

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 27, 1891.

If you are a Loyal Man, and resent the treasonable representations of Cartwright and Farrer, vote for the Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

Names of Nominators.

We present to-day a partial list of the names of electors appended to the nomination papers of Ferguson and Blake. Hundreds of additional names have, however, been omitted for want of sufficient type and space.

The Favorite of Our Workingmen.

Speaking of the repairs made to the steam dredge two years ago, and condemning the Government for the amount expended in effecting the repairs, Mr. Welsh said at Ottawa:

"Had proper judgment been used, the dredge could have been taken to Pictou and put on the slip there, and all the repairs could have been done in one month, at a less cost than \$5,000."

Opposition Methods.

The Patriot's editorial of last evening is on a par with the methods exposed in the following letter, received by THE EXAMINER this forenoon, from a gentleman in King's County:

The King's County Grits, knowing that defeat is staring them in the face, and that their candidates are on the eve of getting the last kick, are going the rounds in all sorts of lies, and whoppers. In fact they have recourse to all and every kind of sneaking canvassing. They are now endeavoring to procure in the Protestant Districts that John McLean, Esq., one of the Liberal-Conservative candidates is a Roman Catholic, and also that some of the most prominent, sound, solid and staunch Liberal-Conservatives are turning Grits, thinking in this way to allure some of our men on the side of the Anti-Branch Railway, Anti-Tunnel, Anti-Canadian Grit Annexationists; but they will find to their sorrow that such dishonest and disreputable intrigues will not catch on.

Every vote cast for the Liberal candidate, in most of the constituencies at least, will be in effect a vote for Annexation, since Commercial Union must lead to that.

The Two Signs—True or False?

A correspondent at Souris contrasts "UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY" with the sign "FREE TRADE" over the door of the grit committee rooms at Souris; points out that Unrestricted Reciprocity means the McKinley tariff for Canada, and says:

"To any independent fair-minded elector, this border very close upon annexation and a traitorous attempt to sell our country. No doubt some Judas in Canada or the United States is ready with the bag."

"The Liberal-Conservative sign board is much larger about eight ft. long, three ft. wide, with a picture of Sir John at one end and the tunnel at the other, with those words: 'LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, LOYALTY TO CANADA, HURRAH FOR THE TUNNEL.'"

"Let any honest elector take a trip to Souris and view those two sign boards. Nothing else should be needed to tell him which is right. The man that is not loyal to the country that gave him birth and is giving him a living, the sooner he gets out the better for the country. No country can ever prosper with a lot of men writing and watching a chance to sell it—hampering its trade and commerce, and having no honest desire to further its interests or better the condition of its people."

"Unrestricted Reciprocity, although it would suit us as well as Commercial Union, was therefore, impracticable."—From L. H. Davies' speech before the Board of Trade, 1887.

"Too thin! Mr. Mowatt's little quibble about Edward Blake's reasons for retiring from the contest, one of which is as follows:

"I am opposed to Unrestricted Reciprocity, as it will surely lead to one thing, and that is Direct Taxation, which neither myself nor the people will submit to or endure."

It is evident that the fact that Mr. Blake used these words, or words to the same effect, cannot truthfully be denied.

"It was represented (by Cartwright, Farrer, & Co.,) and believed at Washington that the Canadian farmers largely depend upon the United States for a market for many of their chief products, and that their loyalty could be touched through their pockets, and that it was only necessary 'to put on the screws' to bring about a political upheaval in Canada, and such a reversal of the trade policy of the country as would inevitably lead to annexation."—PRESIDENT VAN HORNE.

"I could never consent to the Zollverein policy for obvious reasons, but I cannot conceive why any one should object to reciprocal free trade secured by treaty and not inimical to the interests of Great Britain as the heart of the Empire. I shall feel it to be my duty to vote in the direction of these remarks in Parliament."—Hon. Alexander McKenzie, 1891.

"Mr. Goldwin Smith's theory that the Mother Country 'has no real interest in Canada' is one of those crases that are scarcely intelligible in a man of great intellectual power."—London Times, Feb. 5, 1891.

"Our Liberal friends, Fielding and Lowry, of Nova Scotia; Davies, of Prince Edward Island; Mercier and Laurier, of Quebec; Cartwright, of Ontario, and a host besides, look to us, the people of the United States, for the sign by which they shall conquer."

Nomination Night

MARKET HALL THROGGED.

The Questions of the Day Discussed.

By Blake, Ferguson, and Tanton.

EXCELLENT SPEECHES

And Great Enthusiasm

The Liberal-Conservative meeting in the Market Hall last night was a grand success. The building was thronged and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The large audience remained until the meeting closed, about eleven o'clock, and listened with the closest attention to what the different speakers had to say.

Mr. Blake was the first speaker. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded to give an account of the feeling throughout the country which he said was strongly in favor of the Liberal-Conservative candidates, and he felt sure that Charlottetown would roll up a handsome vote for himself and colleague now as it had done on former occasions for himself and Mr. McLeod. Three times had he asked for the suffrages of the people of the city, and three times had he obtained the largest number of votes. Charlottetown would be true to himself and colleague this time, and he had no fear of the result. The honor of being a candidate at the present juncture was not sought by him. The people had asked him to accept the nomination, and as a public man it was his duty to bow to the wishes of the people. He therefore asked for a square and hearty support for himself and Mr. Ferguson. Their opponents were working hard, and their strength should not be underestimated. He then referred to the great interest being taken in the contest and to the orderly manner in which the different meetings were conducted. Last election the grits said Sir John's Government would be defeated, and now they are telling electors the same story. But in the former case their predictions had not been fulfilled, and he knew that on the present occasion also Sir John would be handsomely sustained. All were fully alive to the folly of sending up six opponents of the Government to advocate our rights. On this occasion it was their duty to send up supporters of the Government, and he felt sure they would do so. If he (Mr. Blake) were chosen as one of the representatives, he would advocate the claims and interests of the people of the Province to the best of his ability, and regardless of party. He had no personal ends in view; he was not seeking after office. He then proceeded to discuss the trade question and the tunnel. He pointed out very clearly the great difference between the policies of the two parties. He showed plainly how the policy of Sir John was the best one for us, and in what respects the policy of the opposition was anti-British and anti-Canadian. He felt sure the people did not wish to see such an anti-patriotic policy enacted; that they did not want direct taxation and ultimate annexation, the natural sequence of the adoption of the opposition policy. He then touched upon the condition of the Dominion when Sir John's Government was returned in 1878; and showed how Canada had, since that time, had a standing offer for a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty with the United States upon her statute books. Proceeding, he refuted the statements made through the Grit press that Canada was a country not fit to live in, and expressed the hope that they would never find men in the country so unpatriotic as to want to hand this country over to the United States. He showed how the country had prospered during recent years, and that there was no place where the farmers were more prosperous than here. He then took up the tunnel project and showed up the disreputable tactics of the opposition on that question. He paid a glowing tribute to Senator Howlan for his advocacy of the subway or tunnel scheme, and rebuked those grits who had publicly boasted that they had laughed "Howlan and his subway project out of parliament."

Mr. Ferguson followed. He referred, in opening, to the strong feeling in favor of the Liberal-Conservative Party, which was quite as strong throughout the country districts as it was in Charlottetown. To-day he believed himself and colleague had as good a chance of being elected as any other two men in Canada. He then proceeded to discuss the methods adopted by the grit leaders to arouse a little enthusiasm amongst their followers. At Crapaud, a few nights ago, said he, Mr. Davies read a telegram stating that those two great corporations, the C. P. R. and the G. T. R., had come out in favor of the Liberal policy of unrestricted reciprocity. In view of the fact that Sir Donald Smith, one of the leading C. P. R. men, was a candidate in the interests of Sir John, and for other reasons, some of us thought the announcement a little strange, and he (Mr. F.) told Mr. Davies he did not believe the statement; but even if it were true, it was a nice story for him (Davies) to tell. After Mr. Davies had denounced the C. P. R. as a monstrous monopoly which had its yoke on the necks of the people, it was somewhat strange to hear him rejoice because he had heard it had put its yoke upon the people of Ontario and would drive out Sir John Mac-Scott. But the telegram which was probably the work of some wag, was promptly contradicted on Monday, in that excellent letter of Mr. Van Horne's which has been published in the press here. Mr. Ferguson then went on to show Messrs. Davies and Welsh had misrepresented the people at Ottawa and exposed their peculiar tactics

on the tunnel question, showing that the Liberal-Conservative party was the only party likely to grant us that much desired boon. After giving a detailed history of the trade negotiations between Canada and the United States, and showing that the Conservatives had always been favorable to the adoption of a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty, he proceeded to dispose of some of the stock arguments of Opposition speakers. He showed up the fallacy of some of the stories they told to the electors of the country districts as to the manner in which they proposed raising a revenue in the event of the adoption of their policy of unrestricted reciprocity, and warned the people not to run their necks into the noose of direct taxation. The grit policy, he plainly showed, meant direct taxation and ultimate annexation to the United States. The grit speakers, he said, tell the people of the country that if their trade policy is adopted the prices of such articles as they exported to the United States will be increased; but neglect to tell them that the same argument would apply to the articles we import from that country. He concluded his very able speech, with a narration of what the result would be, if after the adoption of the grit policy, the United States took it into their heads to abrogate the treaty!

John P. Tanton, Esq., was the last speaker. He dealt forcibly and well with the trade question, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the electors to stand by the old chief and his supporters in the present contest. After rousing cheers for the candidates and Sir John, "God Save the Queen" was sung, and the large audience dispersed.

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Prince County!

Monster Meeting At Summerside.

Great Enthusiasm for the Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

The Son of one of the Most Prominent Liberals in the County Supports Howlan and Hunt in A Slashing Speech.

SUMMERSIDE, Feb. 27.

A monster meeting was held here last night. Over one thousand persons were present. There were on the platform over one hundred ladies and a number of the leading men of the County. The clergy were also well represented. The stage was draped with the British ensign and our own Canadian flag. A choir of young gentlemen, assisted by the band, sang "My Own Canadian Home" in fine style. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the meeting. It was a grand sight, and as each verse was sung every one in the vast audience, ladies and clergymen included, caught up its significance and swelled the proud refrain with the drum beating in chorus.

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 Macdonald and McLean:—

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 Ferguson and Blake:—

Election for the Electoral District of King's County, P. E. Island, March 5th, 1891.

MACDONALD I. Augustine Colin Macdonald, of Montague Bridge, County of King's, Merchant. X

MCINTYRE II. Peter Adolphus McIntyre, of Souris, Township No. 45, County of King's, Physician. X

MCLEAN III. John McLean, of Souris, Township No. 45, County of King's, Merchant. X

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

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 Ferguson and Blake:—

Election for the Electoral District of Queen's County, P. E. Island, March 5th, 1891.

BLAKE I. Patrick Blake, of Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Merchant. X

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

FERGUSON III. Donald Ferguson, of Tuloche, Township No. 34, County of Queen's, Farmer. X

WELSH IV. William Welsh, of Keppoch, Lot 48, County of Queen's, Farmer and Merchant. X

HOW TO MARK THE BALLOTS.

Be sure and 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 candidate 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.

The Dominion Elections Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Patrick Blake, a Candidate at the Election now pending in the Electoral District of Queen's County, has appointed George Peake, of Charlottetown, his Agent under the provision of the 118th Section of the above Act.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1891.

JAMES CURTIS, Returning Officer. feb27

Novelties

NEW PRINTS.

8,000 YARDS.

Large Variety, New Designs, Fast Colors.

We are now showing what we believe to be the Largest, Best Assorted and Lowest Priced Stock of NEW PRINTS in the City, and invite you to call and see our display. Our 10c., 13c. and 15c. lines are of such superior value that we ask your special attention to them.

Many Patterns Not Obtainable Elsewhere.

BEER BROS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

An unexpected event has made it absolutely necessary for us to ask for immediate payment of all accounts rendered up to January, 1891. We must ask our friends to pay our collector on his first call, or make payment at our office without delay. Old accounts must be settled at once to save expense. Bargains will be given in Furniture for Cash.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, February 23, 1891.

HE MADE A MISTAKE!

"I made a mistake." the old man said. "To spend money on Shoes like those." And a trickling tear escaped from his eye

He will never make such a mistake again, for hereafter he will buy GOFF BROS' Solid Leather Boots. feb20

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERIES.

Our Spring Stock Just Received.

HARRIS & STEWART,

LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1891.

