THE CANDIDATES TO VOTE FOR.

KING'S COUNTY,—

A. C. McDonald.
E. B. Muttart, M. D.

QUEEN'S COUNTY,—

Donald Ferguson.
William Campbell.

PRINCE COUNTY,—

Edward Hackett.
John Lefurgey.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

Another Point of View.

THE *Moncton Times* presents a view of the public debt which should not be overlooked. Of the gross amount of the debt, $68,536,890 are payable in Canada. The interest of this $68,500,000 benefits Canadian people. Every farmer or dealer who has a $1,000 or $100, or any sum at all, deposited in the Savings Bank, draws $40 or $4, or whatever sum his deposit may bear at 4 per cent., out of the bank every year; or, has the amount of the interest, whatever it may be, added to the principal, and so added to his available wealth. This, it will be admitted, is not an unmitigated evil—not a burden to groan under. Indeed, when the money is expended by the Government in the construction of public works to promote the development of the country, it may be doubted if it could possibly be better employed, or if any taxpayer has just cause for complaint. For, on the one hand the Canadian farmer or dealer (as the case may be) has a safe investment for his surplus earnings, and on the other hand the tax-payer is, because of the facilities afforded by the public works, placed in so much better position to make his way in the world. Suppose $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, or even $8,000,000 of Canadian money, were expended in the proposed Subway, would not every taxpayer in this Province be greatly benefitted and every taxpaper throughout Canada be more or less advantaged? At the same time the particular persons who loaned the money to the Government would receive a large amount of interest every year.

It may be urged that the money would be better employed in private enterprises. Certainly, the money might be used in other ways and yield greater returns to its owners; but, on the other hand, it could not be more safely invested than with the Government. Nor can we imagine an enterprise in which it could be employed with greater advantage to the public at large, and the people of this Province in particular.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Don't go back on a good Government merely for the sake of a change.

The Examiner and the Railway Men.

The *Patriot* devotes an editorial column to the important subject of "THE EXAMINER and the Railway men." Having stated that THE EXAMINER was guilty of "delibrate falsehood" concerning them, and being unable, when challenged to do so, to prove the charge, it now declares that THE EXAMINER is a "hireling" and a "subsidized luminary." We can afford to treat this billingsgate with contempt, and have only to say that we defy the *Patriot* to prove that THE EXAMINER ever received, directly or indirectly, a single dollar from the Government for which it did not render good and sufficient value.

It appears that Sir Charles Tupper admitted that the wages of the P. E. Island Railway men are lower than those paid on the Intercolonial Railway; and because THE EXAMINER stated that the wages of "most of them are just a high during the time they are employed as the wages of employes of the Intercolonial Railway," the *Patriot* says it has adopted a "mean and spiteful" attitude towards them. Now, in our opinion, Sir Charles had in his mind, when he spoke, the officials of the railway and not the laboring men. But the *Patriot* can easily make the matter clear. Mr. Davies has the comparative statement he asked for; why does he not produce it? The reason, in our opinion, is that, having admitted to Sir Charles that he was anxious only about the laboring men—those whose duties are for the most part mechanical—and having found that there is no difference in the wages of the laboring men of the two roads, his "comparative statement" is useless in the promotion of the object he has in view.

As to the "mean and spiteful" attitude of THE EXAMINER, the *Patriot's* reasoning is not clear. The relations of Railway men with THE EXAMINER have always been friendly and satisfactory; and we are not aware that one word has been uttered by THE EXAMINER to disturb those relations. Indeed Mr. McKinnon's statement in answer to a question in Parliament, "that no action has been taken in the matter, that when the American Government made overtures to the mthey would be considered." He then stated that the Conservatives had passed an act authorizing the Governor General in Council to make terms with the American Government at any time, without waiting for a meeting of Parliament. He read the correspondence between the Canadian Government and the United States Secretary of State on the subject, clearly showing that Canada was ready at any time to enter upon a fair reciprocal trade; and further, as an evidence of their good will towards the Americans, and our desire for reciprocity, they allowed them the free use of our fishing grounds in 1885, upon the distinct understanding that the President of the United States would recommend that a commission be appointed to deal with the subject. The President did make the recommendation, but Congress would not entertain it. The correspondence was read and satisfied the people that the absence of reciprocity was entirely due to the hostility of a section of the inhabitants of the United States. He then contrasted the expenditure in this Province for public works made by the Mackenzie Government in their five years of office with that of the Sir John Government. He asked the electors to study the matter for themselves, not to be led away by statements that would not bear the strictest investigation, and if they concluded, as he knew they would, that the Government led by Sir John was the best for Canada generally and this Province in particular, to record their votes squarely for Messrs. Lefurgey and Hackett.

Mr. Perry made a very good speech from his point of view. It was easy to see that he felt he was advocating a lost cause.

To make matters worse, Mr. J. W. Hughes, in response to calls from the audience, said that he had been and was still a member of the Liberal or Reform Party, but would not support Messrs. Yeo and Perry; that this meeting, which was nearly unanimous against them, was a sample of the meetings that they had been attending for the last week; that their doom was sealed, and there was no chance of them being elected. He also intimated his intention of contesting the County himself with a colleague, in the Liberal interest.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and thus closed one of the most unanimous Hackett and Lefurgey meetings that have yet been held.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Liberal Conservative party, of which Sir John A. Macdonald is the honored chieftain and leader, have succeeded in consolidating and developing the vast industrial and commercial interests of this "Canada of Ours," and in promoting measures destined to give our country national vigor and national existence.

The successful completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The adoption of a National Policy for the protection of Canadian industries.

The erection of public buildings, breakwaters and lighthouses.

The protection of our fisheries and bounty to fishermen.

The enormous increase in our postal facilities.

The honest and patriotic steps taken to obtain a renewal of the Washington treaty, or some fair and honorable reciprocity treaty by which our rights will be maintained.

The improved credit of the Dominion at home and abroad, by which millions of dollars in interest are annually saved to the people.

The opening up of the vast resources of the Northwest.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

A correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Welsh is working hard to gull the Electors of Belfast by telling them the great and good deeds he is supposed to have done for them.

At Murray Harbor Road and other places he said he paid $1,000 out of his own pocket towards building Wood Islands Breakwater. On reaching Wood Islands he found it hard to face the people—as it turned out that Mr. Welsh never paid one dollar for that purpose. To get out of the difficulty and disgrace he boldly declared that he spent that sum ($1,000) in lobbying—when a sum was proposed by the Local Legislature for the Breakwater some years ago. Mr. Welsh shamelessly proclaimed that the money was spent in Champagne—that it was spent to gain the support of the members of the House. For the sake of the members, we hope it is not true—we can safely affirm that it is not. What! Mr. Welsh spend $1,000 in order to get one item of the estimates through the House; it is only proclaiming his disgrace, if true, and the usual Grit recklessness of statement, if not. No wonder the good people of Belfast were surprised, disgusted and incredulous. But no matter, Mr. Welsh presisted in having the story believed; and it is a sample of his many great and noble things done for Belfast.

On a par with this was Mr. Welsh's noble promise some years ago of $200, also out of his private purse towards building the Belle Creek Breakwater. The only difference being, that after being defeated by Mr. Pope some years ago, he refused to pay it, after a good deal of shuffling, declaring that to ask for the fulfilment of his promise was only adding insult to injury. It would hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless the fact, that this same Mr. Welsh last summer, on the eve of the General Local Election, went to a meeting at Belle Creek and had the cheek to tell some of the electors there that he had not forgotten his promise, and that it still held good. Is this the man to represent Queen's County?

Mr. Welsh takes great pains to tell the electors of Belfast that he has never pocketed a cent of public money. This declaration was effectually disposed of at one of the meetings by the reading of an extract from a leading Grit newspaper. It is only necessary to say the transaction referred to in the extract read, resulted in replenishing the private purse of Mr. Welsh to the tune of some $900. There is nothing wrong in Mr. Welsh accepting what is justly due him from the Government, or any other source; but it is highly censurable in him going through the District with statements that are inaccurate and misleading.

We pay our taxes when we pay for our goods; goods are now cheaper than ever; consequently the burden of taxation is now practically lighter than ever.

LADIES' Buttoned Boots, regular price $2, now selling at $1 and $1 25; Ladies' Fall Boots, regular price $1.75, now selling for 75 cents, at Macdonald's Boot Store.
jan17—d w

THE EXAMINER is always ready and willing to forward the interests of the railway men, and would rejoice with them if their wages were doubled.

THE EXAMINER advises the railway men to vote for Messrs. Ferguson and Campbell because (1) Ferguson and Campbell have been and are, themselves, working men; and (2) because they will, if elected, have the ear of the Government, while their opponents (if elected) will be in Opposition. It will, we think, be admitted that this advice is based on good grounds and is reasonable.

Try to promote the good of the country at large and our own Province in particular. Support the Party of Union and Progress.

Trade Under the Two Parties.

THE public records show that from 1868 to 1874—the first Tory period—the aggregate trade of the country increased from $131,027,532 to $217,565,510.

When the Grits got in trade sank from $217,565,510 to $153,455,682.

Then the Tories came in again, and at once trade began to improve, reaching in 1883, $230,339,826.

In 1879 Canada imported goods to the value of $81,964,427; during the six following years the value of our imports averaged $112,000,000.

In 1879 we exported products to the products to the value of $71,491,255. In the six following years our exports averaged $95,000,000.

Imports of manufactured articles have declined, as anticipated; but imports of raw material to be worked up in our own factories by our own artizans, have doubled since 1875!

DON'T FORGET THE SUBWAY!

The Oracle Speaks.

IN the *Patriot's* telegram concerning Mr. Blake's speech in Montreal it is stated that:—

"Mr. Blake read his declaration in regard to the National Policy and left the impression on the audience that if the Liberals obtained power the duties upon sugar, coarser cottons, woolens and iron might be changed."

There is a haziness about this statement which is decidedly artistic. There is a world of expression in that word "might." One of our poets declares it to be the saddest word that is said or sung; but to free traders it is full of hope when uttered by Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake, we are told "left the impression"—that's a good way of putting it—That If—ay there's the rub,—"IF the Liberals obtain power"—"duties on sugar, coarser cottons and iron *might* (possibly) be *changed*,—"changed" marked ye—not lowered;—the meaning of "lowered" is too definite to suit the purpose of this great master of words, but changed, means that the duties may be either raised or lowered! How the Free Traders of P. E. Island must rejoice at this last oracular utterance of their Leader.

—The Halifax *Chronicle* asks:

"Why should the man who prefers tea be enabled to drink it free of duty, while the man who prefers to drink chocolate or cocoa has to pay a tax?"

The Moncton *Times* replies:

"Very good reason why. The man who prefers to drink chocolate or cocoa is generally well able to pay a tax. A revenue must be raised and it is the policy of this Government to adjust the taxation so that the major portion of it will be borne by the wealthier classes."

The *Chronicle* will see the point on the 22nd of February.

THE CAMPAIGN.

CHANGE OF DAY.

The meeting advertised to be held at Tracadie Cross Roads on Saturday, the 19th February next, will not be held there, but a meeting will be held on the same day at 6 o'clock p. m., at Duck's School, Tracadie Road.

CHANGE OF TUNE.

The Grit newspapers that a few months ago were urging prohibitionists to support Mr. Blake because it was said he was in favor of a prohibitory measure, are now engaged in endeavouring to prove that Mr. Blake's anti-prohibitory declaration was wise and statesmanlike.

ANOTHER LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

The meeting called by Messrs. Hackett and Lefurgey at Miscouche, was opened promptly at three o'clock on Monday, as advertized, in the spacious Miscouche Hall which, by the way, is a credit to the settlement. It was well attended, all the seats were occupied, and every inch of standing room was taken up. The candidates were all present and in good form. Mr. Archibald Gillis was appointed Chairman and Honore V. DesRoche acted as Secretary.

Mr. Lefurgey spoke for an hour and a half, and dealt ably with the finances of the Dominion, trade relations, the fisheries and reciprocity.

He was followed by Mr. Yeo, who apologized for never having attended but one meeting in Miscouche before. He evidently did not expect many votes from there, and almost said as much.

Mr. Hackett being loudly called for, made a lengthy speech. His statements were unassailable. He spoke from the books. He contrasted the expenditure and increase of the public debt under the McKenzie Government from 1873 till 1878 with that of the Conservative Government since that time, and in regard to reciprocity, he quoted Mr. McKinnon's statement in answer to a question in Parliament, "that no action has been taken in the matter, that when the American Government made overtures to the mthey would be considered." He then stated that the Conservatives had passed an act authorizing the Governor General in Council to make terms with the American Government at any time, without waiting for a meeting of Parliament. He read the correspondence between the Canadian Government and the United States Secretary of State on the subject, clearly showing that Canada was ready at any time to enter upon a fair reciprocal trade; and further, as an evidence of their good will towards the Americans, and our desire for reciprocity, they allowed them the free use of our fishing grounds in 1885, upon the distinct understanding that the President of the United States would recommend that a commission be appointed to deal with the subject. The President did make the recommendation, but Congress would not entertain it. The correspondence was read and satisfied the people that the absence of reciprocity was entirely due to the hostility of a section of the inhabitants of the United States. He then contrasted the expenditure in this Province for public works made by the Mackenzie Government in their five years of office with that of the Sir John Government. He asked the electors to study the matter for themselves, not to be led away by statements that would not bear the strictest investigation, and if they concluded, as he knew they would, that the Government led by Sir John was the best for Canada generally and this Province in particular, to record their votes squarely for Messrs. Lefurgey and Hackett.

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Deception vs. Fairness.

THE HYDRA-HEADED POLICY (?) OF THE GRITS.	THE FAIR AND EVEN POLICY OF LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES.
Free Trade in Prince Edward Island.	Protection to our Industries and Fisheries.
Protection in Ontario.	Union and Progress.
Race and Revenge in Quebec.	Equal Justice to all.
Repeal in Nova Scotia.	Raising the Credit of the Dominion.
Annexation in New Brunswick.	Reciprocity on Fair Terms.
Lawlessness in Manitoba.	The same policy in all the Provinces.
Slander and misrepresentation everywhere.	

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS.

THE following is the form of ballot to be used in the election for Queen's County marked as it should be by all voters for Campbell and Ferguson:—

Election for the Electoral District of Queen's County District, P. E. Island, February 22, 1878.

CAMPBELL,
I. William Campbell, of Milleville, Park Corner, Queen's County, Farmer and Mill Owner. **X**

DAVIES,
II. Louis Henry Davies, of Charlottetown, Queen's County, Barrister-at-Law.

FERGUSON,
III. Donald Ferguson, of Tullech, Queen's County, Farmer and Stock-raiser. **X**

WELSH,
IV. William Welsh, of Keppoch, Queen's County, Farmer and Ship-owner.

THE following is the form of ballot to be used in the election for King's County, marked as it should be by all voters for McDonald and Muttart:—

Election for the Electoral District of King's County District, P. E. Island, February 22, 1887.

MACDONALD,
I. Augustine Colin McDonald, of Montague, King's County, Merchant. **X**

MACINTYRE,
II. Peter Adolphus MacIntyre, of Souris, King's County, Physician,

MUTTART,
III. Ephraim Bell Muttart, of Souris, King's County, Physician. **X**

ROBERTSON,
IV. James Edwin Robertson, of Montague, King's County, Physician.

HOW TO MARK THE BALLOTS.

Be sure to mark your ballot for the Liberal Conservative Candidates.

"The elector, on receiving the ballot-paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments of the polling station, and there mark his ballot paper, *making a cross with a pencil on any part of the ballot-paper within the division* containing the name of the candidates for whom he intends to vote, and shall then fold up such ballot-paper, so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, and hand it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain, by examining the initials, and the number upon the counterfoil, that it is the same he furnished to the elector, and shall first detach and destroy the counterfoil, and shall then immediately, and in the presence of the elector, place the ballot-paper in the ballot-box.—*Ballot Act, Sec. 45.*

No voter should make any mark on the ballot-paper save one cross on any part of the ballot-paper within the division containing the candidate's names for whom he intends to vote. If the voter writes his name or initials, or any marks, except the **X** he makes his ballot worthless.

A simple cross upon the ballot for your candidates will assist in electing them. Any other mark or writing will contribute to their defeat.

1. Poll opens at 9 o'clock a. m., and closes at five o'clock p. m.
2. Vote early.
3. See that your Liberal-Conservative neighbor votes early also.
4. If you have a sleigh, place it at the service of your Committee to *bring* tardy voters to the polls. Give the information to the Secretary of Committee.
5. Do not "pair" on polling day with your Grit neighbor. Poll your own vote and let him look out for his.
6. Poll every possible vote; the loss or gain of a single vote in each polling division may make all the difference between victory and defeat.
7. Each Liberal-Conservative should vote as though the result of the election depended upon his individual exertions.
8. Remember that any bribery, corrupt treating, hiring of vehicles, paying of voters' expenses, or any undue influence, will not only void the election, but is punishable by law.
9. Electors can only vote at the polling division where their names are registered.
10. Any elector's vote may be challenged who has received anything on account of his vote, or has been promised anything directly or indirectly, either to induce him to vote at the election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of teams, or any other service connected therewith; or even if the said elector has directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person, either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at the election.

CARD OF THANKS.

MR. VINNICOMBE wishes to return his thanks to the public who so kindly patronized his Concert on Monday night; also, to his musical friends and pupils who made the Concert such a success.

Feb. 2, 1887.

TO LET—A House and Outbuildings and 6 Acres of Land, known as "Maryfield," situated on Malpeque Road, adjoining the premises of Malcolm McLeod, Esq. For further particulars apply to J. G. Eckstadt, at St. Vincent's Nursery.
nov8 tf

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, Bookbinder.

NOW in Stock, a full line of the best English and American office STATIONERY of all kinds, for merchants, lawyers, government offices, banks, and ladies' and gentlemen's private use.

NOTE, LETTER and FOOLSCAP PAPERS, in all kinds of qualities and prices, ranging from the very cheap to the best English Vellums.

ENVELOPES,

in All Sizes and Prices.

Writing and Copying INKS—Stafford's is the best, in all sizes; but always keep in stock Carter's, Stephen's, Walker's and David's.

BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT—Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Minute Books, &c.; also, a complete line of Pocket Books, Ladies' and Gent's Purses, Memorandum and Pass Books, Time Books, Bill Books, Invoice Books, Letter Books, &c., always in stock.

I have now in stock a splendid line of Papers for Blank Books of all sizes, which will be made to order, in any style, at very Low Prices.

Ruling, Printing and Binding,

to suit any kind of business.

A Large Stock of SCHOOL STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1887.

LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTH REMNANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants of Tweeds, Trowserings, &c., which we are selling at very Low Prices before Stock-taking.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Jan. 18, 1887.

30,000 FEET

OF

PICTURE MOULDINGS,

the Largest Stock ever shown in the Province. Wholesale and Retail at Low Prices.

A splendid assortment of

AMERICAN METAL MOULDINGS,

direct from the factory of a renowned Chicago maker—Choice and durable.

Send in your Pictures, &c., and have them framed cheap. Plush frames of every description, made to order.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1886.

ATTRACTIONS.

WE will make the following reductions during the Xmas and New Year's trade:—

Fur Caps,	worth	$18.00	for $14.00	Boys' Overcoats,	worth	$4.75	for 3.50
Fur Caps,	worth	12.00	for 9.00	Boys' Overcoats,	worth	4.00	for 2.75
Fur Caps,	worth	10.50	for 8.50	Boys' Suits,	worth	7.00	for 5.00
Fur Caps,	worth	7.50	for 5.00	Boys' Suits,	worth	6.00	for 4.50
Fur Caps,	worth	6.75	for 4.75	Boys' Suits,	worth	5.00	for 3.75
Fur Caps,	worth	4.75	for 3.75	Boys' Suits,	worth	4.00	for 3.00
Boys' Overcoats,	worth	7.10	for 4.75	Boys' Suits,	worth	3.00	for 2.00
Boys' Overcoats,	worth	6.75	for 4.10	Boys' Suits,	worth	2.30	for 1.75

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

UPPER QUEEN ST., (Op. Roger's New Brick Block.)

Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1886.