FOR THE TUNNEL,

—AND—

FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Candidates.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Donald Ferguson,
Patrick Blake,

KING'S COUNTY.

A. C. Macdonald.
John MacLean.

PRINCE COUNTY.

George W. Howlan,
Richard Hunt.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

THE PATRIOT AND KING'S COUNTY.

The Patriot of Thursday last devotes its editorial entirely to the prospects of the Grit candidates in King's County, and does its best to try and encourage its friends there to hope for the best. We beg to assure our contemporary that its efforts are altogether vain. The electorate of King's have made up their minds that they will no longer send representatives to Ottawa to sit in the shades of Opposition. They are morally certain that Sir John and his Government are going to sweep the country with a larger majority than ever before, and they do not intend to go against their own interests by sending members to oppose him. From all parts of the county comes the cheering intelligence that McDonald and McLean will sweep the county by hundreds of a majority.

NOMINATION DAY.

On Thursday last nominations for members of the House of Commons, were held all over Canada. In this city Messrs. Ferguson and Blake were nominated as the Government candidates. Their nomination papers were signed by hundreds and hundreds of electors, for whose names we have no room. At Georgetown, Messrs. McDonald and McLean were nominated as the Liberal Conservative standard bearers for King's County, and Messrs. Howlan and Hunt were duly nominated for Prince County. Throughout the Dominion, there were eight elections by acclamation, five Government and three Opposition, viz: Joncas, of Gaspe; Lariviere, of Provencher; Tyrrwhit, of South Simcoe; Mara, of Yale; Gordon, of Nanaimo, all Conservatives. The Opposition members elected are Renfret, Laurier and Vaillancourt. Only Conservatives were nominated in Restigouche, Gloucester, Carleton (Ont.), South Leeds, Alberta, and Montcalm; so that practically eleven Conservatives to three Grits are elected. There are no constituencies in which only Grits are running.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

In another column will be found two letters, one from Farrer to Wiman, and another from Hitt to Wiman, which contain evidence that the conspiracy to draw Canada into annexation to the United states has been going on for the past two years, and that Farrer, Wiman, Goldwin Smith & Co. have had recourse to every possible kind of scheme to forward their treasonable designs. In Farrer's letter to Wiman, dated at Toronto on the 22nd April 1889, that gentleman says "we had better make for annexation at once, instead of wasting two bites on a cherry." If only Sir John was out of the way, Mr. Farrer thinks annexation would be within measurable distance. Let all loyal Canadians remember this on the 5th and record their votes for the veteran chieftain.

These letters were read by Sir Charles Tupper, at a meeting at Windsor, Ont., on Monday the 23rd ult. Their reading caused the utmost indignation among those assembled. Surely our Grit friends should feel proud of having for associates and co-workers men who have been engaged for years in the unhallowed business of plotting the sale of their country.

THE QUESTION FAIRLY STATED.

In our columns to-day will be found the excellent letter of Mr. Van Horne, President of Canadian Pacific Railway, called forth by a false report circulated by the Grits that he was supporting them in the impending election contest.

Owing to the place which he occupies, at the head of one of the greatest railroad companies in the world, no one in Canada is in a better position to estimate the results Unrestricted Reciprocity would likely have on this country. With him it is not a question of politics; but of business.

His position requires of him that he keep in touch with what is going on in the United States, and he points out how all the proceedings in the Congress of that country and all the utterances of their leading journals are permeated with a spirit of jealousy regarding the wonderful progress, in trade and manufactures, which Canada has made within the last twelve years. It was this jealousy that prompted the anti-Canadian features of the McKinley Bill. It was represented at Washington, by Canada's enemies, that our farmers largely depended upon the United States markets for many of their chief products, and the scheming Yankees, acting on the advice of a few traitors from Canada, thought the loyalty of our people could be touched through their pockets, and that it was only necessary to "put on the screws" in order to cause such a political upheaval and such a reversal of our trade policy as would inevitably lead to annexation. Here then are the origin and source of the anxiety on the part of the United States to improve our trade relations with them, that our Grit friends are so fond of dilating upon.

Mr. Van Horne points out that the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been threatened with all kinds of unfriendly measures, and on one occasion the Bill to authorize the construction of the road was held up in the United States Senate for days, in order that the Senate might be in a position to know how far it could go in the way of legislation inimical to the interests of the Canadian road without the President of the United States vetoing the measure. Mr. Van Horne says he has to keep himself well posted on the drift of matters at Washington, and he feels certain that if the result of the elections be what the authors of the McKinley Bill expect, another turn of the screw will follow. Apart altogether from patriotic motives, and looking at it from a purely business point of view, what, he asks, has Canada to gain from Unrestricted Reciprocity? Thousands of farms in New England are abandoned; the farmers of the middle States are complaining, and those of the Western States are suffering to such an extent that organized relief is necessary. The manufacturers of the United States are alarmed everywhere as to the future and most of them are restricting their output, working on short time and seeking orders at absolute cost, so as to keep their best workmen together.

In view of such facts as these it is difficult to understand how anyone could be so obtuse as not to see the reason the people in the United States are so anxious to have Unrestricted Reciprocity with Canada, and to understand how disastrous its effects would be to us. Our country would become the slaughter market for their manufactures which they are now unable to sell, and as a consequence our own manufactures would be completely destroyed. Their unemployed would fill our cities, and Canada would become the dumping ground for the grain and flour of the Western States injuring our own North West. New York, instead of Montreal and Toronto, would become the distributing point for the Dominion and the trade of our chief sea ports would be destroyed or localized.

Are the people of Canada prepared to hand over to the United States all the advantages which we now possess; are they satisfied that the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is not only a Canadian but an imperial public work of the greatest importance, shall be crippled in its operations to enrich a few United States Railway magnates; are they willing to see our great cities, whose populations have doubled and trippled within the past twelve years, and the centres of industry which sprang up in that time, fall into decay, in order to benefit New York and other cities across the border; are they willing that all that has been done, by way of building up our country, shall be undone—that our national aspirations shall be stifled, and that we shall become mere commercial vassals of the United States? If they are not they will vote for the Government of Sir John McDonald.

Telegram from Sir Charles.

The following telegram was received here on Saturday evening from Sir Charles Tupper:—

D. FERGUSON, Charlottetown.

I regret deeply that it is impossible for me to go to the Island, as the Stanley cannot cross and I dare not attempt the Capes. I have satisfied myself that the tunnel can be made for six million dollars, and you may rely upon all the aid I can give to that important and necessary work.

CHAS. TUPPER.

Amherst, Feb. 28 '91.

"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 those remarks in Parliament."—Hon. Alex. McKenzie, 1391.

Telegraphic News.

QUEBEC, March 2.—Vallancourt elected by acclamation for Dorchester in this Province, will support the government of Sir John Macdonald. The elections of Grit members by acclamation amount to only two, those of the Government to six while in several constituencies only Conservatives are running.

WINNIPEG, March 2.—Hugh Sutherland, an Islander, formerly of New London a prominent railroad man who contested Winnipeg in the Grit interest is now working hard for the Government in Manitoba. The Government will carry every seat west of Lake Superior.

OTTAWA, March 2.—Alonzo Wright has returned from the Pacific coast and has taken the stump for the Government candidate in Ottawa County. This is one of the last straws necessary to break the Grit back.

Lewis, the Opposition candidate for Ottawa City, has been disqualified he being a contractor for the erection of the Strathroy Post Office. Three of the four Opposition candidates here will lose their deposit.

"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 in 1888.

A GREAT SPELLING MATCH.—The greatest spelling match on record is that offered by Our Homes Publishing Co., in which they will award the following magnificent CASH PRIZES:—One prize of $300; one prize of $200; two prizes of $100; four prizes of $50; eight prizes of $25; twenty prizes of $10; forty prizes of $5; one hundred prizes of $2; and two hundred of $1. These prizes will be awarded to the persons sending in the largest number of correctly spelled words found in the advertising pages of the February number of Our Homes, in which no letters occur but those found in the sentence: "*Our Homes is Unrivalled as a Home Magazine.*" Special cash prizes will be given away each day and each week during this competition, which closes April 25th, 1891. Send 10 cents in stamps or silver, for a sample copy of the February number, with rules and regulations governing the competition. [Address, OUR HOMES PUB. CO., Brockville, Ont.

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.—BUFFALO NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.

The February term of the Supreme Court opened at Georgetown on the 24th ult. His Lordship Chief Justice Sullivan presided. There were no criminal cases before the Grand Jury and the civil docket was light, an adjournment being reached on Friday last. The following composed the Grand Jury:—J. G. Sclimgeour, foreman; Wm. Gordon, Jas. J. Boston, Julius Cox, J. C. Underhay, Jas. F. Morson, Jos. Dingwell, J. F. Sullivan, Wm. C. White, E. McFarlane, Robt. Dawar, Chas. Ford, Daniel McDonald, Wm. Minto, A. R. Heaton, Joseph Wigmore, Albert Fraser, Geo. Robertson and Wm. Keenan.

K. D. C. Is Guaranteed.

Enthusiastic Meeting

IN THE MARKET HALL ON NOMINATION NIGHT.

The Liberal-Conservative meeting held in the Market Hall, in this city, on Thursday night last, was one of the largest, most orderly, and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Charlottetown. Spirited and telling addresses were delivered by the Liberal-Conservative Candidates for the County and by Mr. John P. Tanton. In the absence of W. E. Dawson, Esq., President of the Liberal Conservative Association, George Peake, Esq., presided. The chairman opened the meeting with a brief but patriotic speech. The speakers were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Blake was the first of the candidates to address the meeting. He said it afforded him much pleasure to address the electors of Charlottetown and vicinity on this, the first occasion since the campaign commenced. It was not the first time, however, that he had asked for their votes. Three times he had asked for their suffrages, and three times had they nobly responded, by giving himself and his colleague, Hon. Mr. McLeod, the largest vote ever polled for any candidate in Charlottetown. On this occasion, he felt sure, he had only to ask for their votes for himself and Mr. Ferguson, and they would respond as heartily as they had always done. He was a candidate for the House of Commons, not through his own seeking; but in response to the wishes of the people. He had been called to an honorable position in the House of Assembly; but he considered it to be the duty of a public man to defer to the wishes of the people and place himself at their disposal for the greater good. This he considered sufficient reason for him giving up his place in the Legislature in order to contest this election. Let Charlottetown be true to itself and poll a square vote for himself and colleague and he had no fears of the result on the 5th of March. Fourteen meetings had been held in the County, all of which had been largely attended, and throughout the County the greatest interest was taken in the contest. Everywhere they went they met with a most hearty reception and received the greatest assurance of support. If, therefore, the electors would be true to their record as he felt sure they would, both he and his colleagues would be elected. Never were the people so much alive to the questions discussed as they were in this contest, and never had such large, orderly and attentive meetings been held. It was a most unfortunate thing for the Province to have her representives sitting in the Opposition ranks. This was the only Province so situated, and it had suffered in consequence. It was natural to suppose that the same attention could not be expected from a Government towards its opponents as towards its supporters. Four years ago the Opposition candidates and their friends tried to deceive the people with the cry that Sir John and his Government would be defeated. How false was that cry every elector very well know. They had recourse to the same tactics now; but the old Chieftain would again be triumphantly returned on the 5th of March. It was, therefore, the duty of the electors to send men to Parliament who would be in sympathy with the Government.

If returned to Parliament he would do everything possible for the people of this County and Province. At no time were men more needed to do duty for their country than at the present time. The Liberal-Conservative policy embraced a fair and equitable system of reciprocity, and the construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland. Unrestricted Reciprocity was unpatriotic, un-Canadian, and un-British. The first plank in the National Policy was the standing offer of reciprocity, When Sir John inaugurated the National policy he found depression all over the country; every effort to obtain reciprocity had been refused by the people of the United States. The Opposition almost went on their knees to the United States, and proclaimed that Canada was not a country fit to live in. Such conduct as this had much to do with causing reciprocity to be refused. The Liberal-Conservative party had built the Canadian Pacific Railway and other great Public Works. They had confidence in the future of this country; surely this country should not be passed over to the United States. Great prosperity existed under the old reciprocity treaty, and that treaty was abrogated by the people of the United States through spite. But new markets had been found, and the magnificent farms and fine buildings to be seen throughout this Province were the strongest evidence of the prosperity of our people. In no place were farmers more prosperous than here. Our great Provincial Exhibition last fall was proof of this fact. Visitors from other parts of the Dominion and from the United States, on that occasion, gave free expression to their feelings of admiration for what they saw. They declared they had never seen in any place such a fine looking and well behaved body of people as were the farmers of Prince Edward Island attending that exhibition.

With the tunnel and reciprocity our Province would become a place to which people would flock from other parts. The Liberal-Conservative policy was a fair system of protection in conjunction with a fair system of reciprocity. The Opposition were asking us to adopt a policy that would place us at the mercy of the United States. He trusted that such a thing would never take place. There was no elector on the Island who should not favor the tunnel. For want of a means of shipment when prices are at their best abroad, our farmers have their potatoes rotting in their cellars. When Spring opens it is too late for us to benefit by the markets. With the tunnel all this would be changed. The Opposition say they, too, are tunnel men. The change has but lately come over them. They laughed at Senator Howlan when he was doing his best to bring this question before the public; consequently he could not see that they had the interests of the country at heart. When a man does a good act he should be praised for it; no matter who he is. From the letters of eminent engineers and from the investigations of scientific men it was quite evident that the cost of tunnelling has of late been reduced about fifty per cent below what it was a few years ago. Any one who wished to compare the policy of the two parties regarding our great public works, had only to refer to the attitude of the Opposition regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. L. H. Davies in this very hall had denounced the loan of thirty million dollars given by the Government to the C. P. R. and said it was a gift and would never be paid back. It took but a very short time to prove that these statements of Mr. Davies were lies. The road was built in about half the time specified in the contract, the money has long since been paid back and the road, one of the greatest public works of ancient or modern times, is now earning millions of money annually. He here read an extract from the Montreal Herald, a rabid Grit paper, denouncing the tunnel. Yet in the face of this the Grits have the assurance to say they are for the tunnel. When Mr Laurier was here in the early part of the winter he never said a word about the tunnel, although his attention had been called to it by one of the daily papers.

Erastus Wiman says Unrestricted Reciprocity is the shortest road to annexation, and he is one of the men from whom the Grits look for inspiration in this contest. The Opposition say that if the tariff barriers between us and the United States are taken down, the goods coming in here from that country will be cheaper than they are now; but if that be the case would not the goods we sell them also be reduced in price? Direct taxation would necessarily follow unrestricted reciprocity. No less than $14,000,000 would have to be made up in this way. This Island's share of the tax would be $350,000 and Charlottetown's portion would amount to $35,000. Under the Davies Government this Island had to raise about $30,000, and that was considered a hardship, what would be the consequence when they would have to put their hands in their pockets to the tune of $350,000? This question of direct taxation was proved from the letter of Mr. Thompson, former editor of the Globe, who signs himself an "humble supporter of the system of unrestricted reciprocity." Hon. Edward Blake is opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, and has gone out of public life rather than be a party to it. Hon. Alexander McKenzie has also repudiated it. Should he be honored by the electors of Queen's County with a seat in the House of Commons he would make it his business to see that the employes of the P. E. Island Railway were placed on an equal footing with those on the Intercolonial Railway. In conclusion he asked the electors to go, one an all, to the polls on the 5th of March and vote the square ticket "Ferguson and Blake." He resumed his seat amid rapturous applause.

Mr. Ferguson then came forward. He said that in looking over the faces of this magnificent meeting he felt the greatest encouragement. Four years ago things did not, by any means, look as good as they did now. This improvement was not confined to the city; but was to be found all over the country. Mr. Davies had said the Liberal-Conservative Candidates had no chance; but he (Mr. F.) considered that there was no better chance for the election of Liberal-Conservatives in any part of the Dominion than in Queen's County. At a meeting a few evenings previous Mr. Davies said the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway companies had thrown in their influence with the Grits. At the time he (Mr. F) thought it strange if that were the case, seeing that Sir Donald Smith, one of the principal men of the C. P. R. was running in Montreal as a Liberal-Conservative Candidate. If it were so, however, he told Mr. Davies it was a pretty story for him to tell, who had spent the greater part of his public career in condemning and abusing the C. P. R. This lie like a good many more retailed by Mr. Davies had been amply contradicted by the splendid letter of Mr. Van Horne which had just been published in the papers. Erastus Wiman wanted unrestricted reciprocity so as to cripple the C. P. R. which Mr. Davies had devoted so much of his time to denouncing. He said he was prepared to challenge every action of Messrs. Davies and Welsh, as our representatives, when the dredge was repaired here, a little over a year ago, causing considerable money to be spent here and giving employment to our mechanics, Mr. Welsh found fault at the next session of the House because she had not been sent to Pictou. Mr. Welsh further showed his appreciation of his conititueats by saying, in the House of Commons, that he had to send to England for a groom and coachman; because he could not get one here good enough. If our people have not had their rights our representatives were to blame. Mr. Davies has at the eleventh hour, come to be an advocate of the tunnel. The Liberal-Conservative Party had built many great Public works. In five years that Party built the Canadian Pacific Railway, nor did that gigantic undertaking seriously tax the resources of Canada; although Mr. Davies' leader said such a work would exhaust the resources of the British Empire. The Government of Sir John Macdonald was going to be sustained beyond the possibility of doubt; therefore it would be worse than foolish for the electors of this Province to send up Opposition members.

Since the year 1850 down to the present time Sir John Macdonald has been for reciprocity with the United States. The National Policy is not inimical to reciprocity. The tariff act contained a clause setting forth that whenever the United States put any article coming into our country on the free list, Canada would do the same. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper made an offer of reciprocity to the United States. On the 13th of December last an opening was presented for going into trade negotiations between the two countries. Up to a few years ago the two parties stood on the same ground as regards reciprocity. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Brown said there should be no discrimination. The Liberal-Conservative Party will never consent to any discrimination against Great Britain. The Opposition candidates do not explain how the deficit is to be made up. The subsidies would be withdrawn from the Provinces. Unrestricted reciprocity, according to Mr. Wiman, the real leader of the Grit Party, would be an easy road to annexation. The people of the United States were to blame for the abrogation of the treaty of 1854. When we shall have lost our manufactures and our shipping the people of the United States would dictate their own terms. The taxes would come out of the pockets of the people. Mr Davies and his friends say they will make up part of the deficit by taking the $4,000,000 surplus; but it must be remembered that a surplus was something unheard of under Grit rule; consequently once they got into power there would be no surplus. They could not eat the loaf and have it. Another way in which a saving was to be effected was in the matter of printing. Well if no printing was to be done, it would be a strange way of conducting public business. The custom houses were to be abolished, then we would have commercial union, what Mr. Davies himself said would be impracticable. The Mounted Police were to be dispensed with. That would be a most unwise step. These police served to protect the farmers of the Territories from the Indians. The banks were to be taxed and an income tax was to be imposed. Very little could be obtained from such sources.

Mr Davies is promising a tunnel and branch railways; but such promises were not compatible with the reductions of expenditure that he advocates. Mr. Laurier promises his followers in Quebec that he will obtain $400,000 for that Province. This would increase the expenditure of Canada over $2,000,000. How was all this to be raised? A more important crisis never existed in the history of Canada. In marking their ballots for supporters of Sir John Macdonald electors would be marking them in favor of their hearths and homes. (Long continued applause.)

Mr. John P. Tanton, being called for, made an eloquent speech in which he quoted figures to show the great increase there had been in sales of produce during the years of the National Policy. He pointed out the changes that had taken place since the existence of the treaty of 1854. Since then the great West had sprung up, and to-day the New England States were suffering very much more than any part of the Dominion. During the existence of the National Policy the towns and cities of the Dominion had vastly increased in population. He concluded amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Cheers were then given for Sir John Macdonald, and the Liberal-Conservative Candidates, and all joined in singing "God save the Queen."

PRINCE COUNTY!

MONSTER MEETING AT SUMMERSIDE.

A monster meeting was held at Summerside on Friday 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 everyone in the vast audience, ladies and clergymen included, caught up its significance and swelled the proud refrain, with the drum beating in chorus.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. John Lefurgey, Hon. D. Rogers, Hon. G. W. Bentley, Richard Hunt and Hon. G. W. Howlan. But the speech of the evening was made by Archibald McMillan, son of Angus McMillan, M. P. P., who brought down the house as he referred to the grit party as the party of "Organized Hypocrisy." This party advised the electors to sink party and save the country, and he had taken them at their word and severed his connection with the so-called Liberal party, and to-night wished to identify himself with the Liberal Conservative party, who were the real party of progress in this Dominion. He sat down amidst rounds of applause, as he advised the people to vote for Messrs. Howlan and Hunt, who would, if elected, be a credit to the Island, and they would have two of the ablest representatives in the Dominion Parliament.

G. R. Montgomery, Esq., was chairman.

The meeting broke up by the band playing "God save the Queen," the whole vast assemblage rising to their feet, closing with three cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, the tunnel and the Candidates.

A large meeting was held at Grand River, Lot 14, on Wednesday night last, The electors were addressed by Richard Hunt, J. H. Bell (representing Mr. Yeo), and by Senator Howlan, in the order named. Bell came out squarely against the tunnel. Howlan gave him a scathing that he wilted under, and thoroughly demolished his arguments. The large hall was crowded. The meeting dispersed with cheers for the tunnel, the Queen, Sir John A. Macdonald and the Government candidates.

The grits still refuse to publish Mr. Blake's letter of retirement, but one important paragraph has been made public. Here it is:

"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."

Directions to Voters.

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:—

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.

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.

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.

FERGUSON

III. Donald Ferguson, of Tulloch, Township No. 34, County of Queen's, Farmer. **X**

WELSH

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

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 candidates for whom he intends to vote, and shall then fold up such ballot-paper, so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, and hand it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain, by examining the initials, and the number upon the counterfoil, that it is the same he furnished to the elector, and shall first detach and destroy the counterfoil, and shall then immediately, and in the presence of the elector, place the ballot-paper in the ballot-box.—*Ballot Act, Sec. 45.*

No voter shall make any mark on the ballot-paper save one cross on any part of the ballot paper within the division containing the candidates' 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 poles. 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.

There is a treasonable conspiracy in Canada, and it is a treason that is to be met by every man, no matter what his political proclivities may be, no matter whether he reckons himself a Liberal or a Conservative, a Conservative Liberal or a Liberal Conservative; so long as he is a British subject, every man who feels his obligation as a Canadian will visit with his righteous indignation any party that would be guilty, directly or indirectly, of a conspiracy of this kind.—*Sir John at Toronto.*

"The height of the tariff line would have to be regulated at Washington. It would seem impossible that the American people would ever consent to permit the smaller body to have much influence in regulating the rates of duties to be levied.—*"Erastus Wiman."*

CANADA'S POPULATION.

The population of Canada, says a New York paper, is estimated at 5,000,000, an increase of nearly 700,000 in ten years. A hundred years ago the population of the United States was 3,920,000; of Canada, 156,000. In 1861 British Columbia had 6,000. In 1861 the population numbered 40,459. The figures show that Canada has grown faster than the United States. She has increased (32) thirty-two fold while the United States has increased sixteen.

Commercial Union with Canada will carry our protective tariff line about the entire northern continent, and for all purposes affecting its material welfare make one country of North America.—Detroit Tribune.

B

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF

WHITE GOODS

—WILL BEGIN—

Monday Morning, Feb. 2.

We have been fortunate in securing several very attractive lots of EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, etc., especially for this occasion. In nearly every line of Goods mentioned below we show unusual values.

BEER BROS.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTIONS and FLOUNCINGS,
AMERICAN TUCKINGS,
LAWN EMBROIDERIES,
VANDYKE EMBROIDERIES,
VICTORIA and BISHOP'S LAWN,
CROSSBAR MUSLINS and PIQUES,
American and Canadian SHIRTINGS,
LONSDALE and NAINSOOK,
COLORED EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN and COTTON EDGINGS,
FEATHER STITCH TRIMMINGS,
FLOSSETTE MARKING COTTON,
FRONTING LINEN, etc., etc.

SHEETINGS, Twilled and Plain,
SHEETINGS, Grey and White,
SHEETINGS, English and Canadian,
PILLOW COTTONS, all widths,
PILLOW COTTONS, English & Canadian,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS,
TOWELS, Linen and Cotton,
TOWELINGS, large variety,
LINEN TABLINGS, German,
" " Irish,
" " Grey and White,
LINEN NAPKINS & TRAY CLOTHS,
LINEN TABLE SCARFS, etc., etc.,
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B

KING'S COUNTY!

LARGE MEETING AT SOURIS EAST,

MACDONALD AND MACLEAN HANDSOMELY RECEIVED

(From the Examiner.)

The meeting at the Agricultural Hall, Souris East, on Friday, 20th inst, was attended by about seven hundred electors of the surrounding settlements. Every part of the large hall was packed with intelligent people.

Dr. McIntyre was the first speaker, after the meeting was duly opened by the chairman, Alex. Robertson, Esq. For half an hour he occupied the platform, but his speech evoked no enthusiasm.

When Mr. John McLean came forward to speak, everyone could see that he was the "favorite" of the East Point district. Mr. McLean delivered a splendid address, showing the difference, from a financial standpoint, between the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and Unrestricted Reciprocity, the platform the Grits have adopted. He showed that the adoption of the grit policy meant direct taxation, and quoted facts and figures in support of his statements. He said that there was also another great question before the people of Prince Edward Island at this election, viz: the tunnel: and showed that Sir John A. Macdonald was more likely to spend money for its construction than the grit party who have declared against the expenditure of public money for railways and works of that kind.

Mr. McLean's clear reasoning was highly appreciated by the audience and repeated rounds of applause were given him.

Dr. Robertson then came forward and made a subtle appeal to the farmers at the meeting who were in poor circumstances, for support for Dr. McIntyre and himself, who, he said, if elected, would open wide the door to the United States.

The independent and prosperous farmers of the East Point district will vote solidly for McLean and McDonald; and although some of the grit "heelers" made an attempt to get up applause, it sounded very feeble in the large building where the meeting was held.

Mr. A. C. Macdonald was next introduced by the chairman, and he delivered a telling speech, quoting from Erastus Wiman, (the father of unrestricted reciprocity) to prove that its ultimate object was annexation.

Mr. Macdonald's address made a very favorable impression on the meeting.

Thomas Kickham, Esq., M. L. C., followed, and tried to show that the people of Prince Edward Island paid duty both on what they exported and what they imported. It was "heads I win; tails you lose" with him.

Senator Prowse then addressed the meeting, and from an independent standpoint showed the necessity of the people of the Island supporting the Government of Sir John. As one of the first to advocate the building of the tunnel across the Straits of Northumberland, he earnestly hoped that the people would do nothing to jeopardize its speedy commencement.

Mr. A. Currie, of Souris, then talked for half an hour on free trade and protection.

Cyrus Shaw, Esq., M. P. P., was invited to speak and coming forward expressed the gratification he felt at being present for the first time at a meeting in Souris. He took up the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity from a farmer's standpoint, and after thoroughly sifting it, asked Drs. Robertson and McIntyre to produce any official evidence they had that the United States would grant it. He quoted from Mr. Blaine to show that the people of Canada cannot be British subjects and enjoy the benefits of the American market at the same time. He also quoted L. H. Davies as showing that Unrestricted Reciprocity was absolutely impracticable Mr. Shaw, during his speech, especially when he was depicting Drs. Robertson and McIntyre as struggling with Mr. Blaine for Unrestricted Reciprocity, was greeted with the wildest applause, and his telling hits caused Dr. Robertson to lose his temper and make an exhibition of himself.

Mr. George McEachern, of Souris, made some remarks on the trade question, dealing especially with sugar, but owing to the weakness of his voice little attention was paid to what he said.

J. G. Sterns, Esq., then gave a forcible and argumentative address, showing how the competition of American farmers would operate injuriously on the price of many of our agricultural products.

Dr. McIntyre made some concluding remarks, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up with cheers for the Liberal Conservative Candidates.

A large meeting was held at DeGros Marsh on Wednesday night. McDonald and McLean had the meeting to themselves. There was very little opposition. Messrs. McIntyre and Robertson turned up, but Dr. Robertson was afraid to face the music. Mr. McLean's speech was the best of the campaign. This part of the country will give a great vote for the Government candidates.

AT GEORGETOWN.

An esteemed correspondent at Georgetown writes "on the 5th of March King's County will place itself in the front rank for loyalty. We believe in reciprocity, but not in annexation. Messrs. McDonald and McLean are meeting with great success in their campaign. Many leading Grits are unable to swallow the Wiman-Laurier-Cartwright-Davies annexation pill, in the guise of "Unrestricted Reciprocity." Their loyalty to Canada, Britain and British Institutions is too strong for that, and on election day, they will prove it to those gentlemen."

ST. PETER'S.

The meeting held in the Court House at this place, on the 19th ult., a notice of which was inadvertently omitted last week, was beyond doubt, the most orderly and enthusiastic ever held there. The applause with which the Government Candidates were greeted is the strongest evidence of the immense gains the Liberal-Conservatives have lately made at St. Peter's. The four candidates and several electors addressed the meeting on the questions at issue. All got a good hearing, and at the close of the meeting it was quite evident that the Conservatives had by far the best of it.

IN MURRAY HARBOR.

McDonald and McLean got an enthusiastic reception all over the Murray Harbor District at the meetings held last week. Great indignation is felt by the electors at Dr. McIntyre's action in Georgetown on nomination day. McIntyre has been afraid to face the music at Georgetown and Sturgeon, and Robertson dare not appear before the DeGros Marsh electors. People all over the the county are becoming disgusted with the miserable arguments of McIntyre and Robertson, and the general opinion is that on Tuesday next they will be "snowed under."

"Should the Liberals triumph all doubts will be set at rest as to what is Canada's destiny. It will not be so very many years before she will be no knocking at the door of your Uncle Sam.—BUFFALO NEWS.

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