

**GREAT MEETING  
IN MARKET HALL.**

(Continued from page 1)

contractor nor the amount of the contract. The expenditure here has only been of the ordinary character. While Sir Louis and his associates have been prolific in promises they have been exceedingly chary in performances. (Applause.) They are now calling for tenders for Casco Cove breakwater. This, however, is purely an election kite intended to deceive the people. But while P. E. Island is being starved in respect to its public works, Tarte, Blair and Sifton are prodigal of their expenditures in the other provinces. It is true that Tarte built a wharf in Quebec at a point where there is no water. (Laughter.) It is highly discreditable to Sir Louis Davies that he should allow this Province to be starved in the matter of public works, while such reckless expenditures are permitted in other sections of the Dominion. When seeking power the Liberals denounced protection, telling the manufacturers at the same time not to fear, that they were only fooling the people. They were successful in deceiving the people. But they bungled when they attempted to interfere with the details of the trade policy of their predecessors. (Applause.)

**THEY BUNGLED**

in regard to kerosene oil. They reduced the duty on oil and fastened upon the people an incubus that they will never be able to throw off. The Standard Oil Co. offered the organizer of the Conservative party \$100,000 and \$10,000 a year to reduce the duty on kerosene oil to 3 cents a gallon and permit its importation in tank steamers. But the offer was spurned with indignation. When, however, the Liberals came into power they did the very thing the Liberal-Conservatives refused to do; they reduced the duty on kerosene oil and permitted its importation in tank steamers. Of course he could not say that they got the \$100,000 and the \$10,000 a year from the Standard Oil Company.

After obtaining these concessions from the Government the Standard Oil people went to the railways and demanded special rates of transportation, stating that unless these were given they would import all their oil in tank steamers. The railway people were obliged to give the Standard Oil people cheaper rates than the struggling Canadian oil company were obtaining and with all these conditions in their favor the Standard Oil people forced a monopoly, and now charge what they please. The price of kerosene oil is actually three cents more than it was before the Liberals gave the concessions to the Standard Oil Company, and it is fifteen cents a gallon higher than the price paid in the United States. This fact, of itself, should be sufficient to make every man in Canada vote against the Liberals. (Applause.)

Then the Liberals bungled in regard to binder twine. They also bungled with regard to the first Atlantic service, and the people are consequently without that service today. The Pacific cable matter was also bungled by the Liberals, and today there is no Pacific cable connecting the different parts of the British Empire. Indeed, wherever they diverged from the path trodden by their predecessors they bungled and mismanaged.

**NO RECIPROCITY.**

The Liberals promised Reciprocity if they obtained power. But they bungled here also. After placing binder twine and corn and other articles imported from the United States on the free list they opened negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with that country. But they had already taken the ground from under their feet, and were practically

laughed at by the wily diplomats of the neighboring republic. They of course came back without the reciprocity treaty. But their juggling at Quebec and Washington cost the country about \$35,000. Although each of the Ministers received his salary of \$8,000 per year while away from Ottawa, they charged extra for expenses. These expenses, by the way, included combs, brushes, soap and tips to servants—all of which were charged up to the people of Canada. (Sensation.) Nothing has been heard of reciprocity from that day to this. On this point alone, he thought the people had a right to turn the Liberals out.

**TUPPER'S POLICY.**

Mr. Stewart thought that the fact that the Liberals had broken all their promises was sufficient ground for turning them out. But the Liberal-Conservatives have a policy that should commend itself to the people of Canada. That policy is one of inter-Imperial trade, and its establishment will be the greatest boon Canada has ever had. The annual value of the food products imported by England is \$700,000,000. If the food products of Canada are given a preference in the British markets what a grand thing it will be for this country. (Applause.) The country would be developed and immigrants of the best description would come in. Sir Charles Tupper's policy on this point is well known. Preferential trade was in 1896 approved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier; but when he went to England in 1897 he said the people of Canada did not want a preference,—thereby giving the movement a serious set-back. But the great boon will yet be obtained,—and it will not be by a Liberal Government either.

**ABOUT THE CONTINGENT.**

In 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in England, strutting about, decorated with medals, etc., as Premier Farquharson said at Emerald, "second only to the Queen herself." There he spoke strongly of the bond which existed between Canada and the Motherland, and gave the assurance that, in the event of trouble, Canada would stand by Great Britain. But where was Laurier in the hour of need? Where was he in 1899 when the trouble arose in the Transvaal? When every other colony was offering to send troops to Africa to fight the battles of the Empire Canada was lagging behind. Laurier told the Globe that Canada would do nothing; that she had no power to send troops. Tarte also went about telling the people that troops would not be sent. This, of course, pleased the enemies of Great Britain, who were delighted at the idea of Canada remaining neutral. But the loyal people of Canada would not submit to this action, or rather inaction; and seeing this Laurier once more went back on his professions and statements, and sent the troops to Africa.

The bone and the sinew of Canada were sent, and they covered themselves with glory. (Great applause.) By their pluck and their bravery they have done more in the way of advertising Canada than Laurier could do in one hundred years. (Cheers.)

At Quebec when the brave fellows were leaving for the front, they were told by Lord Minto, who addressed them, that they were going to Africa because the people sent them. Tarte is now telling the people of Quebec that the government did not send the troops, that they just permitted them to go. (Sensation.) This is a great insult to the loyal people of Canada, an insult which he felt sure they would not be slow to resent. (Cheers.)

The Islanders who went out with the contingent performed their parts bravely and well, two of Charlottetown's citizens being among those who gave up their lives in defence of the Empire.

The soldiers are now coming home after doing their duty. But what is to be done for the brave fellows upon their

return? Should not provisions be made for the widows and children, and something be done for the survivors, especially those who have been wounded, or whose health is impaired.

**NOTHING MUCH CAN BE EXPECTED FROM LAURIER AND TARTE.**

who were not in sympathy with the idea of sending the men to Africa. But the Government of Sir Charles Tupper may be depended upon to do what is right by the soldiers and those depending upon them. Sir Charles, it will be remembered, was active in promoting the sending of the troops, and as they have ably maintained the good name of Canada he may be relied upon to help them upon their return. (Great applause.)

A Government that would act as the present one has done in respect to this matter should be turned out; they should not be given an opportunity of repeating the offence and perhaps ruining the British Empire.

Then the Liberals promised clean Government. Instead they have given us the Yukon scandal, the Crow's Nest scandal, the emergency rations scandal and other scandals of more or less magnitude. This is how they kept their promises in this regard.

He understood that Sir Louis Davies was not going to hold public meetings in West Queen's. He was evidently afraid of discussion, afraid of having his record and the record of his administration punctured. Premier Farquharson was at Emyvale the other night and addressed a meeting held there. But he studiously avoided the discussion of Dominion affairs. He kept clear of the Liberals pre-election pledges and promises.

This course is being pursued by others. The Liberal newspapers areas bad. The only thing they urge is that Canada is prosperous. But the prosperity of Canada does not affect the price of butter and cheese and other Canadian products in the British markets. This silence on the part of Liberal speakers and their press is a confession that they have nothing to say. But, population considered, there has not been as much prosperity in Canada during the last four years as there has been in the United States. Under Liberal-Conservative rule the reverse was the case.

The Patriot and the Liberals say that he (Mr. Stewart) should be condemned because some years ago he wrote a series of letters dealing with the expenditure on education. Their assertion that he attempted to alter or destroy the School Act was false. He merely placed before the people a scheme to stop running the Province into debt, and to do away with taxation, and if the people desired taxation that way they should take it into their own hands and so extend it economically, rather than that it should be wasted in boodling, as it is being done by the present local government. The people could apply this taxation either to education or any other part of the public service. Neither was it true, as stated, that he could not get a constituency because of the publication of these letters. He had received offers of nomination in no less than four constituencies, (cheers) and it is not likely that he would, today, be the candidate in West Queen's if the conditions were as represented by the Liberal press.

Mr. Stewart closed his able and eloquent speech amidst vociferous applause by predicting that the Liberals would be hurled from power on the 7th of November.

**MR. MARTIN SPEAKS.**

As on entering the hall, so upon coming forward in response to the call of the chairman, Mr. Alexander Martin, the talented and popular candidate for East Queen's, was received with enthusiastic cheers. When these had subsided Mr. Martin said that Mr. Stewart, assisted by the Tupper Club and an active organization throughout the country and possessing the sympathy of the people, would upon this occasion give the Belted Knight of false promises such a contest as he had never had in the course of his career. Indeed the wave of public opinion now pouring over Canada as a whole was certain to overwhelm the government, notwithstanding all the boodles they are now bringing to bear upon the electors. There is great boasting in the government newspapers about what is going to be done. According to them the Liberal leaders are going to win. It is said that Mr. Sifton is bound to win in Brandon, and is ready to put up \$100,000 to insure his success.

**WHERE'D D THE MONEY COME FROM?**

A few years ago Mr. Sifton was a poor man—perhaps not so poor as a church mouse, but still a comparatively poor man. Now he is said to have a bank account of \$300,000. Where did the money come from?

At the last general election the Liberals all over Canada polled 397,459 votes, and the Conservatives 419,886 votes. While the Conservatives had the majority of the total vote the Liberals obtained the Government. What a commentary this upon the grit charge that the Conservatives had so gerrymandered the districts as to give themselves an unfair advantage in the elections. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin said that he was glad to report satisfactory news from East Queen's. The Belted Knight would not have his own way there—though he had refused to allow the other side to be heard at Mount Stewart. When an elector asked at the Mount Stewart meeting of the other side would be heard Sir Louis replied, "Oh! this is our meeting!" (Sensation.) "and we don't want any opposition." (Applause.)

Remark had been made concerning the unprecedented shortness of the campaign. Why had it been made so short? Because the longer the discussion, the more thoroughly the questions in the issue

were understood by the people, the worse for the Government; and the Government hoped to mislead the people at one-sided meetings. (Applause.)

As to his own opponent—the Attorney-General—he is not properly an Attorney-General—he is a wealthy man—wealthy to empty promises, wealthy because he has a great many gifts to make. His canvass of the electors consists in saying: "If you want anything I am ready to give it." He seems to be something of a phrenologist and to know the elector who is fitted for a locomotive engineer from the elector who has the talents of a section boss. (Laughter.)

**THEY MET A SNAG.**

While on their way canvassing Sir Louis and his candidate, however, met several snags. Here is one: Calling upon an elector they were met by the question, "What about Reciprocity?" "Oh! that will be all right, soon," was the reply, "we'll get Reciprocity very soon after the election."

"But you promised us Reciprocity within six months of the last election, and we haven't got it yet. Look at that field," pointing to a field covered with potatoes which the farmer couldn't sell last spring and which he had recently hauled out in a rotten state for manure. The canvassers looked—and retired. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Martin concluded by expressing his hope and belief that Prince Edward Island would send a solid contingent to turn out the government which had so deceived and disappointed its friends and supporters and the whole people. (Applause.)

**SENATOR FERGUSON.**

HON. SENATOR FERGUSON commenced by referring to the boodling being practised by the Government, and amused the meeting by a description of Mr. Bernard McNeill's operations at Skinner's Pond. He then proceeded to speak of the prosperity argument of the Grits, and referred to a leaflet issued by the Globe entitled "The Growing Time." The value of importations had grown because foreign manufacturers were able to command higher prices for their products, which meant increased cost of living to the people of Canada, and also increased taxation, as *advocorem* duties were charged more generally than under the late administration. Some things had certainly grown,—the annual expenditure had grown to the tune of about \$10,000,000 of dollars. Taxation had grown about \$8,000,000 and the debt about \$7,000,000 annually. Prices of necessities of life which we do not produce on P. E. Island, had also grown enormously,—such as coal, coal oil, woollens and cottons, but the farmers staples such as oats and potatoes, were even cheaper than heretofore while the price of labour had remained practically the same. The only products of P. E. Island which had grown in volume and value were butter and cheese; but for the dairy industry we had to thank the late Government. The present Government could not point to one single industry to which their legislation or administration had given any impetus.

Like the man passing a graveyard who whistled to keep his courage up, the Grits had been employed to telegraph encouraging a west from one place to another. In the west they were going to carry all before them in the East, and in the East it was proclaimed that all the West was for Laurier. The Conservatives had better ground for confidence in the fact that they here certain they were going to win in the part of the Dominion in which they stood. That was especially the case in Prince Edward Island. When the present distribution of Dominion seats was made Sir Louis Davies said that the Grits were hired in West Queen's and West Prince. Sir Louis had a pretty fair conception of what kind of a Grit hire West Queen's is today. If he, Senator Ferguson, were a cartoonist, he would picture five hives with signboards over their doors, as follows, West Queen's, West Prince, East Prince, East Queen's and King's, with a very gloomy individual holding a lamp in his hand,—not Diogenes looking for an honest man,—but Sir Louis Davies looking in vain for a Grit hire in Prince Edward Island. (Great Laughter.)

Senator Ferguson then referred to the Grit candidates and the peculiar canvass they were adopting. It was open glaring attempts to buy the votes of electors with employment and the promise of employment. The honest voters would, if it suited them, take any employment that came in their way, but they would vote under the ballot according to their conscience. It would not be long that the Laurier administration would be in a position to give employment to any one.

Senator Ferguson then denounced in scathing terms the conduct of the Grit candidate for East Queen's, Mr. D. A. McKinnon, the Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island. Save the mark! That gentleman was made Attorney-General over a year ago, under the constitutional provision that he must obtain the approval of his constituents. He went to his constituents on the 13th of December last fortified with the road jobs and every other unfair influence; but the honest and intelligent electors of Murray Harbor declared at the polls that he should not be their representative nor hold the office of Attorney-General. In the face of this emphatic mandate from the people, Mr. D. A. McKinnon remained in office up to the present moment. What would the fathers of responsible government, George Coles or Edward Whelan, say if they lived to see the constitution treated in this way? Mr. McKinnon's conduct was also discreditable to him from another point of view. He was electioneering for months during which he was the recipient of a salary he did not earn, and which the people said he should not receive. What a howl the Grits

raised against him and Senator Ferguson, in 1887, because his resignation of office in the Sullivan Government had not been accepted within a few days before nomination, although he had the endorsement of his constituents, and was only a candidate for two or three weeks. In 1890 when he (Senator Ferguson) made up his mind to contest Queen's County against Sir Louis Davies he promptly gave up his office under the Provincial Government, although the date of the election had not been fixed, and did not take place for over six months after the date of his resignation. He (Senator Ferguson) took that step although he was not like the present Attorney-General holding his office in the face of an adverse vote by his constituents. He spoke thus without any personal feeling whatever against Mr. McKinnon, but as a protest against a violation of the constitution. Senator Ferguson concluded by congratulating the Liberal-Conservatives of Charlottetown on the enthusiasm with which they were conducting the present campaign, and predicting a glorious victory all along the line. (Great applause.)

**MR. MELLISE.**

Mr. Mellish responded to the call of the chairman, and delivered a short but forcible and eloquent speech. He said that, on the breaking out of the war in South Africa last year, the loyal and vigorous policy of the Conservative party as propounded by Sir Charles Tupper in regard to sending a Canadian contingent was in marked contrast with the reluctance and inactivity of the government in the matter. Sir Charles in his speech in the exhibition building at Halifax urged that a contingent be sent, and promised that he and his party would support the Government if they would send the troops. He also wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the same effect. The Government chose to give the matter the go by, until the pressure of public opinion, voiced in the first instance by Sir Charles Tupper, compelled them to yield and send the men. Every man of the thousand men sent was insured for \$1000 or by the energy and liberality of Sir Charles and his friends, and when the sad news came that twenty-eight of our brave sons had fallen in the first great battle, immediately the word came to pay the \$28,000. The papers stated that the government was also going to insure the men's lives, but the arrangement fell through and nothing came of it. Mr. Mellish also spoke of the preferential trade questions, showing that it millions spent in the United States annually for food supplies could be spent in Canada a great impulse would be given to the development of the agricultural interests of our whole

country. The Conservative party would remain true to its traditions as the party of progress.

**DR. McNEILL.**

Dr. McNeill came forward at a late hour. He said it was evident that the government wished to obtain a snap verdict. The question is: Have the Liberals done as they promised to do? They have not. They have done the reverse of that which they promised to do in respect to the great questions at issue in 1896—and they stand today guilty of a series of scandals sufficient to swamp any government. The Emergency Rations scandal, which had been formally excused and condoned in Parliament, was in itself enough to condemn the Administration. He was glad however, to see that the press refused to be bought, two newspapers at least having refused to accept the corrupt bribe offered them by Sifton and by Tarte. Thank God we have a free and independent press, for "this is true liberty when free born men, having to advise the public, may speak free." In conclusion, Dr. McNeill called upon the electors to rally to the standard and vote for Mr. Stewart. (Cheers.) He felt sure that Mr. Stewart would not treat with neglect or disdain the people's petitions as Sir Louis Davies had treated that of five hundred of the electors of New London praying for railway extension. (Applause.) He was certain that the free and intelligent people of New London would resent the treatment accorded them by Sir Louis. (Great applause.)

The meeting separated with cheers for Mr. Stewart, Mr. Martin, and Sir Charles Tupper.

**A GORGEOUSLY BOUND**

Work of art has just been issued and on a lay of \$100,000, for which the publishers desire a manager in this country, also a good solicitor; good pay to the right party. Nearly 100 full-page engravings, so numerous paper, illuminated covers and bindings; over 200 golden lines in the Morocco bindings; nearly 50 golden roses in the cloth bindings. Sells at eight presses running day and night so great is the sale. Christian men and women making fortunes taking orders. Rapid promotions. One Christian woman made clear \$500 in four weeks taking orders among her church acquaintances and friends. Write us. It may lead to a permanent position to manage our business and look after our large correspondence, which you can attend to right at your home. Address J. A. Knight, Secretary, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

If you haven't read the October P. E. Island Magazine yet, read it now. At all bookstores. Five cents the copy.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

**Stanley Bros.**



are  
Now  
Showing  
Ladies Coats

of the latest cut, tailored by the best manufacturers on earth.

Perfection in  
Quality,  
Style,  
Assortment,  
Fit,  
Finish and  
Workmanship  
\$2.50  
to  
\$19.50 Each.

**STANLEY BROS.**

**Jackets**

All our Jackets are made to fit the living forms of P. E. Island.

**WEEKS & CO.**

No store in the city can show a better selected or more fashionable stock of Jackets than WEEKS & CO., and for Fit, Finish and Value they lead, at least "that is what the people all say."

See Weeks & Co's cheap Jacket at \$2.45

Then we have something nice at \$3.50

For warmth style and finish our Jacket at \$5.20

leads them all.

We show some choice Jackets in Fawns, Beaver, Grey, Blues and Black.

**WEEKS & CO.**

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

LEADERS IN MILLINERY.