# FOR MEMBER

FOR

KINGSTON!

## J. CARRUTHERS, Esq.

## COMMITTEE ROOMS.

MR. CARRUTHERS'

COMMITTEE ROOMS

HAVE BEEN OPENED

**Over Mr. McKay's Leather Store,**

Princess Street, near Bagot,

Where all Committees are requested to REPORT.

JOHN FRASER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

July 22, 1872.

## THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

## Hurrah for Carruthers.

A MEETING of the Electors of Cataraqui Ward

*Favorable to the Election of*

**JOHN CARRUTHERS, ESQ.**

will be held

## On Friday Evening,

*July 26th, at half past seven o'clock,*

in MR. JOHN MALONEY'S HOUSE, cor-ner of Queen and Wellington Streets.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM HARTY,
Chairman.

Kingston, July 23rd, 1872.

## RALLY FOR

# CARRUTHERS.

## A MEETING

OF THE

## ELECTORS!

—OF—

## ONTARIO WARD,

FAVORABLE TO THE ELECTION

—OF—

## MR. CARRUTHERS,

Will be held

**On SATURDAY EV'G., July 27,**

At half-past seven o'clock, in

## MR. GEO. McCULLAGH'S

"BAY OF QUINTE HOUSE."

R. M. FORD,
Chairman.

July 24, 1872.

## A PLEASANT PLACE TO RENT.

ON THE FRONT OF LOT 24, in 5th Concession of the Township of Kingston, a HOUSE and three Acres of good cultivated Land, and a young Orchard containing about 100 trees. There is a good board fence round about the place, which is situated about 5 miles from Kingston.

For further particulars as to terms and otherwise, apply to the owner

WM. DAVID, Broker,
Princess Street.

Also to rent, on part of said lot 24, a small HOUSE and one Acre of Land.

For further particulars as to terms and otherwise, apply to the owner,

WM. DAVID, Broker,
Princess Street.

July 25, 1872.

## Wanted.

TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the Dry Goods business.

R. WALDRON.

July 25, 1872.

## Wanted.

AN OFFICE BOY, one who can write a good hand preferred. Apply to

GILDERSLEEVE & WALKEM,
Barristers,
Clarence St.

July 15, 1872.


**The Daily British Whig**

—Can be obtained each Evening at the Stores of E. Stacey, McAuley & Co., and John Henderson.

# The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

FRIDAY EVEN'G, JULY 26, 1872.


## MR. CARRUTHERS

**Respectfully solicits your VOTE and Influence at the ensuing Election, for the House of Commons.**

## REMINDERS.

MEETING of Mr. Carruthers' Friends in Cataraqui Ward this evening.

ERIN and the Brennans to-night in the City Hall.

## Local Weather Report.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 27 hours ending at 7.30 A. M., July 26th, 1872.

| | Bar. | Ther. | Dir. of wind. | Vel. of wind. | State of weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.37 P.M. | 30.05 | 74° | SW | 6 miles. | Fair |
| 11.30 P.M. | 29.99 | 65° | Calm | 0 miles. | Cloudy |
| 7.37 A.M. | 29.83 | 67° | " S. | 21 mil s. | Cloudy |

Range-Max 75; Min. 63, Rainfall 0.00 inches.

The barometer is read corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level.

S. WOODS.

## ELECTORS' FREEDOM.

We are glad to see it announced in the *Globe* that Mr. Brydges has issued a note to the G. T. R. workmen of Brantford, stating that they can vote as they please at the coming election, uninfluenced by any consideration of Railway politics. We hope that all the employees along the whole line will be given to understand that they go to the polls untrammelled, and that Grand Trunk political influence has become a thing of the past.

## MR. BRITTON'S SPEECH.

All who heard Mr. Britton's speech from the Hustings yesterday, declare that it was a finished effort of political warfare. He made the local Tories wince, as in his incisive way he laid open their trickery and the corrupt hold that Sir John has on Kingston. We regret that owing to the buzz of conversation on the Hustings, our reporter was unable to report Mr. Britton's remarks at length. But no written report could convey to the reader the effect of his phillipic—temperate withal—against the Tories and their chief.

## RESPECTABILITY.

The fire in the rear from Kingston has so turned Sir John's head that he has grown snappish and abusive of even his constituents. It was enough to ruffle a saint to have one's missionary labours in the West interfered with, and to be forced home to look after the unconverted here. The number of these latter is so large that Sir John failing to win them over has begun vilifying and casting insulting names at them. Yesterday he told the people of Kingston that he had all the respectability of the city supporting him, and that his opponents were, consequently, low, ill-conditioned people. If Sir John was responsible for what he uttered yesterday afternoon he has lost discretion and some decency. Does he mean to say that Mr. Carruther's supporters are not respectable men—that the leading merchants, the mass of the mechanics are not respectable? Has Sir John lost his head that he should thus publicly insult his constituents who have had the temerity to oppose His Royal Highness. Let the Reformers of Kingston hold down their heads from thenceforth, for the great man has said they are of a low sort, not fit to come in contact with a ribboned Knight. When such a pattern of respectability as Sir John, the Bruiser, says that the Reformers are not as sweet-scented and altogether lovely as they ought, why it must be so.

## THE KNIGHT OF THE P. R.

The spectacle of Sir John insulting, in the manner related yesterday, Mr. Carruthers, who though a keen partisan never allows party feeling to cause him to forget that he is a gentleman, is one which must sadden the hearts of the Tories all over Canada who have hitherto looked upon the Premier as the pink of gentility, and one who never allows party acrimony to betray him into hasty indiscretions. One excuse for Sir John's conduct we have heard, but it is certainly not one to be proud of, and one which he would thank his friends to forbear using.

The cowardly stab at Mr. Carruthers' friend, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, in accusing him of being a party to coal oil swindle is the characteristic of a man who steeped in corruption raises his hands in holy horror on being charged with an immoral act. It is well known that Mr. Carruthers deals in coal oil, as he does in a thousand other articles. That he has been engaged in coal oil speculations he does not hesitate to affirm. That their has been the taint of dishonor on these speculations is an utter untruth. That he was ever engaged in business transactions with Mr. Mackenzie is equally a falsehood. Stung by the imputation on Mr. Mackenzie's honor Mr. Carruthers last evening telegraphed that gentleman as follows:—

KINGSTON, July 25th, 1872.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Toronto.

Macdonald said we have been connected in an oil swindle. I said it is a lie.

Have we ever been connected in any oil speculation or operation of any kind?

(Signed), JOHN CARRUTHERS.

The following reply was received:—

TORONTO, July 25th.

John Carruthers.

I never had any business transaction of any kind with you.

(Signed), A. MACKENZIE.

Now for the proof. Sir John prove that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Carruthers are coal oil swindlers, or suffer the consequences of being convicted of an infamous falsehood. Let's by all means have the proof which you yesterday said you had in your possession in John Carruthers' handwriting that Alexander Mackenzie and John Carruthers are co-swindlers. You, above all other men, should be the last to assail the private virtue of an opponent. You have chosen to do so. Now make good your words.

## CATHOLICS AND REFORMERS.

Those Catholics who had the pleasure of listening to the admirable speech of Mr. Christopher Fraser, M. P. P., in the Ontario Hall last night, must have been convinced that the abuse of those of their religion who have seen fit to throw off Sir John's yoke, and ally themselves with the Reform party, was disgracefully inconsistent. So much publicity has been given to the sayings and doings of the Catholic League that Mr. Fraser's evidence is of interest, as he was one of those present at the preliminary meeting at which the formation of the Catholic League was suggested. Mr. John O'Connor, who has lately set himself the task of abusing Reform Catholics, was present at that meeting, as was also Mr. Frank Smith. These men were then favorable to the proposal of joining the Reform party, and were wearied at the studied neglect of the Catholic body by Sir John. What has since changed them? Can it be, as Mr. Fraser hinted, that their conversion has been brought about by the prefix of Honorable to their names? This is not the reason the gentlemen give, however. They tell us that, some eighteen years ago, Mr. George Brown, or his newspaper, abused the Roman Catholics, and wrote unfair articles about their clergy. They do not add that the political Vicar of Bray, Mr. William Macdougall, was then editor of the *Globe*, and wrote these articles, which, probably, Mr. Brown never saw until in print. It would be highly inconsistent to say this now, for Mr. Macdougall is at present a good Tory, and to abuse him would be but to condemn their own conduct in joining the Tory party.

Nor do they explain why it is that at the meeting referred to, at which these gentlemen declared their preference for the Reform party, there was nothing said as to these terrible *Globe* articles. Those articles were fresher then than they are to-day. John O'Connor and Frank Smith knew of their existence then as perfectly as they do now, but yet they saw in them at that time no insuperable object to their alliance with Reformers. Why do they pretend to do so now? Why did the late Hon. T. D. McGee join a Reform Government if these *Globe* attacks barred all good Cathplics against entering the Reform fold? These are difficult questions to answer. We doubt if the gentlemen can answer them at all. Recourse must be had for a solution of their new-born zeal for the Tory party to the reason before given—that the handles to their names were the cause of it.

Mr. Fraser is a Catholic and is at the same time a Reformer. He finds nothing in Reform principles or in the conduct of the Reform Party to him inconsistent with his religious views. On the contrary he told his audience last night that the Reform Party was the only one from which Roman Catholics can expect fair play. He said that his Protestant Reform friends stood loyally by him on all occasions whilst the Tories acted shamefully towards him simply because he was a Roman Catholic. Before the late contest in which Mr Fraser was victorious, the Tories offered the Reform Protestants of South Leeds to allow their nominee to be elected unopposed if they would drop Mr. Fraser and run a Protestant. They indignantly retorted that they would agree to no such disgraceful compact, ran Mr. Fraser and put him at the head of the poll. His election is now under protest. There is not the slightest hope of unseating him, but the trial was ordered by the Tories merely to vent their malicious hatred of a Roman Catholic, a gentleman of large ability, of unblemished character, an accomplished speaker, and one of whom no constituency in the Province need be ashamed.

Catholics of Kingston, what do you think of the Tory Party after Mr. Fraser's exposure of Messrs. O'Connor and Smith and of their conduct towards himself? What do you think of the Toronto Tories who have turned upon the Roman Catholics who have seen fit to support Mr. John O'Donohue and stigmatized them as Fenians? What do you think of Sir John Macdonald who in power for nearly twenty years has treated you with contemptuous neglect? Let your answer be given on Thursday. Let the punishment fall on the head of him who has been the author of all this neglect and you will do a signal service to yourselves, to your co-religionists, to the cause of good government, and to the Dominion at large.

## The Nomination.

Yesterday Sir John said that whether they like him or not the electors would have to swallow him again for five years. They won't—he'll disagree with them, and they will throw him up at the polls.

It was not so bad that Sir John, when pathetically telling how he had felt it a pleasure to provide for Mr. Thos. Robinson, was asked by one of the crowd if he remembered when Mr. Robinson burned him in effigy.

Altogether Sir John made a poor display. Officialdom appeared to have a holiday, as usual on these occasions.

## The Obstructionists.

Mr. Robinson made a good point at the ward meeting in St. Lawrence Ward, when he gave the reason why Sir John called the Reformers of Kingston Obstructionists. It was because they were obstructing the streets of the city in every direction by new buildings. It is a fact that all the new erections which so mark the new-born enterprise of the city are made by members of the really Progressive party. The return of Mr. Carruthers would add fresh confidence to the hopes of the citizens, and our prosperity would increase.

## WORKINGMEN

Sir John is a false friend. Vote for a man whose interests are your interests.

## DOWN WITH SIR JOHN AND CONVICT LABOR!

In competition with Workingmen.

## MR. CARRUTHERS

Is working night and day for our Railway.

## THE CITY NOMINATION

Mr. S. T. Drennan, Mayor of the city, proposed Sir John A. Macdonald in a speech remarkable for fulsome praise of the Knight, that was laid on to a degree that was fairly astonishing, and excited a good deal of chaff from the audience, who at one time required the authority of the Returning Officer to restore quiet. Any allusion to Sir John as the workingman's or mechanic's friend was received with groans and chaffing references to the speaker's Penitentiary contracts in the cabinet-ware manufactory. The speaker denied that Sir John had been requested to obtain the Tete-de-Pont Barracks as a terminus for the Kingston & Pembroke Railway.

Dr. Sullivan seconded the nomination, and supposed that he had been selected to do so because he was one of the second generation of Sir John's supporters and admirers.

Mr. Wm. Robinson, M.P.P., upon taking the stand to nominate Mr. John Carruthers, was received with immense applause. He said he thought it was nearly time, after Kingston had been misrepresented for twenty-eight years, that the electors required for their representative a man who would look to their interests. Sir John had been repeatedly challenged to show what he had done for the interests of the city, and had failed to do so. Sir John could have chosen the seat of Government for Kingston had he chosen to have done so, but when a vote was taken upon the question he was absent, —locked in the cupboard with the key in Cartier's pocket. After characterizing Mr. Drennan's fulsome praise of Sir John as originating in that person having an axe to grind; and, alluding to the great card which Sir John's friends thought they were playing for the Methodist vote in getting Dr. Lavell to come forward by promising him the Penitentiary office, the speaker went on to review Sir John's past political career, and pointed out his action in the Cartier route of the Intercolonial Railway, Manitoba and British Columbia, in reference to Representation by Population, the Washington Treaty and its result, and absurdity of claiming for Sir John and Hincks credit for the abolition of the silver nuisance. The speaker then went on to call the attention of his audience to a particular instance of the special care taken by Sir John for the interests of Kingston in the matter of the Cataraqui Toll Bridge, for the use of which the British Government had contracted to pay the Company an annual sum of £1,400. When the British Government removed the troops from Kingston it informed the Company that in future it must look to the Canadian Government for future payment. Application to that quarter showed that Sir John had advised the non-payment of the same, giving as his reason that the removal of the troops had cancelled the contract. The speaker afterwards appealed to the home Government, and finally succeeded in obtaining payment of the annual sum, but whether it was paid by the home Government or that at Ottawa the speaker was unable to say. Mr. Robinson cautioned that portion of his audience who were mechanics not be gulled by Sir John's claptrap about being the workingman's friend. He (Sir John) had fatuously styled himself at the meeting in the City Hall, a cabinet maker and a joiner, and when he cast a sly glance at those near him then he might have added "and these are my tools". (Great applause.) Yes they, Sir John's tools, were out in full force, the great Major—he would not mention names,—the Penitentiary, the Asylum, and even an old washerwoman, was coerced into service, and the secret service money was being lavishly used. The speaker insisted that Sir John had been asked to obtain for Kingston the Tete-de-Pont barracks as a terminus for the K. & P. Railway, and tha the had promised to get it and had failed to do so. The speaker referred to the competition of convict labor and the present employment of convicts in loading Mr. Chaffey's barges, to the robbery of the honest dock laborer.

Mr. Robinson's speech occupied about three quarters of an hour in its delivery, and it was received by the audience with great favour, and it was very evident that the speaker is a favorite with the Kingston public, especially the laboring and mechanic portion of it.

Mr. William Harty cordially seconded the nomination of Mr. John Carruthers, and his appearance "to the fore," was the signal for long and loud cheering.

Mr. D. Cunningham came forward and proposed Mr. John Burleigh as a candidate. Mr. Cunningham pitched into Sir John in rather a warm manner, and coupled him with Lord Castlereagh as a traitor to his country. Mr. Cunningham's nomination found no seconder.

Mr. W. Power, before nominating Mr. B. M. Britton, said a few words straight to the point in favour of Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Archibald Livingston in seconding the nomination, protested against Mr. Drennan taking part in the contest as Mayor of the city, and severely censured him for so doing.

Dr. Lavell nominated Alderman McIntyre, but what he said we are unable to report and the audience did not appear to care, exhibiting unmistakeable signs of impatience for the speeches of the candidates and little intention of tolerating the lesser gems.

Mr. P. Harty seconded the nomination, which gave him the opportunity of saying what he had to say in favour of Sir John, which he did with a good deal of favour.

As the last two nominations were only made to give opportunity of speaking to the nominators and seconders, of course they were ultimately withdrawn.

Sir John took the stand. The following is his speech in full: Gentlemen,—"The ball is rolling (prolonged interruption.) All you must hear me, or you shall hear no one else. Yesterday Ottawa returned two of my friends by acclamation, to-day Frontenac returns her Member by acclamation and here now is your old member who comes once before (you won't be elected by acclamation nor any other way) What is the reason of that? I will tell you why I shall not be returned by acclamation. It is because I have been walking into the Grits out West and defeating them at every public meeting, (repeated and prolonged interruption.) They did'nt like it, so brought me down here to prevent my doing further mischief out there. So the great Grit party have got up a sham opposition to me (a perfect storm of denials.) It is no use denying it, everyone knows it is a sham. (Cries of you'll find out, with yells, cheers and hisses and a great excitement on the hustings.) Well here I am again to face my friends in Kingston, and I am not afraid to meet them nor my foes either. I have acted fairly and honestly for the interests of this great country and here I am again to meet ye. (Voice, you don't come here very often). No I don't come here very often and I'll tell you the reason why. When I was last in Kingston you sent me to Parliament—you sent me to represent you twenty eight years ago—and it is there I have been in your, as well as the general interests of the country. Had you not sent me to Parliament, I should still be in Kingston practicing law among you. But, gentlemen, you sent me and I have achieved a proud eminence (prolonged noise and confusion.) If you should send Mr. Carruthers to represent you, and I speak with all respect of him, you won't having to complain of his being a non-resident among you—he could never obtain the position I have (yells and groans for several minutes)—if he got there he would vote like a dummy (hisses), he knows nothing now of the politics of the country, and would return to you as wise as when he went. (The interruption at this stage has so great that the speaker got excited and accused the audience of being hounded on by his opposers, which made matters worse, and it was some time before he could be heard) After referring to Mr. Robinson's speech, which he considered scurrilous, Sir John said that he should hold Mr. Carruthers responsible for the language used by Mr. Robinson, and continued. I don't mind what Robinson says and no respectable man will mind what he says. (A voice—he's an honest man, followed by cheers.) An honest man! Why he promised in my presence and that of others that he would give J. S. Macdonald his support and yet voted against him—do you call that honest? (Great confusion among the crowd and on the hustings.) He sold himself like a beast in the market. (Great uproar and cries he would not sell himself to you.) He soon got his reward however, Rideau Ward put him out and in a short time you will be sick of him and send him back to his original and legitimate business at the paint pot. All the time Robinson was speaking he did not know what he was saying and you noticed that he concluded by proposing me as your candidate. (A lapsus linguæ of Mr. Robinson substituted the Knight's name for Mr. Carruthers, at the termination of his speech.) Of course it was a blunder, it was part of his usual blundering way. I know he did not mean to propose me and I am glad of it, for he would sell me just as he did Sandfield Macdonald. (Confusion.) There he stands—the man who met me as a friend and promised to support Sandfield Macdonald. (Denial from Mr. Robinson and great confusion.) I can prove it by men whose words are worth more than Robinson's oath. (Great tumult.) I was surprised to see Archy Livingston come out against me. The Grits promised him the County Registrarship, but they left poor Archy in the lurch and gave it to R. M. Rose. (Cries of what about Tom Robinson?) What about Tom Robinson, why I never had greater pleasure in my life than when I placed my friend Tom Robinson in the Custom House. (Loud cries of, Who burnt you in effigy, and confusion on the platform.) Oh! I've have been burnt in effigy a good many times and yet here I am without the smell of smoke about me, and I've lived to see a good many men who formerly were enemies turn round to be my friends. Poor Tom laid up with a broken leg and neglected by his brother! I assure you I have great pleasure in taking care of him. (Here the uproar was immense and groans and cheers were mingled with cries of poor Tom, poor Tom.) A man hoisted on the shoulders of the crowd, said something concerning convict labor. Oh; yes, I am glad you mentioned it. The Penitentiary you know was established before I was in Parliament, and its systems cannot be altered at once, but must be done by degrees—this is being done, and it will be divided into two parts, a part removed to Lower Canada—and the labor of the convicts will be so regulated as not to conflict with the local industry of the country by the introduction among the convicts of new branches of industry. I shall be happy to answer any other questions. Sir John was about to say something concerning the Intercolonial Railway when the noise and confusion was so great that he could not proceed. Between the pauses and the tumult he said, Ah, I like those interruptions—he did not appear to by his manner, however—they are worth a good deal to me, and every man who insults me is as good as two votes for me—go on—but nevertheless I shall have all the respectable voters with me. Mr. Carruthers here came forward and begged the audience to give the speaker fair hearing. A lull ensuing, Sir John continued. Had Mr. Carruthers came forward three quarters of an hour ago I would have thanked him, as it is I do not thank him! (Cries of shame and hisses.) He allows rowdies to insult me, and when he finds that they are killing his cause, he comes forward to stay them (hisses) yes (much excited) paid rowdies (general uproar and cries of no secret service money here.) The greatest part of Kingston is in my favor. (No, no, not a bit of it.) I have done great good for the country. (What is it, name it—what about the seat of Government here.) It is no use your interrupting, I have defeated all former opponents against me, and I am going to beat John Carruthers. (No, no, and great confusion.) Yes, I am going to beat your man for the next five years. The Grits may whine and groan, but they have get to swallow the dose—it don't agree with their stomachs, but it is all for their good, they have got to swallow John A., and after election they will find that it has done them good. The John Carruthers pill will stick in their throats. Amid continued interruptions Sir John repeated that he had come back to them, that he had done them good service, and that he was going to be returned as their member.

Mr. Carruthers was greeted with immense applause upon taking the stand. He commenced by saying that Sir John had irritated the audience, and had then attempted to throw the blame upon the speaker's party. Sir John had said that the speaker had been brought forward by a parcel of rowdies. Nothing of the kind. The fact was that he had been rather reluctant to come forward, and it was not until a requisition of nearly 600 signatures of the inhabitants of the city had been presented to him, that he had concluded to accept the contest, and many promised who would not sign the requisition. Now who were his supporters? He had two-thirds of the real estate holders with him, as well as the working men, the mechanics, and the merchants competing with him in trade, the whole of the last having signed the requisition, as well as the forwarders, with one exception. (Cheers.) And to-day if he could go to the polls he could show a clear majority of over two hundred. (A voice—you'll be better off next Thursday, for you will by that time add another hundred.) Mr. Carruthers then commenced to take up the great questions of the day, and began by reminding his hearers that five years ago the great cry by Sir John's party was "Oh give us a fair trial," and the result of that trial had been an increased national debt. The first year of confederation the public expenditure was twelve millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and in five years it had increased to nineteen million seven hundred thousand, showing an increase of the annual public expenditure of seven millions dollars. (The noise was so great that a good deal of what the speaker said was lost.) About Nova Scotia—Mr. Howe was dissatisfied and told Sir John so. Sir John asked him what he wanted, when he replied that he wanted "better terms," and Sir John made him a Cabinet Minister, and gave him all he asked. Mr. Carruthers next adverted to the increased cost of our country by the adoption of Cartier's route of the Intercolonial Railway—and impressed upon the audience the fact that five ninths of all this cost, was borne by Ontario. The Pacific Railway would cost an immense sum before it was completed, and in itself would be equal to a national debt. The speaker amid great noises, enlarged upon the shameful disregard of representation by population within Manitoba and British Columbia. In British Columbia the population is 10,586 and the members are six. At this rate Kingston should have a representation of seven members; and Manitoba has four members, with a population of 11,500. Kingston should have five members at the same rate. These members of Columbia and Manitoba, so liberally called into existence by John, are in duty bound to support his Government. The next subject was the Treaty, and the speaker commenced by saying that Sir John had remarked that he hoped it would be engraved on his tombstone. In the first place on his acceptance of position of Arbitrator the House of Commons proposed to guide his proceedings so as to protect the interests of Canada. He and his friends deprecated this course as showing a want of confidence, when he assured them that not one jot nor tittle of Canada's interests should be sacrificed, and he was allowed to proceed untrammelled. The result is well known, the Cabinet despatch of the 28th July to England condemning the Treaty, and representing the public feeling of the whole Dominion as opposed to it—the subsequent acceptance of the Treaty with all its faults by the same men for a mere endorsement of our paper by Great Britain, for the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling—and what has the Treaty secured to us? We have given away our fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the right to convey saw logs down the St. John River free, for which we have to make an annual payment to New Brunswick of a sum estimated at one hundred thousand dollars because the Americans set their hearts on these things; and what have we got in return? We wanted reciprocal free trade, and the coasting trade which was the only equivalent to be accepted for the concessions made. (Great interruptions at this point.) The national policy was next touched upon. Mr. Carruthers had been excused of being a free trader and said that Sir John's Government had in its well-known national policy which it thought so much of put a duty on coal, an article so much required for manufacturing purposes—his followers revolted, and the coal duty had to come off. So much for national policy. Mr. Carruthers was opposed to that policy. He is in favor of the present fifteen per cent. tariff. He was in favour of encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the country, especially iron ore, now so plentiful with us, and iron being much in demand. Any parties erecting smelting works should in the speaker's opinion receive a bounty from Government. The speaker said he had a fair knowledge of our trade relations with foreign countries, and as your member he felt this knowledge would be valuable in the house. Years ago a commission was sent to the West Indies and South America to promote trade, from which nothing had resulted. He hoped that that trade would not be lost sight of and a mail established. With respect to Sir Francis Hincks and the banking law, it has surprised the speaker that Sir Francis is now Finance Minister under Sir John, who some years ago charged him with being steeped to the lips in corruption. They are now perambulating the country like Siamese Twins, seeking whom they may entrap. Our experience of Sir Francis in the past, the Municipal Loan Fund, and the Bank of Canada, &c., give cause for great misgiving in the future, considering the great power he has under the Legal Tender Act, and the power he will have over the banks, his position giving him power to prefer one to the other. (Great interruption.) The speaker was in favor of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the deepening of those of the St. Lawrence. He regretted that the work on the Welland Canal had not been pushed years ago, as it was much needed by the trade. Mr. Carruthers was glad to be able to announce the favorable position of the Kingston & Pembroke Railroad, the contract for the construction of which was expected to be signed in a day or two. As to the harbor, he expected an increased trade, with a larger class of vessels, so soon as the canals were enlarged, and considered it necessary that we should provide for them increased harbor facilities here, and the citizens would neglect their interests, and regret when too late, if they failed to use the most strenuous exertions to secure the construction of a breakwater as a Dominion work, and as part of a chain of improvement of the highway from the West to the Atlantic. Mr. Carruthers would like to see the harbor below the Bridge improved, and some arrangements made for its removal. It was thought that the K. & P. Railway would receive a large portion of the harbor for timber, iron ore and other materials.

Owing to the continued interruption it was impossible to give more than a very imperfect sketch of Mr. Carruthers' speech.

The gentleman left the stand amid a perfect storm of applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Britton's speech, which was well received, and which we will print in extenso to-morrow, Mr. McIntyre took the stand, and, in attempting to ridicule Mr. Britton's speech, made a deep failure, and the larger portion of the audience left.

## LOYALTY TO ONTARIO

VOTE FOR CARRUTHERS.

## MR. CARRUTHERS

Has always been the true Mechanics' friend

## VOTE FOR CARRUTHERS,

Who will not allow Ontario to be plundered and put down.

## PUBLIC MEETING LAST EVENING

ONTARIO HALL FILLED.

SPLENDID ADDRESS FROM MR. FRASER OF BROCKVILLE.

Last evening, on short, indeed very short notice, the friends of Mr. Carruthers assembled in Ontario Hall, City Buildings, in the hope of hearing a stirring address from Mr. C. F. Fraser, of Brockville, the newly elected M. P. P. for South Grenville. In this hope they were not disappointed, for one the finest, most fluent, able and convincing speeches we have ever heard came from his really talented lips. The Hall was filled with the voters, the real strength of the city.

Wm. Ford, Esq., was called to the chair. On the platform, beside him, sat Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Fraser, with Messrs. John Fraser, J. S. Cartwright, Wm. Robinson, M. P. P., B. M. Britton, Wm. Harty, P. Brown, J. A. Allen and C. V. Price. The chairman introduced Mr. Fraser, and felt honored in being permitted to do so. He was indeed a man for Reformers, and especially those of South Grenville, to be proud of.

Mr. Fraser was enthusiastically received, by cheer after cheer. He in turn felt deeply honored in asked to speak before such a splendid gathering of good men and true banded together to return Mr. Carruthers. He did not come with expectation of addressing a public meeting, but to be present at the nomination and perhaps say a few words. He attended it, hoping to hear an exposition of the policy of the government, and to see one of the Gods who have lately been stumping the West. He must deem Sir John a God, for he had made a regret at the nomination that he had fallen in disastrous times, since he had only the Hon. E. Blake and the Hon. A. Mackenzie to fight with, when he would like such politicians as Sir Baldwin, Sir Francis Hincks, etc. How refreshingly impudent! He (the speaker) came here, too, expecting some financial or other Government scheme, something good, something that any voter would be glad to hear, were he opposed to the Government or not. But he learned nothing now, nothing of national import. He had, however, heard Sir John, one of the Gods, refer sneeringly to the Hon. Alex Mackenzie as a workingman — honest Alexander Mackenzie, who has raised himself till he occupies a proud position in the Government of the province and the leadership of his party. (Cheers). If he was a friend to working men would he be found sneering at one of their number (a voice—He would not—he's a humbug). Still, God and all as he is, he meets with politicians who can upset his political stomach, a service in which Mr. Britton was so signally successful on the hustings today. (Cheers.) We would not thank Sir John for assuming the position and circumstances of a bully, and for two long hours breathing of antipathy and abuse, setting forth a bitter feeling. He had expected something on Pacific RR., Intercolonial RR., or other Government schemes, but was much disappointed. But Sir John had assured them that the ball was rolling—though it had been set rolling for his benefit only. Had there been a new election law in the province, there would not be the rolling now for him. He has in this election brought on the contest in his strongholds first, to set the ball rolling. First came Ottawa, where if ever Government employees and Government money have an influence it is settled. Frontenac and Kingston came next, and in the latter as in the first Sir John fully expected to be able to walk the course. It would be a cruel thing to oppose the great God. But still it is being done and with such a good promise, too. (Applause.) To-day the immaculate Premier had done his best to villify his opponents and raise a bitter, dangerous feeling; to crown which he assumed an air of injured innocence, and condemned what he had in heart and soul sought to excite. Mr. Carruthers, who conducted himself at the nomination with gentlemanly bearing and feelings of a gentleman, offered to assist Sir John to a quiet hearing, but on the hustings, but was told by the Mayor that it was not wanted. At last when he did go up and ask for order he actually was met by a sneer from the godly Sir John. He was told that he should have done it sooner, notwithstanding that he had been prevented. Sir John's conduct was irrational; he could hardly have been held responsible for it. It could only be explained on the theory that he had not met in such smooth water as he had anticipated, and wanted a row. (Applause.) But he did not succeed, and the failure of such a base resort left him weaker than ever. (Cheers.) If they can make no better display than that on the hustings, it does not speak well for the great men of the Dominion. (Applause.) He was glad that there were not more such Gods than there are in the House. And the ball is rolling in earnest; Ontario will redeem itself and Reformers take the reins of power. (Cheers.) They were styled Independents, Annexationists, disloyalists, by Sir John's ragged brigade. But does the Arch-politician thinks he can make such charges without meeting a contradiction? Have we not seen or read for the past 12 years, and do we not know his career and that of his party. What was Joseph Howe in 1867, when the Ministerial Press with one voice called him a traitor; what is he even now in the Government, but the same, as witness his speech which Sir John lately had to suppress to save disaster to his government. Yet Sir John says his party have cleared their skirts of treason. While still professing Independence ideas, Sir A. T. Galt was made a Knight, and Sir John went to Montreal to offer him the post of Finance Minister. Who was William Washington Macdougall, a member of the Cabinet, now a Government candidate at election, and yet one who heartily looks for annexation? He is to be fed, too, soon with a Commission to England on Pacific RR. affairs and other fat emoluments. Can the people of Kingston forget that Sir John started an annexation manifesto in their midst at one time? Can they not look back at the Arch-Annexationist going to Washington last year and saying "Ask what you like, and we will give you all you want." And can any one tell him of one iota that they did not get of what they asked? Ontario was largely Reform, and if it were given to Annexation or Independence, there is nothing to keep it going over. The very idea of a charge of disloyalty is absurd. Reformers did not strive to drive Lord Elgin out of the Province, to burn the Parliament Buildings or to hoist the black flag, and he trusted that so long as one of the party lived his heart and voice would speak for our connection with the beloved Mother Country. (Great applause.) Mr. Fraser then spoke on Election Law. Ontario had a capital one. Fourteen contested election cases had been tried under it, and the system found to work well. It gave unusual satisfaction in the country, and no one dreams of going back to the old system. Why does Sir John refuse us such a law, except to pack the elections? That day Mr. McIntyre, on the hustings, had pleaded the lesion of the Galway Election, as one reason for Sir John refusing it. But when he denied it in Parliament that election had n't come off. Such trickery! But when refusing Ontario, Sir John gives the law to British Columbia. He wants, however, to have a majority in the next Parliament, and his end will be best subserved by guiding the elections, and having no contested trials before Judges. He has the fate of the late Hon J. S. Macdonald before him, and dreads it. (Cheers.) Since he had touched on the R.R. policy, he would say that Mr. Blake has always acknowledged, by speech and resolution, the policy of aiding these enterprises, but he contended that the Cabinet should bring down their schemes to the House, to see that every dollar was properly spended with equal justice to all sections, and not for personal favors of support to one Government or to another. If a control over large expenditure was not a principle of responsible Government what could be? What would Kingstonians think of its City Council if it gave all its moneys over to the Mayor, for him to expend as he chose. The country pronounced against such reckless policy; it wanted its moneys secure at all times and under all circumstances. (Applause.) Mr. Blake, when he assumed power, found that the Hon. J. Sandfield had made promises for every dollar of the appropriation, and $400,000 more, and he acted, as he only could act, to secure the pledge to the Province, to secure financial credit in our undertakings. The Hon. J. S. had expended all his grant; had not left one stiver for railroads to come, but Mr. Blake's Scheme promises aid to existing schemes and coming ones alike. (Applause.) His scheme was the same as that he contended for when in opposition; not one cent without vote and security to Parliament. If Mr. Blake's moderate bonus was an extravagence, what could Sir John's Pacific RR. Scheme—full cost of which could never be known—be called. If it cost $1 it will cost over $200,000,000. Think of that men of Canada! If one thing could be claimed for the Ontario Government more than another, it was the fact of their keeping within their means. The Dominion Government were now spending $4 for every dollar the receive. They were mortgaging the whole Dominion; there is no getting over it. In two years more it would be bankrupt. It had been charged that the Reform Government was not worthy of support because it was a coalition, since Mr. Scott was a Conservative. If it were indeed a coalition, what does it disprove but that Reformers were not distrusted by Conservatives. If a gentleman of Mr Scott's character and attainments could join Messrs. Blake and MacKenzie, they were indeed worthy of governing the Province, and if so, of governing the whole Dominion. (Cheers.) We found Conservatives in the House—out and out men—supporting the Ontario Cabinet. Would they do so, were the Government not worthy of confidence? No, they would not. But he claimed that it was not a coalition. Messrs. Blake and Scott tell us that their views are in complete accord. If Conservatives come to our side shall we refuse them? In no instance have the Reformers in the Government made a policy that they could not follow. (Cheering). John A. and party were not honest at heart in charging it as a coalition. They also say it was base and cowardly to offer a reward for the murderer of Scott. Base and cowardly indeed! Does Sir John bear in mind that the whole Legislature (one member excepted) voted for that reward. Did he fancy he can with impunity insult again the legislators of Ontario, just as he insulted the electors of Kingston that day on the hustings, when he said with brazen effrontery, that all the manhood and respectability were on his side; that the rest—the 600 men who asked out and are going to elect Mr. Carruthers—were rowdies, because they were not of his tail! He (the speaker) never heard such a *barefaced assertion*, (applause) and he had been through many campaigns. We would learn Sir John that no man, no matter what body or church to which he belongs, will be allowed to violate British law. Is it cowardly to have a man arrested for murder, or to offer a reward in case your house was burned down? Yet we find Sir John saying it is base and cowardly thing to offer a reward for Riel. Why does Sir John deem it base, simply because Ontario had no jurisdiction. This was a paltry excuse. Was it base for Montreal, in Quebec Province, to offer a reward over the Hon. T. D. McGee's murder in Ontario? Or for the Dominion to offer a reward for Ontario at the same time. The Scott Reward had, however, done away with one scandal. Riel has deserted Manitoba. He (the speaker) had no sympathy for that man. Ontario had waited a year for his arrest, but it failed to come, and Protestant and Catholic alike voted for a reward. (Cheering.) The policy of slander inaugurated last winter made much of the Proton Outrage, a something not what it was painted, and even if it were, not so fragrant as what the Mayor said on the hustings that day—that if Sir John were elected they would get the Barracks for a railroad depot, and not otherwise! Sir John did not repudiate this bribe in his speech afterwards, and no doubt he had previously instructed the Mayor on it. The Tupper-McNab scandal was too fresh in public mind to be forgotton of Sir John's Cabinet. Mr. Blake declares that he will treat all alike, no matter who were returned. On this principal, he had acted in the railroad grants. He could speak of Dominion politics, but not say as much or make as splendid speech as Mr. Britton had made that day. He had be the nail so well as to drive it home in the political coffin of Sir John. Sir John could not make a speech half so good. (Cheers.) He passed a severe criticism on the Treaty business—that Mr. Howe had called a comedy of errors, and which Sir F. Hincks regretted we had anything to do with. Mr. Blake took a liberal view of the matter. He repudiated the money bribe and said if we made the concession let us do it for the love of the mother country—as patriotic subjects—as loyal Canadians; to shew that we were not working for plunder, but giving away to the general good. Mr Fraser then addressed himself to his co-religionists Sir John in 1867 said there were no parties; all wool. ... made up a new. So there was nothing to prevent all or part of the Roman Catholics forming for support in one particular direction. It has been charged against the Reform