Spritt Advertisements.

QUEEN MARY NOW READY.

At FORTIER'S Book Store, opposite the Post Office, the latest Review, the Quarterly Journals of Art, Science and Fashion, Illustrated Scientific Books, Miscellaneous & daily supplies from the leading cities of Europe and America. He specializes to-day are Queen Mary by Tennyson, and all the fashion and other Magazines for August.

GEO. H. BERTRAM

Would call the attention of intending purchasers to his stock of

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Consisting of:

Cruet Frames, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Berry Dishes, Pickle Stands, Vases, Napkin Rings.

And other goods manufactured by

The Meriden Britannia Co.

At reasonable and prices very low.

GEO. H. BERTRAM,
Hamilton's Block.

EXCHANGE OFFICE;

[illegible] Fire and Life and Accident Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and money to loan on Mortgage. Broker for Lending of the Short Loans part of Canada.

A. McALPINE

BANK NOTICE

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL, $9,000,000.

On the 1st of July, a

SAVINGS BANK

Will be opened at the Agency of this Bank,

Kent Street, Lindsay,

[illegible] interest allowed at the rate of FIVE PER CENT

No Notice Whatever, or required

[illegible] D. MILLER, Agent.

Lindsay, 1st July, 1875. 234

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

The Figures after each subscriber's name show the date to which he has paid. Thus, if John Walker, Sub. has paid up to the 1st January, 75, the figures after his name should be 1 75.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 6th, 1875

OUR CANDIDATE.

Electors mark your ballots as below

[illegible]

X

MR. WOOD'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

In our advertising columns will be found the public meetings that are to be held to-night and to-morrow night in Mr. Wood's behalf. All these have been announced by posters, and we have no doubt the attendance of electors will be large. The meetings held Wednesday and Thursday evenings were very successful and satisfactory, as were the others.

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS.

MARKING THE BALLOT.

Make the cross on your ballot in the blank space at the right of Mr. Wood's name.

Make no other mark whatsoever on the ballot. Any other mark may invalidate your vote.

Mr. Wood's name is printed in [illegible]

Mr. Hudspeth's name is printed in [illegible]. Different colours were used merely for sake of distinction.

TO THE ELECTORS.

The reports of Mr. Wood's canvass and the temper of meetings held in interest, as well as those held by his opponent, show a most encouraging state of affairs, and we do no doubt if every man does his duty the Provincial Secretary will be returned by a handsome majority. The Opposition have brought here the best impromptu speakers from Toronto down to Lindsay, but the rehearsal of their role in Lindsay will not win victory. We shall not have an opportunity of cross-examining the electors; and on election day we shall call upon every supporter of our candidate to go to the polls and Mr. Wood's re-election is certain.

THE "RISING HOPE" ON HIS MUSCLE.

Mr. Hudspeth varied his political harangues on the hustings by an expression of the opinion that the editor of this paper, being a new man in Lindsay, had committed the great mistake of attacking him, who had lived here twenty years. Leaving to some enthusiasts in The Post of the previous week on the intellectual qualifications of the candidates as far as politics were concerned, If Mr. Hudspeth's logic has any force it would require a twenty years residence here before we could allow to excuse the evidences of his political knowledge. But Mr. Hudspeth very kindly saved us the trouble of a twenty year's search for a very small thing by stepping forth, as his admirers would have it, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, fully equipped for all comers. We have nothing to say concerning Mr. Hudspeth's professional standing, but we have not the least hesitation in expressing the conviction which most have been shared by all thoughtful electors who have heard him, that Mr. Hudspeth would have done himself much more credit had he devoted a few days to the study of the political questions he proposed to discuss. His emptiness of reasoning and paucity of political knowledge cannot be denied even by his warmest admirers, and one is fully warranted in doubting whether he has the capacity to master the problems with which a legislator who desires to do his duty, has to deal. In another respect Mr. Hudspeth conspicuously not qualified for the honours and responsibilities of an M.P.P. He has gone about piteously giving as an excuse for his appearance in the role of a candidate, that he was "forced" into it by his Tory friends; and then straightway denounced the Mowat Government as the most corrupt under the sun. If Mr. Hudspeth honestly believed the Mowat Government the most corrupt under the sun it betrayed a serious lack of moral courage that he should have to be "forced" to do his duty in the premises; and as they were not as "corrupt" in January as they are now, he should have opposed them as violently then as now. Would Mr. Hudspeth rise to explain this apparent inconsistency? If his hesitation were caused by the fact that he had lost the *Mail* campaign sheet, we can excuse him; otherwise he will have to be classed with those pol-politicians who take a material and practical view of things, and who when these considerations no longer have weight, even go so far as to allow themselves, with an assumption of courage that Bob Acres would envy, to be "forced" into an expression of opinion and a line of action they call "discharging their duty."

THE CONSERVATIVE "CRICKETOR."

We have heard a good deal in this campaign of the "Admirable Crichton" who has been "forced" into leading the Conservative hosts; but an incident at the meeting at Black's school house, put the "Rising Hope" in his true light. Mr. Hudspeth had been enlarging upon the scandalous manner in which the statute law of the Province had been violated by the Reform government; when Mr. John Bertram quietly asked Mr. Hudspeth if he had ever read the Act of which he was speaking. Mr. Hudspeth was obliged to admit amid derisive cheers that he had not read it; but he had heard all about it! This is a pretty specimen of a lawyer! Never read the statute, of great importance to the cause he was pleading! No thoughtful elector can maintain that Mr. Hudspeth is fitted for the position he covets when he has not attended to a matter so simple. We were about to say there are too many lawyers in the House already; but if one half of them know as little of statutes as Mr. Hudspeth we shall not press that argument, though it is a very strong one.

MR. WOOD'S "INCONSISTENCY."

In the early part of the campaign Mr. Hudspeth and his satellites rang the changes on Mr. Wood's "inconsistency" as shown in his first fortnight in Parliament. The foundationless nature of the attack is easily proved, and cannot be gainsaid; and Mr. Hudspeth can save his reputation for fairness and candour only by admitting gross ignorance of a matter that required but ten minutes to master so thoroughly that even his intellect must have been impressed with the thorough consistency of Mr. Wood. The Journals of the House furnish the information. "Mr. Wood was elected," says Mr. Hudspeth "to give the Sandfield Ministry a fair support, but before they had brought down a single measure he cast the single vote that turned them out." On turning to the Journals we find that the Government having announced their policy in an elaborate speech from the throne, containing no less than fourteen paragraphs, had the Address in Reply moved and seconded; and it was then that the Opposition took the action they deemed proper. We quote from the Journals

"Mr. Blake moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Pardee, That the following words be added to the first paragraph of the proposed Address:—

"But we feel bound to take the earliest opportunity of informing your Excellency that we regret the course taken by the Legislative Assembly last session, under the guidance of your present Ministers, in reference to the large powers given to the Executive as to the disposition of the Railway Aid Fund and to state that, in our opinion the proposal of the Government to grant aid to any Railway should be submitted to the approval or rejection of the Legislative Assembly, so as not to leave so large a sum as $1,500,000 at the disposal of the Executive without a vote of this House appropriating the same to particular works."

This amendment was carried by a vote of 40 to 33; Mr. Wood voting, as he had promised, *with the Sandfield Government.* Previous to this vote, however, an amendment to the amendment had been proposed, as is usual, and here we find Mr. Wood, (Victoria,) voting *against* an absurd, unreasonable and unconstitutional proposition which the Government prompted. We again quote from the Journals:—

"Mr. McCall moved, in amendment to the proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. Graham, That the following words be added to the proposed Amendment, 'That inasmuch as one-tenth of the Constituencies of this Province remain at this time unrepresented in this House, by reason of six of the Members elected at the last election having had their elections declared void, and a seventh having become vacant by reason of a double return, and an eighth by reason of the resignation of the Member elected thereto, it is inexpedient further to consider the question involved in the said Amendment until the said constituencies are duly represented on the floor of this House.'"

This was lost by 10 to 32. Mr. Blake's amendment was then put and carried by 40 to 33, Mr. Wood still voting as he had promised, with the Government. A direct vote of no confidence was now proposed in these terms

"Mr McKenzie then moved, seconded by Mr McKellar, That the following words be added to the first paragraph, as amended: 'And we inform your Excellency that we have no confidence in a Ministry which is attempting to carry out, in reference to the control of the said Fund of $1,500,000, an usurpation fraught with danger to public liberty and constitutional government.'"

This was carried by the close vote of 37 to 36, and Mr. Wood is charged with giving the one fatal vote. On reference to the division list, however, he is found voting with the Ministry, as he still believed they were honest and capable administrators. Mr. Mackenzie's amendment having been adopted, the first paragraph of the address stood as follows:

"May it please your Excellency:

"We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech at the opening of this session.

"We are gratified in being assured by you that during no period in the history of Her Majesty's North American possessions can there be found recorded of any one of them a condition of prosperity which can at all approach that now almost everywhere exhibited in this Province; and we receive with pleasure the congratulations of your Excellency on so favorable an aspect of our country's stride in the path of material advancement. But we feel bound to take the earliest opportunity of informing your Excellency that we regret the course taken by the Legislative Assembly last session, under the guidance of your present Ministers, in reference to the large powers given to the Executive as to the disposition of the Railway Aid Fund; and to state that, in our opinion, the proposal of the Government to grant aid to any Railway should be submitted to the approval or rejection of the Legislative Assembly, so as not to leave so large a sum as $1,500,000 at the disposal of the Executive without a vote of this House appropriating the same to particular works. And we inform your Excellency that we have no confidence in a Ministry which is attempting to carry out, in reference to the control of the said Fund of $1,500,000, an usurpation fraught with danger to public liberty and constitutional government."

The remaining paragraphs of the Address were adopted without division, and in this shape the Ministry agreed to present it to the Governor General. A more extraordinary, as well as humiliating and unconstitutional course could scarcely have been taken, and it has been well said that our history affords no parallel to this case. Mr. Wood believed that the Government desired to do their best, as a resident of a new country he advocated railway aid, and though he did not approve some features of that policy he preferred it to Mr Blake's distribution scheme. He was willing to give the Government that fair measure of support they deserved, but the question now was whether the Ministry having lost the confidence of the House should continue to hold office for a season. The House had already said it should not. The situation was well described by a master hand, and we again turn to the Journals:—

Mr. Blake moved, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor representing—That this House has received His Excellency's gracious reply to the Address of this House, adopted on Friday last. That this House was invited by His Excellency's Ministers to consider the gracious Speech of His Excellency, delivered at the opening of the session, and to proceed with the work of the Assembly, notwithstanding that some of the constituencies were unrepresented. That this House was declared to be as it in fact was, and is competent in its present state to deal with all questions which might be brought before it. That the discussion of the proposed Address in reply to His Excellency's gracious Speech involved the question of the approval or condemnation of the policy of Ministers, and they themselves, in the course of the debate, challenged an expression of the feeling of this House towards them. That Ministers have been defeated in each of the four divisions which have taken place, and have never had control of the House. That the Ministerial policy on a most important question has been condemned and reversed by a decisive vote of this House which has declared the want of confidence in the Ministers. That the Provincial Treasurer has, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the House, resigned his office. That the continuance in office of the remaining Ministers is, under existing circumstances, at variance with the spirit of the constitution. That the supplies voted by this House will lapse on the 31st of December, inst., and this House would be wanting in its duty if it should not, before that time, (as was done under like circumstances, last year), make provision for the expenditure, under Ministers possessing its confidence, of the moneys necessary to carry on the public service until the final Estimates for the ensuing year can be voted. That this House regrets that the remaining Ministers should have advised His Excellency to continue them in office, and humbly prays that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to consider the representations contained in this Address.

That this was an accurate description, and that it expressed the views of the majority may be seen from the vote, 44 yeas to 25 nays; an amendment to reject it having been defeated by 43 to 26. Mr. Wood voted against the Sandfield Ministry as he must have done who had any regard for constitutional Government and was not bound in the shackles of party. Mr. Wood had honorably fulfilled his pledges, and and is not open to the charge of inconsistency; while the best evidence of his wisdom and foresight is to be found in the fact that the very policy he advocated in addressing his constituents was carried out by the incoming Blake administration, who worthily deserve and received his confidence and warm support.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

Mr. Hudspeth has suddenly awakened to a consciousness of the fact that the "incidental advantages" of prominence in the Orange Order for years though it may do well in material matters is not alone sufficient to win political success; and accordingly the local Tory organ makes a specious appeal to the Roman Catholics of the riding for whom Mr. Hupspeth now professes unbounded love and admiration. In order to strengthen his appeal no hesitation is displayed in distorting facts and in making unscrupulous misrepresentations. We are told that out of 87 Reform conventions at the late general election only two Catholics were nominated. In truth there were six—Messrs. Montreuil in North Essex, a strong Catholic constituency; Dawson in Frontenac; Doran in North Lanark; Bonfield in South Renfrew; O'Donohoe in Ottawa, and Fraser in South Grenville. There were elected—Bonfield, O'Donahoe, and Fraser. The safe constituency of North Essex defeated its Catholic candidate and sent a Protestant to the local house to oppose the government. Mr. Doran was defeated in South Lanark; but in a letter to the *Irish Canadian* explained that this was owing to the want of activity of his own Catholic friends who thought he had no chance of success, and who did not come out, though he got the Protestant Reform vote almost to a man. Mr. Dawson got the Protestant Reform vote, but he failed to get the Catholic vote owing to its having been asserted that he had pledged himself to the Orangemen. It is also asserted that leading Reformers did not go into any constituency to look after and assist our Roman Catholic friends. It will not be forgotten that Hon. M. C. Cameron went into no constituency either to help in convention or in the field; but what he and Wm. McDougall did was to devote their untiring efforts to defeat John O'Donohoe in East Toronto; so that instead of working for Catholics as they now profess to have done, they combined against a representative Irish Catholic. Reform leaders on the contrary did their best to secure the election of their Catholic friends whenever such candidates were selected. They secured the withdrawal of a Protestant Reformer in Renfrew and the election by acclamation of Mr. Bonfield. Attorney-General Mowat went personally to South Lanark and addressed the electors with excellent effect; and in Frontenac he did likewise. Hon. Mr. Fraser went to Ottawa to assist O'Donohoe; and did not require any assistance in his own riding. To North Essex it was considered unnecessary to send anybody to help to elect the Catholic candidate because it was considered safe—and the result only proved once more the danger of over-confidence.

In addition to all this there are now two Catholic Reform candidates—Mr. Dawson in Algoma and Mr. Larceque in Russell—running in support of the Reform party and they will receive the hearty and united support of that party. The misrepresentations of the Tory organ will not on this occasion induce the respectable and intelligent electors of this riding to reverse the vote they cast last January when they gave Mr. Wood their hearty support.

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SOUTH VICTORIA.

NOMINATION PROCEEDINGS.

SPEECHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Cameron, Mowat, J. O'Donohoe, and W. MacDougall.

The nominations of candidates for the representations of South Victoria in the Local Legislature took place in the Town Hall, Wednesday, at one o'clock. Mr. Sheriff Kempt, Returning Officer, having read the usual documents, the following nominations were made:—

Hon. S. C. Wood, by Mr. John Connolly, seconded by Mr. A. Cameron, of Oakwood.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth, by Dr. Poole, seconded by Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of Omemee.

Hon. O. Mowat, by Mr. Geo. Bertram, seconded by Mr. A. O'Leary.

Hon. M. C. Cameron, by Mr. John Dobson, seconded by Mr. John Kennedy.

Mr. John O'Donohoe, by Mr. John McLennan, seconded by Mr. Peter Fisher.

Hon. W. Macdougal, by Mr. L. Maguire, seconded by Dr. Norris, of Omemee.

The proposers and seconders made brief remarks on behalf of the candidates. At the expiration of the hour an adjournment took place to the drill shed across the street, in order to accommodate the great concourse of electors. A temporary platform had been erected for the speakers. Mr. Hartley Dunsford was chosen chairman of the meeting. A number of ladies were present, and evinced much interest in the speeches. The speakers were listened to attentively throughout, and were liberally rewarded with applause as they made their points. The proceedings were of an orderly character; there was no "unpleasantness," and but few interruptions, and those mostly to gain information on some point.

Hon. Mr. Wood, who was received with loud cheers, after alluding to the fact that he had left a sick bed to be present, went on to state that in 1871 he had been elected on the grounds that he was in favor of Parliamentary control of the public expenditure, that he supported liberal aid to railways, and that he believed every order in Council granting such aid should require the ratification of the people's representatives. He had opposed Mr Blake's proposal to divide the surplus according to population, believing that it would not be fair to the back townships while he had condemned Mr. Sandfield Macdonald for not bringing his orders in Council before Parliament. He had also professed his desire to see dual representation abolished, and his objection to members of Parliament holding offices of emolument under the Dominion Government. On those principles he had been returned by this constituency, Mr. Hudspeth and the present chairman of his committee supporting him. He explained and defended his votes at the opening of the second legislature when Sandfield Macdonald was defeated, and showed that as the incoming Blake Administration carried out the measures he (Mr. W.) had advocated before his constituents it was fully entitled to his support. That some policy had been carried by the Mowat Administration, and it too was fully entitled to his support and had received it. They had assumed control of and had had greatly improved the back waters so that we now had one of the best systems of inland navigation, (cheers) and they had by their policy in this measure greatly benefited the lumber trade, which was one of great importance to this town and section. (Cheers.) As there were a number of able and experienced speakers to come after him he would not go into political matters in detail; but there were some questions connected with the departments over which he had to preside to which he might refer. He then adverted at some length to the Agricultural farm as one of these topics, and showed how the change from Mimico to Guelph had been beneficial to the province, and had secured a place much better in every respect for the purposes intended. (Cheers.) He next took up the Central Prison "Scandal," and shewed how fallacious was the argument of Hon. Mr. Cameron that because the prison was put up by Reformers it was not honestly done, and that Reformers were not honest. (Cheers and laughter.) He showed how impossible—as was well known by the Sandfield Ministry—it would be for an architect to give an estimate for a half finished work, and how provision had been made in the original contract for what had actually happened, and how could the Opposition—who had carelessly and designedly had fault with what their successors had done? (Cheers and laughter.) He went on to discuss the "Fence," and to explain the differences between the gratuities given by the Sandfield Ministry and the Mowat Ministry. He concluded by referring to his long connection with the county and the services he had rendered in different capacities, and maintained that Mr. Hudspeth after refusing to oppose him last February could not consistently do so now, for there were no new issues. But he (Mr. Wood) was confident if his friends and supporters did their duty he would be victorious. (Loud cheers.).

Mr. Adam Hudspeth was received with cheers. He denied that he was actuated by personal motives in coming forward but simply to oppose one of the most corrupt governments we had ever had. He was endeavouring to conduct this contest on political grounds alone; and he had always said to the people if they could support the Mowat administration then vote for Mr. Wood; but if they had no confidence in that government he considered they should vote for him. (cheers). He then instituted a comparison between the Sandfield Macdonald and the Mowat governments, contending that the former was honest and the latter corrupt. (Cheers and laughter.) He next devoted some time to the Mimico Farm and agricultural college, contending that the former was all that was desired and that the removal to Guelph was made from corrupt motives and in order to reward a political supporter of the government, from whom they had purchased the land. He next went into the question of the gratuities paid by the two governments; claiming that the central prison and maintained that both were scandals. The railway aid question next received his attention and he maintained that the Sandfield Macdonald ministry had been hurled from power upon the fanciful question of popular privilege raised by Mr. Blake and his confederates; and the latter when they came into power went through the farce of submitting their orders in Council to the legislature and commanding them to vote for them. The Proton outrage formed the next subject of discussion. The appointment of a Division Court Inspector led him to make the general charge that the Mowat government violated reform principles by making appointments to reward their supporters. The sale of debentures by Mr. Crooks was dissected and its "monstrous extravagance" and wickedness exposed. He charged the government with cowardice in not collecting the debt instead of selling the debentures to a third party, and shirking the responsibility connected with them. He held these debts should have been wiped out altogether, or if not the Province should have assumed its due share of responsibility. And when Mr. Crooks could not sell the debentures to a respectable house he went to a trust company and sold them at a sacrifice of $240,000. He called upon the electors to rise in their might and hurl the Reform government from power, (ironical cheers), and place in power better men. He had received assurances of support from dozens of life long Reformers who were supporting him on principle. He had no doubt Mr. Burr would think this was rather impertinent but he thought Mr. Barr, who had endeavored to show that he could not open his mouth and speak English properly, had made the great mistake of coming here a new man and attacking him who had grown up amongst them and was well known. He had entered upon the contest with regret as far as Mr. Wood was personally concerned, but he was confident of success. (Cheers.)

Hon. O. Mowat, who was loudly cheered, was the next speaker. He pointed out the disadvantage under which he laboured in having to speak without having heard the charges which would be brought against his administration by the leaders of the opposition, and the necessity therefor for him almost to confine himself to the points which Mr. Hudspeth had made. He was sure if Mr. Hudspeth were really as candid as he desired them to believe he (Mr. Mowat) would be able to convince them that the reasons he had given for pronouncing the Government corrupt had no foundation whatever, (loud cheers) that he was entirely out in his facts and that he had been charging the administration with corruption upon an assumption of circumstances which existed only in his own imagination. (Cheers.) He had no doubt Mr. Hudspeth had made his statements honestly, but unfortunately he had not ascertained the facts, and it was clear that he was opposing his old friend, Mr. Wood, simply because he misunderstood altogether the issues which were before the electors. Having been engaged in building up a fortune by means of his professional practice, he had not given political questions that attention which would have made him a supporter instead of an opponent of Mr. Wood. (Cheers.) His admission that he had been "forced" into this contest did not show that he possessed much strength of purpose, but probably the people of this riding would "force" him to stay at home. (Cheers.) There was no doubt that this was an important contest. The representative of South Victoria had been chosen as one of his colleagues in the Government, three years experience have led him to form a very high opinion of Mr. Wood, in regard to his ability, power of work, logical mind, straightforwardness, and acquaintance with public affairs. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Mowat,) claimed and had received the confidence of the people of Ontario because he had done his best to give them good Government and sound Legislation. He had no other possible motive in accepting the office which he held, and leaving the dignity and comfort of the Bench than to avail himself of an opportunity which seemed to be offered for doing more good than he could accomplish in the office he previously held. (Here, here.) He was no more fond than other people of being abused from one end of the Province to the other, of being misrepresented, of having falsehoods alleged of him and bad motives ascribed to him, but he looked upon the office he held as being as sacred as that he had left. He regarded the position of a statesman holding a high office in the Government of a Province as one in which great good could be done by an honest and earnest man, and he knew no reason why they should regard it, as a degradation for any Judge to occupy the position of a politician provided he did his duty in it. (Cheers) The change he had made had resulted in his being a poorer man to-day than if he had remained on the Bench, but the considerations which had led him to accept the appointment still weighed with him. He believed it was his good fortune to be of service to this country. He believed that he had already been of service to it, both in regard to administration and legislation. He believed he had done his duty by the Reform party of this country. (Cheers) He rejoiced to know that he had their continued confidence and he was determined never to forfeit it. (Renewed cheers.) He desired power no longer than he was able to exercise it for the public good, and retained the confidence with which he had commenced his late political life. While, however, it was important that this constituency should be represented Mr. Wood, Mr. Hudspeth had greatly over-estimated the importance of the election, when he imagined that the standing of the Government depended on the result of it. (Cheers.) The Government had in the House as it now stood a full majority of 20—(Cheers)—a majority as overwhelming as that which they had in the last Legislature. Since the general election three counties had returned members. South Simcoe had sent his Tory friend Mr. Macdougall to replace Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, so there had been no change there; and Monck and Welland had re-elected their former Reform members by larger majorities than before. He had also received reports from various quarters stating that several members who had been classed with the Opposition were really Independent members, and he was quite satisfied with those if they were truly Independent, because he did his best towards making the Government measures such as would commend themselves to the honest judgment of every Independent man. (Cheers.) On a scrutiny the Conservative Mr. Munro, had been replaced by the Liberal Mr. Hodgins, and so the Government had gained instead of lost since the general election, while his information led him to believe that in the elections yet to come off the Government majority would be increased rather than diminished. In this riding Mr. Hudspeth was a strong man, but he had no doubt that Mr. Wood would prove to be stronger still. Mr. Hudspeth had drawn a contrast between the former and the present Government, calling the former pure and the latter corrupt. He hurled back the charge upon him and his friends. (Cheers.) There was no foundation for the foul slander. He was prepared to answer every charge Mr. Hudspeth had brought to the satisfaction of every candid mind. (Cheers) He denied the right of their opponents to claim credit for those good things which had been done by the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who was a life-long Reformer and had exhausted every epithet in the dictionary to denounce as utterly unworthy of public confidence the party which now desired under his name to put a Reform Government out of power. (Cheers.) No member of the late Government had now a seat in the Legislature, save Mr. Cameron, who admired the old Family compact; gloried in being a fossil, and opposed responsible Government and Confederation. Mr. Cameron had been shown by events to have erred egregiously in the past history of the country, and yet he was the leader of the party which Mr. Hudspeth supported. If he had been so far wrong in the past, they had very little ground for confidence in him in the future. He had not been a prominent member of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government, of which he did not know that any of the policy or legislation was guided by him. That was his record and he (Mr. Mowat) asked the electors of South Victoria to take care that they did not become his followers. (Cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman then took up Mr. Hudspeth's charges and replied to them seriatim. He showed the mistakes into which that gentleman had fallen in regard to the Model Farm, in stating that a committee had taken sworn evidence as to the location, when no such committee had sat at all, and in alleging that the Government had bought the Guelph farm from a supporter of theirs, when the fact was that they purchased it from Mr. Stone, one of the greatest Tories in all Canada. (Cheers.) He pointed out the care which the Government had taken in ascertaining the suitableness of the present and unsuitableness of the former site before removing the college, described in detail the various steps which were taken, showed how the Board of Agriculture on two occasions and the Principal of the Michigan Model Farm after a careful examination had declared the Mimico site unfit for the purpose, and called on Mr. Hudspeth if he possessed the candour which he claimed to admit that he had made a mistake—an appeal to which that gentleman made no response. In reference to the gratuities, Mr. Mowat pointed out that the vote of $20,000 taken by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, was for payments to persons whom the Government had already decided to pension and whose names they knew, while the $5,000 voted to this Government for a similar purpose was to meet cases which might arise during the year, so that while the particulars in the former case could have been readily given, it was impossible to supply them in the latter. With regard to the Central Prison, the contract with Mr. Elliott was for only a portion of the work that was needed and it was incorrect to say as Mr. Hudspeth had said that the work was taken from Mr. Elliott and given to Mr. Dickey. Mr. Elliott was a builder and Mr. Dickey was an ironfounder. (Cheers and laughter.) He explained the reasons which induced the Government to annul the contract with Mr. Elliott—his slowness, and their arrangement with the Car Company—showed that the additional cost of the building arose from the neglect of the previous Government to arrange for a complete building, and called attention to the fact that it had never been alleged that any portion of the Prison was not necessary. Every candid person who examined the charges against the Government would admit that in no respect had they acted from a corrupt or dishonest motive. He claimed that they had not only been honest but successful. (Cheers.) He concluded, the hour allotted to him having expired, by urging the Reformers of the riding to exert themselves and triumphantly return Mr. Wood, to support good and honest Government. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. M. C. Cameron was received with applause. He commenced by expressing the hope that the audience would receive what he had to say without regard to the character that had been given him by the Attorney-General and the *Globe* newspaper. He admitted he was opposed to the form of Government adopted as Confederation, but he never urged his views as a reason for any constitutional change, as he desired to give full time for the trial of the method adopted. In the course of his historical disquisition on this subject he admitted that Conservative papers, as well as Reform papers, told lies. He had not thought Confederation would cure the evils complained of, viz., the large contribution from Upper to Lower Canada, and now they had to sustain the Local Government. Ontario received a subsidy of 80 cents per head, but repaid much more than that, which went to the support of the Governments in the other provinces. He attacked Mr Brown for leaving the Dominion Cabinet, and charged him with selfish motives in taking a course at that time which was inimical to Confederation. He went on to defend the patent coal. tion with many expressions of his own want of high ability, but claimed that he never swerved from the path of rectitude. He argued at some length, that the Railway Aid Act of the Sandfield Macdonald Government was not unconstitutional, and explained the reasons why that policy had been adopted. He contended that the Railway Aid Act afforded a sufficient protection for the people from the favoritism of the Government to certain railways that might have been applying for aid, which charge of favoritism had been made by the Reform Opposition. No money could be paid to the railway company for which it was intended, until the road had been made ready for rolling stock within the time prescribed. When the Parliament had authorized the Government to spend $500,000 on an asylum, or $1,500,000 on railways, were the Government to come back to them and ask them where the site of the asylum should be, and how much money should be granted to a road? If that were the case, our Constitution was a fallacy, and the sooner we got rid of it the better. He read the amendment he had offered to Mr. Blake's ten Orders in Council granting aid to railways. He charged the Government with not exercising due discretion in granting such aid, and said it was reported that the Victoria Railway was suspended, so that the Government could not have properly investigated their condition. He then alluded to the Central Prison, and contended that the explanations of Mr. Wood and Mr. Mowat were fallacious, and not consistent the one with the other. He took issue with Mr. Wood as to the latter's statement that the Sandfield Ministry had intended to build there a prison like the Central Prison. They had intended to build one at Toronto for about $150,000, and if the experiment proved satisfactory they would build another in the west and a third in the east. He went into the details connected with the Central Prison, and to the salaries paid for superintendence and inspection. He next dwelt at considerable length on the fence question. The Agricultural College and the change from Mimico to Guelph was next ventilated, and the McCandless matter rehearsed once more, until his hour had expired.

Mr. John O'Donohoe, who was warmly greeted, said the duty devolved upon the electors of deciding between supporting the Reform party in power, or reinstating the demoralized Tory party instead. The Reform party after twenty years of opposition had established the soundness of their principles, and attained the position which they now occupied in Ottawa and Toronto, and the men who had fallen with the hero of the Pacific Scandal were making a great effort to regain the positions they had lost. No thinking man could charge any act of corruption against the present Ontario Government, which was composed of honest liberal-minded men, who knew no sect or party but acted on the principle of equal freedom, justice and liberty to all. (Cheers.) The electors would show a want of self-respect to elect as their member a man who had shown such ignorance of political events as Mr. Hudspeth displayed today in the face of a man who had served them faithfully in various capabilities for a series of years. He contrasted the members of the present Government with Messrs Macdougall, Cameron, Boultbee and Company, who would be their successors in the event of a change taking place, and asked the electors to judge between them. Mr. Macdougall had wandered from constituency to constituency, and as farmers threw weeds over the fence, so he had been disposed of by the Reform party. (Cheers.) At last he had found a *refugium peccatorum* among the lambs of Simcoe, and now the Reformer of past days was allied with those against whom he once charged every corrupt act. (Cheers.) He referred to the course the Government had taken in redressing the grievances of all classes. They had given mechanics security for their pay; they had consolidated the school laws of the province. The Sandfield Macdonald Government deserved to be opposed by Reformers, for it was based on the vicious principle of a coalition between men of opposite views, in which some one must sacrifice his opinions in order to retain office. He believed in a vigilant opposition, and hoped Mr. Cameron might for many years remain at the head of one. (Cheers and laughter.) He asked them to come out shoulder to shoulder on the polling day to secure good Government, even if they had to sacrifice some time in this harvesting season, and concluded, after an effective appeal on behalf of Mr. Wood, by giving the balance of the time allotted to him to Mr. Mowat, who desired to make some remarks in reply to Mr. Cameron.

Hon. Mr. Mowat came forward and took up Mr. Cameron's allegations in reference to the Central Prison. He gave a statement of the particular points in which work extra to that provided for in the contract with Mr. Elliot by the Sandfield Macdonald Government had of necessity to be done, together with the amounts which were expended on each item, showing that the increased cost of the building was owing to the neglect of the late Government in not making their first arrangements complete. The work done after Mr. Elliott's contract was terminated was done at rates cheaper than would have been paid under the contract, and the matter was one of that class of emergency which was specially excepted, in the act which required public works to be performed after tenders had been advertised for. The sums paid to Mr. Wagner and the foremen were no more than the work performed by them was worth, and he had no doubt that they were not only well earned but were really a saving to the country. In reference to