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The S. S. "BONAVISTA," sailing from Montreal Friday morning, July 16th, will be due at Ch'town, Monday morning July 19th, and will sail for St. John's Nfld., via North Sydney, C. B., carrying horses, cattle and sheep on deck and produce under deck at lowest possible rates.

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Two Houses on Pleasant Street. Good stable and yard.

**WILLIAM DODD.**  
July 6, '97-1m

**RALLY MEETING LAST NIGHT**

**Rousing Speeches on Questions of the Day.**

**TERRORISM ON THE RAILWAY EXPOSED.**

**Mr. Flanagan's Dismissal— Where Has the \$6000 Gone?**

The rally meeting of the People's Party in the Lyceum last evening was largely attended notwithstanding the exceedingly warm weather, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

The candidates and other speakers were greeted with cheers and applause, and their remarks were received with every manifestation of approval.

Mayor Dawson presided. In opening the meeting he spoke of the excellent prospect there was for the overthrow of the Peters combination. The Leader of the government himself was so afraid of being defeated in the Fort Augustus District that he was standing for Georgetown as well. Every elector who thinks for himself and abominates terrorism should vote for the Opposition candidates. The Peters Government had disfranchised every employe of the Dominion Government when the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa, but now when it was thought the votes of these men would be helpful to the Liberals, they were re-enfranchised. Not only were these men expected to vote for the Government candidates, but their relatives and friends were also expected to do so.

Mr. Paton was the first speaker. He first spoke of the Patriotic references to himself as a new man who did not know much about the finances of the Province, and intimated that he knew more than the Patriot thought he did. The Patriot also admitted that there was a debt, but declined to state just what it amounted to. Mr. Peters claims that the Province was never better off than it is at present. If this is the case why do they not pay their workmen when they present their orders at the Provincial Building. Last November, he (Mr. Paton) cashed several of these orders which the holders could not get paid by the government. When some time later his book-keeper took these orders over to the Provincial Building he was told by Mr. Morrison that the men holding them had been told not to present them for payment until January, and in the meantime they were not to give them to any one else. The object of this, Mr. Paton pointed out, was evidently to run them into this year's accounts. When in 1891 Mr. Peters passed his debenture bill for \$185,000 he explained that he wanted \$15,000 of the amount for repairs to the Provincial Building. Now what did he expend? In 1891 and 1892 he did not spend anything on the Provincial Building. In 1893 he spent \$305. In 1894 he did not spend anything. In 1895 he spent \$619.21 and in 1896, \$417.61. Mr. Peters had failed to keep his promise in this matter as he had failed to keep it in other matters. Mr. Peters promised to reduce the public expenditure. How much has he reduced it? He had also pledged himself not to impose taxes without first consulting the people. He had violated this pledge also. He had also protested against the provincial debt, and against borrowing money. In these matters also he was not in touch with his speeches. The present canvass was a most disgraceful one. The railway men were afraid to vote as they desired as they would lose their places. The political lash was held over them and they were treated like slaves. He hoped that the people would resent such terrorism and send Mr. Peters and his servile followers to their homes on the 21st.

Senator Ferguson next addressed the meeting. He thought the Opposition had great reason to congratulate themselves upon the magnificent work done to-day. There was a full complement of opposition candidates in every district, and no less than six of these were supporters of Mr. Peters at the last election. These men became disgusted with the corrupt and extravagant acts of the Peters Government and are now helping the Opposition to turn them out of power. The Government had a hard time to get candidates. They had actually to put up a messenger in the House of Commons against Hon. A. J. Macdonald in Georgetown. The other candidate was Mr. Peters himself. There is every indication that the people were afflicted with One Man Government. The votes in the House of Assembly and the expenditures of public money showed this. The estimates voted by the House were not adhered to. In 1893, the election year, this was especially true. In that year in four items alone the amount expended was \$87,000 whilst the amount voted was \$40,000. Prowse and Rogers were the subservient followers of Mr. Peters, and their voices were never raised in condemnation of such conduct. He was free to admit that it was nothing new to have the estimates exceeded. There was a looseness in the law which allowed this. But the amounts expended in excess of the estimates in any one year by previous Governments was not large, and in some years it was actually less than was voted. When

the whole is put together it will be seen that things came out pretty even. One Man Power was evident all through the piece, and it was time for a change. Mr. Peters' promises had proved to be utterly worthless. In 1893 Mr. Peters said the day of taxation was far off. He said this to deceive the people and promote his own election. At the very time he made this statement he must have known that there was a deficit of \$120,000 on that year's transactions. In the face of this promise Mr. Peters very soon afterwards put on taxes. The land tax passed by Mr. Peters placed the highest valuation at \$25 an acre, and the lowest at \$5. Last year he made a little change in the act, the full meaning of which the people will find out in November next. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Peters brought on the election now. He (Senator Ferguson) paid the highest rate on his land, and under the little change made last year his taxation will be increased 100 per cent. There is another matter to which he would like to call attention. Intimidation had been exercised all over the province. This was illustrated in the case of Jamieson, the messenger who was put up against Hon. A. J. Macdonald. The railway employes had also been intimidated in the face of Hon. Mr. Blair's declaration at Fredericton Junction that they were to be allowed to vote as they pleased. Hon. Mr. Blair said:

"There is one point on which I am prepared to announce the policy of the Liberal party. There will be no terrorism of the officials under the Laurier administration, but every employe of the government railways will be free to vote according to his conscience."

Like all the other promises of the Laurier administration, this has not been kept. The most shameful terrorism had been resorted to in the railway works here. Mr. Prowse canvassed the railway men for their votes. Among the men canvassed was Mr. James Flanagan, employed in the blacksmith shop. Mr. Flanagan told Mr. Prowse that he could not vote for him. Today Mr. Flanagan received the following letter:

MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,  
Blacksmith Helper.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Superintendent to inform you that your services will not be required by this Railway after July 31st inst.

Yours truly,  
H. W. ANDERSON,  
Mechanical Foreman.

They took the right to vote from the railway employes when it suited them to do so, and now when their friends are in power at Ottawa and it suits them to have these men vote they re-enfranchise them. They are trying to get the votes of these men and their friends and relatives by promising continued employment, while at the same time they are promising place-hunters outside that they will make room for them after the election! If the railway employes vote for the Government candidates they can be turned out without any compensation after the election. If an enquiry is demanded in the Senate into any such dismissal the Conservative majority there will be told that the dismissed men were Grits—that they voted Grit at the last election. He asked the electors to weigh well the facts he had set forth. The candidates were all good men. Blake and Paton were good men, men of whom any city might be proud. In the interests of good government and for the good of the country he asked that they be elected.

Mr. Blake followed. He expressed his pleasure at being a candidate in the interests of the people and good government. He had several political fights in Charlottetown but he never had to meet a more dishonorable canvass than he did now. Intimidation had been exercised wherever possible. He could not conscientiously ask men to vote for him when bread and butter depended upon their votes. He had gone into the railway works and canvassed the men. He found that nearly every man there would like to vote for him but could not do so because of the lash that was held over them. He asked the independent electors to resent such conduct at the polls. Mr. Prowse denied that the railway men were intimidated, but Mr. Flanagan's dismissal showed clearly what was being done along this line. When he stated that the debt of the Province at the present time was nearly half a million dollars he was not very far astray. The debt as set forth in the House of Assembly last session was \$489,415.81. There was not a debt of \$135,000 added by the late Government, as stated by the Patriot. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that such was the case, it leaves \$350,000 added by the Peters party. He thought the representatives of the city should have opposed the income tax unless the city obtained an equivalent, and referred to the fact that Charlottetown was without a representative in the executive. The statement of the Patriot that he was in the House and voted for the repeal of the Assesment Act was not true. He was not in the House at the time and therefore could not have voted. He supported the withdrawal from capital but he did so conditionally. For a speech which he made in respect to this matter he was lauded to the skies by the Patriot, and in 1889 when he opposed the recurrence of deficits he was also applauded by the Patriot. He (Mr. Blake) was proud of his colleague, and proud of the reception he got. His return will be for the betterment of the people. If all united he felt sure that both Mr. Paton and himself would be elected on the 21st.

Mr. W. S. Stewart, who was the next speaker, expressed his surprise at the letter received by Mr. Flanagan. He compared Mr. Prowse's conduct in this matter to that of the highwayman who puts his pistol to one's head and demands his money or his life. In this case it was his vote or the loss of livelihood. Mr. Peters said that in the past the railway men had been driven to the polls and compelled to vote against their consciences. He therefore took the right to vote from

them. Now when he thought to use the votes of these men he re-enfranchised them. The manner in which Mr. Flanagan was treated showed the liberty the government employes enjoy under the Grit government. Mr. Stewart then took up the challenge of Hon. Mr. Fairbairn regarding the Hillsborough and said he would be glad to meet him at Rustico or anywhere else. He then explained that there were two contracts for the completion of this steamer. One was with Mr. Angus McDonald of \$6,500 for the hull and the other with McKinnon & McLean of \$6,000 for the machinery. Mr. McDonald was paid on his contract \$6353.50 and McKinnon & McLean were paid \$5350 on their contract. These payments to McKinnon & McLean and Angus McDonald are accounted for in the report of the Commissioner of Public Works. A further sum of \$6060.90 was paid by the Government and charged to the construction of the steamer but who the parties were that received this large sum of money or what it was paid for does not appear in the report of the Commissioner of Public Works or anywhere else. The government although repeatedly asked in the Legislature respecting this payment has so far refused to give any account thereof. Under the circumstances the transaction bears a very suspicious look and justifies the opinion largely prevalent of the extensive boodling that has been practiced with regard to this contract. Mr. Stewart also pointed out that in the year 1893 there was spent by the supervisors on roads in the Fort Augustus District about \$7000 in shovelling clay on the roads in the fall of the year to promote the election of Peters and Cummiskey, a sum almost as much as was spent in the same time in the whole county of Prince, and almost half as much as was spent in the County of Queen's. To prove the extensive nature of the boodling done on the roads in this district that year Mr. Stewart showed that almost five times as much was squandered in that year as was deemed necessary to be spent in 1894. Mr. Stewart concluded with an eloquent appeal to the people to vote for Paton and Blake and good government.

Councillor Nicholson was the last speaker. He exposed the broken promises of Mr. Peters, and showed up the deception practiced by the Liberals in respect to the tariff. They promised a reduction in the duty on oil and had reduced it one cent a gallon. This amounts to \$2,500 a year for P. E. Island. But at the same time they put up the duty on tobacco, and in this way took \$42,000 out of the pockets of our people. Councillor Nicholson, in closing, appealed to the electors to stand by the opposition in the fight and out the party of broken promises from power.

The meeting closed with rousing cheers for Blake and Paton.

**Prince Edward Island Illustrated is for sale at all the Bookstores. Price 25c.**

**PERSONAL.**

Mrs. Gay, formerly Miss Minnie Cook is visiting her parents in Bedouque.

Col. Prior makes steady progress toward recovery and hopes to leave St. Thomas' hospital for home by the end of the week.

The Montreal Gazette reports that Hon. Mr. William Richards of Bideford, P. E. I. was a few days ago introduced on change by Mr. J. B. McLea.

The Montreal Star's cable says: London, July 12.—Sir Donald A. Smith, on being asked today, said he had not yet chosen his new title as a peer.

Canada is in exceptionally strong force this year in Queen's competition at Bisle. She was twenty-three entries, which is eight more than the next colony, New Zealand.

The reports from the second district of King's are to the effect that Mr. Arthur Peters and his supporters have practically given up all hope, and his defeat is looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

Willie McKinnon, the oldest son of Charles McKinnon, Heatherdale, is now home on a vacation from Ontario, where he has been engaged as school teacher for a number of years. He speaks highly of that part of Canada.

Sir Samuel Hantley Strong, Canada's chief justice, took his seat with the judicial committee of the privy council for the first time today. The case under hearing was that of deHétel V. Goddard, being an appeal from the judgment of the court of Queen's bench at Quebec, concerning the construction of a will.

Surgeon-Major Wabouton, Col. Longworth, Charlottetown; Sergeant Rodd, Milton; Sergeant Seaman, Hunter River; Corporal Warren, Charlottetown; Corporal Corporal Hardy, York; Corporal Jenkins, Charlottetown, and Corporal Donaghue, Roseneath, arrived home from England by last night's express.

Sir L. H. Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine, and who was summoned to London in connection with the Bearing seal controversy and other matters; said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today: "The latest phase of the sealing question is a proposal emanating from the United States government that the American, Canadian, and British seal commissioners should meet this autumn, return to the sealing grounds, and in conjunction with officials specially representing the governments concerned, consider the situation in the light of later facts collected by specialists. This plan was submitted by Mr. Foster only a few days ago. Nothing can be done this season, and Great Britain has decided that there is insufficient data to justify any change. The fact is that the Americans have never loyally accepted the Paris award and have never accepted the fact that the sealing herb, as a herb, is no more theirs than ours."

The Governments of British Columbia and Manitoba will spend \$1,000 and \$500 respectively to show their resources to the members of the British Association who go out West after the meeting in Toronto in August.

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The Always Busy Store

**A By-Law Respecting Milk Vendors.**

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1. Every person publicly selling Milk in this City in or from any vehicle shall obtain from the Mayor thereof a License as a Milk Vendor and the Mayor is hereby authorized to issue such license upon receiving the License fee hereinafter mentioned.
2. The License fee for the present year 1897 and up to the Thirtieth day of April next shall be Fifteen dollars and shall be payable on the Twentieth day of August next and thereafter the said License fee shall be fifteen dollars per annum and shall be payable on the First day of May in each year.
3. The City Collector for the time being shall be and is hereby appointed Inspector of all Milk offered for sale in this City.
4. It shall and may be lawful for the said Inspector to examine and inspect all milk so offered for sale wherever the same may be offered.
5. It shall by the duty of every person keeping or offering Milk for sale whether on the streets or in shops or private dwellings to furnish to and permit the said Inspector to take samples thereof for examination or analysis, and any person hindering the said Inspector in the discharge of his duty, or refusing to permit him to examine and inspect or to take samples of such Milk, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against and incur the penalties of this By-Law.
6. It shall be the duty of the said Inspector whenever he has reason to believe any milk to be adulterated with water or any other substance to procure a sample thereof to be analysed and to prosecute all persons who may be found selling offering or keeping for sale any adulterated Milk.
7. No person shall expose for sale or sell anywhere in this City milk adulterated with water or with any deleterious substance.
8. No person shall expose for sale or publicly sell Milk in this City in or from any vehicle without having first obtained a Licence therefor in manner above mentioned.
9. Any person or persons guilty of any infraction of any of the provisions of this By-Law shall upon conviction in the City Court of the Sioconditary Magistrate on the oath or affirmation of any credible witness forfeit and pay at the discretion of the said Magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of Thirty dollars for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment thereof it shall and may be lawful for the said Magistrate to commit the offender or offenders to the Common Jail of the County of Queens County for any period not exceeding Thirty days unless the said penalty and costs be sooner paid, provided always that nothing in this By-Law shall be construed to require persons selling milk in stores or from their private dwellings to take out the Licence above mentioned.

H. M. DAVISON, W. E. DAWSON,  
City Clerk. Mayor.  
City Clerk's Office, July 13th,  
1897—2 wks.

**Souvenir OF P. E. Island**

a copy of "Prince Edward Island," is about the best thing for the purpose of giving strangers an idea of our beautiful Province. It consists of 100 pp. printed on the best paper. The engraving are numerous and first class. The price is 25c a copy. They are for sale at all bookstores in Charlottetown, at Summerside, and Souris and on the train. They may be obtained at this office securely wrapped, ready to mail to friends abroad. Write or call.

**THE EXAMINER OFFICE.**  
.....QUEEN STREET.....

**Str Fastnet**

SEASON OF 1897.

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