

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Liberal-Conservative Candidate for  
Charlottetown,  
**HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ.**

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

### Notable Omissions.

1. At the meeting of "my friends and supporters" Mr. Dodd is not reported to have said in explanation of "that glass" transaction. 2. Though Mr. Davies has pronounced a warm eulogium upon the New Asylum and the Contractors he has omitted mention of the singular fact that he failed to fulfil his promise to have the report of the Asylum Committee and the evidence taken before it published for the information of electors.

### The Local Premier's Audacity.

NEVER was a leader so completely repudiated as Mr. Davies. He sees one supporter after another leave his ranks. He will be in a hopeless minority when the House meets. Every district which is opened returns a member opposed to him. Not a single candidate avows himself a friend to his administration, or attempts to justify his policy. Even Mr. Dodd refuses to be held responsible for the acts of the Government prior to the time he entered the Cabinet. And yet Mr. Davies treats public opinion with contempt, and is determined to brazen it out to the last. When all other resources fail he falls back on his audacity, and relies solely on cheek. A few weeks at furthest and the day of retribution will have come. He went up like a rocket; he will come down like a stick.

### Why He Clings to Office—Weak Reasons.

HON. MR. DAVIES, at the meeting of "my friends and supporters," is reported to have said:—

"He did not want to give up the reins of power at the close of the financial year, to let the Opposition make ducks and drakes of the public accounts. He wanted to hurl back on them the charges of extravagance they had made. He was not holding on because he wanted his office, but he wanted to be there so that he could leave with his record pure and clean."

Then, Mr. Davies' record—it may fairly be inferred—is not pure and clean now; for he wants a few months more time to rub out the blots!

And, pray Mr. Davies, how is it possible that "ducks and drakes" can be made of the public accounts? You have shown us—all too clearly—how "ducks and drakes" may be made of the public money. But how "ducks and drakes" can possibly be made of the public accounts—as audited by the Provincial Auditor—is a conundrum not yet explained. We give it up.

### Colonel McGill and the Rump.

In his canvass during the Dominion election campaign, Colonel McGill disclaimed all connection with the Davies-Stewart faction, and refused to be held accountable for their acts. Knowing that they had forfeited the confidence of the people, and that they were braving the indignation of the outraged electors in order to retain their offices, Mr. McGill knew right well that his only chance of being returned consisted in his repudiating them entirely. Now that the contest is over, and that he has nothing to gain or lose by further dissimulation, Mr. McGill enters the lists as an active supporter of Mr. D. d. l. He occupied the chair at the meeting of that gentleman's "friends" a few nights ago. Being either above or below public opinion he could afford to occupy a position which no man who expects to take a prominent part in the politics of this Province would have held for a moment.

### The Men in the Field.

The candidates for Legislative honors—their personal fitness and their political qualifications—are now fair subjects for critical comparison.

#### IN KING'S COUNTY,

the First District, is being canvassed by Messrs. Lawrence Kickham, of Souris West, Mr. James A. Beaton and Mr. James Dingwell. The latter gentleman has already been a member of the Legislative Council. Of late his name has hardly been mentioned in connection with politics; and the public at large have supposed that he had retired from the political stage. Mr. Beaton is, it is said, a young man. And, at all events, his card bears abundant evidence that he knows very little about the legislation or Government of this country. In his card Mr. Beaton says that—  
"Any legislation tending towards impressing on the General Government the

necessity of conferring with the United States, for the purpose of prohibiting seining in our waters, and also tending to secure the large proportion of the Fishery Award to which we are entitled, would meet my approval."

To be a fit and proper candidate, Mr. Beaton should know that any such legislation on the part of the Local Parliament would be *ultra vires*; and that the utmost the Local Legislature can do is to pass a resolution, "impressing," etc. It is probable, therefore, that Mr. Beaton will be badly beaten—in fact, the electors of the

Fourth District will likely Kick him out. Mr. Beaton does not say decidedly—like a man—whether or not he will oppose the Davies-Stewart Government. But Mr. Kickham is very clear on that point. He says:—

"I am an unwavering opponent of the present Local Government, and will support any measures calculated to remedy the grievances caused by their oppressive laws."

Mr. Kickham also says plainly that he will vote for the abolition of the useless Legislative Council and will do everything in his power to promote the general welfare of the country. Under these circumstances we think Mr. Kickham deserves the support of the Liberal-Conservative Party; and, if he does, his election is, of course, certain.

In the Second District the candidates are Messrs. Donald McDonald and Thomas Annear. Both are very good men. But the former is an adherent of the Davies Regime—a circumstance which will likely prove fatal to his hopes of election. Mr. Annear is an old and respected resident of the District. He says in his card that, if elected, he will "support any constitutional measure introduced to abolish the Legislative Council," and that he will, to the utmost of his ability, advocate retrenchment and reform in the public service. These promises should, we think, be satisfactory. We hope to see Mr. Annear elected by a handsome majority.

### The Czar and Europe.

THE illness of the Czar is a cause of much uneasiness to his subjects. What ails the Czar is not stated; but it seems likely that he will not much longer sit upon the throne of Russia. And should he abdicate or die—what then? His peaceful disposition and his family connection with the Emperor of Germany—who is his uncle—have, no doubt, been a restraint upon the aggressive ambition of the Great Bear. The Czardom which will succeed him is under no such restraining influences. It is said that he is a member of the old Russian Party; that he is bigoted and intolerant, and that he hates the Germans. The St. John Telegraph says that "When it is considered how much the success and even the safety of Germany have depended on the friendship of Russia during the past ten years, it will be easily understood how much German prestige might be lowered and German safety compromised, by Russian hostility. Germany has on her western frontier an implacable enemy, thirsting for an opportunity to avenge her recent humiliation and defeat, while on her eastern borders lies the vast Russian Empire which under another Czar could scarcely be counted upon to do more than preserve an unfriendly neutrality and which might quickly grow to be openly hostile. It is said that of late Germany has been striving to cultivate more friendly relations with France, and no doubt this has been done for the purpose of keeping that Power quiet in case of a rupture with Russia until other combinations can be formed. Amicable relations between France and Germany are, however, only capable of being preserved for a time, even the retrocession of Alsace and Lorraine would not suffice to make France friendly, should a favorable opportunity occur for striking at her Teutonic foe. It then will become necessary for Germany, in the case of the death of the present Czar, to seek new alliances to strengthen herself against Russia and France. Only three Powers are available for such a purpose—Austria, Italy and England—and no doubt Germany would seek to ally herself with all three, the more so as the Communists are troublesome and the Catholics are dissatisfied. It has been the fashion of late to regard Austria as a moribund Power, only existing on sufferance, and liable to be divided between Germany and Russia at any time. Possibly such a fate might have befallen Austria ere this had France been friendly; but, as matters stand now, the preservation of the integrity of Austria is of the highest importance to Germany. Austria has been weakened by German influence, but it is necessary now that she should be supported, and it will be observed that recently Germany has sustained Austria in several movements very distasteful to Russia, notably the occupation of Bosnia. Austria, as a military power, if assured of no attack [from Italy, is quite capable of keeping Russia in check, and her occupation

of Bosnia has placed her under bonds not to permit Russia to advance any further to the Westward. So long as Italy remained as now, friendly to Germany, France would scarcely be disposed to risk the chances of any war, and with the friendship of England assured the naval power both of France and Russia would be neutralized. England would no longer stand alone as the defender of Turkey against the Muscovite, and Russia would be warned in unmistakable language that she must be content with the territory which she now owns. Thus the Eastern question would assume a new phase, and the mother country would be relieved from the burthen of resisting Russian aggression single-handed, as she has had to do for the past eight years."

### Colonial and Imperial Policy.

#### A NATIONAL COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE Ottawa Herald says:—"It may be that England will not be inclined to entertain the idea of changing her fiscal policy with a view to the commercial consolidation of the colonies with herself, but it is evident to the most casual observer that the present relations between her and her dependencies cannot continue for any length of time. A change must come before long, and her rulers will be wise if they grapple with the question while there is yet time. It appears to us that a bold and clear policy to make the British Empire supreme, absolutely impregnable, both in a commercial and military sense, would be *Free Trade between the Empire and her Colonies, to the exclusion of all other nations.* Great Britain is by no means a free trade country in the full meaning of the term. She taxes certain imports from the colonies and prohibits certain industries within her own borders. Now, were she to adopt the policy indicated, she could rule the whole world absolutely, for it is British markets that rule prices in all staples. Under the conditions of such a system all the colonies would partake of the prosperity of the Empire; all would become linked to it by the strongest bonds of interest. Canada, India, Australia and Africa are the greatest producers of food and all kinds of raw material in the world. They have immense area open for the productive energies of the people, and if united in the manner indicated we can imagine no limit to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the British people all over the world."

### United States Trade With Canada.

The U. S. Consul at St. John, N. B., in his report for the year ending the 30th June, 1878, says the entire imports of New Brunswick from foreign countries amounted to \$8,200,000, and the exports to \$6,644,000. Of the imports \$4,152,000 worth came from the United States; but the Consul adds despondingly: "The steady and very satisfactory demand for our products and manufactures during the last few years will be apt to receive a serious check at the meeting of the next Parliament of this Dominion. The Free Trade Treaty, as it is called here, but in reality a revenue tariff pledge, has been badly defeated by a party pledged to the protection policy. If this new Government, led by Sir John McDonnell, inaugurate a policy based upon the principle intimated by him in the campaign, it means the almost entire loss of this market for our products and manufactures. At present the United States manufactures have almost exclusive control of this market, for shelf hardware, hollow ware (such as block tin, Japanese, enameled and painted), common stationery and fine leather goods, formerly imported from France."

### The Jacques Cartier Ballot Stuffers.

#### GUILTY PARTIES SENTENCED.

In Court of Queen's Bench, on the 8th, His Honor Judge Ramsay sentenced among others the defendants guilty in the Jacques Cartier ballot box stuffing case. Contrary to the expectation of some they all appeared for sentence. Forget received \$200 with the alternative of one year's imprisonment; Christie \$100 or 45 days imprisonment; Lamarche, \$100 or 45 days imprisonment; Pilon, \$50 or 30 days imprisonment. His Honor then addressed Forget, the principal in the fraud, at considerable length, stating that if it had not been for his youth and the fact of his not having taken the Deputy Returning Officer's oath he would have been fined \$1000. Forget wept bitterly while receiving sentence.

### The Ballot Box.

Judge Ramsay, in his charge to the Jury at Montreal, a few days ago, in the Jacques Cartier ballot box case, blew a loud blast against the secret voting system. At the outset he declared that it was impossible to believe that the members of Parliament could have thought the ballot box could be made to serve any good purpose, and added that if the trial coming to a close did nothing more than bring boldly into view the defects of the ballot system, the time spent in it would not be wasted. And in winding up his address he expressed the hope that the trial would serve "to direct attention to the absurd and ridiculous ballot system," that the country might be rid of an institution which was "an absurdity and a disgrace to the nation."

DURING a scuffle at a dance in a house at Washahuck, Cape Breton, on the 8th inst., Hector McNeill, aged 28, was stabbed in five different places by a Peter McNeill. One gash revealed the brachial artery divided. He lived about twenty minutes. McNeill surrendered at once to the proper authorities, and is now lodged in jail.

## HORSES WANTED THIS WEEK.

10 STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSES—weighing from 8 to 10 cwt.  
FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.  
Nov. 11—21

## PROTECTION.

### NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURERS of Charlottetown will be held in one of the Reform Club Rooms, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday Evening, the 12th inst., to consider matters of vital importance in connection with the Manufacturing interests of this City.  
Nov. 11, 1878—

## To the Electors of the First District of King's County for the Legislative Council

GENTLEMEN,—At the urgent solicitation of a large number of the electors of the District, I have consented to be put in nomination as a Candidate for your representation in the Legislative Council.

As regards my political views, they are well known to you all. I am an unwavering opponent of the present Local Government, and will support any measures calculated to remedy the grievances caused by their oppressive laws.

I am a firm supporter of abolishing the Legislative Council, and will do everything in my power to promote the general welfare of the country.

As the time is short, I will be unable to see you all personally before the day of Election, and would therefore respectfully solicit your support on that day.

LAWRENCE KICKHAM.  
Souris West, Nov. 7, 1878—4i pat li

## Coal. Coal.

176 Tons Sydney Round Coal,  
Per schooner "Albert L."

THIS cargo of Coal is here on vessel's account, and will be sold at the very low price of

Three Dollars Per Ton—Cash.  
Orders to be left at  
KOUGHAN'S SCALES.  
Nov. 8—3i

## NEW CROP RAISINS!

Received to-day, via Pictou,

Lavers,  
Valencias,  
Loose Muscatels.

CARVELL BROS.  
Ch'town, Nov. 7—pat li

## VENOR PREDICTS

An early winter and a long one. Look at and see that your feet are protected, and thus save many doctor's bills.

## W. R. BOREHAM

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE,

has the best selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Moccasins, &c., to be found in the City, which he will sell at bottom prices, to suit the hard times.

## CUSTOM WORK.

I am now also prepared to take orders for every description of Custom Work, having opened a Custom Boot and Shoe Department, under the superintendence of D. W. KITCHIN (late foreman at Dorsey & Jos's). Mr. Kitchin has had long experience as a cutter and practical shoemaker, and will guarantee good fits and the best of workmanship. None but first-class material will be used, and all orders will be promptly filled. Prices as low as possible consistent with good work. Mr. K., having had considerable experience in making boots and shoes for persons with DEFORMED FEET and those who are troubled with

## CORNS AND BUNIONS,

will make a specialty of this branch. A

## Good Fit and Perfect Ease

in every case, or no money taken.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1878—3m wed & sat

## To the Electors of Queen's County:

BY reason of the acceptance by me of the office of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the seat in the House of Commons to which you recently elected me has become vacant, and you are called upon to fill the vacancy in the representation thus created.

I offer myself for re-election, and I respectfully solicit your suffrages.

It is a subject for congratulation that the right of this Island to be represented in the Privy Council has been conceded; and I trust that my presence in the Executive will increase my power to further the interests of this Province.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. POPE.

Ravenwood, Nov. 5th, 1878—all papers

## GANG PLOWS!

### THE BRANTFORD

## NATIONAL GANG PLOWS,

which were so much admired at the trial held on the day of Exhibition at Summerside, are for sale by

DONALD FERGUSON,  
Charlottetown.

Oct. 8—3w

## POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE undersigned will be happy to meet the electors at the following places:  
Mount Stewart Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.  
Fort Augustus, Kelly's Corner, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m.

LAUCHLIN McMILLAN.

Nov. 8—

## WAR! WAR!

## Kent Street Tailoring Depot.

## To the Public.

### TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL IN FUTURE (on account of hard times) make up Clothing as under, viz.:  
Men's Suits of Black Cloth ..... \$5 50  
" " " Good Tweed ..... 5 00  
" " " Common Tweed ..... 4 25  
" " " Homespun ..... 3 25

### Boys' Suits.

Suits of Black Cloth ..... \$4 25  
" " " Good Tweed ..... 3 50  
" " " Common Tweed ..... 2 60  
" " " Homespun ..... 2 00

### ALSO—

Pants of Black Cloth ..... \$1 00  
" " " Good Tweed ..... 90  
" " " Common Tweed ..... 80  
" " " Homespun ..... 50

### Vests.

Of Good Tweed or Black Cloth, 90 cents each  
" Homespun or Common Tweed, 80 " "

All work guaranteed, or no pay for making. N. B.—Parties having Clothing done and not paid for, are requested to call and pay for them. If not, I will sell them for my expenses in two weeks from date of this notice.

WM. J. MCINTIRE,  
Kent Street.  
Nov. 4—1m eod ne 1m her 2m

## FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, by one of the best English makers; almost as good as new. Price moderate. Apply at this Office.  
Ch'town, Nov. 4—

## No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.

## Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

## FIRE AND LIFE.

## INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00  
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent

## AGENCIES

## General Mining Association, Limited,

## Halifax Company, Limited.

## ORDERS FOR COAL,

—ON THE—

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, Lingan  
Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S., can be obtained on application to the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

G. W. DEBLOIS,

Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
May 18—2aw

## SEE THE LIST

## OF FARMS FOR SALE

## IN THE

## WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties wishing to Sell Advertise there.

Parties wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for sale are inserted in the Weekly Mail, 20 words for 50c. each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for sale are inserted in the Daily Mail, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc. Seeds for sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at the same rates.

Address Mail, Toronto.

October 31, 1878.

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