

WEST QUEEN'S IN LINE

Enthusiastic Nomination of Dr. Jenkins.

SPLENDID MEETING IN MARKET HALL.

Dr. Jenkins Shows that Free Trade is Unsuitable to Canada and Would Ruin our Farmers.

Clear and Ringing Speeches by Messrs. Martin, Ferguson, Campbell and Mellish.

The Convention to nominate a Liberal-Conservative candidate for the riding of West Queen's, was called to order by P. Blake, Esq., President of the senior Liberal-Conservative Association, at noon yesterday, but owing to the non-attendance of several delegates caused by delay in the arrival of the Western train the Convention was adjourned until two o'clock.

At that hour the Convention met again, President Blake in the chair. The Philharmonic Hall was well filled with delegates, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. Charles R. Smallwood, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The names of the delegates chosen to represent the various polling divisions in the riding will be found below—

- CHARLOTTETOWN. 35
Ward 1 East—D. O'M. Reddin, Jr., John Trainor, J. T. Mellish, M. P. Hogan, P. Clerk.
Ward 2 East—James A. Macdonald, Charles Lyons, William Batt, Simon Bolger, John McEachern.
Ward 3 East—Jas. H. Reddin, Michael Trainor, Charles Smallwood, M. Stevenson, Dr. McMillan.
Ward 4 East—L. P. Brown, Angus A. McLean, Michael Sweeney, James Dorey, George Mutch.
Ward 5 East—Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Patrick Burke, James Richards, Lemuel Phillips, William Dillon.
Ward 6 East—Russell Hodgson, W. H. Stewart, James Eden, Thomas Campbell, John Mackenzie.
Ward 7 East—L. P. Brown, Angus A. McLean, John Higgins, W. D. McKay.
Ward 8 East—Dr. Kelly, P. S. Brown, R. C. Goff, Donald Nicholson, G. H. Foster, W. C. East—B. P. Longworth, Charles Saunders, Alex. McGregor, A. L. Brown, Geo. Longworth.
Ward 9 East—Central—John Hearty, Jas. McQuaid, John Newson, W. H. Longworth, E. B. Norton.
Ward 10 West—Central—C. C. Henry, Maurice Halloran, P. McCourt, Ruciger Godfrey, Donald McKenzie.
Ward 11 West—Harrison—Carroll, Jas. J. Johnston, John Hagan, Fred Perkins, T. A. McLean.
Ward 12 West—Alex. Home, Thos. Barragan, Robt. Longworth, E. G. Love, H. E. J. Lewis.
Ward 13 West—John Bell, John C. McMurter, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, J. B. Dawson, Alex. McKinnon.
OTHER POLLING DIVISIONS.
Long River—John Forrestal, Wm. Duggan, Wm. Ramsay, M. Reedy, Wm. Campbell.
French River—Albert Simpson, Wm. Orr.
Granville—James E. Elliot, Augustus R. Henry, Alex. McLeod, Dr. McNeill, James Turner.
Hope River—Isaac Cameron, Thomas Murphy, Wm. Hogan, Arthur Simpson, John Goodman.
New Glasgow—Moses Buote, R. G. McCordery, Joseph Buote, W. D. Clarke, Wm. Robertson.
Hunter River—R. E. Bagnall, John Andrews, J. T. Oxeahan, Peter McGrath, D. E. Campbell.
North Wilshire—Angus N. McLeod, Patrick McCloskey, Michael Berrigan, D. W. Henderson, John Meikle.
Kingston—M. Devereux, Angus C. McLean, Ambrose Collins, P. J. Berrigan, Jas. Tierney.
North River—John Collins, Chas. Dockendorf, Joseph Moorside, Alex. McDonnell, George L. Scott.
Milton—Neil McNeill, Joshua Westcott, Thomas Dohar, Hammond Crabt, Wm. H. Horne.
The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

MEETING AT MARKET HALL.

Condensed Report of Speeches.

The meeting of Liberal-Conservatives in the Market Hall last night was well attended, the spacious meeting-room being thronged to the door. P. Blake, Esq., President of the Liberal-Conservative Association, presided, and Mr. Charles R. Smallwood occupied the secretary's desk. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting, and the various speakers were listened to with the greatest attention.

At 8 o'clock the chairman declared the meeting open, and made the announcement that at the convention in Philharmonic Hall that afternoon Dr. J. T. Jenkins had been nominated as the candidate for West Queen's. The announcement was received with cheers.

Dr. Jenkins' Speech.

Dr. Jenkins, on coming forward, was received with cheers. After returning thanks for the nomination and for the hearty welcome which he received, he proceeded to review the different trade policies of the Opposition. He pointed out that they had tried Commercial Union, but finding that policy unworkable they discarded it for Unrestricted Reciprocity, which they also found was not acceptable to the country and in turn abandoned. Then they took up the policy of free trade as it is in England. But they would find that this cry would not take any better than the others, that it would be a failure to carry them to victory. Free Trade as it exists in England, has not benefited the farmers of that country. Instead, they have suffered greatly as a result of it. Many of the tenants are unable to live on their farms, and the number of horses, sheep, etc., raised has been greatly reduced. For a country like Canada to adopt such a policy would be ruinous. How would it be for the protection of the protective duties on pork and oats were removed? It costs much less to raise pigs in the States than it does here, and if the duty were taken off pork the inferior American article could be sold at a price for less than its home price paid for the home-raised article. Where would our farmers be under circumstances such as these? A trade policy which militates against the farmer is the money producer—operates against the people generally. If Mr. Davies removes every vestige of protection he will take the duty off pork for which he himself voted; he will be nullifying himself. At present our produce in export, the remaining four-fifths is disposed of in the home market which has been developed under the policy of the present administration. What would become of this home market under free trade as it is in England? Dr. Jenkins then compared the two policies. If the Government had not the better policy then he did not want to be seated in the House of Commons. It was necessary in the National Policy, and if elected he would do what he could to have these changes made. Canada is a great country—a country of almost illimitable resources. But we need money to develop it. A revenue must be raised to run the business of the country. The revenue that would be realized under free trade as it is in England would be very small, and what was necessary to make up the difference would have to be wrung from the people by direct taxation. He thought, however, that the people had enough on their minds and would not be slow to vote for an additional load. The people could not afford to carry the extra burden of taxation that would fall upon their shoulders in the event of the adoption of the policy of the lower tariff. It was appropriate to him, and he said that Dr. Jenkins ought certainly to be called the

lly of the House—only there ought in his mind to be a change of pronunciation—it ought to be Mr. Jenkins. (Laughter.) There was a great deal in Mr. Davies' speech about fooling the people. Mr. Davies charged that Sir John Macdonald had fooled the people in 1878 by leading them to believe that the N. P. was only a temporary expedient. This was not true. Sir John Macdonald had proposed the National Policy as an antidote to the conditions and circumstances of Canada, and the people had found this to be true, and had stuck to the N. P. ever since. Sir John also hoped that the N. P. would have no operation on the people of the United States would have been constrained to yield to Canada a reasonable reciprocity of trade, but in this hope he was mistaken. In 1882 Mr. Davies said that the people were again fooled with the idea that foreign capital would be brought into the country. The people were not fooled upon that occasion. It could easily be shown that a great deal of foreign capital had been brought into the country after that election. In 1887, again, Mr. Davies said the people had been fooled, deceived and humbugged. This charge is not true. The intelligent people of Canada are not so easily operated upon. They are not so easily sustained the National Policy—the Government carried the country notwithstanding the race and rebellion cry raised at that time by the Opposition. In 1891 the Government was again victorious—and since then the tariff has been modified to suit the changing conditions of the country, and adapted to the interests of the people. This is the aim of Liberal-Conservatism. If it were, the efforts of practical statesmen would not be required in connection with it—we might take our fiscal policy from a university. No. The high-civilized nations of the world have seen the error in the adoption of a fiscal policy suited to the particular conditions of the country. (Applause.) 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But Sir Richard stood firmly by his "fly on the wheel" policy and up to 1887 he gradually adhered to the theory of Free Trade. Just before the election of that year, however, Mr. Blake, the leader of the party at that time, declared in his celebrated Malvern speech that Free Trade was possible in Canada, and that the policy was not within the domain of practical politics. His party went to the people with a false cry. Mr. Blake had killed the Free Trade issue in that election as dead as a door nail. But Alex. Cameron, Mr. Edward Island and elsewhere still shouted for Free Trade. After his defeat Mr. Blake retired from the leadership, and Mr. Laurier became leader. Mr. Laurier may have been a very nice gentleman, but he has shown that he is not possessed of the qualities of a leader of men. In 1889 Mr. Laurier, Mr. Davies and every man of them adopted the cry of Commercial Union. The greatest Mr. Davies made a Commercial Union speech in which he declared that there should not be a custom house between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Pole, and rejoiced in the dawn of an era of wealth, peace and happiness. At Middleton, Nova Scotia, in September, 1893, Mr. Davies said that whether Commercial Union was a good thing or a bad thing, it had never been adopted by the Liberal Party or by any authorized member of the Party. There seems to be but one way out of the difficulty that Mr. Davies has made for himself and his party. It is to point out that he is not an authorized member of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.) The whole Liberal Party, after the rejection of Commercial Union, placed itself in a record as a party in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. It was shown that this was a dangerous policy—that it would lead to direct taxation and paralyze the industries of this country. 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"TORONTO, Ont. Feb. 24.
I have asked Mr. Blake, who informs me that his letter read at the Convention contained no expression of his opinions on any political topics."
"O' Mowat.
Talk about fooling the people. No sooner was the last ballot polled in the election than the Toronto papers contained Mr. Blake's address in repudiation of Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Applause.) In this connection the Patriot newspaper actually accused the "Tories" of "foresery." It said: "For some time past the Tories have been publishing in their press a long and heavy type a supposed extract from Mr. Blake's letter of retirement, in which they make him say that 'I am opposed to Unrestricted Reciprocity, as it will surely lead to one thing, and that is direct taxation, which neither myself or the people will submit to under any circumstances.' The Tories must be kept set when they have to manufacture statements to put in Mr. Blake's mouth so as to bolster up their cause."
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At 8 o'clock the chairman declared the meeting open, and made the announcement that at the convention in Philharmonic Hall that afternoon Dr. J. T. Jenkins had been nominated as the candidate for West Queen's. The announcement was received with cheers.

Dr. Jenkins' Speech.

Dr. Jenkins, on coming forward, was received with cheers. After returning thanks for the nomination and for the hearty welcome which he received, he proceeded to review the different trade policies of the Opposition. He pointed out that they had tried Commercial Union, but finding that policy unworkable they discarded it for Unrestricted Reciprocity, which they also found was not acceptable to the country and in turn abandoned. Then they took up the policy of free trade as it is in England. But they would find that this cry would not take any better than the others, that it would be a failure to carry them to victory. Free Trade as it exists in England, has not benefited the farmers of that country. Instead, they have suffered greatly as a result of it. Many of the tenants are unable to live on their farms, and the number of horses, sheep, etc., raised has been greatly reduced. For a country like Canada to adopt such a policy would be ruinous. How would it be for the protection of the protective duties on pork and oats were removed? It costs much less to raise pigs in the States than it does here, and if the duty were taken off pork the inferior American article could be sold at a price for less than its home price paid for the home-raised article. Where would our farmers be under circumstances such as these? A trade policy which militates against the farmer is the money producer—operates against the people generally. If Mr. Davies removes every vestige of protection he will take the duty off pork for which he himself voted; he will be nullifying himself. At present our produce in export, the remaining four-fifths is disposed of in the home market which has been developed under the policy of the present administration. What would become of this home market under free trade as it is in England? Dr. Jenkins then compared the two policies. If the Government had not the better policy then he did not want to be seated in the House of Commons. It was necessary in the National Policy, and if elected he would do what he could to have these changes made. Canada is a great country—a country of almost illimitable resources. But we need money to develop it. A revenue must be raised to run the business of the country. The revenue that would be realized under free trade as it is in England would be very small, and what was necessary to make up the difference would have to be wrung from the people by direct taxation. He thought, however, that the people had enough on their minds and would not be slow to vote for an additional load. The people could not afford to carry the extra burden of taxation that would fall upon their shoulders in the event of the adoption of the policy of the lower tariff. It was appropriate to him, and he said that Dr. Jenkins ought certainly to be called the

Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Speech.

Our able and energetic representative in the Cabinet, the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, was warmly greeted as, responding to the invitation of the Chairman, he stepped to the front. Mr. Ferguson said that the large and enthusiastic Conventions at Vernon River and Charlottetown and the splendid meetings held throughout the country, and the great audience before him, were well for the success of the Liberal-Conservative campaign in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Davies had referred in his recent speech to an immense Liberal majority in that at the last Election Mr. Blake was about 140 votes behind Mr. Welsh. The reduction of the majority was accounted for by Mr. Davies, who said that about 300 names had accidentally been left off the voters' list. The Patriot, however, announced, at the time, that the number of names so left off was 498. Mr. Ferguson said that he had applied to the court to have the names put on, in which the number was placed at about seventy. If Mr. Davies was 300 at large in 1891, he had cause to fear that he was 498 at large now. For the Liberal-Conservatives had placed upon the lists a relatively larger proportion of voters' names than the Liberals and many of the people have lost confidence in the hon. gentleman. The statements in Mr. Davies' latest speech, as published in the Patriot, reminded Mr. Ferguson of an incident in the House of Commons. It had been charged that some of the ministers had taken part from the lower benches upon the public grounds in front of the Parliament buildings with which they dined. The Opposition raised a discussion over this important matter, and towards the close of the debate the Irish member for Assiniboia (Nicholas Flood Irving) replied in the language of flowers. He gave to each of the leading members of the Government a bouquet, and would be appropriate to him, and he said that Dr. Davies ought certainly to be called the

lly of the House—only there ought in his mind to be a change of pronunciation—it ought to be Mr. Jenkins. (Laughter.) There was a great deal in Mr. Davies' speech about fooling the people. Mr. Davies charged that Sir John Macdonald had fooled the people in 1878 by leading them to believe that the N. P. was only a temporary expedient. This was not true. Sir John Macdonald had proposed the National Policy as an antidote to the conditions and circumstances of Canada, and the people had found this to be true, and had stuck to the N. P. ever since. Sir John also hoped that the N. P. would have no operation on the people of the United States would have been constrained to yield to Canada a reasonable reciprocity of trade, but in this hope he was mistaken. In 1882 Mr. Davies said that the people were again fooled with the idea that foreign capital would be brought into the country. The people were not fooled upon that occasion. It could easily be shown that a great deal of foreign capital had been brought into the country after that election. In 1887, again, Mr. Davies said the people had been fooled, deceived and humbugged. This charge is not true. The intelligent people of Canada are not so easily operated upon. They are not so easily sustained the National Policy—the Government carried the country notwithstanding the race and rebellion cry raised at that time by the Opposition. In 1891 the Government was again victorious—and since then the tariff has been modified to suit the changing conditions of the country, and adapted to the interests of the people. This is the aim of Liberal-Conservatism. If it were, the efforts of practical statesmen would not be required in connection with it—we might take our fiscal policy from a university. No. The high-civilized nations of the world have seen the error in the adoption of a fiscal policy suited to the particular conditions of the country. (Applause.) But who are the men who accuse the Government of fooling the people? It is not the people who are the people waited upon by Mr. McKenzie and implored him to afford protection against the "slaughter sales" of United States products which were then making the life of Canada a misery. The extraordinary activity of the manufacturers of the States had produced a surplus of goods. This surplus was dumped into Canada and sold at less than cost. The people were being ruined. Then, when we were at the mercy of the States, the prices were put up and the people of Canada would become leeches of wool and iron. The water for the artisans across the line. This was the result that was imminent when Mr. McKenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright refused to grant the protection which their supporters and friends had demanded. Mr. Cartwright himself, and a dozen others asked Sir Richard to accede to the demand of the country for protection. But Sir Richard stood firmly by his "fly on the wheel" policy and up to 1887 he gradually adhered to the theory of Free Trade. Just before the election of that year, however, Mr. Blake, the leader of the party at that time, declared in his celebrated Malvern speech that Free Trade was possible in Canada, and that the policy was not within the domain of practical politics. His party went to the people with a false cry. Mr. Blake had killed the Free Trade issue in that election as dead as a door nail. But Alex. Cameron, Mr. Edward Island and elsewhere still shouted for Free Trade. After his defeat Mr. Blake retired from the leadership, and Mr. Laurier became leader. Mr. Laurier may have been a very nice gentleman, but he has shown that he is not possessed of the qualities of a leader of men. In 1889 Mr. Laurier, Mr. Davies and every man of them adopted the cry of Commercial Union. The greatest Mr. Davies made a Commercial Union speech in which he declared that there should not be a custom house between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Pole, and rejoiced in the dawn of an era of wealth, peace and happiness. At Middleton, Nova Scotia, in September, 1893, Mr. Davies said that whether Commercial Union was a good thing or a bad thing, it had never been adopted by the Liberal Party or by any authorized member of the Party. There seems to be but one way out of the difficulty that Mr. Davies has made for himself and his party. It is to point out that he is not an authorized member of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.) The whole Liberal Party, after the rejection of Commercial Union, placed itself in a record as a party in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. It was shown that this was a dangerous policy—that it would lead to direct taxation and paralyze the industries of this country. It was shown that this country would be forced to go down on its knees to the United States and that it would involve a heavy and ruinous discrimination against the Mother country. While the discussion was going on, a pro-Unionist speaker followed and he was known that Mr. Blake had declared that he would not stand for West Durham and that he had written a letter to the electors to say that he could not agree with the Unionist policy. (Applause.) Mr. Blake, because he did not believe in it. At a meeting in Elton he (Mr. Ferguson) repeated the rumor. Mr. Davies sprang to his feet and pledged himself to prove that the Unionist policy was not his policy. His party in respect to Unrestricted Reciprocity. Subsequently Mr. Davies came to a meeting held at West River armed with the following telegram:
"TORONTO, Ont. Feb. 24.
I have asked Mr. Blake, who informs me that his letter read at the Convention contained no expression of his opinions on any political topics."
"O' Mowat.
Talk about fooling the people. No sooner was the last ballot polled in the election than the Toronto papers contained Mr. Blake's address in repudiation of Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Applause.) In this connection the Patriot newspaper actually accused the "Tories" of "foresery." It said: "For some time past the Tories have been publishing in their press a long and heavy type a supposed extract from Mr. Blake's letter of retirement, in which they make him say that 'I am opposed to Unrestricted Reciprocity, as it will surely lead to one thing, and that is direct taxation, which neither myself or the people will submit to under any circumstances.' The Tories must be kept set when they have to manufacture statements to put in Mr. Blake's mouth so as to bolster up their cause."
This was fooling the people with a vengeance, seeing that it was absolutely true that Mr. Blake had emphatically condemned the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Applause.) After that the Tories were again in the Opposition occurred. In 1893 a convention was held in Ottawa. It was in the nature of a respectable funeral, in which the bones of Commercial Union were laid to rest. The policy were decently "consigned to the grave of all the capes," and Free Trade,

lly of the House—only there ought in his mind to be a change of pronunciation—it ought to be Mr. Jenkins. (Laughter.) There was a great deal in Mr. Davies' speech about fooling the people. Mr. Davies charged that Sir John Macdonald had fooled the people in 1878 by leading them to believe that the N. P. was only a temporary expedient. This was not true. Sir John Macdonald had proposed the National Policy as an antidote to the conditions and circumstances of Canada, and the people had found this to be true, and had stuck to the N. P. ever since. Sir John also hoped that the N. P. would have no operation on the people of the United States would have been constrained to yield to Canada a reasonable reciprocity of trade, but in this hope he was mistaken. In 1882 Mr. Davies said that the people were again fooled with the idea that foreign capital would be brought into the country. The people were not fooled upon that occasion. It could easily be shown that a great deal of foreign capital had been brought into the country after that election. In 1887, again, Mr. Davies said the people had been fooled, deceived and humbugged. This charge is not true. The intelligent people of Canada are not so easily operated upon. They are not so easily sustained the National Policy—the Government carried the country notwithstanding the race and rebellion cry raised at that time by the Opposition. In 1891 the Government was again victorious—and since then the tariff has been modified to suit the changing conditions of the country, and adapted to the interests of the people. This is the aim of Liberal-Conservatism. If it were, the efforts of practical statesmen would not be required in connection with it—we might take our fiscal policy from a university. No. The high-civilized nations of the world have seen the error in the adoption of a fiscal policy suited to the particular conditions of the country. (Applause.) But who are the men who accuse the Government of fooling the people? It is not the people who are the people waited upon by Mr. McKenzie and implored him to afford protection against the "slaughter sales" of United States products which were then making the life of Canada a misery. The extraordinary activity of the manufacturers of the States had produced a surplus of goods. This surplus was dumped into Canada and sold at less than cost. The people were being ruined. Then, when we were at the mercy of the States, the prices were put up and the people of Canada would become leeches of wool and iron. The water for the artisans across the line. This was the result that was imminent when Mr. McKenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright refused to grant the protection which their supporters and friends had demanded. Mr. Cartwright himself, and a dozen others asked Sir Richard to accede to the demand of the country for protection. But Sir Richard stood firmly by his "fly on the wheel" policy and up to 1887 he gradually adhered to the theory of Free Trade. Just before the election of that year, however, Mr. Blake, the leader of the party at that time, declared in his celebrated Malvern speech that Free Trade was possible in Canada, and that the policy was not within the domain of practical politics. His party went to the people with a false cry. Mr. Blake had killed the Free Trade issue in that election as dead as a door nail. But Alex. Cameron, Mr. Edward Island and elsewhere still shouted for Free Trade. After his defeat Mr. Blake retired from the leadership, and Mr. Laurier became leader. Mr. Laurier may have been a very nice gentleman, but he has shown that he is not possessed of the qualities of a leader of men. In 1889 Mr. Laurier, Mr. Davies and every man of them adopted the cry of Commercial Union. The greatest Mr. Davies made a Commercial Union speech in which he declared that there should not be a custom house between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Pole, and rejoiced in the dawn of an era of wealth, peace and happiness. At Middleton, Nova Scotia, in September, 1893, Mr. Davies