

THE CANDIDATES TO VOTE FOR.

- KING'S COUNTY.— A. C. McDonald. E. B. Nuttall, M. D. QUEEN'S COUNTY.— Donald Ferguson. William Campbell. PRINCE COUNTY.— Edward Hackett. John Lefurgey.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

A Dastardly Attack.

As a specimen of the dastardly means adopted by the Opposition Party of this Province to win the election, we publish the following copy of a circular which is being scattered in thousands throughout the French Settlements of Prince County. The thing itself is an outrage upon the French language, and an insult to the intelligence of the French people, who, we have no doubt, will resent the base attempt to trade upon the National and Creed prejudices which some ignorant persons suppose they hold:—

FRANCAIS!

Lisez ce que suit avant de voter:

Le parti que Hackett et Lefurgey supportent est la même parti qui a ordonné d'abolir la langue Française.

Le parti que Hackett et Lefurgey supportent est la parti qui a adopté le "No Popery Cry," et qui a fait la décade de l'Eglise catholique, et l'exclusion des Catholiques d'aucune part dans le parlement.

Le parti que Hackett et Lefurgey supportent est une graine de même parti qui conduisait les affaires lorsque nos ancêtres furent expatriés du temps de "l'Arche-die," une graine de même parti qui après avoir ordonné de piller les maisons et les bestiaux des nos pères fit encombrer huit navires d'hommes, femmes et enfants, les envoya à la mer et les fit noyer.

Le parti que Hackett et Lefurgey supportent est la parti conduit par Sir John, l'organe de qui a dit que le palais du Pape est la seule endroit sur la terre, où le meurtre est publiquement glorifié; a dit que l'Archeveque Lynch est prêt à échanger les votes Catholiques; admet que l'Eglise Catholique est remplie d'injures envers le pays, et que l'Éducation Catholique dans la législature et dans l'éducation, doit être absolument abolie.

Le parti que Hackett et Lefurgey supportent, est la même qui s'est montré disposée à abattre les Français, la parti qui a dit que la fécondité des Canadiens Français, et l'intolérance sont des levées contre la suprématie des institutions Britanniques. Le parti que Hackett et Lefurgey supportent aujourd'hui est ce parti qui par leur mal-administration et négligence criminelle, ont provoqué, causé et excité la rébellion dans le Nord-ouest; le parti qui a ignoré tout pour consentir à la demande d'Orange; qui a sacrifié l'échafaud de Regina pour plaire au "Moloch" Orange, parce qu'il était un Canadien de l'extraction Française et un Catholique.

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FRANCAIS.

Read the following before voting:

The party that Hackett and Lefurgey support is the same party that decided to abolish the French language.

The party that Hackett and Lefurgey support is the party that adopted the "No Popery Cry," and defeated the Catholic church, and excluded Catholics from any part in Parliament.

The party that Hackett and Lefurgey support is a grain of the same party that conducted affairs when our ancestors were expatriated from the time of Acadia; a grain of the same party which, having decided to pillage the houses and animals of our fathers, filled up eight vessels with men and sent them to sea and drowned them.

The party that Hackett and Lefurgey support is the party led by Sir John, whose organ has said that the palace of the Pope is the only place on the earth where murder is publicly glorified—that Archbishop Lynch is ready to sell the Catholic vote; the party that admits that the Catholic Church is full of injuries towards the country, and that Catholic influence in the legislature and in matters of education ought to be absolutely abolished.

The party which Hackett and Lefurgey support is the same which has shown its disposition to wipe out the French—the party which has said that the fecundity of French Canadians and their intolerance are obstacles to British supremacy.

The party that Hackett and Lefurgey support to-day is that party which, by its maladministration and criminal negligence has provoked, caused and excited the Northwest Rebellion; the party which ignored all to consent to the Orange demand that has sacrificed the Earl of Russell to please the "Moloch" Orange; because he was a Canadian of French extraction and a Catholic.

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The Campaign!

An Enthusiastic Meeting

AT THE LYCEUM

ROUSING SPEECHES.

Ferguson & Campbell in Capital Form

AND CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

SHORT ADDRESSES BY

Messrs. Stewart, Minto, Mellish, Haviland, McNeill, Carvell, McKay and Doyle.

Cheers for the Candidates.

W. E. Dawson, Esq., presided at the meeting held in the Lyceum last evening. On the platform were the people's candidates, Messrs. Ferguson and Campbell, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mayor of the City; Hon. Senator Carvell; Hon. Neil McLeod; Patrick Blake, Esq., M. P. P.; Dr. McNeill of Stanley Bridge and Mr. Charles Minto, of Montreal.

The candidates were in high spirits and in capital form. It was remarked that Messrs. Ferguson & Campbell were both in better trim than when they began the campaign—an evident and convincing proof that they have been well received by the people of Queen's County and that they have obtained assurance of the popularity and success of their candidature.

The chairman explained, at the outset, that the committee had hoped that the same courtesy which had been extended by Messrs. Ferguson & Campbell to the Opposition candidates would have been extended by the Opposition candidates to Messrs. Ferguson & Campbell. But negotiation to that end had failed. He read the following letters:—

Liberal-Conservative Committee Rooms, Charlottetown, 12th February, 1887. H. C. Macdonald, Secretary Liberal Association.

DEAR SIR, Referring to our interview this morning, we are still without a reply to our proposal that the Candidates on both sides should be allowed to address the citizens at a meeting to be held in the Market Hall on Tuesday evening next. We cordially and unreservedly extend this privilege to the Liberal Candidates at our meeting in the Hall, and we would be glad if you would extend a similar privilege to the Liberal-Conservative candidates on this occasion.

We would like to have a reply on Monday next, not later than 10 o'clock, a. m. We are, Yours truly, P. BLAKE, G. D. LONGWORTH, Charlottetown, 14th February, 1887.

Messrs. P. Blake and G. D. Longworth. GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of Saturday evening, I am instructed to state an answer cannot be given until the return of the Candidates this evening.

Yours truly, H. C. MACDONALD, Secretary Reform Association.

MR. FERGUSON was received with applause. He said he would have infinitely preferred to have again met his opponents for the purpose of discussing the questions at issue before the electors of Charlottetown. While in the country he had heard that arrangements were being made to that end, but that Mr. Davies objected to speaking before him. His reply was that he was quite willing to speak before Mr. Davies or after him, or at any time to suit Mr. Davies' convenience.

He was prepared to discuss the issue with Mr. Davies on any terms. Mr. Ferguson then referred to some of the questions raised by Messrs. Davies and Welsh, and disposed of them in a vigorous and effective manner. The charge that the Government had broken its promise in the matter of representation in the Cabinet, he met by pointing out the fact that this Province was represented in Sir John Macdonald's Administration by the late Hon. J. C. Pope, and the promise was not renewed at the election of 1882; and he retorted upon Mr. Davies with crushing effect by calling to mind the bogus telegram from Mr. Mackenzie, read by Mr. Davies during the campaign of 1877—in which it was promised that the Island should have representation in the Cabinet if only the right man (i. e., Mr. William Welsh) were elected. Mr. Ferguson read the following quotation from Hansard, which speaks for itself:—

"Mr. Pope, (Queen's, P. E. I.)—Soon after Mr. Laird was promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West and just previous to the election to fill the place thus left vacant, it was rumored in Prince Edward Island that the seat was not to be given to any member from Prince Edward Island, and consequently there was a good deal of dissatisfaction here. To allay that, the Dominion law agent publicly stated that it was not the intention of the present administration to deprive Prince Edward Island of its seat in the Cabinet, but that on the other hand if the electors of Queen's County would return a good man to support the Government and fill that position, the seat in the Cabinet would still be given to that Province a day or two after this statement was made, the seat in the Cabinet was filled by the present Minister of the Interior. A few days later another vacancy occurred in the Cabinet by the retirement of Mr. G. O. D'Almeida, and the law agent again made a statement to the effect that there was no intention of giving the seat in the Cabinet to any member from Prince Edward Island, and that whatever it might be in the Province in which the hon. member resided, he had no remedy to say with regard to the hon. member's Cabinet nomination. First, that the Government has no legal right in Prince Edward Island, and second, that no arrangement or conversation ever occurred between him and the Government which would give him a seat in the Cabinet."

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"Mr. Pope, (Queen's, P. E. I.)—Soon after Mr. Laird was promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West and just previous to the election to fill the place thus left vacant, it was rumored in Prince Edward Island that the seat was not to be given to any member from Prince Edward Island, and consequently there was a good deal of dissatisfaction here. To allay that, the Dominion law agent publicly stated that it was not the intention of the present administration to deprive Prince Edward Island of its seat in the Cabinet, but that on the other hand if the electors of Queen's County would return a good man to support the Government and fill that position, the seat in the Cabinet would still be given to that Province a day or two after this statement was made, the seat in the Cabinet was filled by the present Minister of the Interior. A few days later another vacancy occurred in the Cabinet by the retirement of Mr. G. O. D'Almeida, and the law agent again made a statement to the effect that there was no intention of giving the seat in the Cabinet to any member from Prince Edward Island, and that whatever it might be in the Province in which the hon. member resided, he had no remedy to say with regard to the hon. member's Cabinet nomination. First, that the Government has no legal right in Prince Edward Island, and second, that no arrangement or conversation ever occurred between him and the Government which would give him a seat in the Cabinet."

He gave the statement a flat contradiction; nor did it occur with any gentleman of any Province in the Dominion. He would scorn to be a party to such a transaction as the hon. gentleman in question; and he was amazed that the hon. gentleman had such a low opinion of public men as to think any of them would be guilty of it. The hon. gentleman had said that Mr. Laird was a man of no ability, and said he had sold himself for the price should be paid. That hon. member might get his own price when he sold himself, but he would never sell his people. Such had, no doubt, been his practice when selling himself.

Mr. Ferguson then dealt with Blake's backdown on the N. P., and his attempt to ride into power on the policy of the Government—and in direct opposition to the views expressed throughout this country by Mr. Davies. The sugar question, as presented by Mr. Welsh, was disposed of by referring to the facts and figures set forth in the blue books. Mr. Ferguson pointed out that less tax was collected from sugar in 1885 than in 1878—though the consumption of sugar has of necessity largely increased,—that of the 95,000,000 pounds of sugar imported in 1878 only 12,000,000 came direct from the places of production, while in 1885, of 194,000,000 of sugar imported no less than 176,000,000 came direct from the sugar producing countries. Mr. Ferguson refuted the charges of corruption preferred against the Government, proved that the Mackenzie Government was the great sinner in respect to timber limits, etc.; and defied the Opposition candidates to prove that any Conservative had obtained land grants or timber limits without complying with the rules and regulations by which every applicant is bound. Mr. Ferguson said that never before had Liberal Conservatives obtained a reception so cordial and hearty as had been accorded to himself and his colleague; and while appealing to the electors of Charlottetown to stand by the party of union and progress, which is bound to triumph throughout Canada, he expressed his confidence that the decision of Queen's County would be favorable.

MR. CAMPBELL followed with a stirring and enthusiastic speech. He expressed his regret that the Opposition had shown the white feather, and referred to Mr. Davies' deep-set objection to having Mr. Ferguson follow him in the course of discussion. He pointed out the inconsistencies of the Opposition candidates and their leader, and contrasted some of the Grit predictions of ruin and despair with the results as shown to-day. From his canvass of the County, he was convinced that every district in it would poll a majority for himself and his colleague. It was hoped by the Grits that the Railway officials would not support Mr. Ferguson and himself; but, he asked, was it reasonable to suppose that Mr. Davies would exert himself more earnestly or successfully in behalf of the workmen than Mr. Ferguson and himself, who are both workmen. He appealed to the electors to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of Sir John Macdonald and the Party of Union and Progress, from whom only they could expect to obtain the Subsidy or any other great public improvement.

JAMES STEWART, Esq., of Point Prim was called upon, and in a brief address expressed his belief, from what he knew of Belfast, that the Liberal-Conservative candidates would carry a majority out of that district. In estimating the result of former elections he had not been far from the mark, and he felt sure that his words would be borne out by the result on the 22nd.

MR. CHARLES MINTO (from Montreal) was present, and in response to the invitation of the Chairman, came forward and stated the result of his observations in Nova Scotia to be that the so-called Repeal Province would return fourteen or fifteen men to support Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Minto went over the country in detail.

PROFESSOR MELLISH delivered a short pointed speech in which he dealt for the most part with the trade question; and appealed to the electors to support the Party whose fixed and determined policy is to promote the development of this great new country.

HON. T. H. HAVILAND then came forward and delivered a rousing speech. It is needless now, he contended, to discuss the question of Free Trade vs. Protection, for Mr. Blake has hauled down his Free Trade colors. Rather, he thought, we should sympathize with Mr. Davies, who, so far as that question is concerned, has been left in the lurch by his leader. Who was so likely as Sir John to settle satisfactorily the Fisheries difficulty. It was he to whom the country was indebted for the Washington Treaty which the Grit party had opposed tooth and nail. And it is he on whom the hopes of the future are centred for the settlement of the vexed question which has arisen as a result of the abrogation of the Fishery clauses of that Treaty by the Government of the United States. Mr. Haviland referred to the wonderful success of the Government's Canadian Pacific Railway Policy by which a great trans-continental railway had been built, while the burden of taxation is precisely the same to-day as it was in 1879, viz: \$1.59 per head—and the credit of the country is higher than ever, and prices of imported goods are cheaper than ever. He appealed to the electors to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the party of union and progress. P. E. Island, he said, expects every man to do his duty.

DR. MCNEILL followed with a short speech, in which he showed that in the interests of both capital and labor, it is necessary for the electors to uphold the Government of Sir John Macdonald; and he called upon the electors of Queen's County to do their duty at this crisis.

SENATOR CARVELL followed with a brief review of the snake-like contortions of Mr. Blake respecting the National Policy, and a graphic description of the dastardly tactics resorted to by the Opposition to injure the grand old chief of the Liberal Conservative party, whom they can not defeat by fair means.

DONALD MCKAY, Esq., of Oyster Bed Bridge, reported that the second district of Queen's County would give a good account of itself.

THOMAS DOYLE, Esq., of Rustico, reviewed the conduct of Mr. L. H. Davies in Parliament, pointing out the folly of voting for a man who had failed to redeem his pledged word that he would bring the claim of this Province to a share of the Fishery Award to a vote in Parliament, and contrasting his conduct in Parliament with that of the late Hon. J. C. Pope, while he was in opposition.

The meeting broke up at a late hour, with ringing cheers for Ferguson and Campbell and for the Queen.

DO NOT FORGET THE SUBSIDY!

Recent Sayings of Grit Leaders.

What Blake says:—"Ontario is robbed for the benefit of the Smaller and Poorer Provinces."

What Sir Richard says:—"And it will be further seen that the bulk of the expenditure, I may say every shilling of the expenditure on the Northwest and on the Pacific Railway is contributed by the Province of Ontario, from which I have the honor to come."

What M. C. Cameron says:—"We have in Ontario to build our own railroads, and are taxed for building roads in the Eastern Provinces. If we lived in those provinces, our railroads would be built out of the public funds. In 1884 the Government local railroads in the Eastern Provinces cost \$8,000,000. He protested.

Sir Richard again:—"In short, but for the unfortunate mistake committed in 1873 by our assumption of the Provincial debts, and some other pieces of extravagance of a like character, which you will do me the justice to remember I opposed to the very utmost of my power, I would feel very little fear of any considerable defalcation in our income in any event."

Electors of Prince Edward Island, what think you of the tone and