

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?

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1876.

THE CONTEST.

The contest takes place on the 22nd November. High Sheriff Watson received the writ of election this morning. The opposing candidates will have sent time for the canvass. The election has, in fact, been sprung upon the people. The contestants and their friends will have to exert themselves to the utmost to be ready for the fray.

MR. WELSH'S CARD.

We publish to-day the "Cards" of the candidates who are now seeking the suffrages of the people of Queen's County. The card to which the name of "William Welsh" is appended is a very elaborate production. It is as full and complete in every particular as a writ of Fieri Facias fresh from the hand of the Attorney. Mr. Welsh is not by any means an egotist; and therefore it is a matter of some surprise that the card literally bristles with capital "I's." These immediately suggest to a lively imagination the impersonation of the brilliant, but not profound or scrupulous, Leader of the Local Administration and Law-Agent of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government.

QUITE A MISTAKE.

The Patriot takes pains to correct a misapprehension into which many persons have fallen. Mr. Laird, its readers are informed, is not "Governor of Keewatin." He is "Governor of the Northwest Territories." Yes, that is the fact. Mr. Laird and his little staff have gone to the "great Love Land" to "kill time" by looking after the few wild buffaloes and wider Indians who exist there, at a net cost to the Dominion of \$35,000 a year.

THE ISLAND SOLD.

The Watchman says that Prince Edward Island appears to have been a mere make weight in the hands of the Mackenzie Government and the Grits. When these patriotic gentlemen wished to gain a sufficient number of adherents in the smaller Provinces to give the control of the Government to Ontario, they were intensely generous to little Prince Edward Island. They gave her a seat in the Cabinet, yielding, as they said, one of the five seats which of right belonged to Ontario. And, generous souls! they were careful that their left hand should know what their right hand was doing. They blazoned their extreme generosity to the world at large. Their party journals were particularly anxious that Ontario's gift to P. E. Island should be appreciated abroad, and especially in the smaller Provinces.

The Best Man!

been for a combination of the representatives of the Maritime Provinces, and for the firm and decided stand which they took against the infliction of higher taxes upon the people, we would, even now, be striving to make both ends meet under a protective tariff drawn up by Mackenzie and Cartwright! At Watford, only the other day, Mr. Mackenzie is reported by his own organs to have said:—

"With regard to the question of protection which adhering, as he always had done, to a firm belief in free trade as a fundamental commercial principle, and while failing victoriously to see the advantage of protection to the farming community, he showed the impossibility of carrying out the free trade principles in their entirety in the present position of Canada."

If the Premier believes that it is impossible to carry out "free trade principles" in Canada, how can Mr. Welsh, in the face of all the facts we have cited, truly tell the people of Queen's County that free trade is a plank in the Mackenzie platform? Mr. Mackenzie's organ reports that Mr. Mackenzie "showed the impossibility of carrying out the principles of free trade." We are not informed that he adduced as one of the reasons the fact that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government have, during three years, increased the expenditure by \$90,000 a year for Civil Service alone; that they have, in three years, added \$22,000,000 to the public debt; that they intend to expend \$35,000 a year in the government of the "great Lone Land;" that the whole Administration is marked by extravagance and incapacity. In all probability, he confined himself to high sounding generalities—after the manner of Mr. Welsh.

With respect to the policy of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government in the matter of the Pacific Railway, Mr. Welsh is exceedingly vague. He does not say whether he most admires the policy of utilizing the "magnificent water-stretches" or the policy of building the whole line by Government, so that the profits arising from the road would fall to the country and not to a company; or the policy of letting the road out to contract and utilizing 50,000,000 acres of wilderness land in the Northwest, according to the scheme of Sir John A. Macdonald. For aught we know, he thinks the course adopted "just and statesmanlike" because it has incensed the people of British Columbia and driven them to the verge of rebellion.

But Mr. Welsh does not agree with the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government in all things. It would not be prudent to do so. He will not support their action in cheating this Province out of representation in the Cabinet; and he is "strongly opposed to any interference by the Dominion Government or House of Commons with the question of Education." Upon these points he is in perfect accord with Mr. Pope and all Islanders. How he can at the same time support the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government, is a mystery. If Mr. Welsh be elected, as a supporter of Mackenzie and Cauchon, the fact will be accepted, by people throughout the Dominion, as proof that the electors of Queen's County—in direct opposition to the declaration of the petitions they sent to the Dominion Parliament last winter—approve and justify the notorious and unwarrantable interference with the Schools of the Northwest. For, be it remembered, that Mr. Welsh's protest will not be read outside the Province. Moreover, the fact will be accepted as an expression of approval of the deprivation of Prince Edward Island of the seat in the Cabinet to which it is legitimately entitled.

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GRIT IDEAS OF "FREE TRADE."

The Charlottetown Patriot (Grit) is trying to make out that the Mackenzie Government is benefitting the farmers by its manner of illustrating free trade principles. It will interest the farmers of P. E. Island to know that under what Grits call a righteous tariff, which will not change, the United States alone have competed against Canadian farmers in Canadian markets to the extent of nine millions of dollars in three years. That is to say: the Grits think that the right sort of tariff is the tariff which takes three millions of dollars a year for flour, meal, butter, cheese, lard and tallow out of the pockets of Canadian farmers and hands them over to United States farmers.

TWO VERY GOOD REASONS.

A correspondent from the northern end of the County informs us that the people there intend to vote for Pope.—1st. Because they think he is the ablest and most experienced man. 2d. Because he will, if elected, be prevented from again imposing his peculiar views on the School Question upon the Province.

THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH TAKE MUCH THE SAME VIEW OF THE MATTER AS THE PEOPLE OF CHARLOTTETOWN, WHO INTEND TO VOTE ALMOST AS ONE MAN FOR POPE.

An attempted insurrection in Spain has been suppressed. Many leading Republicans have been arrested.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON CANADA.

"NO FAIRER LAND ON WHICH THE SUN SHINES." The following eloquent tribute to Canada is from the pen of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and appears in the New York Christian Mirror of the 18th of August. Before this autumn we had some knowledge of Canada, but it was small. We had run on errands to Montreal, we had visited for curiosity, Quebec, but we had never come into close contact with the people. We have come back from our brief visit—including Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London—with a feeling of admiration for the country and love for the warm-hearted and hospitable people.

There is not a fairer land on which the sun shines than that part of Canada through which we travelled. As a farming country it is simply wonderful. All along the banks of the St. Lawrence, from Toronto to the western part of the Dominion, it is one vast succession of admirable grounds for farming, very largely cultivated and improved. While in London we attended the agricultural exhibition which was in progress there, and it heightened our impressions of this great farming country north of us. We thank God for the prosperity of our neighbours up here. We used to think that it was hardly worth while to have the two nations, and that Canada had better merge with us. We think so no longer. More good will be done by having that English-speaking nation built up. It is a domain which, although it is new in name and terms is substantially like us at the root. They have a work which is peculiarly their own, in opening the wilderness through to the Pacific Ocean, and on which they are now engaged. We had their individuality and their national distinctness; we rejoice in their prospects; we rejoice especially in the apparent growth and strength of the Christian people that exist and are exhibited in the different denominations in their midst. If they continue to be prospered, there is scarcely any limit to their growth. The land that is unpossessed is enough to make half a dozen nations. And still more grand will it be if they maintain unity and are but one nation. They will be our brethren, a great brother country, and we shall need no wall of defence on our northern border. Would that we had on our southern border, in Mexico, or in the Republic of South America, anything that approached the admirable neighbors that we have on the north. One of the farmers, who had heard a lecture on the introduction of which we expressed some complimentary thoughts concerning Canada, said to us, with peculiar looks, 'I don't believe you will dare to say such things when you get home.' Well we have said them; and we would not have said them there if we had not been ready to repeat them here.

MR. BLAKE AND LORD DUFFERIN.

There is no doubt about it. Lord Dufferin has made the situation an awkward one for Mr. Blake; and the Press is bound to place the matter before His Lordship and His Lordship's Minister for their attentive consideration. In his speech in Victoria, B. C., some weeks ago, the Governor General pledged his honor to the proposition that Mr. Mackenzie had not intruded to defeat his own 'Nanaimo' bill in the Senate. Indeed no such charge was ever made by the Opposition Press, and Lord Dufferin met with it only in the shape of a rumor in Victoria. We quote his words, verbatim, on the occasion:—

"Well, I have learnt with regret that there is a very widespread conviction in this community that Mr. Mackenzie had surreptitiously procured the defeat of his own measure in the Upper House. Had Mr. Mackenzie dealt so treacherously by Lord Carnarvon, by the representative of His Sovereign in this country, or by you, he would have been guilty of a most atrocious act, and I should have been glad to see him in any other British colony, could be capable, in any other of the most emphatic terms, and I pledge my own honor on the point, that Mr. Mackenzie was not guilty of any such base and deceitful conduct—had I thought him guilty of it, which he would have caused to have been a 'Vine Minister of I should have left the country.'"

Now Lord Dufferin was speaking as a special pleader. We take it for granted that what he meant, and what he would have said had the idea presented itself to his mind, was, that if Mr. Mackenzie had in any way intruded to prevent the honorable fulfillment of the 'Carnarvon terms,' after the honor of the Government had been pledged to them, and Lord Carnarvon had been assured that the terms would be duly fulfilled, either Mr. Mackenzie must have resigned or Lord Dufferin would have left the country.

This is a very serious matter, and no amount of special pleading by the Press can prevent it from being presented in its true form to the Governor General. If the charge as proved against Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake be substantially the same, in effect, so far as the Governor General is concerned, as the charge as supposed by that personage, then indeed there will arise the same necessity for balancing the alternative of a Minister's resignation or a Governor General's retirement. We have already quoted Mr. Blake's speech after accepting office in 1875. We quote it again in order that the suggestions it gives rise to may be fitted to the inferences to be drawn fairly from Lord Dufferin's speech and threat. Mr. Blake in speaking to his constituents after accepting a place in the Cabinet in 1874—after the defeat of the Bill in the Senate, said:—

THE PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS, REFERRING TO THE ROBBERY OF THE MAILED, SAYS:—

"In this case there appears to be no doubt that the theft has been committed by some one in the department. This is suggestive. It is a painful and emphatic comment on our system of conducting the public business. 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Men of no character and of no competence are appointed to positions of great importance merely because they were partizan hacks. The Civil Service is 'run' in the interest of this or that party—or that clique. Very few are appointed or promoted on the score of pure merit. Promotion comes through the party managers. Such at least has largely been the case in the past. It is too much to hope that the Reform party will make good its claim to its name by insisting on thorough reform in the Civil Service? Upon this the Moncton Times remarks:— 'We feel like quoting Scripture to our religious contemporary: 'Can a fountain, &c., &c. When thistles yield figs, then Reform may be expected from men who have greedily seized every opportunity that offered to show their contempt for the principles they professed. Does not our contemporary know that in the Grit dialect Reform is the word which in English is called Corruption?'"

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Alarming news comes from India. The crops are a failure, and a famine strifes the people in the face. The cattle are already dying of starvation, and the outlook is gloomy in the extreme.

THE WILL OF PETER THE GREAT.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, we, Peter the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c., to all our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation: God, from whom we derive our existence, and to whom we owe our crown, have constantly enlightened us by His Spirit, and sustained us by His divine help, allows me to look on the Russian people as called upon hereafter to hold sway over Europe. My reason for this thinking is, that the European nations have mostly reached a state of old age, bordering on imbecility or they are rapidly approaching it; naturally, then, they will be easily and indubitably conquered by a people strong in youth and vigour, especially when this latter shall have attained its full strength and power. I look on the future invasion of the eastern and western countries by the north, as a periodical movement, ordained by Providence, who in like manner regenerated the Roman nation by barbarian invasion. These emigrations of men from the north at certain periods, comes to fertilize the impoverished lands of Egypt by its deposit. I found Russia as a rivulet, I leave it a river; my successors will make it a large sea, destined to fertilize the impoverished lands of Europe; and its waters will overflow, in spite of opposing dams, erected by weak hands, if our descendants only know how to direct its course. This is the reason I leave them the following instructions. I give them the laws which I have made, as Moses gave the Tables of the Law to the Jewish people.

I. Keep the Russian nation in a state of continual war, so as to have the soldier always under arms, and ready for action, excepting when the necessities of the state will not allow it. Keep up the forces; choose the best moment for attack. By these means you will be ready for war even in the time of peace. This is for the interest of the future aggrandisement of Russia. Endeavour, by every possible means, to bring in, from the neighbouring civilized countries of Europe, officers in time of war, and learned men in times of peace, thus giving the Russian people the advantage enjoyed by other countries, without allowing them to lose any of their own self-respect.

II. On every occasion take a part in the affairs and quarrels of Europe; above all, in those of the north, being the nearest, more immediately concerns us. III. Divide Poland, by exciting civil discord there; win over the nobility by bribery; corrupt the clergy, so as to have influence in the election of the Emperor; and to the office—protect them; bring to sojourn there the Muscovite troops, until such time as they can be permanently established there. If the neighbouring powers start difficulties, appease them for a time, by parceling out the territory which you can take in detail all that has been ceded.

V. Take as much as you can from Sweden; and cause yourself to be attacked by her, so as to have a pretext for subduing her. Take as much as you can from Sweden, Denmark, and Sweden from Denmark, carefully keeping up their rivalries. VI. Always choose as wives for the Russian princes, German princesses, so as to increase family alliances, to draw mutual interests closer, and to propagate our principles in Germany, to enlist her in our cause.

VII. England requiring us for her navy, and she being the only power that can aid in the development of ours, seek a commercial alliance with her, in preference to any other. Exchange our wool and the productions of our land for her gold, and establish between her merchants, her sailors and ours, a continual intercourse; this will aid in perfecting the Russian fleet for navigation through the Baltic Sea, and the Bosphorus and the Straits of the Indies, they are the emporium of the world. Once there, you can do without the gold of England.

X. Seek, and carefully keep up an alliance with Austria; acquire the share of Poland, in her heirs of dominating over Germany; at the same time, clandestinely exciting against her the jealousy of the neighboring provinces. Endeavour that the aid of Russia should be called for by one and the other; so that, by the aid of the Russian guardianship over the country, you prepare the way for governing her.

MR. MACKENZIE'S BREACH OF FAITH WITH THE ISLAND.

UPON Mr. Mackenzie's failure to give Prince Edward Island representation in the Cabinet so long as he continued in power, an Ontario paper remarks:—"Mr. Mackenzie broke the arrangement which he had adhered to up to his accession to office, with respect to his arrangement of cabinet portfolios. He broke it, because only breaking it could he offer Mr. Laird sufficient inducement to desert Sir John Macdonald. The inducement was a ministerial office and \$7,000 a year—no trifle to such a man as Mr. Laird. Now that the necessity which led to the departure from the arrangement which up to that time had been acted upon no longer exists, Mr. Mackenzie returns to the status quo ante, and gives to Ontario the member of whom she was deprived to enable him to carry out the wholesale corruption scheme by which he reached the cherished goal of his ambition—office. Mr. Mackenzie's return now to the previous practice is the strongest condemnation we could have of his departure from it in the fall of 1873."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Presbyterian Witness, referring to the recent robbery of the mails, says:—"In this case there appears to be no doubt that the theft has been committed by some one in the department. This is suggestive. It is a painful and emphatic comment on our system of conducting the public business. 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Men of no character and of no competence are appointed to positions of great importance merely because they were partizan hacks. The Civil Service is 'run' in the interest of this or that party—or that clique. Very few are appointed or promoted on the score of pure merit. Promotion comes through the party managers. Such at least has largely been the case in the past. It is too much to hope that the Reform party will make good its claim to its name by insisting on thorough reform in the Civil Service? Upon this the Moncton Times remarks:— 'We feel like quoting Scripture to our religious contemporary: 'Can a fountain, &c., &c. When thistles yield figs, then Reform may be expected from men who have greedily seized every opportunity that offered to show their contempt for the principles they professed. Does not our contemporary know that in the Grit dialect Reform is the word which in English is called Corruption?'"

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 honor of Knighthood. Having been requested by various influential persons to offer myself as a candidate, I have consented to do so, and now beg to acquaint you with my views on the subject. 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, and that seat has been given to Ontario, and in this our people have been most unfairly treated. If returned I will endeavor to re-establish that legitimate influence in the Councils of the Dominion, to which this Province, from its people's antiquity and intelligence, is 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 and the broad principle, and will render the best assistance in endeavoring to establish reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which would do much to protect the best interests of this agricultural country. Our Island Railway has not been productive of that general benefit to which I intended it should be. This in my opinion is entirely owing to its present management. We would endeavor so to lessen its necessary expenditures, and to reduce the Tariff as would make it more extended advantage to all classes. I claim for this Province a fair participation in the opening up of more extensive communication with such portions of the country as are now destitute of the necessary facilities for the transit of its productions, and for such other objects as may be deemed as will conduce to the furtherance of its best interests. With reference to matters of General Policy, I have no objection to favoring them at all times directed to the benefit of the vast resources of our Great Dominion. I have the honor to be, Your Obedt. Servt., JAMES C. POPE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUEEN'S CO.

GENTLEMEN.—The appointment of the Hon. David Laird as the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories having caused a vacancy in the Dominion House of Commons, which will shortly be filled by a great number of candidates from different parts of the Country, to say that I am a candidate, and I take this early opportunity of informing you of my determination to do so, and of setting forth your support. The general policy of the Mackenzie Administration, based, as I believe it to be, upon principles of honesty and justice, meets with my cordial approval. I recognize in the policy of the Mackenzie Administration this great Dominion on sound and constitutional principles—a course which necessarily avoids the demoralizing effects of a hasty and arbitrary follow from collision between Governors and wealthy contractors or speculators. I am a free trader, and I am glad to know that free trade is a plank of the Mackenzie platform. I have no objection to favoring the scheme of Protection cautiously advanced by Sir John A. Macdonald during the last session of the House of Commons, so earnestly advocated by him in his public speeches, and which is 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. This is an assured gain, and will bear with peculiar hardship upon the people of this Island. Sir John A. Macdonald calls this Protective Policy of a firm and honest distribution of government funds to pay the present high tariff rates. This protective policy is raised into a Protective Tariff, which means simply so much extra tax placed upon the farmer, and not to carry on the Government of the country or develop its resources, but to enrich a small but influential body of manufacturers. This is an assured gain, 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. Macdonald. A protective tariff, they know it like separate spheres, is an assured gain to this Island, and it will be gilded over with such phrases as "national policy," such as the separate school question was attempted to be gilded over, by the protective policy of "payment for results." I ask you to be your guard on this question.

The course adopted by Mr. Mackenzie on the subject of the Railway question seems to me to be just and equitable. It is an agreement 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 repudiated. By extending the time for its completion, and having the road carefully and accurately surveyed before any part of it is laid to the ground, we 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, if elected, 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 this 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 honest stand being taken by our representatives than by a hasty 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 state that the famous Section XI of the North-West Act, was not introduced into the Bill by the Government, but as an amendment carried unanimously in the House of Commons, still I cannot, as one who believe in the Government from all blame, I shall oppose the Government from all blame. I shall oppose the Government from all blame, if elected by you, any such interference or legislation in the future, and shall insist that the Constitution of our country which gives the sole legislative power to the Legislature 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 matter of government patronage and public money, and shall specially urge upon the government the great importance of carrying on a liberal and impartial system of our public works by dredging, cutting, and building. I will not insult the intelligence of this large County by promising to obtain from the general Government grants in aid of school objects unless a very liberal and judicious plan is adopted. I know the General Government is not going to do so. I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM WELSH.

DUTCH BULBS!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, J. HAZZARD'S Conservatory, Easton Street, near the Water Works, a few fine Naples and Red Watered Currant, Raspberry and gooseberry bushes, Pear and Giant Rhubarb roots, &c. Ch'Wtown, Oct. 30, 1876.—3in.

AGENCY

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