

CANDIDATES
On Behalf of the People's Government.
 CHARLOTTETOWN:
 GEO. WASTIE DeBLOIS, Esq.,
 Hon. NEIL McLEOD,
 Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE
COMMITTEE ROOMS
 Terlizick's Building, Queen Street,
OPEN EVERY DAY. SUNDAY'S
EXCEPTED.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
 MARCH 31, 1879.

The Policy of the Future.

At the close of their short, merry and inglorious career, the late Government propounded a policy; and they even feigned to expect that the people would believe they would carry it out if again entrusted with the care of the public purse! As well expect the spendthrift to turn economical on receipt of a fortune!!

Shortly after the accession of the new Government, Hon. Mr. Sullivan propounded a policy for future governmental action. The latter, it is evident, is infinitely superior to the former. Hon. Mr. Sullivan says:—

"A system of the STRICTEST RETRENCHMENT and most rigid economy in the public service will be inaugurated, so as to reduce all the controllable outlay and keep the expenditure of the Province within its revenue."

Does Mr. Davies come out as clearly and emphatically as this? No.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan says:—
 "The Government are determined to resort to every legitimate means to lighten the burdens of the tax payers."

Does Mr. Davies say as much? No.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan says:—

"Our Civil Service is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the expenditure in regard to it is greatly in excess of the present means of the Province. The Government will adopt measures for the reorganization of the entire service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of the departments, a decrease in the number of officials and a general reduction of salaries."

Does Mr. Davies indicate such a comprehensive reform as this? Not a bit of it.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan says:—

"Agriculture has not of late years received such encouragement as the staple industry of the Province demands. In order to stimulate the exertions of our farmers and stock raisers the 'Agricultural and Stock Farm' will be placed under improved management, and means will be adopted to render it more generally beneficial than it has hitherto been."

Not one word does Mr. Davies say regarding this important matter!

Hon. Mr. Sullivan says:—

"The barbarous system of imprisonment for debt will be abolished, and a more humane law for the protection of creditors will be submitted. A measure to secure liens for labor and advances will also be introduced."

Does Mr. Davies indicate a lien law? Not he.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan says:—

"The law relating to roads and bridges requires amendment. It and the Registration and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of the Government."

Does Mr. Davies say he will make those necessary amendments? We trow not.

Compare the two policies in any way you like, you will find that Hon. Mr. Sullivan's is the best. Then, can reasonable, unprejudiced men hesitate one moment in their support of the Government?

The Latest Developments.

A WONDERFUL silence prevails in the Grit camp in respect to the extraordinary revelations made by the Leader of the Government and Commissioner of Public Works at the meeting in the Market Hall on Wednesday last. The charges of jobbery and mal-administration against the late Government are sustained by such incontrovertible evidence that any further public denial of them is out of the question. We understand, however, that privately the late Provincial Secretary and his friends explain the damaging charge of falsely dating the delivery of supplies to the Government, in this way: The goods they say were delivered as stated in the accounts and the requisitions were obtained afterwards. We say this explanation is made privately; for we know that Mr. Dodd and his friends dare not make it in a public way. There are at least a dozen accounts in the Department of Public Works in which discrepancies in dates occur; and the requisition book in the office proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the goods were in every case bought by requisition. In proof of this we are permitted to publish the following letter from Mr. John McKenzie, Keeper of the Province Building, in reference to the Counterfoil of Requisition and the account for the corresponding articles given in Mr. Ferguson's speech in the Market Hall:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 26, 1879.
 My attention having been called by the Commissioner of Public Works to an account in his office from the firm of Dodd &

Rogers, dated December 26, 1878, containing among other items the following: 18 towels, 3 corn brooms, 4 coal scuttles, 1 box soap, 3 feather dusters, and 2 gallons kerosene oil, which items are stated in said account to be delivered to the Government on the 31st of August last; and my attention having also been called to the counterfoil of a requisition for the said articles dated October 11th, 1878, this is to certify that the aforementioned goods were purchased by me from Dodd & Rogers on the requisition aforesaid.
 (Signed) JOHN MCKENZIE,
 Keeper Provincial Building

Mr. McKenzie has been a supporter of the Davies Government, but he is too honest a man to be made a party to fraud and jobbery. The requisition for these articles is dated Oct. 10, after Mr. Dodd became a member of the Government. Mr. McKenzie declares that he bought the goods with the requisition in his hands; yet, in the account of Dodd & Rogers the date of delivery is August 31st!!

Political Meeting at Sturgeon.

HON. S. PROWSE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED.

This meeting came off on the 23th inst., as advertised. Mr. Thomas Fisher acted as chairman, and the undersigned as secretary. It was the largest meeting ever held in this part of the District. The number present was estimated at over 500.

The speakers were—S. Prowse, Dr. Robertson, Dr. McIntosh, W. A. Poole, John Jamieson, T. Anheer, &c.

The following gentlemen were duly nominated, viz.: For the Government—S. Prowse, William Poole and Dr. McIntosh. For the Opposition—Dr. Robertson.

S. Prowse's nomination was unanimous; W. Poole's was almost so; Dr. Robertson's was good, and Dr. McIntosh's very small.

As Messrs. Poole and McIntosh are out on the same ticket, it is not yet decided which of the two is to run in conjunction with Mr. Prowse; but it is to be hoped that the matter will be settled before nomination day.

Mr. Prowse, in returning thanks to the electors, said that it was the largest and most unanimous nomination that he had ever received. The feeling of the meeting was decidedly in favor of the present Government, and an entire vindication of Mr. Prowse's conduct as a politician.

After transacting some necessary business the Chairman was thanked, the meeting closed, and—well, we all went home.

S. MURCH, Secretary.
 Sturgeon, March 29, 1879.
Argus, Presbyterian, Herald, K. C. Advertiser, please copy.

Trouble With the Indians Apprehended.

WINNIPEG, MAN., March 27.—A letter from Patrick Breland, Cypress Hills, dated February 20, reports that Big Bear, a Cree Chief, had seized the goods of a trading party near the forks of the Red, Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that on the complaint of the owner to Major Irvine, that officer, with fifty men of the Mounted Police, had started to arrest Big Bear, who avows that he will not be taken. The Chief sent messengers with tobacco to all the surrounding bands of Indians, even across the frontier, inviting them to join him in force for the purpose of making a demand on Governor Laird of three things which the letter does not mention, with threats of repossessing the country and excluding the whites if they are not granted. The letter adds that all the buffalo are south of the frontier, and that great destitution prevails among the Indians and Metis.

By the aid of a telephone, it will soon be possible for a minister to sit in his study and preach to his congregation at their individual homes, and with the help of a recent invention of Mr. E. A. Cooper, a British engineer, there seems a possibility that we shall only have to go to the telegraph office, write down what we would say, and, heigh presto! the friend at the other end of the wire has not only the communication before him, but the very characters in which it is written. A fac simile is given in the *Engineering* of a message taken forty miles off, which shows the complete success of the process, and that nothing but some attention to details is needed to fit it for general use. You write on a board on which is an endless piece of paper rolled off by clockwork, and your writing, reproduced identically in shades and shape, appears on similar paper at whatever place you are writing to. At present the operation is described as somewhat delicate, and hasty writing is impossible, but future improvements, it is expected, will enable one to write with almost as much ease and as much speed as if penning an ordinary letter at a desk.

THERE are about 200 Canadian cattle at the horse-car depot, Richmond, which are being shipped in one of the Dominion boats this morning for Liverpool. The whole of this drove are the property of a Kingston farmer, and have, with the exception of fifty, been fed on his farm (1,200 acres in extent). For the last four months, there have been 4,000 head in the hands of one firm in Ontario, waiting the result of this shipment via the Intercolonial Railway. On their arrival here, the farmer above referred to telegraphed to the drovers in Canada to send on the cattle, as the Toronto lot was splendid. It has been shown that our port is the port for cattle exportation. We are told that the animals now at Richmond will sell for from £35 to £50 each in England. This seems to leave a good margin for profit. Why do not the blunese farmers try the experiment?—*Herald.*

CHARLES MOORE, a printer, entered the Royal Hotel, Ingersoll, Ont., where Reuben Smith, a hostler, was sitting in a chair asleep. Moore threw him from the chair and kicked him twice in the face, killing him instantly; it is supposed to satisfy an old grudge. The murderer has been arrested.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

Is there No Remedy?

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—This is the very natural question that is being asked by those who are so unfortunate as to have cases pending in our Supreme Court. Why, sir, we are told that the Court is adjourned without having tried one-half the cases upon the docket! Surely this is a gross injustice, a sore grievance, and a cause for just indignation. Let us give an illustration of how business men are treated by this institution called a court of justice. Mr. A. has been running an account with Mr. B. for say twelve months, amounting to seven or eight hundred dollars, when B. as is customary, renders his account and asks for a settlement. But times are hard and money is scarce. So Mr. A. thinks an extension of time would be an advantage. Then he makes up his mind to dispute the bill. "It's not correct; you have charged me too much for that iron; you promised to let me have that salt at so much a bag; I want a discount on those spikes," A pleads. A is obstinate. B yields a point, and offers a discount. A is not satisfied, and refuses to pay. B is forced to enter an action in the Supreme Court. He pays his lawyer a retainer; but it is too late for the June Court. It can't be helped. There is no redress. It's placed upon the docket. The time moves slowly on; and B, oh, how much he needs that money. He has notes in the bank to pay. He has foreign bills presented for acceptance. He, perchance, has men in his employ who expect their wages on each Saturday night. He does his best, and frets and struggles on. If he could even get a part of it! but not a cent can he get. It's in the court—won't get interrest; no, not a cent. Well, he must put up with it. But January arrives at last, his hopes begin to brighten, and he imagines he sees those seven or eight hundred dollars drawing nigh. He promises his creditors that whenever he gets it, he will take up those overdue notes, or he will remit on account of that last shipment, or he will square off that balance. The Court meets. A jury of forty-eight men is empanelled, at one dollar per day for each man. Who pays them? The country. There are three judges. Who pays them? The country. There are a number of clerks and clerks and constables and flunkies. Who pays them? The country. There are a score and a half of lawyers. Who pays them? Their unfortunate clients. The docket is produced. It's a large one. We have a murder case, two or three cases of arson, several cases of larceny, a couple of forgeries and a case of Mormonism. Twelve jurors are called. Judge H. takes his seat on the bench and proceeds to try the murderer. The case occupies nine or ten days. Each of the others follow in succession, and are disposed of, no doubt, as rapidly as possible. The criminal cases being finished, then come those civil cases that have lain over possibly for two or three years. The Court drags its weary length along, and now we are into March—when the wild geese begin to visit our shores—when ice boats and decoys and muskets have to be got ready. The time has arrived when farmers, instead of idling their time about the city, are required at their homes to prepare for spring, and the Court is therefore dissolved. How did Mr. B. get along? Why, his case has not been reached; and is there no remedy? None whatever. So say the Judges by their actions; and, with a feeling of sore disappointment, he (Mr. B.) reflects that perhaps the Court will meet again in June, when, if they are not called to render their final act, he and his friend (Mr. A.) will meet again. But alas for human expectations! Mr. A. has business that requires his presence and attention abroad. He accordingly bids his friends farewell for the present, and, taking the early train, he starts for the Continent—while poor Mr. B. gazes with astonishment, powerless to prevent—not even daring to ask, when he will be back. He appeals to his lawyer and asks what he will do. The lawyer tells him, "We can do nothing until the Court meets." The Court does meet in due time, and, after the Crier has performed his duty, there arises in his place a gentleman of the long robe, who asks his Lordship that he be allowed to read the following epistle, dated Liverpool, May 20th:—

DEAR SIR,—Owing to circumstances over which I have had no control, it will be utterly impossible for me to be present to defend my suit with Mr. B. in the coming session of your honorable Court. You will, therefore, beseech his Lordship that he allow it to lay over until next autumn.

The above declaration is probably sworn to, and the petition is granted. Mr. B. retires from the scene, imploring the vengeance of Heaven upon the miscalled courts of justice of our land, and asking, "Is there no remedy?" In my next I shall endeavor, humbly, and in some measure at least, to answer the enquiry.
 Yours, &c.,
 K.
 March 29th, 1879.

The Post Office Inspectors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Intercolonial Railway authorities are trying to find out who are responsible for the loss of mail bags containing a number of registered letters which have gone astray since January. One of the bags was from St. John, one for Amherst, one for Truro and Pictou, and one for Halifax. The fourth bag was from Memramcook for the North. The amount of money in the registered letters is unknown.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find, too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boshee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boshee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

Molasses. Molasses.

The subscriber offers for sale low,
 20 Puns. MOLASSES, } Bright Retailing.
 20 Bbls. do }
 B. WILSON HIGGS.
 Ch'town, March 31, 1879.—6in

RETRACTION.

THIS is to certify that the Ten Dollars that James M. Butcher received from the Co. was on account, and paid by orders of the Adjuster for an appraisal. As I was ordered to give Mr. Butcher a donation, I supposed this was the amount; but I have since satisfied myself that Mr. Butcher did not get any money for the use of the Hook and Ladder Co., and all the money paid by me to the Fire Department was paid to Dr. Strickland for the use of his Co.
 M. A. CAMERON,
 General Agent C. F. & Marine In. Co.
 March 29, 1879.

FOR SALE,

THE unexpired term of fourteen years of LEASE OF LAND, corner of Queen and Richmond Streets, formerly occupied by Fraser's Drug and Gass' Boot & Shoe Store. For further particulars, apply at "Glasgow House," to Mr. F. LePape.
 P. G. FRASER.
 Charlottetown, March 31, 1879.

To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at a large meeting of merchants, mechanics, farmers, and other electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, representing both parties in Dominion politics, to run in conjunction with Mr. L. H. Davies, for the Local Legislature, I beg to state that I have accepted the nomination.

If elected my best efforts will be directed to have the Law for the Registration of Voters so amended that no elector may be deprived of his privilege as a British subject, in recording his vote. I believe that by strict economy and retrenchment in the various departments of the public service, the expenditure of the Province can be so reduced as to bring it within the revenue, without resorting to direct taxation; and any measures having for their object the reduction of the taxes, or the repeal of the Assessment Act, if that be found possible, will have my willing support. The state of the Provincial finances, as well as the depressed condition of all branches of trade, demand the strictest economy and retrenchment. Certain members of the present Government having declared their intention to place Charlottetown under the Assessment Act, I shall strenuously oppose any such measure. That Act was placed upon the Statute Book to defray the expenses of maintaining the roads and bridges of the country. The City taxes itself for that purpose, and it is, therefore, unjust that it should be compelled to contribute to a service from which it derives no benefit.

Charlottetown contributes largely to the general revenue by its consumption of dutiable goods. This revenue is repaid the Province in the shape of subsidy. The subsidy is also largely made up by the 80 cents per head of the population. It will, therefore, be my duty to see that Charlottetown gets a fair share of the Revenue thus derived.

Any measures having in view the improvement of the position of the Mechanics of this my native city, and the protection of their industry by the adoption of a just Lien Law, will I need hardly say, have my warmest support, whilst at the same time I shall endeavor to see that the rights and interests of other classes are in no way infringed upon.

Having had an experience of upwards of 25 years in business, I claim to have some knowledge of the wants of the people. If elected, my best endeavors shall be put forth to promote their interests. My motto is country first, party afterward, and fair play to all.
 I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Yours respectfully,
 THOMAS MORRIS.
 Charlottetown, March 31, 1879.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County:

GENTLEMEN,—Owing to the dissolution of the House of Assembly, it becomes your duty to select Candidates to represent you in Parliament.

At the earnest request of many influential electors, from different sections of the District, I again, most respectfully and thankfully, submit to be nominated as a candidate for the forth-coming General Election.

My views on the political questions now agitating the minds of the people are well known to the most of you all; and, if I again have the honor to be elected as your representative, it shall be my earnest endeavor to assist in carrying out the reformatory measures initiated by the present Government, and which the present condition of our finances require.

I regret that, in consequence of indisposition, I have been unable to meet you personally as I would wish; but, if returned at the coming election, you may feel assured that your interests and the local requirements of the District shall not be neglected. I thank you, gentlemen, sincerely, for the continued and liberal support which you have extended to me for the past twenty-two years, which is a satisfactory endorsement that my services have been duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be,
 Gentlemen,
 Your obdt. servant,
 F. KELLY.
 Fort Augustus, March 26, 1879.

OLD MINE Sydney Round Coal.

A FEW TONS LEFT.
 Apply to
 H. COOMBS, or
 G. COOMBS,
 Lord's Wharf.
 March 27, 1879—3in

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for a small but comfortable Stock of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, and everything required for house-keeping on a moderate scale.
 The house in which the above is contained is pleasantly situated, and will be let on reasonable terms.
 Address P. O. Box 103, Charlottetown.
 March 27, '79.—2w

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, at their Secretary's Office, until

Monday, the 7th Day of April,

next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the

Erection of a Wooden Building,

as an addition to the Wing of the new School Building on Western Kent Street.

Also, for the erection of a Fence to enclose the grounds in connection with said School Building. Tenders to state the price of the Fence at per foot.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Esq., Prince Street, Charlottetown.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tender for work in connection with School Building."

Good and approved security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ISAAC OXENHAM,
 Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown.
 Office of City School Board,
 March 22nd, 1879. } t apr 7

GRAND CONCERT

—AND—
Variety Entertainment!

Under the Auspices of St. Patrick's Band.

IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

Easter Monday Night

APRIL 14th, 1879.

The Committee will spare no pains to make this a first-class Entertainment.

The programme will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Addresses, Readings, Recitations, etc., etc.

The Entertainment will conclude with BROGAN'S laughable Farce, entitled, "NUMBER ONE, ROUND THE CORNER."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and C. D. Rankin, and at the door on night of Entertainment.

THOS. E. FLYNN,
 Secretary to Com.
 Ch'town, March 29, '79.—law

LECTURE.

HO FOR COLORADO

JAMES H. FLETCHER, ESQ., will deliver a Lecture before St. Joseph's T. A. Society, in St. Patrick's Hall, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879,
 SUBJECT:
 'SIX WEEKS UPON WHEELS.'

This Lecture is delivered by special request, and will contain, in addition to the trip from Charlottetown to San Francisco, Mr. Fletcher's views of Colorado—a State which he visited last fall.

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 10 cents.
 ANGUS McDONALD,
 Secretary.

To the Electors of the First Electoral District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN,—The House of Assembly of this Province having been recently dissolved, I again beg to present myself to you as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election. If you do me the honor of re-electing me to a seat in Parliament, I shall exert myself to the best of my ability, in promoting your best interests.

Any measures of retrenchment and reform not inconsistent with the efficiency of the public service, shall receive my hearty support.

The proposed abolition of the Legislative Council meets with my approval; and the system of Imprisonment for Debt should be substituted by a good and efficient Attachment Law.

I will heartily endorse any efforts made by the Government towards securing our fair share of the Fishery Award. And in dealing with the different public questions which may be at issue, I shall endeavor to guard the interests of the people of this Province, and those of my constituents in particular.

Relying upon the confidence you have hitherto reposed in me,
 I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 JAMES R. McLEAN.
 Souris, March 26, 1879.

FISH.

100 Quintals Prime Codfish

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wright & MacGowan,
 Queen's Wharf,
 February 8, 1878—law for 2m