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 GONERNMENT 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. 10, 1876.

THE FIAT OF THE TORONTO GLOBE.

THE editor of the Toronto *Globe* was felicitiously called by Goldwin Smith, the "power behind the throne." Practically, he dictates the policy and the acts of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government. His fiat has gone forth The *Globe* has spoken.

Prince Edward Island is not entitled to representation in the Cabinet of Canada. She ought not to expect representation in the Cabinet of Canada. She is better without representation in the Cabinet of Canada. She will never, while the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government remains in power, obtain representation in the Cabinet of Canada. If her people foolishly imagine that they are aggrieved; if they, too, possess the "sensitiveness of small communities;" if they are so ambitious as to wish to obtain greater influence in the Cabinet Councils of the Dominion then they now possess, let them join the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and consummate a "Maritime Union." This is the substance of an article which appeared in the Toronto *Globe*—the great organ of the Mackenzie-Canchon Gevernment—on the 6th inst.

The Toronto *Globe* takes high ground. Mr. Mackenzie could never have promised the representatives of Prince Edward Island that their Province should be represented in the Cabinet so long as he remained in power—or if he did, he was laughing at and fooling them—because the Governor General—and he alone—has the power to nominate the Ministers of the Crown. The Governor General, says the *Globe*, is the sole judge of the fitness of his Ministers. If Sir John A. Macdonald be really guilty of the crimes laid to his charge by Mr. L. H. Davies and Mr. W. D. Stewart, he is not fit to be a responsible adviser of the representative of the Crown. Even though the electors of Canada should be base enough to honor with their suffrages a man who has been proven—as Messrs. Davies and Stewart declare Sir John has been proven—guilty of wholesale bribery and corruption, that man can never have power to foist Protection upon the country; because the Governor General is the sole judge of the fitness of his Ministers; and, it is not likely that he will select a guilty criminal to be Premier of the Dominion. If Messrs. Stewart and Davies wish the "Protection dodge" to succeed, they must cease blackening the character of Sir John A. Macdonald; they must cease declaring that Sir John must of necessity be Premier should Mackenzie lose the Government. This is the clear inference we draw from the true statement of the *Globe*.

But although the statement of the *Globe* is correct it bears with special force only upon the selection of a Premier. When a Government resigns, the Crown sends for a leading politician—who has not been proven guilty of criminal acts—and requests him to form an Administration. If he succeed, the names of the members of the new Government are submitted to the Crown—and the Crown or its representative approves or disapproves as he may judge respecting the fitness or unfitness of those selected for his approval. And if there be a vacancy in the Cabinet, the Premier submits the name of a member of the Senate or House of Commons to the Governor for his approval or disapproval. It matters not to the Governor-General—whether the proposed Minister comes from Ontario or Manitoba, from Quebec or Prince Edward Island—if he be satisfied that the Premier's nominee is a man honorable enough to be a Cabinet Minister, and capable enough of performing the duties appertaining to the vacant office, he forthwith makes the appointment. So that the Grit party might—without interference with the prerogatives of the Crown—promise the representatives of Prince Edward Island that their Province should be represented in the Dominion Cabinet so long as they remain in power. And Premier Mackenzie might, without infringing the rights of the Governor-General, just as easily fulfill his party's promise by submitting to Earl Dufferin the name of Senator Haythorne, or Daniel Davies, or Peter Sinclair,—all capable and honorable men—to fill the seat left vacant by Mr. Laird, as he submitted the name of that political dreamer—Mr. Mills of Bothwell. Would Mr. Mackenzie dare to offer Mr. Geoffrion's vacant seat in the Cabinet to the representative of any other Province than that Quebec? Would he dare to substitute one of the Cabinet representatives of Ontario for a representation of this Island? He dare not. Either of those Provinces would resent such an insult by forcing all its representatives to unite in opposing the Government which offered it. And the Government would fall. It is because we are numerically weak,—because, though we may make, we cannot break the Government of the Dominion—that we have been cajoaled and wronged—that the pledge given by the Mackenzie party when they were out of power, is unscrupulously broken. Now that, by our assistance, they have attained to office and authority, they think they can afford to treat us as though we were children or slaves—break their pledges to us as they please—and, impudently, ask our continued support.

The Toronto *Globe* actually sneers at us. Our population is only "one fortieth that of the whole Dominion; and how can we expect representation in a Cabinet of thirteen members"—as though our numerical weakness acted as a bar to the fulfillment of pledges which have been made to us. Our "wealth and intelligence" is not worth taking account of. We are to be treated to the policy of force.

The Mackenzie Government have, evidently, decided that the Maritime Provinces must unite under one Local Government. Their organ the *Globe* is vigorously advocating "Maritime Union." That organ is edited by the Dictator to the Party—the Hon. George Brown—one of those gentlemen who "expended their strength (*vide* Big Push Letter)" in putting down bribery and corruption "with lots of money." The Dictator says "we must have a union of the Maritime Provinces;" and forthwith his Government proceeds to put on the screws. Prince Edward Island is—despite the promise of the Mackenzie Party—deprived of Representation in the Cabinet, and her insulted and wronged people are contemptuously told to seek refuge "in a union with the Maritime Provinces." To men who, in politics, are not governed by the rules of morality and honor, this policy, doubtless, has its charms as well as its advantages. Carried out, Ontario—the Great Ontario—is at least temporarily mollified; and Prince Edward Island is forced a step towards a union which she dees not care to enter; but which the *Globe* and the Government have decided must be consummated.

Our duty, under the circumstances, is clear. We must resent the insult and wrong to which we have been subjected. We must oppose this policy of force by every means in our power. Our representatives should act in opposition to the Government, as one man. Queen's County should elect Mr. Pope by a unanimous vote. The Toronto *Globe* taunts us with "wasted strength." We must show that our strength is not altogether gone We must send our strongest man to Ottawa. Our only, our last, chance to assert our right to REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET OF THE DOMINION, is the coming election. At a general election other issues will be up. We must act promptly.

AN AUDACIOUS DENIAL.

WE did not imagine that even the *Patriot* would have had the effrontery to deny that the Government, if permitted, would have raised the tariff last session. It is notorious that the Government had their tariff prepared and ready to lay before Parliament; and that the Maritime Province members—headed by A. G. Jones, of Halifax—combined, and threatened to withdraw their support if the obnoxious tariff were not suppressed. Consequently, the Government suppressed it, and returned to their former tariff—which, by the way, is two and a half per cent. higher than the tariff under Sir John A. Macdonald. Our readers will remember—it was about the time Mr. Owen Connolly paid some $30,000 into the Customs in one day, and that all our merchants were straining themselves to the utmost to get their goods out of bond before the higher duties were levied. We have no doubt that Mr. Mackenzie was "worried half to death" by the Protectionists. The charge we make is, that though professing Free Trade principles, he weakly yielded to the demands of Workman—the man he helped to elect—and others among his Protectionist followers. Where he yielded once, he may yield again; and Jones and his "contingent" may not again be on hand to protect our interests. This is what we should like the farmers of Prince Edward Island to remember. The *Patriot* editor evidently sees that the "Protection dodge" is a failure. He is, in consequence, violent and reckless.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

BY a dispatch received to-day, it is reported that Tilden has 184 electoral votes, sure; that Hayes has 163 electoral votes, sure; and that there are 22 electoral votes doubtful. The result will not be positively known for a day or two. It is probable, however, that Tilden is elected He wants only one vote.

The accession of the Democrats will be a good thing for Canada and our Island. The Democrats are Free Traders. With the Democrats in power in the States and the Liberal Conservatives in power in Canada, we will very soon have Reciprocal Free Trade. Workman, Devilin, and other Protectionist, will then be without a leg to stand upon.

THE CAMPAIGN.

AT the meeting in New Glasgow, Mr. Pope had a decided majority; at St. Ann's, the people are unanimous for Pope; at Clifton, Welsh will probably have a small majority. Rustico will throw a solid vote for Pope. At the Springton meeting there was a large majority in favor of Pope. The warmth of Mr. Pope's reception by the people of the country Districts exceeded his most sanguine expectations In Charlottetown Mr. Pope's support increases daily.

INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

"THE EXAMINER says that Protection of our manufacturers means "*robbery of our farmers.*" Very little more than a month ago Sir John A. Macdonald declared at Simcoe that he is in favor of protecting our manufacturers. According to the EXAMINER's own admission then, Sir John goes in for robbing the farmer. The EXAMINER is to come out three times a week to give this robber of the farmer another follower. The man who enlists under a rotten leader is—what?"

THIS is from the Weekly *Patriot*. We have a short reply for our contemporary. The EXAMINER supports Mr. Pope because he is a "Free Trader"; because he will oppose the "rotten" combination which protects the Grit oil refiners of Ontario by the imposition of fifteen cents per gallon on kerosene, which has raised the tariff on everything imported, and which would have protected, had it been allowed by the Maritime Provinces' members, the various manufacturing interests of the Dominion. The man who while shouting "Free Trade," enlists under and supports a "rotten" Protectionist Government, is—what? For our part we follow no leader in a policy of Protection; and we are assured that Mr. Pope will never sanction Protection under Mackenzie or Macdonald.

HON F. BRECKEN'S SPEECH

IN

MARKET HALL.

Mackenzie's Unconstitutional School Policy.

How Grits "Elevate the Standard."

'PROTECTIONIST DODGE.'

FOILED ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE OUR YOUNG MEN OF THE FRANCHISE.

Opposition Wanted.

HON. MR. BRECKEN, having been called upon to speak on the matter before the meeting, explained the position which he now occupied, and the course which he pursued in the late contest for the local election. In that contest he had been defeated, and as he had then made his political bed, he was now manly enough to lie upon it. He had been offered the nomination to run with Mr. L. H. Davies, as a candidate for election, on a certain platform, but refused it, and was now prepared to take the consequences. He had attended meetings during the present campaign, with Mr. Pope, at Vernon River Bridge and Pownal, and heard the old anti-railway story repeated by Mr. Welsh. It was said by Mr. Welsh's friends that it was not safe to send Mr. Pope to Ottawa, because if it were not for the constitutional check, he would introduce the Denominational School System in all the Provinces of the Dominion. Put that assertion beside

THE POLICY OF THE MACKENZIE PARTY.

This was the very thing which the new Governor of the North-West, himself, had tried to do, when he, as a member of the Government petitioned Her Majesty to use her influence with New Brunswick to change her Non-sectarian School System, and to adopt the denominational one. Who used his influence in fastening the Denominational System upon the North-West? Did not the late representative for Queen's County do so? Yet nothing was said by his friends against the course which he pursued! Why then bring such a charge against Mr. Pope? Where were the friends of Secular Schools when the six representatives of this Island, in the House of Commons, went further than ever Mr. Pope and himself had gone, in favor of Denominational Schools, and

IRRETRIEVABLY FASTENED THEM UPON THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Pope and himself were pointed at by their political opponents as unsound on the school question, and not to be trusted; but those who made the charge did all in their power to support the Mackenzie government, which did so much to establish Seperate schools! Mr. Laird on the first opportunity took a Governorship. Against this he had nothing to say. But he could not forget that Mr. Laird had

NEVER CALLED A PUBLIC MEETING

or consulted his constituents on any matter from the time he was elected till he received the present appointment. Without saying a word to them, he quietly accepted the Governorship, and went to the North-West. He who fastened the Sectarian System of Education upon the vast North-West, out of which several Provinces would yet be formed, did so, without being found fault with, by his late friends and supporters. Where was the consistency of the latter now in attacking Mr. Pope? Were they not

GUILTY OF THE GROSSEST INCONSISTENCY?

As the people had now settled the School Question, why should not Mr. Pope be sent to the Dominion House of Commons? O, said they, he (Mr. P.) was a supporter of Sir John A. McDonald! Yet no person would deny that no man had done more for the Dominion than the latter. In fact, he [Sir John] had been almost the father and maker of Canada. And he was neither greedy nor selfish. Ever since 1852, he had a hand in almost every administration in the Government of Canada, and was recognized as one of the ablest politicians in the country. As a recognition of his services, he received the title of Right Honorable from her Majesty the Queen, and a seat in the Privy Council of England. His scheme for the construction of the Pacific Railway was well-devised, and calculated to encourage emigration to people the great North West. But he (Mr. B.) did not approve of all that had been done by Sir John. He should never have taken so large a sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan to carry the elections. In doing so, Sir John was wrong. But the people themselves had always encouraged the expenditure of large sums of money at elections; and the blame lay partly upon themselves. The Reformers professed to be

AWFULLY INDIGNANT.

that corruption should have been allowed to exist at all; and when they assumed the reins of power, lifted their hands and thanked Heaven that they were honest. In fact, they almost burst with indignation against Sir John and his Government. After denouncing that gentleman in the most violent manner, they declared that although he had been an old and able public servant, and although the Statutes of Canada teemed with his labours, to the wall he must go. They then declared it necessary to go to the polls, in order to have a purer and more independent House of Commons. They did so, and said that they had thereby raised

THE STANDARD OF PURITY.

But when judicial inquiry was made into the returns,

NO FEWER THAN FORTY

of them were found to have procured a majority by bribery and corruption. In this way, they proved themselves more corrupt than the man whom they had condemned. Suppose a Judge who condemns a man to be confined in a felon's cell for a dark crime, to go the very next day and commit that crime himself. Which would you say was the worse of the two, the Judge or the condemned felon? You would certainly answer that the Judge was the greater criminal of the two. So with the Mackenzie Party, which had condemned Sir John A. McDonald; they proved themselves worse than he whom they had denounced. No less than forty of them had lost their seats through corrupt practices. These were the men who had been Sir John's most violent accusers. One of the ablest of them had been condemned by the Courts to occupy a position on a par with that of the negroes in the Southern States, previous to the late civil war, by being disfranchised, and prevented from holding any public office, whatever, for eight years. "Give me an opportunity" said Sir John "and I will prove that for every dollar expended by me in carrying elections, my opponents have expended two." One could now scarcely find a man in Canada who had a word to say about the Pacific Railway Scandal. It was well that that sort of thing had been put a stop to by the election law now in force in the Dominion.

THE YOUNG MEN

of this Island should never forget that had it not been for the efforts of two or three members in the Senate, among the most conspicuous of whom was Senator Haviland, all our young men who were not property holders would have been disfranchised! In all probability, more than one-half of them would have lost their votes. What was the excuse made by the McKenzie party for doing this? It was, that no provision had been made in this Province for the registration of voters. Well, their action did not mend matters, for there was no registration for electors for the Legislative Council, either. He (Mr. B.) believed that that contemptible Act was done for a particular purpose. The excuse was nonsensical, and without foundation. Then, again,

THE MACKENZIE PARTY HAD DEPRIVED THIS PROVINCE OF THE SEAT WHICH IT HAD RIGHTFULLY HELD IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION.

When our six representatives in the House of Commons promised Mr. McKenzie their support, the only stipulation asked for, was a seat in the Cabinet. But he (Mr. B.) was afraid that it was only a temporary arrangement. We might now whistle to get back our seat in the Cabinet, as long as the McKenzie Party ruled in Canada! The Grit Party in this Island excused this act of Mr. McKenzie, by declaring that the latter was worked so hard, that he had to fill the vacant seat at once! There was no ground, whatever, to hope that Mr. Welsh would ever occupy a seat in the Cabinet. Where were Hon. Senator Haythorne, Hon. D. Davies, and Mr. P. Sinclair? Were they not fit men to occupy the seat vacated by Mr. Laird? The latter got his price by being appointed to the Governorship of the North-West, and the people of this Island might whistle jigs to a mile-stone, to get back the seat in the Cabinet, as long as the present party were in power. There was now no man at the elbow of the Premier to see that our interest was properly looked after. We were now under the necessity of applying to the Ministers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to have our wants attended to. And what did they care about us? Mr. Pope declared in his card, that he would insist upon this Island having a representation in the Cabinet, and its full rights. The seat vacated by Mr. Laird had been filled by appointing to it Mr. Mills of Bothwell, a thorough Ontario Statesman, who opposed the granting of Better Terms to Nova Scotia, and who was of opinion that the

MARITIME PROVINCES HAD GOT ENOUGH.

He (Mr. B.) considered it a downright misfortune to this Island to have her representation in the House of Commons

ALL ONE SIDE OF POLITICS.

There should be a good, strong, independant opposition. Experience taught that when members and supporters of a government were all on one side, they were apt to consider the interests of their party first, and those of their country afterwards.

WE WANT A GOOD, SOUND, TRUE OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

among our representatives. Our present six members in that House, were as much bound together, by interest, to support McKenzie, as any party ever was in our Local House to support their leader. In order that our interests should not be neglected, as in the matter of the Winter Boat, a stirring and powerful opposition was required on the floor of the House of Commons. Could a more independent man—one who could neither be bought nor silenced—be elected to represent us in the House of Commons than the Hon. J. C. Pope? He thought not. Oh! said the Grits, the self-styled Reformers, "we are a happy and united family, don't disturb us, leave us alone." For the best interest of the country, it was now necessary to send an independent and determined man to represent us in the House of Commons at Ottawa. We want a man who is not afraid to tell the government when they do wrong. Look through the Debates of the House of Commons, and ask what part our six representatives have taken in them? Their speeches were few and far between. It could easily be seen that it was a great mistake to have our six representatives all on one side, as there was no one to stir them up to duty and to diligence. Sir. John McDonald is now fast rising in popular favor. The majority on the Government side is now only about forty members.

THE GRITS HAVE LOST NEARLY ALL THE SEATS WHICH HAVE LATELY BEEN VACATED.

The people have found out that the party that were loud in their cry of corruption and dishonesty, were corrupt and dishonest themselves. Let not our people, therefore, be carried away by the cry of corruption against Sir John A. McDonald. The latter is now one of the most popular men in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Pope's predilections were in favor of Sir John and his party, but he would not pledge himself to give that gentleman his unqualified support if elected to represent the people of Queen's County in the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. Pope is a gentleman of whom the people of this Island will never have reason to be ashamed. He would, therefore, ask for him, [Mr. Pope.] the united and willing support of the people of Queen's County.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A Shooting Match took place on the 4th inst., at the Kensingtan Rifle Range, between seven men of No. 3 Company of this city, viz: Messrs. E. McGregor, W. Davison, V. Longworth, J. McIntyre, M. Allen, D. Harper and N. Harper, and a selected team from some of the other Co's, composed of Messrs. J. Rodd, W. Rodd, A. Horn, D. McMillan, H. Hooper, I. Henderson and G. Henderson. Mr. E. McDougall was chosen Umspire and Stakeholder. The ranges were 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. No. 3 team were again victorious, having made a total score of 437 points to 419 by their opponents. This is the third match won by No. 3 team this summer. The day was very unfavorable for good shooting, the wind blowing rather strong and in squalls, E. McGregor made the highest score for No. 3, and H. Hooper the highest score for the selected team, 74 and 70, respectively.

DIED.

On the 17th ult., in the 73rd year of her age, and deeply regretted by numerous relatives and friends, Mary, the beloved wife of the late Mr. John McDonald, Bornish, and the respected mother of the Rev. Dugald McDonald, Tignish.

Of typhoid fever, at Beloit, Iowa, on Sept. 26th, James, the beloved son of Mr. Thomas Clark, of Cascumpec Village.

At Lot 1, on the 14th ult., Alfred Everett, aged 1 year and 7 months, son of Ann and Charles Dalton.

At Malpeque, Oct. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, John Beairsto, in the 43rd year of his age, deservedly and much regretted by both friends and acquaintances.

At the residence of John Clay, Summerside, on the 31st October, after a short illness, Elizadeth Gribble, wife of the Hon. Alexander Anderson, in the 79th year of her age. Her end was peace.

EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Ministerial organ brings forward a number of arguments to show the extravagance involved in the present system or systems of Local Government in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. It is argued with much force that a Maritime union would save an enormous annual outlay, and conduce to the more vigorous management of local affairs.

But when we argue for a contemporary North-West Union and oppose the monstrous policy of establishing two Local Courts and their double paraphernalia in a region almost void and empty, the champion of Maritime Union cries "treason" and "traitor" and "Tory" "imbecility." The Maritime Provinces have a population of 800,000 in round numbers. If it be absurd and extravagent to continue the existence of three separate and distinct Local Governments, &c., for such a population, is it wise and prudent to establish two Local Governments in the North-West with a population, white and red, of 50,000? The *Globe* says it is, *The Mail* says it isn't; what do the people say?

The Government of Manitoba, by which Keewatin also is governed, is composed as follows:

Private Secretary,
President of the Council,
Provincial Treasurer,
Provincial Secretary,
Minister of Agriculture,
Minister without Portifolio,
Clerk of Council,
The speaker and twenty-five members of the Assembly,
Clerk of Assembly.

The North-West Territories, whither Mr. Laird is gone, are to be governed by the following:

Lieut-Governor,
Five Members of Council,
Three Stipendiary Magistrates,
Clerk of Councill,
Sheriff,
Registrar,
Five Clerks of Districts,
Gaolers, Peace Officers, etc.

Our contention is that it is monstrous for the Dominion to be called upon to support (for the Federal Treasury will bear the cost of the Keewatin and North-west Governments directly as indirectly it pays for the Government of Manitoba) two Courts, two Lieut-Governors, and a two-fold array of subordinates for the government of 50-000 people. It is more monstrous, we say, than the triple system of Local Government which the *Globe* denounces in the Maritime Provinces where there are 800-000 people; but Mr. Brown say it isn't—*Toronto Mail.*

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

From the Presbyterian.

4. The *Patriot* tries hard to get up a cry about Free Trade, and the taxes Protection will impose, so as to make the insulted Electors forget how their petition was treated by McKenzie, and to publish lies about taxation as he did to scare people respecting Confederation. But the Question is not up, till a General Election takes place.

The St. John, N. B. *Freeman*, a strong McKenzie paper, in his issue of the 26th ult., says:—

"Until the Protectionists have a majority or nearly a majority in the country and in Parliament, it matters little whether any one or two members of the Cabinet are Protectionists or Free Traders."

The Montreal *Witness* of Sept. 23, 1875, a McKenzie paper, showing that Free Trade and Protection are not such Party questions as would prevent McKenzie doing all he could for Workman, a Protectionist, says:—

The candidates for Montreal West are to be Mr. Thomas White, jr., *Conservative*, and Mr. Thomas Workman, *Ministerial*. A good deal of amusement is being had at the fact that a party with whom Free-Trade views predominate, *and a newspaper of pronounced Free-Trade principles, should take up as their candidate a gentleman who, although possibly a Free-Trader in principle* AS ALMOST EVERY BODY SEEMS TO BE, is at all events DEVOTED TO PROTECTION IN PRACTICE. But the careful wording with which it is necessary for Free-Traders to commend the financial policy of their protectionist representative is none the less amusing. The city has before it two respectable and able candidates, both well known and popular, both in favor of Protection, and, so far as we know, differing but slightly on other questions.

The above proves that the *Patriot's* cry is dishonest, got up for a purpose. If McKenzie did all he could for Workman when the two candidates were Protectionists, surely his party here need not cry "Protectionist" when both candidates are Free-Traders. If Workman could be a Protectionist and still be a Grit, surely Pope can be a Free Trader and still be in Opposition.

5. A great cry is raised about corruption: but to show that this is another "honest" dodge of the *Patriot* to turn people's attention off from the consideration of his pet North West Separate School, and Cauchon Rider, and rejected and insulted petition matter, listen to the *Patriot's* highest authority—the Montreal *Witness*—which the *Patriot* admits is "a McKenzie paper, sound, orthodox, intelligent, well-informed, and uncorrupted by Government pap":—

"They have been taken up by leading newspapers of the country of all shades, and an independent opinion is gathering strength that between the "Big Push" and the "Pacific" scandals there is morally little or no difference. We shall demand investigation and retribution as firmly in the one case as we have done in the other."

"It is commonly said that when a Reformer is soaring most loftily in his pride of integrity it is only necessary to say "Cauchon" to him and he droops like a pigeon under chloroform, or like the Scriptural fig tree There are honest, and reliable men left in the Ministry; but the Ministry as a whole, and the party it represents, is blackened all over with its own blacking-brush, and morally speaking it has its character to recover. This being the state of things with the Reform party, etc."

It was asserted last season by ill-natured dowagers that several young ladies becam engaged to their friends without any idea of marriage. If this was really a true count, it shows that season belles can be wise in their generation. They see the numerous advantages enjoyed by their engaged acquaintances, and think that they may as well put in their thumbs and pull out plums for themselves, leaving the dry crust of matrimony to others. Several unpleasant revelations were made last year which tend to prove that many women would, if they were allowed turn marriage itself into a mere disagreement. The exemption from disagreeable duties, the comparative freedom from social restraints, enjoyed by a girl who is engaged are certainly to be envied. It is no wonder that those who are not admitted to such privileges should try to obtain them by a kind of fraud upon society. In America and even in Canada, girls are not driven to this expedient. There they can take a man on trial. They can go with him to theatres and parties, just as in this country the servant maids can do with their young men while they are openly keeping company.—*Saturday Review.*

PASSENGERS.

Steamer *Carroll* from Boston, Nov. 8th.—Mr. Enman, Mrs. Enman, Miss Hayden, Miss M. J. Minchin, Mrs. Catherine Fogarty, Mrs C. Hughes, Miss M. J. Keefe, Miss Jessie McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. David Millis, Mr. M. Fogarty.

Steamer *Carroll* to Boston, Nov. 9th.—Catherine Flinn, Catherine McLeod, Maggie McCabe, A. McLean, A. D. McLean, Christy Bruce, Maggie Kelly, Miss McLean, Hannah Cody.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.

Nov. 8th.—R. Brown, Kingston; David Millar, St. John, N. B.; John H. Thornton do.; Foster Ricard and wife, Pitsburg, Pa. Nov. 9th—H. M. Hamilton, St. John, N. B.; P. Booth, Montreal; H. Morrison, Halifax.

Nov. 10th.—A. W. Campbell, Montreal.

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Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—3i

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JOHN S. McLEAN, Esq., President Bank Nova Scotia.

Reference in Charlottetown:
W. R. WATSON, Esq., High Sheriff, Queen's County.

Oct. 1876. city papers 1m

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Oct. 16, 1876.—6w

P. E. Island Railway.

SPECIAL RUNNING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, a Special Steamboat Mail Train will run as follows:—

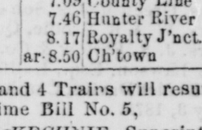
GOING WEST.	A. M.	GOING EAST.	P. M.
Charlottetown	dp 6.00	Summerside	dp. 6.46
Royalty Junction	6.17	Kensington	7.16
Hunter River	7.09	County Line	7.46
County Line	7.46	Hunter River	8.25
Kensington	8.17	Royalty J'nct.	9.17
Summerside	ar 8.50	Ch'town	ar. 9.35

Numbers 3 and 4 Trains will resume running as per Time Bill No. 5,

W. McKECHNIE, Superintendent.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—Island pap. [3ins

Prince Edward Island



STEAMERS.

Fall Arrangement.

On and after Monday, the 23rd inst., the Strs. 'St Lawrence' and 'Princess of Wales' will run as follows:

Nova Scotia.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY mornings at 5 o'clock connecting there at 10 a. m. with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, $4.10.

Picnic Parties of twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day, for $1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave PICTOU every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, about 1 p. m., on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Cape Breton.

Leave PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every MONDAY & THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with Stage and Steamer "Neptune" to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to PICTOU SAME NIGHTS connecting with 10 a. m. train TUESDAY & FRIDAY for Halifax.

Summerside & Shediac.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE for POINT DUCHENE every morning (Sunday excepted) about 9 a. m. or immediately on arrival of 6 a. m. train from Charlottetown, connecting at Point DuChene with day train for St. John.

Returning to SUMMERSIDE same days, leaving POINT DUCHENE soon after arrival of morning train from St. John.

The direct trips between Shediac and Charlottetown, and Charlottetown and Shediac on Sunday evening, will be discontinued, instead of which Steamesr will leave Summerside for Charlottetown, and Charlottetown for Summerside, Saturday evenings.

AGENTS:—Almon & McIntosh, Halifax; Noonan & Davies, Pictou; A. Grant & Co., Hawkesbury; Hanford Bros, St. John.

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Ch'town, P. E. I., Oct. 19, 1876.

Fire Risks at Adequate Rates!

—:o:—

Deposit with Dominion Government, $50,000.

—:o:—

Experienced agents throughout the Dominion.

—:o:—

JAS. DesBRISAY, Agent for P. E., EE N ST., CH'TOWN.

sep11'76

New England Felt Roofing Co.'s

PITCH AND FELT!

The only Reliable Roofing.

500 ROLLS Beehive Brand FELT,
100 Bbls. PITCH,
700 Rolls TARRED PAPER,
50 Rolls DRY PAPER.

We are selling these Goods Very Cheap.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch'town, July 17, 1876.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. May1'76 1y

5$ to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. May1'76 1y

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

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 Governorship of Keewatin. And having been requested by many influential Electors, from various parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, I have consented to do so, and now beg to solicit your suffrages.

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. That seat has been given to Ontario, and this Province is now deprived of it.

In this our people have been most unfairly treated. If returned I will endeavour to re-establish that legitimate influence in the Councils of the Dominion, to which this Province, from the number, wealth and intelligence of its people is unquestionably 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 on the broad principle, and will render my best assistance in endeavouring to establish reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which would do much to promote the best interests of this agricultural country.

Our Island Railway has not been productive of that general benefit to us which I intended it should be. This in my opinion, is entirely owing to its present management. I would endeavour so to lessen its necessary expenditute and reduce the Tariff as would make it of more extended advantage to all classes.

I claim for this Province a fair participation in the expenditure of the public means for the opening up of more extended communication with such portions of the colony as are now destitute of the necessary facilities for the transit of its productions, and for such other objects of public improvement as will conduce to the furtherance of its best interests.

With reference to matters of General Policy, my best endeavors shall at all times be directed to the development of the vast resources of our Great Dominion.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obd't. Serv't,
JAMES C. POPE.

October 30, 1876.

To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—The appointment of the Hon. David Laird as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories having caused a vacancy in the Dominion House of Commons, which you will shortly be called upon to fill, I have been solicited by a great number of electors from different parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, and I take this early opportunity of informing you of my determination to do so, and of soliciting your support.

The general policy of the McKenzie Administration, based, as I believe it to be, upon principles of honesty and justice, meets with my cordial approval. I recognise in that policy a determination to govern this great Dominion on sound political and constitutional principles—a course which necessarily avoids the demoralizing effects which invariably follow from collusion between Governments and wealthy contractors or speculators.

I am a free trader, and I am glad to know that free trade is a plank of the McKenzie platform. To us in these Maritime Provinces the scheme of Protection cautiously advanced by Sir John A. MacDonald during the last session of the House of Commons, and now so earnestly advocated by him in his public speeches, is merely 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. It is unjust in the extreme, and will bear with peculiar hardship upon the people of this Island. Sir John A. MacDonald calls this Protective Policy of his a "*live issue*," and urges his friends to rally round him in support of it. We free traders of these Maritime Provinces must also recognize the importance of this living question, and be prepared to meet it. Our merchants and traders find it hard enough to pay the present high tariff rates. *If our present revenue tariff is raised into a Protective one, it will mean simply so much extra taxation placed upon our farmers, not to carry on the Government of the country or develop its resources, but to enrich a small but influential body of manufacturers.* This *live issue* affects, 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. McDonald's policy. A protective tariff, they know is like separate schools—unpopular in this Island, and it will be gilded over with such phrases as "national policy," much as the separate school question was attempted to be hid beneath the pregnant policy of "payment for results." I ask you to be on your guard on this question.

The course adopted by Mr. McKenzie on the Pacific Railway question seems to me to be just and statesmanlike. The engagement 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 honorably repudiated. By extending the time for its completion, and having the road *carefully and accurately surveyed before any part of it is let to contract*, we may hope to feel the burdens very much less, and 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 on these 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 our 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 dignified stand being taken by our representatives than by a childish 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 remember that the famous Section XI of the North-West Act was not introduced into the Bill by the Government, but was an amendment carried unanimously in the House of Commons, still I cannot, as one, absolve the Government from all blame. I shall oppose, if elected by you, any such interference or legislation in the future, and shall insist that the Constitution of our country which which gives the local legislature exclusive right to legislate 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 distribution of government patronage and public moneys, and shall specialy urge upon the government the great importance of carrying on in a liberal spirit, the improvement of our harbors by dredging and breakwaters; but I will not insult the intelligence of this large County by promising to obtain from the General Government grants in aid of local objects only, and with which both you and I know the General Government have nothing to do.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1876.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

MR. POPE will meet the electors of Queen's Co. at the following places on

MONDAY, 6th November; Rustico Bank at 6 p. m.

TUESDAY, 7th November; New Glasgow Hall at 2 p. m.

SAME EVENING; St. Ann's School House at 6 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th November; Clifton Hall at 2 p. m.

THURSDAY, 9th November; Springton School House at 2 p. m.

FRIDAY, 10th November; Crapaud Hall at 2 p. m.

SAME EVENING; Kelly's Cross at 6 p. m.

SATURDAY, 11th November; Bonshaw School House at 2 p. m.

SAME EVENING; Bryan's Cross at 6 p. m.

MONDAY, 13th November; Lon Creek at 4 p. m.

TUESDAY, 14th November Mount Stewart at 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, 16th November; Saw Mill Bridge at 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, 18th November; Smith's Corner, Fort Augustus at 2 p. m.

MONDAY, 20th November; 10 Mile House, St. Peter's Road at 2 p. m.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.