

# 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  
GOVERNMENT 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. 6, 1876.

THE MEETING THIS EVENING.

By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a meeting is to be held in the Athenaeum this (Monday) evening, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the important question "Free Trade versus Protection." We trust that our free trade friends will be there punctually and in full force. Every free trader—and we are not all free traders—should be present. We regret that the champion free trader of this Province—the Hon. J. C. Pope—has an engagement at Wheatley River which will necessitate his absence. We trust, however, that Senator Haviland—whose thorough acquaintance with the manner in which the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government carry out free trade principles, will be invaluable—may be able to attend and give a complete exposition of the free trade principles and protectionist practices of Mackenzie, Cartwright, Cauchon & Co.

### THE MACKENZIE-Cauchon GOVERNMENT.

The present Dominion Government—composed of Mr. Huntington, an avowed annexationist of many years profession, of Messrs. Blake and Mills, both ardent admirers of "American Institutions," of M. Cauchon, whose "ambition," according to the *Montreal Herald*, a Ministerial organ, is to "manipulate the most helpless of Gods creatures," viz, the lunatics of Beauport, and whose "crime," according to the *Toronto Globe*, the Ministerial organ-in-chief, "is rank and smells to heaven" of Mr. Mackenzie a dull but laborious official who is called "Premier," and of a few others whose names are less familiar and who are, to a great extent, governed in their political actions by the author of the famous "Big Push Letter"—the Hon. George Brown—is unworthy the confidence of the loyal and honest people of Queen's County. The "Big Push Letter," in which Senator Simpson was asked by the real leader of the Grit Party, only two or three days previous to the general election of 1873, to come down handsomely, as other leading Grits had already "expended their strength," has been denounced from the bench by a Judge of one of the superior courts of Canada as a letter written with a "corrupt motive." The bargain made with Senator Simpson is one of the grossest instances of corruption on record. Senator Simpson, through the Cashier, wrote to the Shareholders and others doing business with the Bank of which he is President, and asked them to support the Mackenzie Party, because, if they did so, it would be a "good thing for our Bank." The Mackenzie Party received the support of Simpson and his stockholding friends. By their exertions and by "coming down handsomely," they secured the return of Mackenzie, and his corrupt colleagues. And now they are reaping their reward in the rich harvest obtained from the use of upwards of \$600,000—for which they pay no interest—deposited by the Dominion Government in their Bank. The purchase, by Mr. Mackenzie of \$2,000,000 worth of steel rails, through a firm in which his own brother was largely concerned—two or three years before they were required, and at \$2 2/3 more per ton than the price at which they could afterwards be obtained, and the bribery of the Speaker of the House of Commons by \$5,000 worth of post office printing—in direct contravention of law and political morality—are acts of favoritism and corruption which call for the severe condemnation of all right thinking people.

But the corruption of the Mackenzie Party is fully equalled by its extravagance. Since they attained to power, they have increased the outlay under the Civil List alone upwards of \$90,000 per year. Opponents who held office under the former Government have been superannuated by the score, at a heavy loss to the country, and friends of the Administration have been put in their places, at increased salaries. Numbers of offices—even Judgeships—have been given to Liberal Conservatives in order to weaken the Opposition which, by the incapacity, extravagance and corruption of the Government, has been raised throughout the country. One of the most notable instances of this is the recent elevation of Mr. Savary of Digby, Nova Scotia—a vigorous opponent of the Grit Party—to the office of County Judge.

Nor are the corrupt and extravagant Ministers who "buy off" their opponents wholesale, at the expense of the country, neglectful of their own personal interests. As opportunity offered, they, one by one, appropriated to themselves the most honorable and lucrative offices in the gift of the Government. Mr. Dorion appointed himself Chief Justice of Quebec at a salary of \$6000 a year. Mr. D. A. McDonald appointed himself Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, at an annual salary

of \$8000. Mr. William Ross took to himself the Collectorship of Halifax, at a salary of \$3000. Mr. Fournier appointed himself Judge of the Court of Appeals of Canada, at a salary of \$7000. Mr. Laird bartered away the interests of the Province which he mis-represented in the Cabinet, for the Governorship of the Northwest, at a salary of \$7000 a year.

As the Mackenzie Party, in order to gain the "Island vote," expressly agreed that this Province should be represented in the Cabinet so long as they remained in power, the appointment of Mr. Laird to the office of Governor of the Northwest Territories, without consulting the people of the Island and without even offering the vacancy to an Island member, cannot be otherwise regarded than as a gross insult and wrong to the electors of this Province, and a glaring breach of faith with their representatives in Parliament. If an avowed supporter of the Mackenzie Government be elected in the coming contest, the fact will be accepted throughout the whole Dominion as evidence that the Island concedes the wrong which has been done her. Nor is it at all likely that any Government of Canada will ever again yield a boon which the people of this Province themselves, by willingly surrendering, show that they do not prize.

On the other hand, if an opponent of the Mackenzie Government—which has deprived us of representation in the Cabinet—be returned, the fact will declare, in trumpet tones, that the people of this Province "know their rights and, knowing, dare maintain them." It will show that the young men—the franchise voters—appreciate to the fullest extent the generosity of the Government which tried its best to rob them of their rights and to give them no more influence in the public affairs of the country than children and women. It will tell to the world that the people of Queen's County, at least, will not tolerate, in the Government of Canada, corruption so foul and glaring as that of the bargain with Senator Simpson's Bank, or the bribery of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

If they elect Mr. Pope, they will elect a strong, energetic and experienced man; they will elect one who says what he means, and who, the people know full well, will not recede from a position he once takes; they will elect a Free Trader who has pledged himself to use all his influence in obtaining—that great boon—Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States; they will elect a representative who will stir up the "dry bones" of the five Honorable members who have sat in the House of Commons during three Sessions of Parliament, saying little and doing less—and who will do more to regain the influence we have lost at Ottawa than any other man who could possibly be selected.

But if they elect Mr. Welsh, they will elect a very decent, plain, jolly, good man who was "born in Lot 49," who "never handled a cent of Government money in his life," who would give some of his Captains (who were born in Lot 49) leave to draw upon him for all he is worth, if cargoes of sugar, tea or rum are to be purchased on good terms, who employs "clerks and officials" to write his letters and even his Cards to electors, who feels and honestly says that he is not the "best man" who would represent Balfast in the Local Government, and who wills that when he dies, his body may be carried on the shoulders of four gallant sailors to Lot 49, to be covered by his mother earth—and that over him, as an epitaph, shall be placed a plain stone bearing the simple and modest words,

WILLIAM WELSH,  
BORN IN LOT 49.

### CUTTLE FISH TACTICS.

A Correspondent of the *Presbyterian* makes the following lively and apt remarks upon the tactics of the *Patriot*:—"Naturalists say that the Cuttle fish when pursued emits a fluid which darkens the water around him, and hides himself from his pursuers. The Editor of the *Patriot* has imitated the duty thereof. We will now see whether their other Acts will justify any man, who loves his Island here in supporting the Government candidate at the presentation in the Cabinet from the Island should arouse opposition to them in every patriotic and honest heart. If, on the other hand, they tamely submit to such tyranny and like slaves lack the hands that strike us, we deserve our fate. If we now fawn on the Government by returning a supporter to the House of Commons our door is sealed and the door will be thrown in our faces whenever we try to find redress. Moreover, it is admitted by the friends of the Government, that for their tyranny there is no excuse. No one dares to say that either Mr. Davies or Mr. Sinclair does not possess as much more ability than some who retain a seat in the Cabinet. Their real object in appointing Mr. Laird Governor of the Northwest, appears to me to be to enable them to give the seat to Mr. Mills, who has always been opposed to every concession to the Province. It appears that no matter what the Government at Ottawa does it finds a slavish defender in the *Patriot*. When they petition the Queen to interfere with the School Law enacted by the people of New Brunswick, the *Patriot* was loud in their praise. Again, when the Government passed a law fastening Separate Schools on the Northwest for all time the *Patriot* was on hand to abuse Provincial Ministers, for daring to say a word against it. And now, when every man who has a spark of patriotism in him should be on hand to rebuke our rulers, he sends a cloud of dust to divert the people's mind from the real issue. The questions for the people to decide are the Election, are not what we think of Free Trade or Protection, but Sir John A. Macdonald said at another picnic, or what Mackenzie said at another picnic, *do the real life questions to decide at present are not Free Trade or Protection, but Dominion Government taking away our representation in the Cabinet; do we approve of Section Eleven in the Northwest Act; do we approve of interfering with the New Brunswick School Law? If there are any men in this County base enough, and mean spirited enough to approve of these acts, let them vote for the Government candidate, Mr. Welsh. But if they do not approve of these acts, let them vote for Pope or any other honest and spirited enough to stand up for our rights."*

CONSTRUCTION.—Senator Simpson's Bank receives Dominion Government Deposits to the amount of \$600,000 as the price of "coming down handsomely," in aid of the Mackenzie Party previous to the general election—\$300,000 as previously stated. Senator Simpson's Bank has also deposited a million and a quarter dollars bearing interest. The present Senator Simpson's Bank makes out of its corrupt bargains with the Mackenzie party is about \$80,000 a year!

### A SPECIMEN OF GRIT FREE TRADE.

The principal objection that the Charlottetown Grit organ makes to Mr. Pope, in the present election contest, is a fear that he is not for Free Trade. Though Mr. Pope states just as distinctly as Mr. Welsh does that he is a Free Trader, the *Patriot* thinks that because he is a conservative, and opposes the present rotten combination in Ottawa, he must as a natural consequence be a protectionist. Now all this is simply trash. Because a man is a supporter of the conservative party, it does not follow by any means that he need be a protectionist, or what is worse, break a written and published pledge given to those whom he expects to elect him. Neither does it follow that because a man is the avowed humble servant of the great Alexander, that the principles of Free Trade are going to be strictly observed by him. As before shown in this paper, the farmers are directly taxed by the import duties much more by the McKenzie Government than they were by Sir John A. McDonald's Government. But that is not all. The farmers, and people generally, are perhaps not aware that there are numerous systems of indirect taxation, the workings of which are kept hidden, as an instance of this, let it be understood that all goods required by the Government Railway, no matter what their cost, must be purchased in Canada. Only when articles cannot be found in Canada, must they be purchased in the United States or elsewhere. This is a new style of protection. In order to appease, as they think, the agricultural community, the Government of Purity bellow about Free Trade principles; and in order that the few manufacturers who support the Government may be stupefied, they proscrib outside manufacturers, totally regardless of what the loss, or rather the indirect taxation may be. A farmer may pay less for his sugar, tea, tobacco, etc., (in point of fact he pays more); but by an operation which is conducted in secret, supplies for all public works are confined in their purchase to Canada, and no matter whether such supplies cost the tax payers one, two, three, or even ten or more times what they can be procured at in the United States or other country, they must be purchased in Canada so long as Canada can produce them.

A semi-Free Trade with which, to hoodwink the tillers of the soil! and, on the other hand, the funds of the Dominion secretly squandered to satisfy a few manufacturers and dealers who support the Grit Party!!

### ECONOMY VS. FAVORITISM.

THE form of tendering practised by the Pure Government is, we believe, "a mere form." With the object of gulling the people into the belief that everything necessary in the way of supplies is obtained at the lowest and most favorable tender price, tenders are called; and, in some cases, for very small quantities. But, with few exceptions, it is utterly useless for those not blessed with the necessary influence at head quarters to attempt to tender. Their quotations, no matter how low, will either be ruled out, on some dimly excuse, or else remain entirely unnoticed. We know of one instance, in particular, where tenders were called for the supply of a certain article which was required in large quantities. The tender, though not awarded at the time, was understood to be fixed. One or two months intervened, during which time the market price of the article fell. Before the tender was closed, a second party, whom, it seems, had a "claim to favor," was allowed to re-consider his former figure and drop just sufficiently to get the job. The first party mentioned, who was, in all justice, entitled to the award, never knew what happened until he was informed indirectly.

### A WARNING.

It is well that electors in the country should know that the campaign speeches of the Leader of the Local Government are—like Mr. Welsh's Card—"a worthy of the closest study." The fluent, positive style of Mr. L. H. Davies is very misleading. His smile, too, is positively bewitching. Therefore it is necessary that his words should be carefully weighed. Everything he says on his campaign tour, should be accepted *cum grano salis*. He can make "black" appear "white," and "white" no color at all better than any man in the Maritime Provinces. And then he has such an imagination! Let us give one or two illustrations of his powers. At Pownal the other day, he told the people that the Pacific Railway was likely to cost three times as much as was estimated—that instead of costing \$30,000,000 in money, it would cost \$90,000,000. At Victoria, a few weeks ago—after the surveys had been completed—Earl Dufferin said:—"I am happy to see, from the *Globe*" furnished by that paper, (the *Toronto Star*) that the calculated expenses of construction, though very great, and to be incurred only after careful consideration, are far less than was anticipated!"

Again, he argued at Pownal that the Hon. J. C. Pope, to be consistent, must, if elected a member of the House of Commons, use his influence to force separate schools upon the Provinces. Unwittingly, perhaps, he thanked heaven that for a Dominion Member to interfere with the school question is unconstitutional! He left out of his calculation the fact that Mr. Pope has always showed particular respect for the constitution, especially in the matter of the school question. He also appears to have forgotten for the nonce, that the McKenzie Party has, ever since 1872, persistently infringed the constitution in its endeavors to force separate schools upon New Brunswick, and in its establishment of separate schools in the great North-West. Yet, to hear him talk, no one [who would listen, without thinking] would imagine that he was dealing a heavy blow at the McKenzie Party!! Again we warn our friends in the country to beware of the plausible and fascinating manner of the Leader of the Local Government. We advise electors to be sure that his statements are founded on fact before accepting them as true.

### AN EPICURIAN PHILOSOPHER.

We have often heard of four people think too much about politics—that they are apt to grow too excited over elections—that they get over anxious about them. It is, therefore, pleasing at times to see that there are those who can raise themselves above the ordinary passions, and the selfishness of philosophic contemplation, look down upon the little turmoil beneath. These thoughts were awakened in our mind as we peacefully read the last issue of the *Argus*. We read most of our contemporaries are busying themselves about an election. He is now so calm, so self-contained, so whole of heart, that these lesser matters disturb not his rest at all. From the lofty pinnacle of Queen's Printership he looks down, like the lotus eaters who,—

On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind,  
For they lie beside their neighbor, and the  
boils are burst;  
Far below them in the vale, and the gloms  
are lightly curled  
Round their golden hours [every world]  
girdled with the gleaming world—  
Where they smile in scorn."

### POISONED WITH WHISKEY.

TOBACCO, Oct. 29.  
About half-past one to-day, Dr. King informed the police that a little boy was dying in a house near the corner of Yonge and Isabella streets from the effects of whiskey given to him by companions. The lad whose name is Patrick Conroy, died shortly after the arrival of the police. The facts so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:—Four boys—the deceased, aged 7, his brother Francis, Charles Jacobs, aged 12, and Matthew Cavanagh, aged 13, were playing on the street when a drunken man passed with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket. The boys managed to steal the bottle, and Jacobs and Cavanagh threw Conroy down, and while one held him the other poured a large quantity of whiskey down his throat, with the consequences above mentioned. The two boys are under arrest pending an inquest, which will be held to-morrow.

### OPEN PASSAGE TO THE ARCTIC SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Swedish Commissioner obtained information to-day that Professor Nordenskiöld, the eminent mineralogist and explorer, a member of the jury of award at the Exhibition, and who sailed on the 29th of June for Sweden, has already accomplished the Siberian trip which he has projected for this season. He sailed from Sweden last August, and succeeded in demonstrating the correctness of his theory in regard to an open way to the Arctic Sea. He reports having found no obstacles, and considers the way now quite open from Europe to China in the northern passage in the valley of the Teneisel River, by which river communication is obtained across Siberia and nearly to the frontier of China. An immense area of fertile soil was found to exist in this region, all of which is open to immediate cultivation.

### RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO  
W—M—W—SIL, ESQ.,  
CANDIDATE OF BELFAST FOR CAUCHON AND THE  
GOVERNMENT WHICH ROBBED US OF  
REPRESENTATION IN THE  
CABINET.

There is a lot of every Lot, the pride  
Beloved heaven, over all the earth beside,  
Where brighter suns dispense serene light,  
And milder moons enlure the night.

### WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA DEMANDS TURKEY'S ACCEPTANCE OF  
ARRESTING AND DEPORTATION OF HOSTILITIES  
—PANG IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.  
A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the announcement of the armistice was premature. The Porte was only expected to give a definite reply on Monday. There was every ground to believe the reply will be satisfactory.

At Liverpool, the mills of the Morsey Seed Crushing Company were burned; loss \$100,000. Over 300 hands are out of employment.

The British barque *Theos*, of London, from Malta to San Francisco, was wrecked Sept. 11 on one of the Loochoo Islands; the captain, first mate, and eight others were lost; the second mate, carpenter, cook, and the others were saved.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—To-day's official *Gazette* states that General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance within forty-eight hours of the ten days armistice and a suspension of hostilities, otherwise the diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off. Ignatieff, with the whole personnel of the Embassy, will leave Constantinople in the event of the Porte's refusal. This ultimatum was dispatched from Livadia, where the Russian Count is sojourning, to Constantinople yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Russian ultimatum has created great excitement in financial circles. Consols decline one-half per cent., with a depressed feeling in all classes of European securities.

Advices from Berlin report a panic on the Bourse over threatening advices from Russia.

Slade, the American medium, has been convicted under the vagrant Act, and sentenced to three months in the house of correction. He has appealed.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Times*' Belgrade correspondent declares that the Porte has accepted Russia's ultimatum, and the two months' armistice is agreed to. He also states that the *levy en masse* has been countermanded.

The Turks have entered and burned Kauschevatz.

Whatever may be the result of the negotiations for a permanent peace, Serbia will fight no more, and Russian volunteers are not likely to come again to fight for her.

### Mass Meeting

IN MARKET HALL!

Popes Supporters Enthusiastic

Neil Rankin, Esq. in the Chair!

ABLE SPEECHES BY

POPE, BRECKEN, & HAVILAND!

GOOD NEWS FROM BELFAST.

The incapacity, Corruption and Extravagance of the

Mackenzie-Cauchon Administration Vindicated!

Liberal Conservatives!

A UNIT ON THE ISSUE.

A public meeting of the supporters of the Hon. J. C. Pope was held in the Market Hall of this city on Friday evening, 3d inst. The Hall was well filled. On the motion of Mr. Donald Mackenzie, (of the firm of Mackenzie & Stumbles) Neil Rankin, Esq. was called to the Chair. Mr. Isaac Oxeaham was appointed Secretary. The Chairman said that he had been accused by some gentlemen connected with the Party which he had supported at the late local general election, of acting inconsistently and stultifying himself, in now supporting the Hon. J. C. Pope. This charge was unfair and without foundation. He had opposed Mr. Pope at the late general election on conscientious grounds, on account of his action in reference to the School Question, yet he felt that that gentleman had done more good service to his country than any other politician amongst us. The School Question was settled, so far as the people were concerned, and he had no hesitation in doing as much to secure Mr. Pope's election as he had done to oppose him during the contest for the local election. If he (Mr. R.) could be charged with inconsistency in doing what he now did, in what position would he be now did, in what position was the late representative for Queen's County in the House of Commons? Had not that hon. gentleman been extremely inconsistent in dealing with the School Question? Yet that gentleman's Party had no complaint to make against him! He (Mr. R.) felt that in doing Mr. Pope his full and hearty support he was doing his duty.

Hon. J. C. Pope having been called for, addressed the meeting. He was glad to meet so large a number of his old friends and supporters upon that occasion. It was an omen of success for him during the approaching election contest for the vacant seat for Queen's County in the Dominion House of Commons. He had been very busily occupied in speaking at public meetings in the southern end of the country since Monday last, and was a good deal fatigued. But he had received great encouragement at those meetings, and was determined to work in, what he believed to be, a good cause. Previous to his entering the present canvass, it had been said by his political opponents that it was of no use for him to go to the Belfast district as Mr. Welsh's majority there would be at least 900. This did not deter him from visiting that district. The first meeting was held at Eldon, on Monday last, and his friends had since told him that he would have a majority there. On the afternoon of the following day, a meeting was held at Belle Creek, and a more orderly one he had never attended. He had been told that he would not obtain even a hearing at that meeting; but the reverse proved to be the case. The people seemed determined, in future, to think and judge for themselves. Some of the speakers remarked that they had hitherto been following the advice of others in politics, and that they had been misled by their representatives. But they were determined, in future to set upon their own judgment. A good proportion of the meeting was in his favor, but there was no division. In the evening a meeting was held at Wood Islands, at which an attempt was made to get up a division upon a side issue, viz: the furnishing of the Victoria Breadstuffer. Some of the people would support Mr. Welsh provided he would get that work completed. But there was no division. On Wednesday a meeting was held at Ugg, but there was no division. In the evening, a large meeting was held at Vernon River, where he found that he would receive a large support. Next day a meeting was held at Pownal where Mr. Welsh nearly buried himself. His political opponents at all those meetings had endeavored to excite prejudice against him on account of his action in dealing with the School Question. He explained to them that his object in dealing with that matter was to secure a good Free School Act for the country districts and to do something for the sectarian schools established in the towns. But he stated that he could not see that it was right to make such charges against him while his opponent supported the Mackenzie Government, which had endeavored to break up the free school system of New Brunswick and had fastened upon the whole of the North-West of the Dominion a system of separate schools. The School Question should not have been dragged into the present contest at all. But as it had been brought in by his political opponents, he felt bound to reply to them. Protestants would be much more inconsistent in supporting Mr. Mackenzie's Government than in supporting the scheme proposed by him (Mr. P.) at the late local election, as the former went much further than he ever did. The next charge made against him was, that he was a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, and therefore, a protectionist. In answer to this charge, he would say that he never served the interests of the country. He believed in free trade, and not in protection. It was well known that all the members for Montreal and several other large cities of the Dominion were Protectionists, although many of them supported the Mackenzie Government. It was, therefore, a great mistake to suppose that all the supporters of the present Dominion Government were Free Traders. On the other hand, many of Sir John Macdonald's supporters were Free Traders. Even Sir John himself was not as great a Protectionist as his political opponents declared him to be. That gentleman went for Protection only to a moderate extent. He (Mr. P.) believed in Free Trade and the United States. He would, if elected, do all in his power to secure the latter. The old Reciprocity Treaty had conferred greater benefits upon this Island than anything that had been done for us. There were now 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes for shipment from the Island this fall, and a large quantity was now being sent to the States. The duty paid upon them there was fifteen

cents per bushel. If the whole quantity were exported to that country duty free, this Island would save over \$200,000. As matters now stood, the greater portion of that sum would go into the United States Treasury instead of the pockets of our farmers. The next charge made against him was that he was the supporter of the corrupt politicians and should not be trusted. Sir John's policy, with reference to the construction of the Pacific Railway, was a grand one, and well calculated to make the Dominion a great country, by opening it up, for colonization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Sir John Macdonald's policy was to give any Company, that would construct the Road, \$3,000,000 in cash and fifty millions of acres in lands, lying in the vicinity of the line, reserving fifty millions of acres for the Government. During the building of the Railway, thousands of emigrants would come to assist in the construction of the work and to purchase lands in the great North West; and before twenty years expired, the whole of the fifty millions of acres received by the Government, would be sold to actual settlers. The additional Revenue derived from the sale of the lands would more than equal the \$30,000,000 expended on the construction of the Road. The people of Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West, would then be placed in a position to come and go, and trade with other parts of the country through our own territory. Instead of assisting in carrying out this grand scheme, Mr. Mackenzie and his party denounced it as impracticable and ruinous, and declared that the contract had been sold to Sir Hugh Allan. It was now a well-known fact that the latter never had even the promise of the contract, directly or indirectly. Jay Cooke's speculators were on the look out for the contract; and because Sir John Macdonald set his face against allowing foreigners to have anything to do with it, he was denounced as corrupt. In constructing the Manitoba line of railway, Mr. Mackenzie had thrown the whole of the traffic of the road, in winter, into American territory, and thus deprived the Dominion of that portion of its own trade. The construction of that line placed facilities in the hands of the Americans for taking possession of that portion of the country which should never have been given them. Building the road within our own territory, so as to facilitate trade between the provinces, was calculated to improve and enrich the whole country, while Mr. Mackenzie's policy was calculated to destroy it. Although the Grits had made heavy charges of corruption against Sir John A. Macdonald, no less than forty of them had been, since then, unseated for corrupt practices in securing their election! One of them, it was proved, had expended no less than \$20,000 in bribing the electors, and was disqualified for eight years from holding a seat in Parliament or any public office! A Mr. Cooke and a Mr. Cushing were also disqualified for the same offence, for a similar period. It was proved that the former had expended \$40,000 in securing his election. Although so many of the Grits were convicted of corrupt practices in securing their election, not a single Conservative had been proved guilty of such practices. This plainly showed where the corruption really was. Taking all these matters into consideration, he (Mr. P.) did not think Mr. Mackenzie or his party entitled to the support of the people of this Island. The expenditure for the Civil List was now \$90,000 per year more than under Sir John A.'s Government; and, in order to sustain themselves in the Government, the Grits were now endeavoring to pension off all who were advanced in years. It is not long since an Act was passed in the Dominion House of Commons, which, if it had become law, would have deprived one half of our young men of their franchise. If it had not been for the efforts of Senator Haviland the Bill would have become law, and every young man in this Province who did not possess a property qualification, would have been disfranchised! When Mr. Laird and his Party joined the Mackenzie Party he was given a seat in the Cabinet; but when he was appointed Governor of the Northwest the seat was not given to an Islander but to Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, Ontario. Why was not Hon. Mr. Haythorne or Mr. P. Sinclair appointed to the vacant seat? The Island was justly and fully entitled to have a representative in the Cabinet. There was no excuse for depriving this Island of the vacant seat; it was an insult to the people of this Province, who were treated as nonentities. The seat was taken from us and given to Ontario, in order to give the latter a greater influence in the Government. Mr. Goodfellow, of Quebec, was obliged to retire from the Cabinet, through ill health, and that Province will not allow the vacant seat to pass out of her possession. We had now no member in the Cabinet to whom to apply for the redress of any grievance. No man could justify the course which the Dominion Government had pursued towards this Island with reference to this matter. He who attempted to do so, deserved to be a slave all the remaining part of his life. It was now the duty of our representatives in the Dominion to stand up and give no party their support who refused to appoint one of their number to a seat in the Cabinet. He would support no party that would not do us justice in that matter as well as every other. By a studied persistence and determination on the part of our Representatives to procure their rights, full justice would be done this Province. When he and his co-delegates were sent to Ottawa in order to procure Better Terms before entering Confederation, his political opponents laughed at him, and procured a telegram from the Dominion Government that no better terms would be granted this Province. And the Legislative Council of this Island actually passed a resolution that the terms already offered were just and fair and such as the people were willing to accept. When the Delegates arrived at Ottawa, they found that their predecessors had extracted a promise from the Privy Council that no better terms would be given than those which they had received. Previous to the formation of the new Government after the Haythorne-Laird terms had been submitted to the people Governor Robinson sent for him and told him that if he would promise to accept the terms already offered, if better terms could not be obtained, he might form a Government. He (Mr. P.) replied that he would give no such pledge, and that while his Honor represented the Crown, he (Mr. P.) claimed to represent the people, and demanded their full rights and privileges. The Governor had to yield, as he (Mr. P.) had a large majority in the House at his back. When the Delegates went to Ottawa, they were told that no better terms would be granted and were about to give the matter up and to return home, stating, at the same time that they were not prepared to enter Confederation under such terms as were offered, as the Province would, under such circumstances, soon be compelled to resort to direct taxation in order to meet her requirements. Under those circumstances they obtained \$25,000 per year, in addition to the terms already offered. This was the result of united action. If returned at the ap-

proaching election, he would not pledge himself to support Sir John A. Macdonald, as he did not consider this Province had been too well used by him at the first Dominion Election. If any particular advantage were at any time offered by Mr. Mackenzie for the benefit of this Island, he (Mr. P.) would support that measure, and should not be trusted. Sir John's policy, with reference to the construction of the Pacific Railway, was a grand one, and well calculated to make the Dominion a great country, by opening it up, for colonization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Sir John Macdonald's policy was to give any Company, that would construct the Road, \$3,000,000 in cash and fifty millions of acres in lands, lying in the vicinity of the line, reserving fifty millions of acres for the Government. During the building of the Railway, thousands of emigrants would come to assist in the construction of the work and to purchase lands in the great North West; and before twenty years expired, the whole of the fifty millions of acres received by the Government, would be sold to actual settlers. The additional Revenue derived from the sale of the lands would more than equal the \$30,000,000 expended on the construction of the Road. The people of Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West, would then be placed in a position to come and go, and trade with other parts of the country through our own territory. Instead of assisting in carrying out this grand scheme, Mr. Mackenzie and his party denounced it as impracticable and ruinous, and declared that the contract had been sold to Sir Hugh Allan. It was now a well-known fact that the latter never had even the promise of the contract, directly or indirectly. Jay Cooke's speculators were on the look out for the contract; and because Sir John Macdonald set his face against allowing foreigners to have anything to do with it, he was denounced as corrupt. In constructing the Manitoba line of railway, Mr. Mackenzie had thrown the whole of the traffic of the road, in winter, into American territory, and thus deprived the Dominion of that portion of its own trade. The construction of that line placed facilities in the hands of the Americans for taking possession of that portion of the country which should never have been given them. Building the road within our own territory, so as to facilitate trade between the provinces, was calculated to improve and enrich the whole country, while Mr. Mackenzie's policy was calculated to destroy it. Although the Grits had made heavy charges of corruption against Sir John A. Macdonald, no less than forty of them had been, since then, unseated for corrupt practices in securing their election! One of them, it was proved, had expended no less than \$20,000 in bribing the electors, and was disqualified for eight years from holding a seat in Parliament or any public office! A Mr. Cooke and a Mr. Cushing were also disqualified for the same offence, for a similar period. It was proved that the former had expended \$40,000 in securing his election. Although so many of the Grits were convicted of corrupt practices in securing their election, not a single Conservative had been proved guilty of such practices. This plainly showed where the corruption really was. Taking all these matters into consideration, he (Mr. P.) did not think Mr. Mackenzie or his party entitled to the support of the people of this Island. The expenditure for the Civil List was now \$90,000 per year more than under Sir John A.'s Government; and, in order to sustain themselves in the Government, the Grits were now endeavoring to pension off all who were advanced in years. It is not long since an Act was passed in the Dominion House of Commons, which, if it had become law, would have deprived one half of our young men of their franchise. If it had not been for the efforts of Senator Haviland the Bill would have become law, and every young man in this Province who did not possess a property qualification, would have been disfranchised! When Mr. Laird and his Party joined the Mackenzie Party he was given a seat in the Cabinet; but when he was appointed Governor of the Northwest the seat was not given to an Islander but to Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, Ontario. Why was not Hon. Mr. Haythorne or Mr. P. Sinclair appointed to the vacant seat? The Island was justly and fully entitled to have a representative in the Cabinet. There was no excuse for depriving this Island of the vacant seat; it was an insult to the people of this Province, who were treated as nonentities. The seat was taken from us and given to Ontario, in order to give the latter a greater influence in the Government. Mr. Goodfellow, of Quebec, was obliged to retire from the Cabinet, through ill health, and that Province will not allow the vacant seat to pass out of her possession. We had now no member in the Cabinet to whom to apply for the redress of any grievance. No man could justify the course which the Dominion Government had pursued towards this Island with reference to this matter. He who attempted to do so, deserved to be a slave all the remaining part of his life. It was now the duty of our representatives in the Dominion to stand up and give no party their support who refused to appoint one of their number to a seat in the Cabinet. He would support no party that would not do us justice in that matter as well as every other. By a studied persistence and determination on the part of our Representatives to procure their rights, full justice would be done this Province. 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