's name is on the list in more than one constituency, even in half a dozen constituencies, he may vote in all, and if he is going to vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity he should vote in as many as he lawfully may.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Heavy Snowfall in Alabama—Disastrous Floods in California—The Town of Yuma Doomed to Destruction.

WEST POINT, Miss., Feb. 27.—A cold wave struck this section early yesterday morning and raged until noon. The thermometer fell 30° in a few hours and the weather is the coldest experienced here in years.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—Snow fell all over North Alabama for several hours yesterday. The ground was warm, however, and the snow soon melted. It was the first of the season. The weather has become very cold.

SAN FRANSCISCO, Feb. 27.—Another rain storm of considerable extent has set in on the Pacific coast. The rivers are all high in Northern California, and it is feared much damage will be done if the rain continues.

A dispatch from Yuma says that the place is doomed to destruction. Three-fourths of the town is flooded and water is threatening the last quarter. The operator who sent the telegram closed by stating that he could not keep his office open another half hour. The Southern Pacific Southern division headquarters was swept away. The 1,200 inhabitants of Yuma have taken refuge in the penitentiary. The railroad tracks for a distance of 22 miles east of Yuma have been washed out of sight.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 27.—Several deaths have resulted from the flood. At Tiajuna, a Mexican was drowned while assisting others. Wm. Escribner, druggist, was swept away in his store by the floods. In Tiajuna there is not a building left standing on the foundation. The main current of the Tiajuna River now runs through the town. The valley is completely swept of fencing, windmills, etc. A number of cattle, hogs and horses perished.

MR. CARLING CONDEMNED.

The District Executive Board, K. of L., Toronto, passed the following resolution at its last meeting: "Resolved: That this Executive Board of D. A. 125 K. of L. take this their first opportunity of expressing their unqualified approval and satisfaction of the action of the Legislative Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, in conjunction with our brother, A. F. Jury, in visiting the Central Farmers' Institute, recently held in this city, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation with the labor organizations in protesting against the large expenditure of public money in importing emigrants from Europe to compete in an already overstocked market, and further note with pleasure that as a result of said visit the Farmers' Central Institute have passed a resolution pledging themselves to unite with the labor organizations in their protest against the aforesaid unjust expenditure."

Bound for the North Pole.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Engineer Robert Peary, of the United States navy, will soon undertake a voyage to the North Pole. He proposes to start from St. Johns, Nfld. His plan is to go as far north as a whaling steamer will carry him and then strike for the North Pole on foot across Greenland. He expects the steamer will carry him to a point about White Sound, just below the entrance to Smith's Sound, on the west coast of Greenland. On arriving there Mr. Peary will make preparations for his long journey across the country. He intends to have as small an accompanying party as is consistent with absolute necessity. Possibly it will be composed of not more than four or five natives.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Every housekeeper should use Strong's Baking Powder. Test its merit by securing a free sample package at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. This powder is sold at 25 cents per pound, and is unequaled in purity and strength. 24-tf

THE POLITICAL CONTEST

Mr. Charlton's Strong Statements in Regard to Reciprocity.

Six Members of the Cabinet Have Declared Against It.

The Bright Prospects for Liberal Success Grow Still Brighter—Manitoba Going Liberal—Cheerful Outlook in North Bruce.

MR. CHARLTON'S STRONG STATEMENT.

In his address to the electors of North Norfolk Mr. John Charlton says: Under the old reciprocity treaty our trade with the United States in the export of farm products expanded very rapidly, and our farmers were prosperous. Since 1866 American duties have been imposed upon Canadian farm products and our interests have in consequence suffered severely. Last year the American tariff was raised, and the new tariff, commonly called the McKinley Bill, went into force on Oct. 6 last. In anticipation of the passage of the bill the horses, the barley, the eggs and all other products that would beaffected by the measure wererushed out of the country, and we have scarcely begun to feel its effects yet. That we will feel them severely before the close of the year need not be doubted. The new tariff places a duty of $30 per head on horses, $10 a head on cattle and $1 50 a head on sheep, on poultry 5 cents per pound, on eggs 5 cents per dozen, on barley 30 cents per bushel, on beans 40 cents per bushel, on potatoes 25 cents per bushel, on hay $4 per ton, etc. On all of these articles when exported to the United States our farmers will receive less by the amount of the American toll or duty than they would receive if the toll was removed.

The Liberal party stands pledged to give Unrestricted Reciprocity to Canada if it comes into power. This policy is a truly loyal one, for it is to the interest of the great mass of the people. Unrestricted Reciprocity will be better for our interests than partial reciprocity. It is the only measure that can be secured, and is the measure that the present Government stands pledged to refuse.

The objections to Unrestricted Reciprocity are without weight. It neither means annexation nor that the Yankee will make our tariff, nor that our manufacturers will be ruined, neither does it involve the necessity of resorting to direct taxation. Under its operation our wealth and population will rapidly increase, and the loss to the revenue from the free admission of American goods now paying duty would easily be made good by resorting to an honest, economical management of our public affairs, and the reduction in various ways of the unnecessary and extravagant features of our expenditure.

Believing that Canada cannot prosper under present conditions; that the continuance of tariff war and unfriendly relations with the United States for another five years may bring ruinous consequences to us; knowing that our Government has manifested through the utterances of its Premier and many of its Ministers bitter hostility to the United States and has excited a feeling of exasperation towards itself in that country; believing that its return to power and the pursuit of the policy it has hitherto followed will lead to commercial ruin, if not to non-intercourse; realizing that the Dominion, with its hardy population and its boundless resources, needs only continental free trade and free access to the markets of 63,000,000 people to secure a degree of prosperity that will exceed even our most sanguine expectations, I solicit your support for the policy that will give you cheaper goods and will put into the pockets of the farmers of Canada the $7,000,000 per annum that will otherwise go into the United States treasury under the provisions of the McKinley Bill. We now have a policy which grinds the people for the benefit of rings and monopolies. Let us have a change and try a policy designed to benefit the farmer, the miner, the lumberman, the fisherman and the laborer, and to promote prosperity, friendship and good-will among the Provinces of the Dominion.

THE FIGHT AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Feb. 27.—The Liberals never went into a fight with more confidence The great victory of last Tuesday has spurred them on to redouble their efforts, and with the present splendid organization there is no reason why the Liberals should not put aside the slim majority got by the Conservative candidates at the last election. On the other hand, last Tuesday's crushing defeat has terribly disheartened a good many of the Conservative workers. It is understood that no less than eight of the Tory canvassers threw down their books at the head committee room Wednesday night and refused to work another minute for McKay and Ryckman. Some of the manufacturers have begun their dastardly tricks of coercing and intimidating their men into voting for the Conservatives, threatening all kinds of terrible things if they fail to vote straight Tory. But the workingmen of Hamilton have been fooled too long, and they propose to break from the rut they have been forced into. That is what makes the Tory manufacturers resort to coercion and intimidation.

ANOTHER MANUFACTURER.

WATFORD, Feb. 26.—The following communication was handed to Mr. Stutt, the Reform candidate in East Lambton, after the nomination meeting held here to-day by Mr. D. Thom, proprietor of Thom's implement works of this place:

"Having listened to Mr. Moncrieff's speech at Watford to-day, in which he took the liberty to say in reference to me that if we had reciprocity I would be compelled to close my works, while I am prepared to admit that under reciprocity farming implements could be bought from 10 to 25 pent. cheaper, yet if I get my raw material free of duty I am not afraid but that I can successfully compete with the Americans, even at a reduction of 25 per cent. on present prices."

The above letter was read at the Reformers' meeting here this evening.

NOVA SCOTIA.

If ever the prospects for a great Liberal victory looked bright throughout the Maritime Province they do to-day. The Liberals present an unbroken form in every constituency in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In two or three counties in Nova Scotia the Tories have put up "dummies" only. Yarmouth, for instance, the Tories know is "hopelessly Grit," yet Kinney has been forced to run by the Tories to keep the active Liberal workers of Yarmouth from going into other counties. In Richmond there are two Tory candidates, Paint and Gillies. The latter is the Government's choice, but he will even fall away behind the other Tory. Of course the three-cornered fight assures Flynn his election. The retirement of the prohibition candidate in Colchester gives the Liberals an excellent chance of redeeming that county, as the prohibition candidate was a strong Liberal, and would have deflected that wing of the party. It now looks extremely doubtful whether the Tories will get a man in the whole island of Cape Breton. The Liberals are enthusiastic and full of hope, and confidently expect to return twelve or thirteen members from this Province. Nothing but an immense amount of boodle can save the Tories from an overwhelming defeat.

RYKERT GETS EXCITED.

They are having it hot and heavy in Lincoln county and, according to the reports, a great deal of unparliamentary language is being used. The other night, after Mr. Rykert had given a batch of figures in support of an argument, Mr. Garson examined the paper from which he had been quoting, and when he got through, Mr. Garson arose and told the audience that the figures quoted by Mr. Rykert were not in the paper from which he was reading. The audience were surprised, and Mr. Rykert was astounded and said, trembling with rage:

"How dare you contradict me, sir."

Mr. Garson—Because you have made mistakes in your quotations.

Mr. Rykert—You're a liar.

Mr. Garson, smiling, retorted: "I am willing to let the audience judge between us."

Mr. Neelon, seeing his godfather in such a temper, and doubtless believing that he might do something rash, rushed to the front of the platform and called for cheers for the Queen.

SIR JOHN IS UNWELL.

KINGSTON, Feb. 27.—Sir John Macdonald spoke twice in Lennox Wednesday. He returned to the city during the night. Hon. Dr. Sullivan was called yesterday morning and found the Premier quite unwell. His voice has entirely left him. The Senator ordered absolute rest. The labors of the past two weeks are said to have fatigued him very much.

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 27.—At Mr. Paterson's mass meeting in the opera house last night Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, the defeated Tory candidate at last election, appeared on behalf of Captain Cox and used the following language: "I have had the honor and the privilege of meeting and conversing with at least six Cabinet Ministers since the dissolution, and they informed me that the Cabinet never had any desire or any wish to obtain reciprocity with the United States." Mr. Paterson afterwards read Lord Stanley's dispatch regarding intended negotiations with the United States, and made a terrible exposure of the game the Conservatives are now playing.

MANITOBA GOING LIBERAL.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—The fight in Manitoba goes bravely on. The Liberals are hopeful of success in Lisgar against A. W. Ross, and they expect that four Liberal members will be returned in this Province on March 5. Watson will carry Marquette by 200 majority.

NORTH BRUCE.

WIARTON, Feb. 27.—Every indication points to victory for both Porter and Bonner. At a Conservative meeting held here Wednesday evening Mr. Edmund Yeigh, of Toronto, effectually disposed of the arguments of Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, of Toronto. At Lion's Head a rousing meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Porter, the local candidate, and Mr. E. Yeigh. The verdict of North Bruce on Thursday next will be the same as that of Hamilton.

NOTES.

Prince Edward Island may be relied on for six members for the Liberals.

The Ottawa temperance organizations have decided to support the labor candidate.

Sir John Macdonald was reported somewhat better Friday afternoon, but will have to remain indoors for a day or two.

The serious charge has been made against Dr. Desrosiers, of Vaudreuil, of offering a bribe to secure the withdrawal of Dr. Housseau, the Opposition candidate in Soulanges.

Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a very large meeting in Ingersoll on Thursday evening. There was a large number of ladies in the audience and on the platform, and several people came from London, Woodstock and Tilsonburg.

At the Kingston nominations John McIntyre, Q.C., said that he had been requested by Sir John Macdonald to convey his regrets at not being able to be present, as his physician had given positive orders that he must not go into the open air for at least 24 hours.

Mr. W. H. Lewis, the Independent Conservative candidate for Ottawa, will, it is believed, poll a large vote. In his speech at the nomination Mr. Lewis stated that the archbishop of Ottawa had interfered in the election to aid Mr. Robillard. He protested against the bishop of Ottawa and the bishop of Ontario or any priest or deacon interfering with the views of the people.

A dispatch from Boston says a meeting of the former residents of the Maritime Provinces was held there Thursday night for the purpose of discussing the present political contest in Canada and indorsing the party whose policy seemed most likely to be most beneficial to the two countries in the matter of reciprocal trade relations. After a lengthy discussion resolutions were adopted indorsing the position taken by the Liberal party in the belief that in Unrestricted Reciprocity the great problem can best be finally and satisfactorily solved.

Everybody's Guessing

for the $20 Silver Tea Set, given free by Empire Tea Company to the person guessing nearest the successful candidate's majority. Best teas and coffees here, the greatest profit-sharers, ten stores, twenty agencies. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, the people's popular store, 240 Dundas street, London. 75u

The spendthrift who spreads himself is apt to contract debts.

What becomes of the pieces when your sleep is broken?

Children Cr for Pitcher's Castoria.

If you want a cool, refreshing smoke use the old reliable GOLD FLAKE or HAND-MADE cut plug smoking tobacco, manufactured by the Globe Tobacco Works Company of London (limited), of pure Virginia leaf. It is put up in packages of 1-10, 1-5 and 1 pound tins and glass jars, and for sale by all leading grocers and tobacconists. ywt

HYMAN AND RECIPROCITY

Rousing Reform Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

Interesting Facts in Regard to Manufacturers and Mechanics.

The Tax on Oil—The Michigan Furniture Fake—Telling Speeches by Messrs. Hyman, Macbeth, Davis, Gibbons and Lind.

A rousing meeting of the electorate of the city was held in the Princess avenue school last evening in the interest of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Charles S. Hyman. Mr. W. M. Moore was elected chairman. On taking charge of the meeting he made a neat opening speech, in the course of which he said that had the fight in the approaching election been simply between the two political parties he would have been at home attending to his business, but to his mind the fight was being conducted and should be conducted upon the great trade question, and on this issue he would fight to the best of his ability.

Mr. Talbot Macbeth

was called upon and was accorded a warm reception. "I would not have been here," said Mr. Macbeth, "had this been purely a fight between the manufacturers and their employes, but when I read in the paper that the Conservatives had four lawyers addressing the electorate on this question at a manufacturers' meeting I decided to come and contribute my mite. (Applause.) The great question before the Canadian people at this election is the trade question, and I think that the majority of the people will declare in favor of much freer trade relations with the great nation south of us. (Cheers and applause.) The Government has been compelled to acknowledge that such trade relations are desirable, but they simply say that they will seek to secure a renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with

CERTAIN EXTENSIONS

and modifications. I have tried to find out from the Conservatives, from their newspapers, and from every source what these extensions would mean or to what extent they would have the old treaty modified, but in vain. (Cheers.) In the one place the Conservatives say they want reciprocity in natural products, and in another place they say that reciprocity in natural products would ruin the country. It is said that we should not have reciprocity in barley nor in horses, because, as I heard one man say, if we had reciprocity in horses the Americans would ship horses in here and sell them at $50. (Laughter.) That is a fact, gentlemen, I heard that statement from the Conservative platform. In one place they say there will be reciprocity in some manufactured goods and in another place they cry down reciprocity in any kind of goods. I am prepared to show you that the Government cannot hope to secure freer trade relations even if they wished to. (Cheers.) Under the present system the Government must make every manufacturer, miner or farmer believe that he enjoys 'protection' or else they will be opposed to any 'protection' at all. (Cheers.) To the Liberals this objection will not present itself as they will support

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

They want freer trade and will see that they secure it. (Cheers.) They will be prepared to go as far as the Americans in pulling down the wall of protection, and this would be the meaning of their plan of reciprocity, because it would be impossible to have a partial system of 'protection.'" To illustrate how the system of "protection" worked the speaker quoted statistics to show that but one man in twenty of the population of the United States worked in industries which were really fostered by the Government. If this were so what benefit did the nineteen-twentieths of the population derive from the system which admittedly

INCREASED THE COST OF LIVING?

(Cheers.) The protected miners of Nova Scotia were enabled to secure a large profit on a small output under the N. P., and they would sooner have this than a similar profit on a large output. How did this affect the rest of the people? Would it not be to the advantage of the people to have the large output with the small profit. (Applause, mingled with cries of "Yes, yes.") "Protection," the speaker said, secured the market for the manufacturer and gave the workingmen no chance. They could shut down, and the only effect that would follow would be an advance in the price of their wares. It would be to the interest of every man employed in the manufactories of Canada to expose these employers to the competition of the Americans. (Cheers.) For the year 1889 the aggregate value of the manufactured goods of Canada was $350,000,000, or about $70 per head. For the same year the value of the American manufactured goods was $7,000,000,000, or about $116 per head of the population. The depressed state of the manufacturing interests of the country proved conclusively, said the speaker, that

PROTECTION WAS NOT A SUCCESSFUL STIMULANT

of the industrial interests of the Dominion, A great majority of the manufacturers were convinced that freer trade would be to the interest of the country, and had come out upon the Liberal platform. If the following of the two candidates was carefully looked into it would be found that Mr. Hyman's supporters employed more labor than did those of Mr. Carling.

Charles S. Hyman

was then called upon, and was received with hearty cheers. In opening he referred to the last statement made by the previous speaker; that the men following him in the contest employed more labor than those who supported Mr. Carling. The total number of men employed by the men who had identified themselves with Mr. Carling's candidature was 516, while the number employed by the followers of the Liberal candidate was 904. (Cheers.) Which of these sets of men is worthy of the most credence—the men who want you to continue to pay them tribute or the men who say pay us no further tribute, but open the American market and we will

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED,

the rate of wages paid, and consequently the volume of business done in the year? (Renewed cheering.) It was said that the object of the National Policy was to encourage the industries of the country. What has been its effect? In the year 1876 under a 17½ per cent. tariff we exported in manufactured goods $5,500,000, but thirteen years afterwards the exports had dropped down to $4,400,000. Our opponents seem to have withdrawn from all argument in regard to the trade question. Mr. Carling spent his time at the nomination in reading humorous extracts from American papers respecting the Canadian tariff, but I can say that the Liberals are not going to allow the American newspapers nor the Tories to fix the tariff or to conduct the treaty negotiations. That matter will be most carefully attended to by

THE COMING LIBERAL MINISTRY.

(Cheers.) Touching on the cry that Unrestricted Reciprocity would pave the way to annexation, the speaker argued that on the contrary reciprocity would make the people more satisfied and contented, and that it was not wealth but poverty that bred dissension and rebellion. "The policy of the Liberals will, I believe," said Mr. Hyman, "mean prosperity to the manufacturer, an increase of wages to the workingmen, and an increase in the purchasing power of his money. It would mean an advance in the real estate of the country, and greater than all it would mean we should be able to keep at home and at work the thousands and thousands of young Canadians who are

FORCED TO GO UNDER A FOREIGN FLAG

to obtain a livelihood. (Cheers.) I ask that you on the 5th of March shall give your vote in favor of that policy which you think in the best interests of the city. Should you decide in favor of the Liberal policy, as I think you will, I will guarantee that when returned to the Ministerial benches the party shall carry out all that it has advocated during the campaign.

The speaker then excused himself on account of some important election work which he had on hand and was accorded three hearty cheers in response.

George C. Davis

on being called upon was received with a hearty round of applause. After a few preliminary remarks upon the broken promises of the Government the speaker gave the Combines his attention, taking up the Coal Oil Combine first. To show to what extent the Canadians imported oil from the United States he quoted the Government statistics for the year 1889, which placed the quantity at 4,723,698 gallons. The duty upon this was $339,906 26, together with an additional duty of $40,000 for barrels and packages and $20,000 for inspectors' fees. The quantity of Canadian oil used was 9,684,336 gallons, making a total of 14,408,034 gallons. The cost of this oil when the duties were paid amounted to $2,197,200 08. Were the duties thrown off, the same oil could be purchased for $1,116,622 64, leaving a balance of $1,080,577 44 over the cost of production, $399,906 26 of which was contributed to the Dominion Government, while the difference between that and the cost of production amounted to $680,671 18, which went to support the Combines. (Cheers.) What has been the effect of this system of "protection"? We had several oil refineries in this city previous to the operation of the National Policy. Where are they now?

Voice—Gone up.

The Combines have

PAID THEM TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

This threw a large number of men out of employment—(applause)—but the market was in no way hurt, but rather benefited. It may well suit Mr. John McClary to speak on behalf of the Stove Combine. It is natural that the members of that Stove Combine should wish to retain the lever which enables them to make a large profit on a small output, and which enables them to raise the prices of their wares to almost any extent. It was all right for them, but it could hardly be in the interests of the man employed in those factories that their employers should have the power of shutting them out of work at will. (Cheers.) It was hardly to the interests of the employed that their employers should have the result of the artisans' labor taxed at a heavy rate, while the tariff was so regulated that Mr. McClary or any other employer could go over to the United States and bring labor here to

COMPETE WITH LONDON MECHANICS

—(cheers)—and never pay a cent of duty upon them. (Renewed cheering.) In the face of this state of things I ask you to have true loyalty to yourselves and true loyalty to Canada. Be not gulled by this Conservative clap-trap. Ask for argument, and then vote accordingly. The speaker concluded with a reference to the Farrer disloyalty cry, which he disposed of in a most effective manner. To illustrate how indifferent the Conservatives were in regard to a man's views on annexation when he was prepared to support their side, the speaker stated that when Sir Charles Tupper was doing his western stumping tour last week, Mr. Sol. White, the only Canadian politician who had openly declared himself in favor of annexation, occupied a prominent seat on the Conservative platform,

IN CLOSE COMMUNION

with the same gentleman who had poured out such a flood of loyal and patriotic sentiment when in this city. This rally-round-the-old-flag dodge of the Conservatives, said the speaker, was simply a fake to gull the electors, but he was sure that the electors of the city and especially of Ward No. 4 would not be deceived, but would mark their ballot papers in favor of the Liberal candidate who would do all in his power to secure such legislation as will open up the markets of the American continent to the Canadian people.

Mr. William Lind

followed Mr. Davis with a forcible speech. He gave his attention to the Conservatives' latest furniture-supply fake contained in the letter read by Mr. Carling on nomination day. "I have a son a traveler," said the speaker, "and I asked him to find out the state of the furniture trade in Grand Rapids, Mich., to ascertain if there was such a large surplus of furniture in that place. My son, up in Grand Rapids, replied that there was not the slightest pretension to a surplus of these goods in the Grand Rapids market. (Cheers and laughter.) The entire surplus is not over $2,000, and the factories have more orders on their books than they can execute. (Renewed laughter.) I did not think Mr. Carling would expect he could make us believe such a

BOGUS SILLY LETTER.

(Laughter and applause.) I have excellent reasons for believing that this letter was written in the city of London. An intimate friend of mine heard one of the largest furniture manufacturers in this city use the same words in a store last Saturday before this letter arrived in the city. He used the very same expression, that there was enough furniture in the Grand Rapids storehouses to flood the Canadian market for three years. (Laughter.) This very silly letter advises the one to whom it is addressed to come over the day after the elections and purchase furniture, when, to all thoughtful persons, and especially to businessmen, the fact presents itself that even if the Liberals are successful it will take fully twelve months to complete any trade treaty, and perhaps a longer period. (Applause and laughter.) The honorable gentleman assures us of the authenticity of the document on his honor as a public man, but the kindest face I can put upon the matter is that I am very sorry for the gentleman's gullibility." (Renewed laughter.) The speaker concluded with a reference to the depressing influence of the National Policy upon the hat industry of the Dominion.

Mr. H. C. Gibbons

on coming forward announced himself as a convert. "I am one of those," he said, "who have seen the error of their ways. I have come out from among the Tory sheep and will remain out until the last vote is polled on March 5. The policy of the party to which I have been so long allied is not, I am sure, the policy that will advance the interests of the Dominion, and I have had backbone enough to come out from among them and enter the ranks of the Liberal party. I am an Englishman, but I think that the Liberals have shown more loyalty and respect to the old flag than have the Tories, and I am not ashamed to identify myself with the party of Canadian progress.

Mr. F. W. Burk

was the last speaker. He gave the politics of the day a literary aspect. "Stanley has written a book," he said, "and has entitled it 'Darkest Africa;' Gen. Booth has written another book under the title of 'Darkest England,' and the Government of Canada has been writing a book for thirteen years, which can appropriately be called 'Darkest Canada.' The Liberal party, during the same time, has been preparing a second edition which they would like the people of the Dominion to consider, and which they have entitled 'The Way Out.' The first Canadian book showed them lost in the labyrinth of indirect taxation and excessive duties. The text running all through the Liberal edition is 'Unrestricted Reciprocity,'" and the speaker predicted that the people would show their preference for it on the 5th of March. In refuting the statement that the interference with the National Policy would endanger the manufacturing industries of the country, the speaker pointed out that any great change introduced, however beneficial, might produce a temporary impairment of trade. What the people should consider was the greatest good to the greatest number. They need not expect, however, that the cry for a change in the tariff would come from the manufacturers who were benefited by "protection," but from the people who suffered from the injustice of the heavy tax levied by this system. There need be no fear of having recourse to direct taxation. There were several items of expense that could be struck from the list. With a Liberal Government there would be no necessity for a mounted police force to prevent smuggling into the territories at a cost of $800,000 annually; there would be no necessity of wringing a surplus from the people by excessive taxation to the extent of $4,000,000; there would be no necessity of spending $10,000,000 in Nova Scotian railways as a bribe to constituencies, and there would be no necessity of meeting a rebellion obligation in the shape of $8,000,000.

The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for Chas. S. Hyman and the Queen.

Irish sox, hand-knit s by Donegal peasantry, pure wool, very warm, durable and comfortable. Twelve pairs sent post free for $5. Men's long knickerbocker hose, six pairs sent post free for $5, $6 or $7, according to quality. Postoffice orders payable—B. & E. M'HUGH (Limited), Belfast, Ireland. zxt

Fresh Daily.—Oysters served in lunch-room in every style; confectionary of all kinds; parties supplied; candies, fruits, etc., etc. J. FRIEND, 117 Dundas street west. yt

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, umbrellas mended with dispatch, saws and cutlery sharpened. T. P. COMISKEY, 383½ Talbotstreet. yt

Chapman is making really good cabinet photos at $1 50 per dozen for a short time. Remember, opposite City Hall, London. ty

Vote for Conciliation, Reciprocity and Hyman.

Take Them Away Free.

Step in and select your goods. Save your profit-sharing checks, beautify your homes, economize and benefit by our profit-sharing system. Magnificent stock, immense business, marvelous values. A $20 Silver Tea Set free on March 5 to the person who guesses nearest the majority of the successful candidate. Winner's name published in both London papers. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London. 75-u

ELECTORS.

To any who may be in need of a sure cure for a Cough that has distressed and worried them perhaps for weeks, we would say, try Tolu, Tar and Tamarack. It will cure you as it has cured thousands in this city who have used it. Do not let another day pass until you have given this remedy a chance to help you. Price twenty-five cents. ywt

NEW YORK STORE

E. B. SMITH

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Wine Merchant.

125 Dundas Street

—AND—

MARKET SQUARE