The Best Man!

TO REPRESENT

Queen's County in the Commons:

JAS. C. POPE

The Issue:

WILL WE OR WILL WE NOT TAMELY SUBMIT TO BE UNJUSTLY DEPRIVED OF REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET?

DO WE OR DO WE NOT APPROVE THE ACTION OF THE DOMINION GONERNMENT IN REMOVING MR. LAIRD, AND NOT EVEN OFFERING HIS VACANT SEAT TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS PROVINCE?

THIS IS THE SQUARE ISSUE NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Nov. 13, 1876.

MR. DEBLOIS' LETTER.

A letter from the pen of the Hon. Mr. DeBlois is published in another column of this issue of the EXAMINER. Mr. DeBlois' conduct, at the present juncture is manly, consistent, and statesmanlike. He, for his part, will do nothing which may have the effect of destroying the harmony which must exist in the Executive if the difficult and important question it was formed for the special purpose of settling is to be successfully solved. He will, at the same time, vote for the man of whom he approves as a fit and proper person to send to represent our interests at Ottawa—he will vote for the Liberal-Conservative—*Hon. J. C. Pope.*

We are quite content that our words—alluded to by Mr. DeBlois—respecting the active interference of local Government officials, shall bear simply upon the "present state of local politics." We have not time now to enter into a discussion as to how far the members of a local Government may legitimately take part in Dominion elections. We may remark, however, that, in our opinion, there should be as little collusion between the Local and Dominion Governments as possible. The mutual log-rolling and corruption which the practice of Governments mingling indiscriminately in elections must engender, cannot, we believe, be too strongly reprobated.

Here, we have the Premier of the Dominion and the Premier of this Province in close correspondence and collusion. The latter is law-agent for the former. The former helped the latter. The latter must now help the former. An important seat in the Dominion Cabinet is to be won or lost. The Provincial Premier at first hesitates to enter the contest. The Dominion Premier writes to the Provincial Premier. All at once the apathy of the Provincial Premier gives place to the warmest sympathy. The battle for the Dominion Government must be won at all hazards. The Provincial Premier stumps the County, carrying in his hand a letter which he does not read. He goes to the Athenæum and enters a plea for a hearing, on the ground that he is the "representative of Charlottetown" and has a right to speak to his "own constituents;" he neglects his duties as Attorney and Advocate General to dash away to Clifton, where he calls the opposing candidate "twenty times a liar," and speaks with all the recklessness and unscrupulousness of a—Louis H. Davies. All his influence is thrown in favor of the candidate on behalf of the Dominion Government.

His sub-Lieutenant, the Commissioner of Local Works *was* equally apathetic; and *is* equally active. He goes among his own constituents, and, by his presence he influences the minds of contractors and workmen all over the County. Such interference is, we hesitate not to say, inimical to pure elections and honest Government, and, is in spirit, at least, illegitimate. We shall be surprised and pained if the independent and honest yeomanry of Queen's County do not stamp it with the seal of their disapproval.

But when we reflect that the present Government is a coalition of "Liberal-Conservatives" and "Reformers"—formed for the purpose of settling a great question; when we reflect that harmony in the Local Cabinet is absolutely necessary to the success of the object for which the Government was formed; when we reflect that at least five members of the Local Cabinet would repudiate as gross libels the statements that Mr. Pope is "twenty times a liar," that he is "politically dishonest," that his railway is "a fraud," that if elected to maintain "Free Trade" he will be so base as to support a Leader in fastening Protection upon the country—the conduct of the Local Premier and the Commissioner of Public Works cannot be two severely reprobated. We are pleased to see Mr. DeBlois' letter condemning it. We trust that the electors of Queen's County will show by their votes on election day that they entertain a wholesome abhorrence of Premiers in collusion and of members of the local coalition Government taking an active part in Dominion elections.

The Duchess of Aosta, ex-Queen of Spain, is dead.

The Ottawa police the other morning made a raid on the bakers and confiscated about one hundered loaves of bread under weight.

A singular hallucination is said to have possessed a servant girl in Ottawa. She has been laboring under the idea that she was born to some high position, and she is now stated to have become an idiot.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., of P. E. Island will hold its quarterly communication at Georgetown on Wednesday next, when all interested are expected to attend.—*Times.*

A REMEMBRANCER.

IN the Spring of 1874 the Hon. L. C. Owen introduced into the Legislature of this Province, a resolution involving a protest against the imposition, *by the Mackenzie Government*, of a heavy tax upon the materials used in the construction of ships. Owing to a heavy press of distracting business, Mr. Owen forgot to give the usual notice of the motion. Will it be believed that Mr. Louis H. Davies—the gentleman who is now neglecting the duties of his office of Premier and Attorney General—who is industriously stumping Queen's County on behalf of the very Government which would have killed out the shipbuilding industry of this Island on the plea that it is a "Free Trade Government"—will it be believed that this self-same Mr. Louis H Davies was the man who took advantage of Mr. Owen's forgetfulness and objected to th introduction of the resolution? Such is the fact. When the Colonel Secretary (Hon. Mr. Haviland) made a motion to the effect that the rule respecting notices of motion be suspended in order to allow an expression of the opinion of the Legislature upon such an important subject as the proposed tax on ship's material—a motion which requires a unanimous vote—Mr. Louis H. Davies—the ultra "Free Trader of to-day"—was *the man* to rise in his place and oppose the motion. The following is the resolution proposed by Mr Owen:—

Whereas the duty of five per cent imposed by the Government on ship materials imported into the Dominion is most unjust to the Maritime Provinces, and more particularly to Prince Edward Island: because, owing to the complete isolation of this Island during five months of the year, it cannot become a manufacturing country and the people are almost entirely dependant on shipbuilding.

That the greater quantity of articles used in the construction and outfit of ships, costing a very large amount of money, is sent back to England, inasmuch as most of the vessels are built for sale in the English market, and no refund of duties is made as is the case in all other goods exported.

"That the character of our ships has been very much raised during the last four years, owing to the fact that large quantities of yellow and muntz metal (the use of which entitles vessels to higher classification has been used in the construction, and complete outfits have been imported; this, to a certain extent, will have to be abandoned under the new tariff and inferior classification accepted.

"That the very large amount to be raised from this tax will have to be paid by the Maritime Provinces, whilst Ontario and the greater portion of the Dominion will contribute comparitively nothing; but, on the other hand, the imposition of this tax on the principle industry of the Maritime Provinces will afford increased protection to manufacturers of Canada whilst none of the manufactures of that portion of the Dominion are crippled by the imposition of any special or exceptional tax.

Resolved therefore that this House, whilst it does not question the right of the Dominion Parliament to impose such taxes as it may see fit, deems it its duty on behalf of the people of this Province, to express its entire dissatisfaction of the imposition of this tax which will bear with exceptional harshness upon the Island—in the hope that the Dominion Government will make such alterations and modifications in the tariff as will do justice to the Maritime Provinces."

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

OPPOSITION has been offered to Mr. Mills, Minister of the Interior, in Bothwell. This fact is, of itself, a significant sign of the times. Bothwell is the Grit stronghold. Were it not for the complete revulsion of popular feeling which has taken place, no Liberal-Conservative would have dared to contest Bothwell with a Grit Cabinet Minister. As it is, opposition was, probably, offered more as a test of the feeling of the Riding for the purpose of comparison with feeling of former years, than with the expectation of defeating the Minister of the Interior. If Mr. Mills—with all the influence of the Government at his back—be beaten in a Grit stronghold, the event may be considered a complete "crusher" to the MacKenzie-Cauchon Government. We do not, however, anticipate such a defeat. In all probability, Mr. Dawson will show a much larger vote than was ever before polled by a Liberal-Conservative in Bothwell; but he will fail to beat Mr. Mills. The opponents of the Mackenzie Cauchon combination in Queen's County will be nothing daunted by a Grit victory in Bothwell.

REPORTED BREACH OF OFFICIAL DECORUM.

WE understand that, in one of the meetings held in Belfast, Mr. Welsh produced a letter, purporting to be from the head of the Militia Department of this Province—the Hon. J. H. Gray, D. A. G. M. By this letter, Mr. Welsh stated, the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Col. Gray, recommended him—the candidate on behalf of the Dominion Government—to the favorable consideration of the electors of Belfast. This statement is astounding. Were it not that we believe Mr. Welsh to be—unlike some of the trickesters who support him—a man incapable of fabricating a canard, we would unhesitatingly denounce the statement as a falsehood. The Militia Department, above all others, should be beyond political influences. As well might Chief Justice Palmer recommend the Government candidate as Colonel Gray. If Colonel Gray be guilty—which is almost incredible—of such a glaring breach of official decorum, as the recommendation of a Government candidate in a Dominion election, he deserves the severest censure—his conduct should be represented to the commanding officer.

WHAT IS HE?

THE man who supports a Government, the organ of which suggests that we deprive ourselves of local self-government in order to obtain representation in the Cabinent—which is our right, is a——what?

The man who tries to make electors believe that Mr. William Welsh is an abler politician than J. C. Pope, is a—what?

The man who shouts free non sectarian schools, and yet supports the Government which gave to the North West separate schools, is a ——— what?

The man who cries "Free Trade" and supports the Government which raised the tariff to 17½ per cent., which puts a tax of 15 cents per gallon on kerosene oil, which increased the taxes on the luxuries of the poor—the tea, the tobacco, the sugar, is a ——— what?

An agreement has been reached between the masters and operative cotton spinners of Blackburn, by which the threatened lockout is averted.

THE PATRIOT'S AUDACIOUS DENIAL.

THE *Patriot* has characterized as an "audacious lie" a true statement which he *cannot disprove*. Everybody knows that had not the Free Traders of the Maritime Provinces, headed by Mr. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, deliberately threatened to withdraw their support from the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government, the tariff of the Dominion would have been raised; and our farmers, and people generally, would have been "robbed"—we use the *Patriot's* own term—of an indefinite amount of money for nearly every article they purchased during the current year. The *Patriot*, in a rage, says the statement is an "audacious lie." We defy the *Patriot* to *prove* that it is not substantially correct.

The *Patriot's* rage is to us a source of mingled pain and pleasure. We are pained at the patent fact that our worthy contemporary is making an exhibition of himself. We are pleased to see that the supporters of Mackenzie, Cauchon and Company feel themselves obliged, by calling their opponents liars, to confess their weakness and their utter failure to produce *proof* of the falsity of their opponents' statements. When gentlemen descend to the level of blackguards, their cause must be bad—all hope must have fled.

"A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS"!!

IF any of the electors of Queen's County would wish to be convinced of the extremities to which the Grits are "pushed" to get a character for honesty and justice from the people of this Island, and how wonderfully they fail, let them read, in the *Patriot* of Saturday, the paragraph under the above heading.

Although we can see no earthly reason why the affairs of a *Private Corporation* should be introduced into the present contest, still we will not let our readers be mislead by the insinuating paragraph alluded to. The Government, it is true, had a lien of £550,000 on the Northern Railway. Who commuted it for £100,000, to be paid in March last? The *Grit Government.*

Who, when the Northern Railway Company were unable to pay at the time appointed, passed an order in Council, giving six months grace, with power to the Governor in Council to extend the period six months further? The Grit Government.

Who has been President of this road for some years past? Wm. Thomson, President Royal Canadian Bank—another Grit.

Who was appointed to a seat on the Directorship of the road when a vacancy occurred. Major Greig—another Grit, and a fitting companion of the Hon. A. Mackenzie in the "Isolated" Risk Insurance Company.

Who appointed a Commission to enquire into the affairs of the Northern Railway? The Grits.

Who stopped the enquiry so soon as they discovered that if Sir John's Party were on the books of the Road, their own friends were doubly so? The Grits.

Who, having instituted the Commission, are responsible to the country for stopping it midway, where it is now? The Grits.

Oh! ye Grits, when will ye learn consistency?

THE DIFFERENCE.

The *Patriot* is grandly inane. The *Examiner* is plainly practical.

The *Patriot* says the Grit Party is the "Party of Purity." The *Examiner* refers to the records of the Election Courts and to the "Big Push" letter—which was denounced by Judge Wilson—and condemns it as the "Party of Corruption."

The *Patriot* says the government of Mckenzie, Huntington and Cauchon is a pure Government.

The *Examiner* points to the bargain with Senator Simpson's Bank and to the subsidy of $8000 given to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in opposition to law and political morality; and asks, can this be a pure government?

The *Patriot* says the government of McKenzie and Cauchon is a "Free Trade government."

The EXAMINER turns to the tariff and sees 15 cents a gallon on Kerosene, *and* 17½ *per cent.* all round; and calls the McKenzie Government the Protec—no it withdraws that—because the phrase does not please the *Patriot*—it calls it the slaughtering government; for, did it not kill out the Sugar Refining Business and the Tea Trade? And did it not try to smother the Shipbuilding interest of the Maritime Provinces? Of course it did. "The Slaughtering Government"—that is the proper word. We hope it pleases the *Patriot*.

In answer to a question by Mr. Tupper, Mr. Cartwright stated that he had "in hand, in all likelihood, about ten or eleven millions of dollars available; taking into account our reserves on both sides of the Atlantic. That is rather under than over the mark." The only amount of indebtedness falling due this year is the sum of $1,879,000, and no further indebtedness matures until 1877-8, that is after July next. So that there can be no reason arising out of the fact of maturing obligations for this time, none certainly which was not known to the Finance Minister in February last. And yet in his Budget speech there was not only no mention of an intention to issue a new loan, for so large a sum as twelve and a half millions of dollars, but the impression left upon the House was that there was no such intention, the wants of this year having been anticipated by the loan placed upon the market last year. As we have said we feel bound to await explanations before any decisive opinion can be expressed as to the necessity for this loan. But we may fairly say this: that the reasons will have to be very strong ones to satisfy the public of its necessity, or to convince them that the leading object is not to maintain a large balance by which certain obligations of a corrupt character, entered into with one of the banks, and which up to this time have been fulfilled with utmost unblushing precision, may continue to be fulfilled.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A good story is told of a dispute entered into by a Scotchman and an Englishman, as to which of their respective countries had produced the most eminent men. Every name was claimed by the Scotchman as that of a man who had been born north of the Tweed, till finally the Englishmen said, 'Surely you won't claim Shakespeare as a Scotchman?' 'Well,' replied the canny Scot, 'if Shakesphere wasna a Scotchmen he was clever enough to be ane.'

AN ISLAND POLITICIAN AT LOOSE ENDS.

Mr. L. H. Davies, the Leader of the Local Government in P. E. Island, is mixing up Local and Dominion politics in that Island to an extent only equalled by that other bright and shining light of Gritdom, Attorney General W[illegible] of Nova Scotia. He has been stumping Queen's County for the Mackenzie candidate, thus placing the Local Government in the fight between Dominion Parties. We cannot compliment him on the information which he brings to bear upon the subjects discussed. Thus, in one of the public references to the Sectarian School Section (eleven) of the North West Territories Act, Mr. Davies is reported by the *Patriot* to have said:—

Mr. Laird, as a member of the Government, must shoulder his own share of the responsibility of section eleven, but he, Mr. Davies, believed Mr. Laird abhorred that section in his heart. That it was not in the Bill when brought down, but was inserted in Committee. Mr. Davies did not approve of that section.

The Bill was prepared by Mr. Laird, and it was altered with Mr. Laird's approval. Mr. Davies would leave the impression that the Bill was altered by 'the Committee.' Now, the Committee referred to was a Committee of the whole House, in which the Government had an overwhealming majority; so that the act of the Committee would, of course, be the act of the Government that controlled the Committee. The *facts* are these, however:—The change was the act of *the Government*. It was discussed in Council after the Bill was laid before Parliament and agreed to, Mr. Laird assenting. It was made [as explained by the Minister who speaks for the Government in the Senate, Mr. Scott,] in order to put an end to such difficulties as those which arose on the School Question in New Brunswick—those are Mr. Scott's words. When the time came to propose the change, Mr. Mackenzie rose in his place in the House,—as an eye-witness describes the scene—and putting his finger and thumb in his vest pocket, produced a slip of paper from which he read the Government's amendment of their own Bill, and moved its addition to the Bill. This was seconded by M. Cauchon or Mr. Laird—we have forgotten which of them had this honor—and passed without debate, it being perfectly useless to oppose in that Parliament any measure, especially any sectarian measure, on which the Government set their mind. To what extent Mr. Laird 'abhorred this section in his heart,' may be judged from the fact that the *Patriot*, which was then his property and under his sole control, then and subsequently defended the Section, not coldly or with reserve but warmly and zealously; and for his services on this occasion Mr. Laird has been amply rewarded.

Again, Mr. Davies is represented as saying—

As for the charge that P. E. Island had been robbed of a seat in the Cabinet, he had Mr. Mackenzie's authority for saying it was untrue. The Minister of the Interior had been filled up, because the administration was hard worked and wanted to fill up that place without delay, but that the portfolio of Mr. Geoffrion, who had been ill for a year, was also vacant, and would be given to any Island representative who was able and willing to accept it.

This from the Leader of a Government! Such trash to impose on a confiding people! Ontario has appropriated the *seat* in the Government which Prince Edward held for three years. Ontario has now *five*, instead of *four*, and none is left for P. E. Island. Mr. Geoffrion's seat goes to Quebec, as a matter of course, for Quebec will surrender none. The Government will appoint Mr. Laflamme to this office, if they think he can carry his constituency; failing with him, there will be a dozen other Frenchmen clamoring for it. Of what use, then, to talk of a "portifolio" when there is no chair at the Council Board for an Island representative? The portifolio cannot go to the Island because the Island will have no one in the Government to take a portfolio of any kind. The matter is as simple as A B C. There are thirteen members of the Cabinet: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have two each; Quebec has four; and Ontario, which, before Mr. Lairds resignation, had *four*, has now *five*, namely, Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, Scott, Cartwright and Mills. Now, where is the Island to get a seat in this Government? Mr. Davies is making Mr. Mackenzie write nonsense.

These remarks would be incomplete without the addition of the following from the St. John *Globe* (Government Organ) of Thursday evening:—

Hon. Mr. Laflamme, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, successor to Hon. Mr. Geoffrion as Minister of Inland Revenue was sworn in at Ottawa to-day. The writ for election has been issued.

So Mr. Laflamme has Mr. Geoffrion's seat, and as Mr. Mills has his "portfolio," Mackenzie's promise to Mr. Davies—if he ever made it—goes for nothing! The Island is "out in the cold."—*Watchman.*

INFORMATION FOR ELECTORS.

FROM the Dominion Election Law we cite the following "directions for the guidance of electors in voting:"

The voter is to vote only for one candidate unless two members are to be returned for the Electoral District, in which case he may vote for one or for two candidates as he thinks fit:

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and with a pencil there provided, place a cross opposite the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he votes, thus *

The voter will then fold the ballot, so as to show a portion of the back only, he will then place it in the envelope, which he will close in the usual way, and deliver to the Deputy Returning Officer, who will place it the ballot box. The voter will then forthwith quit the polling station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper or envelope, he can return it to the proper officer, who on being satisfied of the fact will give him another.

If the voter votes for more candidates then he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the ballot paper or envelope by which he can afterwards be indentified, his vote will be void and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper or envelope out of the polling station or fraudulently puts other paper into the ballot box, he will be subject to be punished by fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor.

The following will be the form of the ballot with the mark opposite the name of our favorite candidate.

Election for the Electoral District of Queen's County, P.E.I. 1876.	1	JAMES C. POPE, Charlottetown, County of Queen's	*
	2	WILLIAM WELSH, Charlottetown, County of Queen's.	

ANOTHER BRANCH.—We are pleased to learn that a branch of the Union Bank, of Charlottetown, will be established in this town shortly. Souris is rapidly rising into importance and ere long there will be a larger influx of people than the most sanguine would be inclined, at present, to admit. With our facilities for shipping late and early a large amount of business can be done here than at any other port on this Island. We consider the establishing of this Bank as an omen for good to merchants and others in business, and will hail the day when it is formally opened and operations commenced.—*Times.*

THE "GLOBE" ON THE P. E. ISLAND CONTEST.

(*From the Halifax Herald.*)

The "Globe" publishes a curious article on the present contest in Queen's County, P. E. Island. It ridicules Mr. Pope's claim that the Island should have been given the Cabinet seat awarded to Mr. Mills. It is positively touching to notice the reluctant fidelity with which the "Globe" praises Mr. Mills, who, the "Globe" says, has been "chosen for his ability"—though not long ago the "Globe" was sneering at Mr. Mills as a man who was "threatening to split the Dominion into fragments;" who manifested "a desire for change for change sake," and who was endeavoring to Americanize the Constitution of Canada. The "Globe" likewise sneers at Prince Edward Island as a small place, and as such liable to small irritabilities such as that which is felt at the filling of Mr. Laird's place by an Ontario man. The people of Prince Edward Island are likely to retort on the "Globe" that as small as their Island is, the Reform party found the votes of the Island members very valuable in 1873, when they were begged for with great eagerness; and that when an "able man" was wanted to fill a place in the Grit Cabinet, Mr. Laird, an Islander, was taken to fill it. And we trust that the press and people of the Island will retort also that irritable as they may be, they have a calm confidence in the institutions under which they live, and have not produced a race of mischievious charlatans like the Huntingtons, the Blakes, and the Millses, who are *not* satisfied with their constitution, and who are all endeavoring with every degree of irritability to tinker institutions which were formed and founded by the wisest heads and most skilful hands among the great statesmen of the Confederation.

The "Globe" also brings to the front its old plan of Maritime Union, which is kept for occasions of the present sort, when it will serve as a kind of fender in a political collision. Last year when we were discussing the subsidy question of Nova Scotia, the "Globe" had no better advice to give us than to go to work to form a Maritime Union. That is to break up the historic chain and the constitutions of three provinces, to frame a new, doubtful and expensive Confederation, in order to save Mr. Mackenzie from the bother of discussing the claim of Nova Scotia to a continuance of the subsidy of 1869. On the present occasion, apropos of nothing that we can see, the "Globe" advises the people of Prince Edward Island, that if they feel oppressed by their own smallness as a Province, they will be wise to form a Maritime Union. The people of Prince Edward Island will probably say, "Thank you, for nothing, Mr. Brown; we will discuss the question another time; but just now the question is whether we shall elect a supporter of Mr. Mackenzie to Parliament, and we would rather talk about that." The odds are that the people of Prince Edward Island, like the people of other Provinces of the Dominion, have "found out" the Reformers. They have read the Big Push letter. They have heard of the election cases in which the Judges unseated a great number of the "pure" party. They have seen every independent journal in Canada take up the cudgels against the Reformers. They have seen promises of retrenchment followed by the wildest extravagance. They have seen promises of reducing the Cabinet followed by an increase in the Ministry. They have seen pledges against coalition followed by the most unscrupulous coalition. To come home, they have seen the trick that was attempted to be played with the Island franchise, and they have seen the way in which the Island railway was treated last winter. They have seen the tide turning against the Reformers; and even Island Reformers have no fondness for getting into a waggon on the descending track, with a precipice at the bottom. We will look with considerable interest to the result in Queen's County. It will be a test of the intelligence and spirit of the County, if the people insist upon electing their ablest public man to represent them in the general Parliament. Send the ablest men to Parliament, and then there will be no need to be insulted about your size or offered a Maritime Union when they ask for a seat in the Cabinet. A stone is a proverbially poor substitute for bread; and the people of Prince Edward Island should not accept it.

A NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

A cable telegram to the *Globe* makes the following rather startling announcement:—"Advertisements for a new Dominion loan of £2,500,000 sterling have been issued to-day by the Finance Ministers. The loan will be issued at 91, practically 90¼. The loan has been very fairly received upon the Stock Exchange." The *Globe*, in commenting upon this intelligence, affords us the following additional information:—"From the terms—91—at which the loan appears to have offered to the capitalists of Great Britain, we assume that it is an operation independent of the Imperial guarantee, of which a portion was exhausted last year, and placed upon the market in accordance with the course taken by Mr. Cartwright in regard to the loan of four millions sterling obtained in 1874, which was offered at 90. In addition to heavy demands upon the Treasury for public works in progress, a very large amount of old indebtedness is maturing annually, and requires to be renewed. It is probable, therefore, that this fact has been one pressing cause for resorting to the money market for a new loan at the present time."

Of course it will be proper to await the explanation of Mr. Cartwright before venturing to express any very decided opinion on the subject of this loan. But in the meantime we may remark that the launching of another loan at this time will take the country by surprise. In his budget speech last session, Mr. Cartwright apologised for having gone to England last year, thus anticipating the time when the money was actually required. He admitted that he had not intended, when Parliament met before, "to appear in the London market again until the spring of 1876." And among the reasons which he urged as having induced him to go to England earlier than he intended was this:—"I considered that the House would be in a better position to discuss the proper policy to be adopted at this crisis, if it was known that we were in no immediate want of money. He pointed out, moreover, that the unsettled state of Europe, and advices which he had received from London, led him to believe that although not actually in want of the money, he could borrow on more favorable terms then than at a later period. The result has shown that he was mistaken, but it was a natural mistake for which no one would think of blaming him. What appears strange is that he should, in view of the reasons which induced him to go to England, have so acted as to render it necessary that he should return at the very time that he had reason to believe the condition would not be so favorable.

It is expected the conference on the Eastern question will take place in about a fortnight.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLES,

Smoked Herring, Cocoa Nuts,

&c., &c.,

BY AUCTION

at the Subscribers Salesrooms on

Wednesday, 15th November.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

50 Bbls. BALDWIN APPLES,
200 boxes SMOKED HERRING,
300 COCOA NUTS,
10 Casks AMERICAN KEROSENE,
15 puns. MOLASSES,
100 MACKEREL BARRELS,

and Sundry other Goods to close Consignments.

FENTON T. NEWBERY, & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1876.—ar 11n

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. POPE will meet the electors of the Third Electoral District at the following places:

Monday, 12th inst., 7 p. m., Harrington Schoolroom, Brackley Point Road.
Tuesday, 14th inst., 1 p. m., Schoolhouse near Ellis', Tracadie Sand Hills.
Same day, 6 p. m., Mount Stewart.
Thursday, 16th, 2 p. m., Saw Mill Bridge.
Friday, 17th, 2 p. m., Pisquid Schoolhouse.
Same day, 6 p. m., at Mr. Patrick Gormley's, Brazil's Bridge.
Saturday, 18th, p. m., Smith's Corner, Fort Augustus.
Monday, 20th, 6 p. m., Ten Mile House.
Same day, 6 p. m., Grand Tracadie Schoolhouse.

Nov. 13, 1876.

BROAD'S AXES.

25 BOXES, at,

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—3i

P. E. Island Railway.

SPECIAL RUNNING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, a Special Steamboat Mail Train will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.	A. M.	GOING EAST.	P. M.
Charlottetown	dp 6.00	Summerside	dp. 6.46
Royalty Junction	6.17	Kensington	7.16
Hunter River	7.09	County Line	7.46
County Line	7.46	Hunter River	8.25
Kensington	8.17	Royalty J'nct.	9.17
Summerside	ar. 8.50	Ch'town	ar. 9.35

Numbers 3 and 4 Trains will resume running as per Time Bill No. 5,

W. McKECHNIE, Superintendent.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—Island pap. [3ins

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Beavers, Pilots, Presidents, Naps,

FOR

Overcoats & Jackets.

English, Scotch and Canadian

TWEEDS.

Blue and Black Does, Broads and Worsteds!

We will be at all times happy to show our Cloths and Styles.

GOOD FITS! LOW PRICES!

Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Ties, &c.

BEER & SONS.

Oct. 16, 1876.—6w

AUCTION SALE!

WE will sell by Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

20 doz. BROOMS,
20 " PAILS,
10 cases MATCHES,
80 boxes SOAP,
20 " CLOTHES PINS,
50 " CRACKERS,
15 nests TUBS,
50 kegs B. PEPPER,
20 " GINGER,
100 doz. BLACKING,
100 boxes Pearl BLUE,
30 bbls, LAMP CHIMNEYS,
50 gross LAMP WICKS,
5 bales CANDLEWICK.
20 M. PAPER BAGS,
10 gross BLACKLEAD,
2 " AXLE GREASE.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, Nov. 1876.

Apples For Sale!

300 BBLS. choice American WINTER BALDWIN APPLES.

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Ch'town, Nov. 10. 1876.—2i

Prescription Free

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address DAVIDSON & Co., Box 2296, New York. Sept. 13, 1875.

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DETACHED DWELLINGS taken for ONE, TWO, and THREE YEARS at special rates.

Losses Adjusted and Settled Promptly.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,

Mar. 20. 1876 Agent for P. E. I

The Isolated Risk & Farmers Insurance Co. of Canada.

PRESIDENT, - - HON. ALEX. McKENZIE,
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CAPITAL, $600,000.

Deposited with Dom. Govt., - $100,904.

THIS Company insures Farm Property, Dwellings and contents, Churches, Schoolhouses, and other isolated risks, on the Three Years System, at lowest current rates. Pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The agency having been transferred to the subscriber, he is prepared to take risks and renew outstanding policies on most favorable terms.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
April 24, 1876.—1y Gen'l Agent for P.E.I.

To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—You will soon be called upon to elect a Representative to fill the vacant seat in the Dominion House of Commons, caused by the acceptance by your late member, the Hon. David Laird, of the Governorship of Keewatin. And having been requested by many influential Electors, from various parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, I have consented to do so, and now beg to solicit your suffrages.

When Mr. Laird and his associates agreed to support Mr. Mackenzie, it was on the distinct understanding that Prince Edward Island should have a seat in the Cabinet. That seat has been given to Ontario, and this Province is now deprived of it.

In this our people have been most unfairly treated. If returned I will endeavour to re-establish that legitimate influence in the Councils of the Dominion, to which this Province, from the number, wealth and intelligence of its people is unquestionably entitled, and I will not support any Administration which will refuse to Prince Edward Island a voice in the Councils of the Country.

You will hear much about Free Trade versus Protection. I am a Free Trader on the broad principle, and will render my best assistance in endeavouring to establish reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which would do much to promote the best interests of this agricultural country.

Our Island Railway has not been productive of that general benefit to us which I intended it should be. This in my opinion, is entirely owing to its present management. I would endeavour so to lessen its necessary expenditure and reduce the Tariff as would make it of more extended advantage to all classes.

I claim for this Province a fair participation in the expenditure of the public means for the opening up of more extended communication with such portions of the colony as are now destitute of the necessary facilities for the transit of its productions, and for such other objects of public improvement as will conduce to the furtherance of its best interests.

With reference to matters of General Policy, my best endeavors shall at all times be directed to the development of the vast resources of our Great Dominion.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obd't. Serv't,
JAMES C. POPE.

October 30, 1876.

To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—The appointment of the Hon. David Laird as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories having caused a vacancy in the Dominion House of Commons, which you will shortly be called upon to fill, I have been solicited by a great number of electors from different parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, and I take this early opportunity of informing you of my determination to do so, and of soliciting your support.

The general policy of the McKenzie Administration, based, as I believe it to be, upon principles of honesty and justice, meets with my cordial approval. I recognise in that policy a determination to govern this great Dominion on sound political and constitutional principles—a course which necessarily avoids the demoralizing effects which invariably follow from collusion between Governments and wealthy contractors or speculators.

I am a free trader, and I am glad to know that free trade is a plank of the McKenzie platform. To us in these Maritime Provinces the scheme of Protection cautiously advanced by Sir John A. MacDonald during the last session of the House of Commons, and now so earnestly advocated by him in his public speeches, is merely a scheme to take a certain amount of money from the pockets of the farmers and other consumers, and hand it over to the manufacturers. It is unjust in the extreme, and will bear with peculiar hardship upon the people of this Island. Sir John A. MacDonald calls this Protective Policy of his a "*live issue*," and urges his friends to rally round him in support of it. We free traders of these Maritime Provinces must also recognize the importance of this living question, and be prepared to meet it. Our merchants and traders find it hard enough to pay the present high tariff rates. If our present revenue tariff is raised into a Protective one, it will mean simply so much extra taxation placed upon our farmers, not to carry on the Government of the country or develop its resources, but to enrich a small but influential body of manufacturers. This *live issue* affects, and will affect, every man's pocket on this Island. It will not be squarely met by those who desire to support Sir John A. McDonald's policy. A protective tariff, they know is like separate schools—unpopular in this Island, and it will be gilded over with such phrases as "national policy," much as the separate school question was attempted to be hid beneath the pregnant policy of "payment for results." I ask you to be on your guard on this question.

The course adopted by Mr. McKenzie on the Pacific Railway question seems to me to be just and statesmanlike. The engagement to build that road was entered into by his opponents while in office, and as I understand—terribly as it may stain our resources—cannot be honorably repudiated. By extending the time for its completion, and having the road *carefully and accurately surveyed before any part of it is let contract*, we may hope to feel the burdens very much less, and have the assurance that we are getting the best that can be got for the outlay.

While, however, I agree with the general policy of the government on these great questions I am not satisfied to give that government an unqualified support. I shall contend most strenuously and do all in my power to obtain for our Island that which I believe to be its rights, viz.: a representation in the Cabinet. I believe this will be more easily and surely attained by a firm and dignified stand being taken by our representatives than by a childish declaration that we will unconditionally oppose any government that will not concede the demand.

I am also strongly opposed to any interference by the Dominion Government or House of Commons with the question of Education; and while in justice I feel compelled to remember that the famous Section XI of the North-West Act was not introduced into the Bill by the Government, but was an amendment carried unanimously in the House of Commons, still I cannot, as one, absolve the Government from all blame. I shall oppose, if elected by you, any such interference or legislation in the future, and shall insist that the Constitution of our country which which gives the local legislature exclusive right to legislate upon the important question of education be preserved intact *in spirit* as well as in letter.

I shall do all in my power to obtain our just rights in the distribution of government patronage and public moneys, and shall specialy urge upon the government the great importance of carrying on in a liberal spirit, the improvement of our harbors by dredging and breakwaters; but I will not insult the intelligence of this large County by promising to obtain from the General Government grants in aid of local objects only, and with which both you and I know the General Government have nothing to do.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1876.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

MR. POPE will meet the electors of Queen's Co. at the following places on

MONDAY, 6th November; Rustico Bank at 6 p. m.
TUESDAY, 7th November; New Glasgow Hall at 2 p. m.
SAME EVENING; St. Ann's School House at 6 p. m.
WEDNESDAY, 8th November; Clifton Hall at 2 p. m.
THURSDAY, 9th November; Springfield School House at 2 p. m.
FRIDAY, 10th November; Crapaud Hall at 2 p. m.
SAME EVENING; Kelly's Cross at p. m.
SATURDAY, 11th November; Bonshaw School House at 2 p. m.
SAME EVENING; Bryan's Cross at 6 m.
MONDAY, 13th November; Lon Creek at 4 p. m.
TUESDAY, 14th November Mount Stewart at 6 p. m.
THURSDAY, 16th November; Saw Mill Bridge at 2 p. m.
SATURDAY, 18th November; Smith's Corner, Fort Augustus at 2 p. m.
MONDAY, 20th November; 10 Mile House, St. Peter's Road at 2 p. m.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.