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BUSINESS CARDS. COOMBS & WORTH, JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS, 51 WATER STREET, Charlotte Town, P. E. Island.

E. C. NELSON, IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF SEWING MACHINES, Address:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown, Oct. 25, 1875.—ly

MackENZIE & STUMBS, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 77 North Side Queen Square, Charlotte Town, P. E. Island.

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Blue and Black Does, Broad and Worsteds! We will be at all times happy to show our Clothes and Styles.

AGENCY FOR P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE, HORATIO B. SEELON, Commission Merchant &c., Bedford Row & Sackville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

POLITICAL MEETINGS. MR. POPE will meet the electors of Queen's Co. at the following places: MONDAY, 6th November; Rustico Bank, at 6 p. m.

AGENCY FOR BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square. THE subscribers have received per Steamship Prince Edward and other vessels, from London, Manchester, Glasgow and from foreign ports, a full and complete supply of

STEAMERS. Fall Arrangement. On and after Monday, the 23rd inst., the S/s 'St Lawrence' and 'Princess of Wales' will run as follows:

CONTEMPORARY OPINION. Senator Haviland's Great Speech. IN MARKET HALL. Masterly Exposition of Dominion Politics.

THE ISSUES STATED. No Dodges. POPE and Representation in the Cabinet forever.

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in the Dominion House of Commons. During the session of 1875, Mr. McKenzie went under the great length he could possibly go under the British North American Act, in interfering with the rights of that Province.

THE GREAT POLITICAL PRESERVE of their Party, in this Island, viz. Belfast. He was told that he had no business there, and that he would not receive even a hearing, particularly in Belle Creek. Well, he had gone all through Belfast, and was now in a position to state that he had never obtained a better hearing than he received in Belle Creek.

HE WAS NOW THAT HE ALWAYS WAS—a Liberal. Conservative—and was opposed to the present Mackenzie Government. He had been asked by his political opponents to run for this election, but had refused. He had received a notification to attend a meeting in the Legislative Council Chamber, the object of which was, he was informed, to inquire into the state of our political

RATES OF ADVERTISING. The following are the Rates and Terms of Advertising as agreed to by the publishers of newspapers in P. E. Island:—20 cents per inch for first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation, &c.

REVERE HOUSE, ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE, ALBERTON, P. E. I. The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate

INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL STREET, Summerside, P. E. Island, JOHN MCKAY, PROPRIETOR. THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.

INSURANCE. ST. LAWRENCE Marine Insurance Co. OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. KENNEDY, Esq., President.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE AND LIFE. Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

Summerside & Shediac. Leaves SUMMERSIDE for POINT DUCHENE every Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday mornings at 5 o'clock connecting there at 10 a. m. with train for Halifax, \$4.10.

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W. & A. BROWN. 25 BOXES, at CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—31

W. & A. BROWN. 60 CASKS, 120° test, landing to-day (Saturday), CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—21

W. & A. BROWN. WINTER FRUIT! in store and to arrive, 1000 BLS. CHOICE WINTER KEEPING APPLES, Ex Steamer from Montreal, Boston, and Halifax. For Sale at A. McNEILL'S Auction Room, No. 11, Queen Street, Oct. 23, 1876.

ARCHITECTURE. THE undersigned, being relieved from the Public Service, will resume his former occupation of furnishing Designs, Plans, Specifications and estimates for Dwellings, Stores, Churches, and School Houses, of the most modern and approved style of Architecture, at short notice and reasonable cost.

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HE FULLY ENDORSED THE LINE OF POLICY laid down in Mr. Pope's card. He believed that it would be admitted even by his political opponents, that whichever side of politics he took, he was perfectly honest in his intentions, and that he had never for any selfish purpose joined any political party. Looking at the course pursued by him during the contest in connection with the election, many of his old Catholic friends thought that he was trying to gain over the Protestants in his favor, in order to run at the next Dominion election for the House of Commons. This was not his intention. He thought too much of his Party to give up his present seat in the Senate and allow to be filled by a Grit. The old battle on the School Question had been fought and was all over. Dominion politics had nothing whatever to do with local politics. To allow one to interfere with the other was to injure the party with which one is connected. It was all very well to have the Press in one's favor; but it would do no good to be dictated to by the Press. He knew what it was to have the Press in his favor one day and against him the next. The only popularity he wanted was that which would follow him constantly, upon a fixed principle. He did not want support that would be given one day and withdrawn the next. The course pursued by the Patriot during the past six weeks was an example of that kind.

IF ANY MAN WAS INCONSISTENT, it was the candidate supported by the Patriot—Mr. Welsh. That gentleman, if elected, intended to support Mr. McKenzie, the great champion of denominational schools, and the leader of a Government that had introduced the eleventh section of the North West Act. Mr. Welsh endeavored to take all blame, in connection with that matter, off the shoulders of the Government, by stating in his Card that the clause in question was introduced by an independent member. This statement was altogether incorrect. Whoever was behind the desk of that gentleman when he penned his Card, misinformed him. He depended Mr. Welsh to do it. It was passed by Mr. McKenzie himself. The passage of that Bill was an interference with the rights of the Provinces. Every Province in the Dominion, under the British North American Act, had the power to establish its own school system, without any interference on the part of the General Government.

THE MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT HAD INTERFERED WITH THE RIGHTS OF THE PROVINCES. It was not the shadow of a right to do so, and had fastened the SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM, NOT ONLY UPON KENYATIN, BUT UPON THE WHOLE OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

OUT OF WHICH HALF A DOZEN LARGE PROVINCES would probably be formed. Upon what ground, therefore, could Mr. Welsh be sent to Ottawa as a free school man? Looking to four Christians, the former representing chiefly converts made during more than four centuries of despotism.

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AS EVER MR. WELSH WAS. Many of Mr. McKenzie's supporters in the House of Commons, such as Messrs. Wood, Irving and others were out and out protectionists. When a vacancy occurred in Montreal, and Mr. Thomas White, jr., who was an able man and the making of a statesman, contested the election to fill it, Mr. McKenzie himself came down to that city and backed up the head of the Protectionist party in Canada—Mr. Workman,—and secured his election. Several other noted Protectionists received the full support of Mr. McKenzie who did not scruple to use all his influence in their favor, as long as they gave him their support. He would ask any one to show him one great reform of which the Mackenzie Government could boast, or one important act which they have passed which has not emanated from the political brains of Sir John A. Macdonald or his friends. The great Inevitable law of which the Mackenzie Government were so proud, and which was now administered in this Province through the County Courts, was the production of Mr. Abbot, a supporter of Sir John, who had prepared it for the latter just before he went out of power. That bill after being cooked up and slightly amended, has passed, and was now the law of the land. He (Mr. H.) was a Free Trader in the broadest sense of the words, but he believed in

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE,—not one-sided Free Trade, where all the advantages were on one side and none on the other. The Mackenzie party boasted of their Free Trade policy although they had increased the ad valorem duty from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent. This was Free Trade backwards. The fact was that they had laid the additional duty on the wrong items, and had been obliged to take some of it off again. The railways made almost a fortune when the first famous Bill to increase the Tariff was introduced by Mr. Cartwright in consequence of the numerous deputations who proceeded to Ottawa to protest against the injustice of the measure. Dr. Tupper exposed the evils which would result from the operation of the Bill as it then stood, with so much ability and in such a statesmanlike manner, that the measure was altered in almost every particular. That gentleman exercised more influence in connection with that Bill than all the large majority which the Government had at the back. Previous to that time Montreal had secured to herself a large trade with the east; but Mr. Mackenzie, by his Tariff crushed it all out. Nearly everything the Mackenzie Government had touched was

IN A MIDDLE. He did not intend to justify subscribing large sums of money in order to carry elections; but it was well known that the expenses of running an election were frequently very large, even when legitimate. The great mistake made by Sir John was in being the Treasurer of his party of the funds subscribed for the election expenses. Those funds should have been placed in the hands of somebody outside the Government. Sir Hugh Allan had furnished funds, but it was an easy matter for him to do so, as his wealth amounted to six million dollars, Canada currency, according to his own testimony, given under oath. But Sir John Allan had little influence with the (then) Government as was evidenced by the fact that he got a renewal of the contract for carrying the mails to England about only half the rate paid for the work in days gone by. A great deal had been said about Sir Hugh Allan and the Pacific Railway contract; but Sir Hugh was only one of the thirteen persons who formed the company of which he was the head. The other members of the company were gentlemen in the highest standing in all the Provinces. If that company had built the Pacific Railway, Sir Hugh Allan would have been only one of thirteen, all of whom were men of high position and influence. Even the celebrat

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