

PROVINCIAL ELECTION!

Liberal-Conservative Candidates for the City:

HON. NEIL McLEOD, PATRICK BLAKE, ESQ.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 29, 1886.

Work hard - to-morrow.

Before the Battle.

LITTLE remains to be said. The issue has been thoroughly discussed and is well understood by the intelligent electors.

1. Economical Administration. 2. Completion of the effort to obtain continuous communication by steam with the Mainland.

3. Collection of debts due the Province. Those who think that the Government have been extravagant in the past, and are, therefore, not to be trusted in the future, will, of course, vote against the Government.

Those who think that the Government have not managed energetically and well the claim of the Province to continuous communication with the Mainland, and are not satisfied that the Government can be trusted to carry that important matter to a successful issue, will, of course, vote against the Government.

Those who think that it is better to tax the people than to collect the debts due the Province, will, of course, vote against the Government. But the Government have collected upwards of \$100,000, and relieved the taxpayers to that extent; they say they can collect \$125,000 more, and their success in the past is a guarantee that they will succeed in the future.

But, besides deciding on the issue, the people are called upon to elect "able and discreet men for business." Any elector who honestly thinks that the candidates supporting the Government in this contest are not able, not discreet, not law-abiding, not men of high principles, not good, moral, trustworthy men, and not to be favorably compared in these respects with the candidates brought out by the Opposition, will, of course, vote against the Government.

Having regard to the issue to be decided, and also to the men who contest the issue, the Government should, we submit, be sustained by an intelligent, prudent, careful, and law-abiding people.

We feel confident that this will be the result of the election. From the east and from the west, from the north and from the south come tidings of the success of the canvass of the Government candidates; and scarcely a doubt remains that the Government will be sustained by a triumphant majority.

Rally at the Market Hall this evening.

"Work."

This is all that is necessary to ensure the complete triumph of the Government to-morrow. Work to get every elector to the polls who is willing to vote for the Government candidates. The Opposition boast that they are well organized, and they may be trusted to do their best. Let it be seen that the supporters of the Government are at least equally well organized, and can work better.

Vote early - to-morrow.

"Don't."

Don't be diverted from the main question by "side issues." The result of this election will have as much effect upon the trade relations of Canada and the United States as it will have upon the relations of England and Ireland. It cannot possibly have any effect, direct or indirect, upon either. Canada is ready and willing to resume reciprocal trade relations with the United States; the United States is neither willing nor ready; and we cannot influence the policy of the States any more than we can influence the policy of Germany or France, or any other foreign nation. Don't be fooled by the Opposition. Vote square for McLeod and Blake.

Watch the Oppositionists - to-morrow.

The most rascally trick of the campaign: the Patria's report that William McLeod, Esq., had withdrawn from the contest in Belfast. Mr. McLeod is as confident of election as a man can be.

The Opposition Meeting.

It is a pity that the large audience in the Market Hall last evening could not have heard both sides of the question. These one-sided meetings are unfair to the politicians and unfair to the electors. It would be much more satisfactory to all concerned to have the issue discussed, and misconceptions or erroneous statements corrected, on the spot. In our opinion, there is enough of the gentleman in Charlottetown to render this quite possible. But the Oppositionists think otherwise. So they called a one-sided meeting, and conveyed a one-sided impression. Fortunately this can be corrected at the meeting to be held to-night, and we hope that every elector present at the Opposition meeting will avail himself of the opportunity to hear "the other side of the question." After the Chairman's opening address, Mr. Thomas Morris spoke. He admitted (he could not do otherwise) that Messrs. McLeod and Blake were honorable, upright and trustworthy men. He also admitted that Messrs. McLeod and Blake could not be condemned as guilty of sins of commission. Theirs were, he said, sins only of omission. This must have suggested to the audience that there were some notable omissions at the meeting. For instance, Mr. Morris and the rest of the speakers omitted an expression of regret that the posters announcing the Government meeting were torn down and defaced. Good feeling, and good taste, and a desire to wash their own hands clear from this mean and discreditable piece of business, would have offered an apology for the outrage committed by their friends.

But let that pass. Mr. Morris frankly told the audience that he abhorred politics, and only consented to run when told that he was the strongest man to be obtained to represent the Party. Having, however, taken the field, he was prepared to do his best to save the Province from beggary and from ruin. For doing this he had been belied and abused; but he took comfort in the fact that in abusing him those who did so "abused a representative of the Liberal Party." The connection between Mr. Morris and the Party is certainly very close. Mr. Morris went on to show what he knew about reciprocity; and displayed a good deal of descriptive power in portraying "our deserted wharves." Mr. Peters followed, vindicating his right to credit as the first discoverer of the bonanza whence the pier's money was obtained, and criticizing, at some length and with some force, the administration of the Government. According to Mr. Peters, Mr. Ferguson said, at a recent meeting, "I reserve the right to tax the people whenever I like." But the Hon. John Lefurgy, in a circular to his constituents, says: "The main question of the day is how to avoid taxation." Mr. Peters dwelt, with lawyer-like ability, upon the words here quoted, contending that one statement was inconsistent with the other, and that the Government were at loggerheads; but the audience couldn't see the point. We think it probable that Mr. Peters has misapprehended the statement of Mr. Ferguson. It is unlike Mr. Ferguson to claim autocratic power to lay on taxes or take off taxes whenever he likes. Mr. Ferguson knows that he is strictly limited in his action by the will of the people and the necessities of the case; and he knows also that if the people want to be taxed they have only to send him and his colleagues about their business, and put Mr. Peters and his friends in to be afflicted with taxes in abundance, not in the country only but in the city as well.

Mr. Richard Reddin's remarks were directed towards the elucidation of the Reciprocity question, which, most people know, is as foreign to the issue as the question of Home Rule for Ireland, and was followed by Mr. Davies. The first part of Mr. Davies' speech was in defence of himself; the second part was in defence of his (late) government; the third part dealt with some figures showing that he, and not Mr. Sullivan, was the prudent and careful administrator; the fourth part dealt with his heroic efforts in Parliament; the fifth part developed his views on the matter of secession. A gentleman who has weighed it carefully declared that it was composed as follows:—

Fairly good grain, called severe... 1 ounce. Chaff... 5 ounces. Wind... 10 " Total... 16 ounces.

On the whole, it was the finest speech Mr. Davies ever delivered on the stump. But it, too, was remarkable for an omission. It contained not the slightest trace of a charge that the Government are guilty of extravagance in the use of the people's money. Indeed, the ostentatious and quite unnecessary remark of Mr. Davies that he was no "cheese-paring politician," seemed to imply that, in his opinion, the Sullivan-Ferguson administration was rather too parsimonious. This omission is a fatal defect in Mr. Davies' argument. Strange that one so experienced as a special pleader did not see it! For if the Government have been careful to cheese-paring, they are not surely to be condemned, even though a debt as large as that pictured by the imagination of Mr. Davies has accumulated in spite of them. True, they may be over-scrupulous about their promises, and somewhat indistinct

in abolishing the tax act; but practically the Province is no worse off; for the money, instead of being drawn into the Provincial Treasury and expended, remains in the pockets of the people. In the course of his speech Mr. Davies made one true remark. He said: "The prosperity of this Province depends upon the prosperity of its farmers." That it is a truism, or Mr. Davies would not have said it. Now, great writers have argued that one way of contributing to the prosperity of a country is to relieve its people of taxation; and if the Government have in the past four years relieved the farmers of \$100,000 of taxes, the farmers are certainly the better off for it, and able to make so much the larger purchases in our city stores. It comes to this, then, that instead of going into the Treasury, the money, or most part of it, has gone into business; and while the farmers have goods, furniture, machines, etc., to show for it, our merchants and dealers are so much the better off on account of the increased profits they have made as a result of the increased trade.

It is hard to treat Mr. Davies' speech seriously—at least for any length of time. But we must devote a few words to his "carefully weighed" statement of the position he holds with respect to repeal. According to it, he is a conditional secessionist. He will go in for repeal of the Union with Canada if— if Canada fails to fulfil the terms of her agreement with the Island? Not at all. But if the Maritime Provinces do not unite among themselves to demand that the Dominion Government shall again sue for reciprocity! We entered the Union freely on the strength of a mutual agreement. We entered the Union for better for worse, on the understanding that the Union was to be lasting. On the faith of that agreement Canada advanced all the money we wanted to buy out our proprietary lands, and expended millions in the permanent improvement of our railway, our breakwaters, and our public buildings. On the faith of that agreement Canada confidently expects that the Island will stand by her in prosperity and in adversity—for all men and all countries have their ups and downs in the world—and aid in the work of building up a great and strong Northern Nationality. But Mr. Davies will advocate secession if the Maritime Provinces will not agree among themselves! Mr. Davies does not appreciate more highly than we do the advantage it would be for the Maritime Provinces to exert their united influence in questions of Dominion importance such as that of reciprocity; but we say that want of union among the Maritime Provinces is no reason at all, or at best a child's reason, for wanting to dissolve the solemn compact voluntarily made and entered into between Canada and Prince Edward Island. Failure, on the part of Canada to fulfil the terms of the Union, would be a good reason for secession; but want of harmony among the Provinces is no better reason than want of harmony among our three counties. We must in this world of struggle, overcome our difficulties like men—not whine like spoiled children and try to run away whenever the family are not quite prosperous or harmonious. The foolish position taken by Mr. Davies is the more surprising, because we all know that he aspires to a Cabinet position and perhaps to the Premiership; and Repeal would dash his hopes in that direction. But perhaps we are foolish to suppose that he is in earnest.

Beware of Grit tricks - to-morrow.

There are over \$2,000,000 now on deposit in our Savings Banks, or about \$20 for every man woman and child in the island, and we must have Mr. Thomas Morris, C. C., in the Legislature, to keep the Island out of "beggery and ruin."

The corridor leading to the Savings Bank in this City was crowded with depositors yesterday and to-day! "Stagnation and Rottenness!"

\$10,277.70 were deposited in the Savings Bank yesterday. "We are making no money."—GRIT GRUMBLER.

Mr. Morris said last night that he would give hundreds of dollars if he were out of the candidature. The Chairman, Mr. Dodd, had just before explained that Mr. Morris was asked to come out after several others had been pressed to accept the nomination and had refused to do so. It is not wonderful that Mr. Morris would rather than hundreds of dollars be out of the position. Almost any man would.

More money was expended last year in building operations in Charlottetown than in any other year. "Stagnation and Rottenness," says Mr. Davies.

Building operations are now quite active in Charlottetown. At least a dozen new buildings are going up; but in the eyes of our Mr. L. H. Davies all is "stagnation and rottenness."

—1863 was a year of great abundance,

high prices, plenty of money and reciprocity; and the exports of Charlottetown in that year amounted, according to the *Islander* of January 1, 1864, to £107,727.610d. old currency, equal to about \$349,636.60. 1883 was a poor National Policy year—a year, according to Mr. Davies, of stagnation and rottenness—and the exports of Summerside amounted to \$709,018, equal to £218,832 14s 4d old currency. Our farmers haven't prospered under Confederation. Oh no!

At the meeting last night Mr. Morris was recommended to electors as a merchant who has dealt largely with the United States and knows all about reciprocity. Tell that to the marines!

Mr. L. H. Davies preaches the gospel of "stagnation and rottenness." Morris and Peters are his candidates.

\$4,004 were deposited in the Charlottetown Savings Bank to-day—all by people attending the market! "Beggary," "ruin," "stagnation," "rotteness."

Correspondence in type, but crowded out, will appear to-morrow.

Methodist Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CONFERENCE.

(Special Correspondence of the Examiner.)

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 25. EIGHT DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Dr. Williams in the chair. Prayer by Rev. H. Daniel. Minutes of previous session were read and confirmed.

On motion of Rev. John Read, seconded by Dr. Pope, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Josiah Ward Esq., and the Directors of the Capes Railway for the drive which they had given the Conference yesterday; and to Mrs. J. Wood for the rest provided the lawn.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION SERVED ON THE CONFERENCE.

There was great excitement this morning among the members of the Conference and the Sackville people generally. By the express train from St. John arrived the principal witness in the case which is proceeding in Conference, affecting the moral character of one of the ministers, the overseer of the poor and a legal gentleman. The latter had brought a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Copies had been served upon each member of the Court, upon the President, the Secretary and upon the General Superintendent. None of the copies were certified, they varied considerably and were all in the accused's own hand writing. After considerable discussion, one of the members said that he had seen the original writ.

Dr. Pickard spoke on the legal aspects of the case. He wanted to know the relation of the Conference to the law. At first there seemed to be a decided feeling that the Supreme Court had no authority. However, when it was stated that the accused had filed an affidavit to the effect that he was being tried, contrary to the Discipline of the Church, it seemed evident to most of the members that the Conference was amenable to the law of the land for the proper observance of its own discipline. Especially did this become clear when it was remembered that the discipline is in the act of incorporation. For a time there seemed to be a strong feeling that an attempt was being made to overawe the Conference by the threats of fines and punishment. It is believed that one of the points which the accused expects to make against the Conference is that last Conference ought to have determined the case, and that the Conference has no power whatever in the matter.

Dr. Williams said that in all his experience he had never known a similar case where the civil power was invoked just in the midst of a trial of an accused minister or member of a Church.

Rev. J. Read asked who had a right to interpret the discipline? He thought that the Church was the proper party to interpret its own standards of faith and rules of discipline. After a long discussion it was almost unanimously agreed that it was better to adjourn the case until the writ of prohibition was removed, Conference, therefore, adjourned to meet in St. John on the 2nd Wednesday in June. The court of trial is to meet at Scotchtown a little previous to the assembling of the Conference. In the meantime the Conference Special Committee is to have the matter in hand. It is to make arrangements for defending the charge in the Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court. The Committee is composed of the President, the Secretary and the Journal Secretary, Revs. John Read, F. W. Harrison, J. Shenton, J. A. Clarke, A. M., H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M.; Drs. Pickard, Pope and Henry Daniel.

The minutes of Conference were read about 12. Between 40 and 45 members were present. After singing "Blest be the tie that binds," Dr. Williams led in fervent prayer, the brethren greeted each other with a hearty shake of the hands and then rapidly filed out of the Church.

Alleged Bribery of Customs Officials.

The Trade Bulletin has published a statement that an employe of a certain Montreal firm, who was in difficulty with the customs some time ago, was sent to arrange a settlement, and that returning he informed his employer that if he would consent to give two ministers of the crown and two members of parliament \$1,000 each a settlement could be effected, and also that a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn for this purpose, but whether it was given to the ministers or members was not known. J. G. Wolfe, Dominion special agent at Montreal, said that the statement, so far as it affected the customs department, was absolutely untrue, and if any person would give him information he would inquire into it and make the result public. The charge has caused an immense sensation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

British Parliamentary Matters.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.

Mr. Gladstone met with a tremendous reception here to-day. Henry Ward Beecher was on the platform. Gladstone said that the upper ten thousand had deserted him, but he appealed from the masses to the masses would win. Having failed to govern Ireland by force, he proposed to govern Ireland by love.

The latest analysis of the parliamentary situation shows that 424 Gladstonians, 144 Unionists and 372 Conservatives, have been nominated. Ninety-four of the Gladstone candidates oppose the Unionists, and 279 contest seats with Conservatives. Only five districts now remain in which Conservatives and Unionists oppose one another, and 207 are as yet uncontested; of these 63 were represented in the last Parliament by Gladstonians, 43 by Unionists and 101 by Conservatives.

An Important Resolution.

TORONTO, June 29.

Before concluding the business of the Annual Conference of the Anglican Synod, the Toronto diocese unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That this Synod instruct the delegates in the Provincial Synod to request that body to appoint a committee of representative men to confer with any similar committee or committees appointed by other Christian bodies for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of an honorable union with such other bodies, and if such union be found possible without the sacrifice of essential Christian principles, said committees formulate a scheme for effecting such union."

Missing Fishermen Turning Up.

HALIFAX, June 29.

A pilot boat landed at Herring Cove, yesterday, having on board Joseph Reyno and his son, belonging to that place, who had missed their vessel while attending to their trawls. When rescued they had been in an open dory without food or drink for two days and nights.

Albert Blanche and Edward Bond went astray from the Gloucester fishing schooner Gardner W. Parr, on the 20th inst., and after four days of horrible suffering from hunger and exposure landed at St. Paul's Island.

What Fishermen Say.

PORT HAWKESBURY, June 29.

A great many Gloucester mackerel-men are passing through the Straits of Canso en route for the North Bay. Most of them regret the loss of the Canadian privileges consequent on the abrogation of the treaty and are in favor of a new arrangement.

"Rough on Rats."

HALIFAX, June 29.

A sixteen year old lad by the name of Usher went on a drunken debauch last Sunday and attempted to commit suicide by taking "Rough on Rats." The dose was too large and acted as an emetic, thus saving the young lad's life.

The Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, June 29.

Freight trains heavily guarded by armed policemen ran out of Chicago yesterday without any interference from the strikers.

The First Through Train.

MONTREAL, June 29.

The first through Canada Pacific train started from the Pacific coast to-day.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, June 29—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh west and southwest winds; mostly fine warmer weather; local showers to-night.

Beware of Grit tricks - to-morrow.

Supreme Court.

THE Supreme Court met to-day. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Peters and Mr. Justice Hensley presiding.

The following gentlemen comprise the Grand Jury:—William C. DesBrisay, City, Foreman; John McEachern, City; Cowan D. Rankin, City; James Byrne, City; Thos. Bullman, Rustico; John C. Clark, Hope River; Edward Grant, Lot 49; Horace Hassard, City; John McGill, City; Joseph B. Macdonald, City; Henry Hyde, West River; George O'Neill, Lot 49; Edward Henry, Granville; John McQuillan, city; Richard Smith, Lot 49; John Hogan, Lot 22; John Binns, New Glasgow; John Ferguson, East River; John P. Nicholson, City; George Tweedy, Royalty; John Grant, Orwell.

The Chief Justice delivered the charge to the Jury.

Mr. Justice Peters delivered judgment in two appeal cases heard before him at Summerside. One appeal was allowed and the other was dismissed.

Mr. Morson applied for a new trial in Heckman vs. McArthur, but the application was refused.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

MARRIED.

On the 12th June, inst., at the Pro. Cathedral, Liverpool, England, by the Rev. W. R. Duncun, Robert Clark Davies, Esq., of Liverpool, to Miss Helen Kate Haws, of Cheltenham.

DIED.

At the residence of his son, Hugh, in British Columbia, on the 10th inst., Robert S. Findley, late of Orwell, Prince Edward Island, in his 86th year. After a long life of industry and integrity he came to his end in peace, resting through faith in his Redeemer, in joyful anticipation of "the better country."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Very Mean Little Body.

SIR,—Mr. J. Evans, after more than a year haranguing the Protestants of this Island against the present Government, on account of the "Catholic Leader," and after just attempting to drive men to oppose the Government under a threat against their conscience and will, is exceedingly modest and fearful of entering into politics by doing me the simple justice he promised of assuring all whom I might refer to him that he was the instrument in the *Protestant Union* office who first got printed there, for secret circulation among Protestants only, the "Grand Orange Lodge Political Platform," and "Facts for Protestant Electors," in sheets. If he wishes to remain on this Island and hold up his face among honorable men, I dare him, after laying miserable, unmanly and mean quibbling aside, to deny that he was such instrument, and prove that I am altogether innocent! What he adroitly, and for the evident purpose of misrepresentation, refers to as "underhanded work" on my part, is that I exposed to the Catholics his "underhanded work." Thank goodness, then, it remains for Newfoundland and not for P. E. Island to bear the mean and un-British disgrace of secretly originating and slyly attempting to carry through the most monstrous, un-Protestant and diabolical plot ever before undertaken to be perpetrated on this Island, of depriving nearly one-half our population of the rights and privileges which the British constitution, "founded upon an open Bible," secures to them.

I am, Yours truly, S. G. LAWSON.

A Denial.

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last there appears a communication from Richard Walsh, Manager *Herald*, in reference to circulars which are said to have been "sent in thousands over the Island." I have been handed one of the circulars in question, and I positively declare that it is a bogus affair and was not printed at the *Protestant Union* Office. It appears to me that the "Manager" has either allowed himself to be gulled, or he has drawn largely on his imagination. When I tell you, Mr. Editor, that the Grand Orange Lodge at its last annual meeting did not appoint a committee to formulate a political platform, and that no such meeting, as stated by Mr. Walsh, took place on the 15th day of April last, in the Orange Hall, Charlottetown, or anywhere else, you will, with me, conclude that Richard Walsh, Manager *Herald*, has been deceived with regard to these circulars.

Yours, &c., M. MACLEOD, G. Secretary, Milton Station, June 28, 1886.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM LAUNCH, suitable for passengers or towing. Length, overall, 45 feet, 6 inches; width, 8 feet, 2 inches; depth, 6 feet 2 inches; 510 inch cylinders, a new steel boiler; speed about 8 miles per hour. For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Mechanical Department, P. E. I. Railway, June 21, 1886.

TEA AND EXCURSION

—ON—

DOMINION DAY.

In aid of the new Presbyterian Church, at head of St. Peter's Bay. Tea to be held on the grounds of Mr. McCallum—a choice spot, looking out on the most beautiful sheet of water in the Maritime Provinces. St. Peter's is without a rival in points of attraction at this time of the year. In the opinion of tourists and all others who are in a position to judge, it is not seldom one meets such a charming combination of land and water. Everything will be done to make it a most pleasant day for visitors. A Vigilance Committee will see to it that no one is interrupted in the lawful pursuit of enjoyment, and nothing will be allowed out of harmony with the traditions of Church Teas of the orthodox fashion. Careful boatmen will ply the oar or spread the sail for the benefit of those who visit us from the interior. The Band of the 82nd Battalion and other musical instruments of most select order will pour forth their melodious notes from land and water. Commodious trains will leave Charlottetown at 7.30 a. m., local time; from Souris at 7; leaving the grounds for home at 3 p. m. Excursion tickets, half fare. Tea on table at 12 o'clock. Should the day prove unfavorable, Tea will be held on the following fine day. F. H. SANDERSON, Secretary of Committee, June 28 & 29 wkly pat

Tenders for Coal.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received at the office of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, until 12 o'clock, noon, 5th July, next, for supplying and placing in the vaults of the City Schools, One Hundred and Twenty (120) Tons Screened, Round, Acadia Mines Coal; and Ten (10) Tons Acadia Mines Nut Coal. All said Coal to be of the best quality, to be weighed on the City Scales (the ton to consist of 2000 lbs.) and to be delivered on or before 20th AUGUST, next. By order of School Board, ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary, Ch'town, June 28, 1886.—tl 5July

Real Estate Sale.

THREE valuable LOTS on Douglas Street, 150x100 feet each, or thereabouts. Apply at Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, June 28, 1886.

AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT.

Mystery, Music and Mirth.

PROF. E. C. TAYLOR,

THE original and well-known Magician and Prestidigitator, acknowledged in all parts of the world to be far superior to Herrmann, Heller, Hartz, Anderson or Signor Blitz, and the only artist who graces with learned skill and exquisite manipulation feats of modern Magic. This brilliant Entertainment will open a new world of wonders and introduce the spectators to a series of most bewildering, puzzling, extraordinary and beautiful illustrations of Diabolism of the nineteenth century. Surprisingly strange, startling, stupendous. Wait, everyone wait for

Prof. E. C. Taylor is Coming.

June 22, 1886.