

Resolutions had been passed at public meetings at Belle Creek, Argyle Shore, Little York, Centreville, Tryon, St. Eleanor's, Tyne Valley, Murray Harbor, and, in fact, almost every settlement in the island calling upon the Government to repeal the Assessment Act, or resign. It was, therefore, evident that the course the present Government were pursuing would be approved of by the people. He was satisfied that the present Government would carry out the retrenchment they had advocated in Opposition. Sooner or later the legislation and public service of the country must be carried on with less expense. One house of 30 members was sufficient. He was satisfied that the present Government would devise some means of guarding the interests of property holders. Mr. McMILLAN considered that the Government were justified in appealing to the country. They had adopted a policy and would stand or fall by it. Adjourned until Friday, March 21st.

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
MARCH 15, 1879.

GRAND RALLY
—OF—
Mechanics and Workingmen.

A Splendid Meeting.
Speeches by Master Mechanics
THE MECHANICS' PLATFORM.

A Deputation Appointed to Wait Upon Messrs. DeBlois and McLeod.

"THE ATHENÆUM" was over-crowded last night.

Mr. W. J. FRASER, of the firm of McKinnon & Fraser, carriage builders, etc., was called to the chair.

Mr. M. STEVENSON moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

Whereas the mechanics and working classes of Charlottetown are without representation in our Legislature, and, consequently, their interests, with regard to local laws, have to a large extent been neglected; and, as a general election is now about to take place, which offers a favorable opportunity to put forward their claims:—

Therefore Resolved, That it is necessary to consider the expediency of nominating candidates to represent the interests of the industrial classes in our Local Legislature.

He said the mechanics of Charlottetown have long expected that their rights and interests would be represented in the Local Legislature. But they have hitherto been doomed to disappointment; and there is to-day hardly a law upon the Statute Book for their protection or encouragement. It was to provide against a continuation of this state of affairs that the meeting was called. We are now entering upon a new era of political life. Old questions have been settled. New questions remain to be settled. Prominent among these are questions relating to the improvement of the condition of the mechanics and working men. The mechanics had, he thought, reason to be satisfied with the composition of the present Government. At all events, they have a right to expect better things of them than they received from that which has just gone out. He repudiated the idea that the mechanics have any desire to be sectional or to support a candidate merely because he is a mechanic. What they do want is to have their interests represented in such a way that there would be an improvement in the laws relating to them. And he thought that this would be better accomplished by having one of their own men to represent them—by having one who knew and sympathized with them—in the Legislature than by any one else.

Mr. ALEXANDER MCKINNON (of the firm of McKinnon & McLean) came forward to second the resolution. He also repudiated the charge that the mechanics of Charlottetown—in taking the measures they had taken—were attempting anything like class legislation. The charge is not founded on fact. The mechanics do not expect anything more, with regard to legislation, than has already been done to advance and protect the interests of the farmers and others. It is not surely wonderful that the labouring class should ask that their rights and privileges should be defined by the Legislature. They have been long overlooked and neglected. There is not a law to show what the mechanics rights and privileges are. The mechanics want to know what to do. They do not want to have themselves and all their workmen turned out of employment—they do not want to have their shops shut up—at a moment's notice. It is right to ask our politicians to enact a law defining the mechanic's rights in this particular. Then, there is no Lien Law. There is nothing to secure to contractors and workmen payment for the material they provide and the work they perform. For instance, a house may now be built, secured by mortgage to some other creditor of the person for whom it is built, and the poor mechanic who has expended his money and his toil upon the house, is left without anything whatever upon which to levy. This being the case, it is not wonderful that the

mechanics are agitating for redress. He (Mr. McKinnon) was not, however, particularly anxious to see a mechanic representing Charlottetown in the Legislature. What he did want to see and secure was a fair representation of the interests of mechanics, so that the neglect of the past might be remedied, and that such reasonable and proper laws as the mechanics require shall be enacted. But he considered that we have mechanics as well able to take the position of a representative in the House of Assembly as nine-tenths of the men now in the Legislature.

Mr. GEO. W. MILLNER supported the notion. He congratulated the chairman on being the presiding officer of a meeting of this kind. The interests of mechanics have, heretofore, been too much ignored. It is time that they began to exert themselves. With regard to the candidates in the field, he believed them all good men. Mr. McLeod is a rising young man of high talent; and against Mr. DeBlois no man can raise a word of reproach. But the mechanics require a Lien Law; and that most degrading and iniquitous law, authorizing imprisonment for debt, must be abolished. Whoever the mechanics support should be pledged to represent their interests in these and other particulars. Mr. Millner adverted to some excessive charges on the part of the lawyers; and thought they should be regulated in the interests of the mechanics and poor men.

Mr. R. WEEKS rose to explain that the proposed lien law would protect the interests of journeymen and laborers as well as those of their employers.

Mr. JOHN NEWSON said his business is to work, and not to speak. He would be the last man to intrude himself upon any platform did he not feel and believe that the grievances of mechanics and working men are so great that the time has arrived when action is necessary. He alluded briefly to the Asylum contract, and said that the mechanics of Charlottetown were not only deprived of the employment which had been given to strangers, but they are also taxed to maintain those strangers in the community; and while our circulating medium is very much contracted these strangers carry the money away and expend it out of the Province. He quoted the old motto:— "Greece, know thyself; and be free;"

and applied it to the mechanics and workingmen of this city. They should know themselves "and be free." They should agitate for their rights and teach politicians that they are a power in Charlottetown. There are, in Mr. Newson's opinion, many reasons why the mechanics and laboring class should identify themselves with the Liberal-Conservative party. One reason is that the Leader of that party—Sir John Macdonald—was the first to come forward with a scheme for the protection of the mechanics in Canada against the wholesale slaughtering of the United States. The mechanics and laboring classes might have been ground down for four years more had it not been for Sir John and the Liberal-Conservative Party. For that, among other reasons, would like to support candidates on behalf of that party pledged to look after the Local interests of the mechanics and laboring classes of the Province.

Mr. J. P. TANTON spoke in support of the resolution with his accustomed eloquence. There had been years of agitation on behalf of the farmers. Their great grievance is satisfactorily settled; and the time is opportune for the agitation of the interests of the mechanics and laboring classes. It is surely time to do something after we have seen a manufacturing establishment in our midst closed down in a minute by the operation of a tyrannical and diabolical law; and it is certainly not a time to send some automaton who, mayhap, has a long purse, to represent our interests upon the floor of the House. Good men selected to represent the interests of mechanics should be elected. Mechanics should not be ostracised from our halls of legislation. The resolution was then put and carried by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. PAUL LEA then moved the adoption of the following resolution:— Resolved, That the industrial classes will support no candidate or candidates who will not pledge themselves to secure at least the passage of the following measures:— 1st—A just and equitable lien law. 2nd—A Bill to secure to mechanics and manufacturers the enjoyment of their property under certain well defined laws. 3rd—To advocate such measures as will promote industry and give employment to the working classes. 4th—To enact a law to prevent actions being taken to the Supreme Court to recover amounts which come within the jurisdiction of the County Courts, while at the same time it will meet the ends of justice. 5th—To abolish imprisonment for debt.

He said a Lien Law is required. He had seen such a law work with the most beneficial effects in the United States. The law would enable the workman to obtain his wages. If the contractor would not pay them, the owner of the house was liable; and the latter was protected by being privileged to deduct the amount paid by him to workmen from the amount he had bargained to pay the contractor. He thought the mechanics of Charlottetown should make the Government feel that it was necessary to look a little more after their interests than had hitherto been done. Mr. BAKER said he had very much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He thought it one which should be carried unanimously. He alluded to the rashly of former Government Inspectors, some of whom had pocketed 50 cents for each day's work of each man employed upon the work in hand. He indicated the new Law Courts' building, as one of those in the erection of which this rascality had been perpetrated to the loss of the working man. He strongly favored a Lien Law.

Mr. D. H. MCKINNON spoke at some length in favor of having a mechanic to represent Charlottetown in the House of Assembly. He would support the Liberal-Conservative party, and hoped it would be victorious as of old.

Mr. JAMES PHILLIPS thought that with three lawyers as candidates for Charlottetown the interests of the mechanics would be overlooked. He advocated the nomination of a mechanic on the Liberal-Conservative ticket.

Mr. MURPHY (Manager of the Gas Works) called to mind the old times when the "Mechanics' Institute" used to meet in the very room in which the mechanics of Charlottetown are now assembled. He alluded to the industry which had recently been shut down by the strong hand of the law; and said that the establishment under his management was very nearly being shut up in the same way. He advised a cautious policy at this juncture; for the enemy would be ready to take advantage of any slip. There are now four men in the field. From the two on the Opposition side nothing could be expected. The mechanics of Charlottetown would hardly, he thought, be so foolish as to come out in opposition to the Government party—which is morally certain to be sustained. A former speaker had alluded to the services rendered the mechanics by Sir John McDonald. Sir John is a lawyer. And it is necessary that either Mr. DeBlois and Mr. McLeod should be cast aside because they are not mechanics. Both gentlemen are men in whom confidence can safely be reposed; and if they say that they will look after the interests of the mechanics and workingmen they will do it. Mr. Murphy endorsed the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Messrs. DeBlois & McLeod with an expression of the mechanics views and requirements.

Mr. G. W. MILLNER objected to the course indicated by Mr. Murphy. Rev. S. G. LAWSON favored it. Others spoke for and against it; and Mr. McLean (of the firm of McKinnon & McLean) proposed the following resolution:— Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the Liberal-Conservative candidates to ascertain whether or not they will pledge themselves to adopt the mechanics platform as laid down by the meeting. C. F. HARRIS, Esq., spoke with his usual force in favor of the adoption of a policy extending the privileges and defining the rights of mechanics. He also favored the candidature of Messrs. DeBlois and McLeod.

The resolution passed without a division. The following gentlemen were then nominated a committee to wait on Messrs. DeBlois and McLeod:—John Newson, Alex. McKinnon, Maurice Blake, M. P. Hogan, Thomas A. McLean, Geo. L. Doherty, Geo. W. Millner, John Tanton, D. H. McKinnon, Donald McKinnon.

On motion, Mr. J. P. Tanton took the chair. In a neat speech, Mr. Alex. McKinnon complimented the Chairman upon the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the meeting, and moved a vote of thanks to him. The motion passed unanimously, and the meeting dispersed.

W. L. COTTON, Sec'y.

A Frightful Exhibit of Grit Extravagance.

In the Assembly of Nova Scotia, on the 15th inst., Premier Holmes laid on the table the financial returns for 1878. It embraces the last months of Grit rule in Nova Scotia and exhibits a frightful record of extravagance and corruption. The total receipts from all sources including about \$59,000 from Dominion Government for Light-house and railway stores not paid for at Confederation and \$27,000 from Capital account for Cape Breton roads, amounts to \$578,000; while the expenditure for the year amounts to \$746,000, making a deficit of \$168,000 to be added to the deficit of \$148,000 from last year. The cash deficit at the end of the year is \$316,000 with a large number of debts still unpaid. Among other large sums that were taken out of the Treasury and applied to private and political purposes, is the sum of \$2,500 taken to pay a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of Canada last year by Mr. Woodworth, ex-M. P. P. for King's, against a number of prominent Grits for trespass and assault. They also paid over \$300 towards defraying the cost of a suit, carried on by one Lenoir about his precedence as Queen's Counsel. It also appears that they paid out in addition to \$700 spent in 1877, nearly \$1,400 in an unsuccessful attempt to fasten on Mr. Woodworth some road frauds in King's County, where the whole amount in dispute did not exceed \$800—the expenditure of the road money also exhibits the most extensive frauds, and shows that nearly \$50,000 of road money was misapplied, in a desperate attempt to buy themselves back to power. It is proposed by the Government party to institute civil and criminal proceedings against the principal actors in these outrages, with a view to their punishment, and if possible recover some of the money thus illegally and fraudulently taken.

THE ton of sugar beet seed, ordered by the Government of New Brunswick for distribution among the farmers, has arrived in America, and was shipped from New York last Monday, so that it may be expected in St. John in a few days. This will be good news to those who desire to give sugar beet culture a fair trial in that Province.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Bright. Zetland, Banks, Matansea.

Liverpool Feb. 27.—In port Erema, Gould, for Charlottetown; Alpha, Cameron, do; Lennie, Finlayson, do.

London Feb. 27.—In port bright. Ethel Blanche, McMahon, for Charlottetown, Cardiff, Feb. 23.—Sld. barque G. W. Wakeford, Murchison, Cienfuegos; New Era, McPhee, do.

Arrived Feb. 25.—Barque W. D. Stewart, English, Bristol.

Kingston, Ja., Feb. 22.—Sailed bright. Swifsure, Beattie, Falmouth, Ja.

March 8.—Arrived barque Edith, Carmichael, McEachern, Havre.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa and Foreign News.

VIENNA, March 14.

Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to lay stress on the necessity of strictly upholding all provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and to declare decisively that the San Stefano provisions must not be revived, under any pretext whatever—England being convinced that the difficulties in regard to Roumania could be overcome by a mixture of vigor and moderation on the part of the Porte.

PESTH, March 14.

The Government Commissioner at Zedegin reports that he was rowed through the submerged streets and found three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks if the water remains a few days longer that scarcely 200 houses will be left.

The Burjomaster estimates that several thousand persons have been drowned. He attributes the disaster to the indolence of the inhabitants and to the fact that the Government Commissioners concentrated all efforts on strengthening the dams, and did not prepare for saving life in the event of their breaking.

LONDON, March 14.

Much excitement prevails at Lonsdale, in the Island of Cyprus. All the shops are closed and traffic is suspended, in consequence of Sir Garnet Wolseley's monetary regulations.

The inhabitants telegraphed to the Queen against Sir Garnet Wolseley's decrees.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.



Literary and Musical Entertainment in Aid of the Poor.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the poor will be given in the

Market Hall

under the auspices of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, on the evening of

MARCH 17, 1879

A Choice Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be rendered by a number of our most talented Amateurs, and Addresses and Readings will be given by gentlemen of well known ability.

From the great success which has attended the former Concerts of the Benevolent Irish Society, we feel warranted in soliciting the patronage of the public for the Entertainment on the occasion of the forthcoming Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved, 25 cents; CHILDREN, 10 cents; to be had at the door and from the Committee.

FRANCIS P. MCCARRON, Secretary.

March 15, 1879.

AUCTION SALE,

Wednesday, 19th March, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

WE will offer at our Sales Room,—

- 100 bbls. Canada Extra FLOUR,
- 50 bbls. Spring Extra FLOUR,
- 50 bbls. Choice Saperine FLOUR,
- 10 boxes CHEESE,
- 20 boxes SOAP,
- 10 casks KEROSENE,
- 5 boxes COFFEE,
- 10 nests TUBS,
- 15 doz. PALLS,
- 15 coils 9 thread MANILLA,
- 10 boxes CANDLES,
- 20 boxes Loose Muscatel RAISINS,

and other Goods, to close consignments.

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.

March 15, 1879—31

POLITICAL!

THE ELECTORS of the Second District of Queen's County are requested to attend the following meetings, where they will be addressed by the late Representatives and others:—

BROOKFIELD, Monday, 17th inst., at seven o'clock.

CORNWALL, Tuesday, 18th inst., at seven o'clock.

NORTH WILTSHIRE, Wednesday, 19th inst., at seven o'clock.

NEW GLASGOW, Thursday, 20th inst., at seven o'clock.

RUSTICO (Bank), Friday, 21st inst., at seven o'clock.

WHEATLEY RIVER, Saturday, 22d inst., at seven o'clock.

MILTON, Monday, 24th inst., at seven o'clock.

BRIEN'S CROSS, Tuesday, 25th inst., at seven o'clock.

NINE MILE CREEK (Ladner's), Thursday, 27th inst., at seven o'clock.

LONG CREEK (Lowrie's), Friday, 28th inst., at seven o'clock.

NORTH RIVER (Warren's), Saturday, 29th inst., at seven o'clock.

SOUTH WILTSHIRE, Monday, 31st inst., at seven o'clock.

March 14, 1879.—lin d&w

ROPE.

SIX TONS MANILLA, different sizes, at Factory Prices.

Wright & MacGowan, Manufacturers Agents, Queen's Wharf

February 18, 878—law for 2m

Great Cash Sale

—OF—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, ETC.

The Whole Stock in Trade
OF THE LATE ROBERT ORR.

—TO BE—
SOLD OFF AT COST,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles,
Millinery, Silks, Velvets,
Hosiery, Gloves, Linens,
Winceys, Shirtings,
Sheetings,

Prints, Grey and White Cottons,
Hats and Bonnets, Furs,
Blankets, Flannels,
Pilots, Beavers,
Coatings, Tweeds, etc., etc. etc.

Readymade Clothing

Hats, Caps, Linders and
Drawers, Scarfs, &c.

Cotton Warp, Small Wares, &c.

The above Stock must be cleared out from this date, and our Customers, and the public generally, can depend upon getting Bargains.

John McPhee,
Administrator.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1879.

CATARRH.

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy

CURES CATARRH.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq., Brockville, Ont.:

"DEAR SIR—It is now two years since your 'Constitutional Catarrh Remedy' was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be 'too good to be true.'"

"I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward 'drop' from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long. I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your agent came to Walkertown in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head."

"A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper. Yours truly,

W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take no other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ont.

For sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per bottle.

BUY IT. TRY IT.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

TO LET.—The Dwelling on Pownall St., now occupied by R. Young, Esq. Possession given 9th April, 1879.

W. J. BOSWELL
March 15, 1879.—sa mo w tf

LOST.—Last Thursday night, between the Athenæum and McEachern's Dry-goods Store, a Red POCKET-BOOK, with brass lock, containing a few notes, some silver, and two lottery tickets. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Union House.

[mar 14 2]

TO LET.—A Dwelling House, with six Rooms, on Great George Street. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS.

Feb. 24, 1879.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Wanted, a few permanent BOARDERS at Mrs. McEwen's, Great George Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 13—16i eod