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TWELFTH YEAR.

OSLER IS FORGING AHEAD.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES ARE ALSO WORKING HARD.

At Osler's at Dundreary E. B. Osler Had Unanimous Votes—The Knight of Labor Castigates Fleming—McMillan Says He Will Have No Sun Day Cars—Ex-Mayor Beatty Says It Is Not a Religious Question.

The municipal fight is a long one. At the half dozen meetings held at the attendances were large, and the excitement at fever heat. Mr. Osler had two magnificent receptions and made the best speeches he has yet delivered. The support of Mr. McMillan's members was his salvation. Mr. J. F. Fleming's claims to be the workingman's friend. Robert confuted himself with meandering around his committee rooms and did not support him. Mr. H. V. Mayhew, Beatty, appears to have his greatest strength in the west, and in Sheridan Hall he was cordially supported. The fight will be severe, but the Chancery rose highest yesterday, and Mr. McMillan's.

Another successful meeting was held in the interest of Mr. Osler at Masonic Hall, Parkdale. When Mr. John Laxon called a meeting to order the hall was filled to overflowing.

The Chairman said that he was honoured to have him as a guest, and that he would be pleased to offer his support to Mr. Osler. This was done by Mr. Lemire, B. Osler because Mr. Osler was a man of the people, and he emphatically said that Mr. Osler was not a candidate of the Board of Trade. Many of the members were, perhaps, supporting him for its majority directed the C.I.C. to him. Mr. Laxon in a speech which has done more to foster industries in our city than any other man.

"What about the 15-cent-an-hour cry?" said Mr. Laxon. Mr. Fleming was not far from the truth when he said that the cost of living was the main cause of the strike. He was right, but the connection with the Ferry Company was the first corporation in the city to pay 15 cents an hour. The men who worked there were men and paid his own men 10 cents an hour.

"He's going to look after poor old Mr. Fleming, I am sure," said Mr. Laxon.

"I have no doubt that I have nothing more to say. I will now introduce the coming meeting.

The Candidate's Speech.

Mr. Osler began by explaining his position with regard to the C.P.R. He said that without the railway the city could not exist. He is in constant communication in the city. The connection with the Ferry Company, he said, had been very great indeed. He said that every vessel had given him favor from the Ferry Company. They paid for everything they got for while the Ferry Company paid him for what he gave them.

"My only connection with the Electric Light Company, which is so much spoken of, is that a few years ago I was connected with it."

Any of you can do the same thing with the other candidates about being friends to the laboring man. I do not say it is by way of boasting at all, but I am sure that the men who have come to this town have brought to Toronto to help us. Every man who should be paid what he is worth. He is paid less—he has no heart in his labor. For God's sake, let us have a man here who, as I have stated, paid my men what they were worth.

Concluding, he said that if his policy, if elected, would be to keep the price of coal down, and to have a minimum wage, and to make sure that the revenue, the debt would be increased from both ends. The rate of wages would be increased, and the tax rates would be kept up.

Local Improvement Era.

Perhaps the greatest evil in the city, he said, was the local improvement era. Much progress had been added to our city that should still be market gardens. Fields have been cut up by streets, which have water pipes and paved streets. All the land has been taken up in Parkdale, as in consequence he would have to cut short his remarks. His policy if elected would be to stop all leaks, and to see that the fact he was a director of the C.P.R. would not be used against him.

"The C.P.R. had benefited the city. He had brought in coal and oil, and had helped to make the city what it is."

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A Change in Civic Government.

"I am convinced that the government can only be improved by a change of government. Much progress has been added to our city that should still be market gardens. Fields have been cut up by streets, which have water pipes and paved streets. All the land has been taken up in Parkdale, as in consequence he would have to cut short his remarks. His policy if elected would be to stop all leaks, and to see that the fact he was a director of the C.P.R. would not be used against him.

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Local Improvement Era.

Mr. Osler's speech was received with enthusiasm, and the audience gave him a standing ovation.

"I am sure that we will be glad to do it. If at a future time we have another election, we will have another meeting, and I hope to speak again to you all."

Mr. Laxon closed his speech by saying that the position of Toronto is that of a man with two large houses. It will not do to have one house, and to have to load both.

"We must keep up, and increase the number of occurrences. So we must have more work to do."

"I am sure that it is necessary to keep down taxation."

Local Improvement Era.

"Life must be protected. Life must be loaded with our projects, and every effort must be made to keep the interests of the city and the city alone."

An Opponent Spoke.

Mr. Miles: Do you approve of the C.P.R. forcing their men to vote for you?

Mr. Osler: When I was born in England, Mr. Miles, I was told that the C.P.R. controlled the C.I.C. I told him that the railway could take no official position. I replied that I would not accept the position of member of the C.I.C. though any important institution in Canada has a right to do so. I told Mr. Miles the same thing.

Mr. Osler: No friend of mine is doing it and I don't want the support of the railway for themselves or for the representatives of the people.

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If you make use of wines or spirituous liquors, try to have the best and the purest. In this city we have the best and the purest found in all articles bought at 16 King-street west, north side, formerly Quetton St. George & Co., now Gossell & Co. Telephone 5000.

Mr. T. E. Mobility and dental clinics are open to all. The dental clinic is in the home of Dr. Walker and Mrs. Walker, 600 Yonge street.

Mr. Walker speaks.

Mr. Walker said that he was speaking at the time of the strike which happened to know of the city's condition. He reviewed the financial position of the city and showed that the city had not been able to meet its obligations.

He thought the condition of the new court house was not good, and that the new court house should be built in a better place.

His expenditures have been made that could have been dispensed with.

The result is that the city has been forced to lay off some of its workers.

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A value and price that day of rest. It is a solemn, religious and great human institution. In my religion I believe in mercy and not sacrifice. I cannot say that the rich man shall have his carriage and horses taken away, but he must give up his car. [Cheers.] I cannot say that the rich man shall take the air in his garden and the poor man must sit outside and die.

Others say that we are not worthy. I hope that no one will be called a heretic because he objects to the cars, and that no man will be denounced as irreligious because he has given up his car. [Lively cheers.] Prof. Geddes—*St. Andrew's Hall, Dec. 23, 1891.*

They Called "Sabbath Desecrators."

The great罪 with which the city is subject to day had their origin or first began to put forth their evil shoots during the Howland administration. It was during that reign that the corporation was converted by the real estate speculators into a sort of big and easy-going loan office.

He bawls the deplorable condition in which the city finds itself, and he proposes a few picayune remedies for purging us of the load of taxation, which the government of enthusiasm and moral regeneration left us an inheritance. As a teacher and a civil and naval worker he was persona grata to Mayor Howland, and whatever he said was received with the greatest of attention.

He is a representative of the young men.

Then Mr. McMillan came in with his stock of maledictions. He is a scoundrel who loves the running of street cars because their congregations might be enticed away to hear more popular preachers, or because they fear that the nickels intended for the defterary would be dropped in the street.

And Mr. Fleming was not far behind him, or a pretender who loves the innovation of public amusements at costlers and salvers.

They are all beside the question.

The opponents of Sunday street cars when they come out into the streets state their opposition on two grounds:

1. That the innovation will destroy the Sabbath quiet.

2. That it will increase the number of those who perform Sunday labor and that men will be compelled to work seven days in the week.

With regard to the first, the breach of the Sabbath quiet so far as the residential portions of the city is concerned will be infinitesimal. The misery rattle of a car every half hour for a limited time will be soon forgotten.

Will the car be furnished with a style of carriage that is within his means?

It is a question of the propriety of the car.

It is a question of God.

It is a question of the laws of man.

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