

establishes her claim to nationhood; it mounts to heaven for vengeance. Every generation of Irishmen seems to take up and perform their mysteriously allotted part. Thus it is we recognize the instrumentality of Divine Providence in all those great uprisings of

#### THE IRISH PEOPLE

to have their own back again. The blood spilt in them was not lost. The heroes who fought and the martyrs who died, fought and died not in vain. They kept burning the bright lamp of patriotism that lighted the way to glory and to death. They linked together that great line of heroic resistance to the invader that commenced when the first foeman desecrated thy soil, Oh! holy Ireland, and that will end only when thy homes are as happy as thy hearths have been desolate, when thy abundance will be as bountiful as thy poverty has been bitter, when thy glory will be as resplendent and as universal as the

#### MISERY WAS INTENSE

and ignominious. When thy altars will be as free as thy conscience was enslaved; when monuments to thy heroes shall occupy the high places, and those of thy enemies be levelled in the dust; when thy own flag, emblazoned, with thy victories, will be shaken out to the unchained wind, before the enraptured gaze of a free people, whose acclamations will be heard by the sainted dead; when tyranny shall be overthrown, and in its stead Liberty stand erect—then will resistance to the invaders end. But not till then

#### CANDIDATES

On Behalf of the People's Government,

#### CHARLOTTETOWN:

GEO. WASTIE DeBLOIS, Esq.,  
Hon. NEIL McLEOD,  
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

**LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE  
COMMITTEE ROOMS,**  
Terlizzick's Building, Queen Street,  
OPEN EVERY DAY, SUNDAY'S  
EXCEPTED.

#### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 20, 1879.

#### A Startling Exhibit.

The expenditures of the Davies-Stewart Administration, during the two months of the present year ending 1st March, were upwards of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$75,000).

At this rate, the expenditure for the year would be FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$450,000).

Mr. Davies' estimates of revenue for the year 1878 amounted to \$323,000.

Supposing the same revenue to be collected in 1879, and the Davies Stewart Administration to have remained in power, the deficit of the year would have been ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$127,000).

But that is not all. These \$75,000 were drawn out of the Provincial Treasury without the knowledge or consent or authority of Parliament. We assume that the expenditures of last year largely exceeded the revenue, because there is no word in the Lieutenant Governor's latest Speech respecting a surplus. The Government, therefore, knew perfectly well that the Province, under their administration of affairs, was rapidly running into debt. But, notwithstanding the representations of the press and the demands of the public, they failed to call the Legislature together for the purpose of laying before the representatives of the people the state of the Province and instituting a reform. They preferred to hold on and make ducks and drakes of the public money while they had the opportunity. They preferred to hold on and expend \$1,100 in the decoration of the Legislative Council Chamber—at the very time they pretended to be framing a bill to abolish the Lunatic Asylum. They preferred to furnish the Lunatic Asylum with marble mantles and register grates—though they had contracted at a cost of \$16,400 for apparatus to heat the building with steam. They preferred to do these and many other extravagant acts, because, they, themselves, and their relatives and friends profited thereby. What cared they that the Province was rapidly verging on bankruptcy!!

#### The Register Grate Job.

The tax-payers of this Province have surely reason to be thankful that they have escaped from the clutches of one of the most corrupt and dishonest combinations that ever ruled the destinies of any country. It would appear that the bottom of the Lunatic Asylum jobbery is not yet reached; and it is doubtful if it ever will be. The register grate job, as it is being further ventilated, turns out even worse than was at first supposed. Here we have a building heated by steam at a cost of sixteen thousand four hundred dollars, crammed with register grates at the highest prices, without any tenders being called for, or any requisition for them being issued from

the Department of Public Works. A large number of grates are in the building, and a large sum of money has been paid for them; but the architects have given no certificate that the particular number paid for have been delivered. In short, we are informed that there is no evidence in the Department that these grates have ever been ordered, or even delivered. But the payment of the money was made in hot haste while the motion of want of confidence was pending before the House. Why this haste? Why pay this extraordinary account on the 4th of March? Why buy the grates at all under the circumstances? Why not ask Messrs. Stirling to certify to the delivery of the goods? The whole transaction is rank; it smells to heaven.

But the question arises, Who are the contractors? The fishy account in the Public Works Department is dated Yarmouth, N. S., and proposes to be from the Burrell-Johnston Iron Co. Who is the Burrell-Johnston Iron Co.? Why, the very firm who have contracted to warm the building by steam at a cost of sixteen thousand four hundred dollars!! Are the Burrell-Johnston Iron Co. manufacturers of iron grates? We think not. Is it claimed that these grates have come from their works, or is it not fully admitted that they are from the establishment of Dodd & Rogers? Is this another of Thomas Walker's numberless violations of the Independence of Parliament Act?

#### THE LAW.

4. No person whosever holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty, or with any Public Officer of Department, with respect to the public service of the Province of Prince Edward Island, or under which any public money of the Province of Prince Edward Island is to be paid for any service or work, or who shall become surety for the same, shall be eligible as a member either of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly, nor shall he sit or vote in the same respectively.

7. If any person who is made by this Act ineligible as a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly, or incapable of sitting or voting therein, respectively, does nevertheless so sit or vote, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for every day he sits or votes, and such sum may be recovered from him by any person who will sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint or information in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

How HON. THOMAS WALKER DODD UPHELD THE LAW WHILE HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

1. He contracted with the Government to supply No. 1 glass—and attempted to supply No. 2 glass.

2. Through a third party he supplied the Government with register grates to the value of nearly \$800—the said third party adding his commission to the prices paid by the Government for the grates. Moreover, the grates were supplied without a tender or contract, and without a requisition from the Public Works Department. Moreover, they were paid for without the knowledge of the architects, to whom the account for them should have been submitted. Moreover, the Government had previously contracted with Burrell, Johnson & Co. to provide steam heating apparatus for the building at a cost of \$16,400.

3. He has supplied miscellaneous articles to his Government at his own prices.

#### Economy and Reform Exemplified.

The expensive refurnishing of a Legislative Chamber no longer wanted!

FOUR MARBLE MANTLES, at \$40 each, for a Lunatic Asylum! While wooden mantles are required by the specification!!

REGISTER GRATES, at excessive prices, for a building heated by steam!!!

A LETTER received in this city by the father of Mrs. Angus Smith, gives details of an accident which befel her on the railway between Wallaston and Quincey, Mass., and the miraculous escape she had from death. She was about entering the train at Wallaston, when it suddenly moved off and she fell between the cars. Holding on to the platform guard with her hands and with her feet upon the brake, she was carried three miles in that position, with the cars frequently jarring and striking her head. She was discovered by the conductor and instantly rescued. Her head was terribly cut, but we learn that she is now progressing favorably. Mrs. Smith is the oldest daughter of Mr. Robert McAllister, of his city.

AT THE MEETING of the shareholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Charlottetown, held to-day at their office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Robert Longworth, President; L. C. Owen, Thomas Handrahan, George R. Beer, D. R. M. Hooper, Benj. Rogers, Samuel Mutch, F. W. Hales, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE A. DIXON, of this City, received a diploma from the Commercial College on the 17th inst. We are informed that Mr. Dixon passed a highly successful examination, making 99 marks out of 100 on the most difficult subjects. We trust that he will meet with success in whatever calling he may choose.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS—A GREAT BARGAIN!—Read the following: Weeks & Co. have received part of a manufacturer's stock of GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, which they will offer on Monday, March 17th, at a little over half the regular price. Everyone should see them, as the low price must clear them off rapidly.—sat tu fri

## The Liberal Conservative MEETING.

Speeches of Messrs. Ferguson and Hodgson.

### THE OFFICIAL CONTRACTOR SHOWN UP!

REGISTER GRATES JOB—GRATES SUPPLIED WITHOUT TENDER OR REQUISITION, AND PAID FOR WITHOUT THE ARCHITECTS CERTIFICATE!!

We are indebted to Mr. Oxenham, Secretary of the meeting, for the following report:—

Hon. D. FERGUSON said that the appeal which was now made to the country by the present Government, was owing to Mr. Davies' retaining power until the meeting of Parliament, and his statement that the country was still in his favor and his Government the people's Government. Now he (Mr. F.) as one member of the present Government did not wish to retain his present position without the consent of the people. If the statements made by the members of the late Government, that they still retained the confidence of the country, and that the present Leader of the Government had the confidence of nobody, were correct, an appeal to the people to decide the question was absolutely necessary. Had there not been a General Election, Departmental Elections would have been unavoidable. Legislation could not have commenced any earlier, taking into consideration the late date at which the Davies' Government resigned, than under the present circumstances. A General Election would have to take place in 1880 if not held now; and, on the score of economy, it was better to make an immediate appeal, and thereby save the cost of the departmental elections. Looking at all these facts, the Government considered that the proper course was to appeal to the people. If the latter placed confidence in them, and returned them to power, they would have the undisputed right to administer the public affairs of the country; if not, their political opponents would have that right. When the new Government was announced for the first time in the House of Assembly, they were taunted by the ex-Premier because they had not come down with their policy, although every school-boy knew that that gentleman had, himself, come down with a policy in the speech with which the session was opened, which he had stolen from the Opposition! The very men who found fault with the present Government for appealing to the country had been the most boisterous supporters of Hon. Alexander McKenzie, ex-Premier of the Dominion, for pursuing precisely the same course just after his accession to power. But Mr. McKenzie's course necessitated no less than ten partial elections, which is not the case in the present instance. Yet Mr. McKenzie was supported through thick and thin, while the Local Government was roundly abused for taking the very same course respecting the appeal to the people! The Government had announced their policy in the card of their Leader, and he believed that it would hold water. The ex-Commissioner of Public Works declared, during the late session, that the public affairs of the country had never been in so satisfactory a condition as at present. He (Mr. F.) was in a position to state that the very reverse of this was the fact. He would refer to a matter which he would not have alluded to on the present occasion, had not the Hon. Thomas Walker Dodd, at a Grating meeting held the other evening, referred to Mr. DeBlois as a "Blood Sucker." It was perfectly indecent and unbecoming on the part of Mr. Dodd to make such a statement, when he knew that Mr. DeBlois had spurned office at the hand of the late Government during the past few months. Who was this Mr. Dodd who spoke of men in the Conservative ranks as mushrooms and bloodsuckers? Mr. Dodd was a man who had thrust his arms to the very armpits into the public Treasury for payment of contracts made with him by the late Government, in direct violation of law. There was not a man present at this meeting but could bring an action, to-morrow, against Mr. Dodd for unblushing violation of the Independence of Parliament Act within the last two months! He (Mr. F.) had occasion, of late, to visit the new Asylum, and found that a large number of register grates had been supplied for it, and he was informed by one of the architects that they came from the establishment of Dodd & Rogers. On inquiry he found that they had been supplied without either Tender or Requisition, and that no official of the Public Works Department knew anything further respecting them! He had not been informed who ordered them! And yet this man, Mr. Dodd had the unblushing effrontery and audacity to refer to Mr. DeBlois as a blood-sucker! The firm of Dodd & Rogers had, of late, obtained thousands and thousands of dollars for goods supplied the Government of which Mr. Dodd was a member, in clear and direct violation of the law! That gentleman was liable to a fine of \$200 for every day in which he sat in the Legislative Council, during the late session. Mr. L. H. Davies had charged his colleagues, the four Conservative members who resigned their seats in the late Government, with "ingratitude," and as being "traitors," &c., &c. He (Mr. F.) never believed in those charges, and did not think this meeting believed in them. That spoiled child of fortune—L. H. Davies—what had the country not done for him? The Liberal-Conservatives had given him their votes and made him their Leader, when he was a mere child in poli-

tics, and enabled him to enrich himself and his relatives; but, because they did not see fit to continue their support, he accused them of turning traitors and of being ungrateful. In this matter, he reminded one of the man for whom you had done ninety-nine good turns; and, because you would not do the hundredth, would turn round and accuse you of ingratitude. As an elector of Charlottetown, he would have great pleasure in recording his vote for, and assisting in, the election of Messrs. DeBlois and McLeod. He had known the latter gentleman for many years past, and knew him to be a staunch Liberal-Conservative. Mr. McLeod was not, like Mr. L. H. Davies' kinsman—Mr. Morris—a political shuttlecock, who would vote to-day for one party, and to-morrow for another. He (Mr. F.) did not believe that the electors of Charlottetown would lose this opportunity of supporting the present Liberal-Conservative Government, and deprive themselves of a representative at the Executive Council Board. The present Government was in unison with the General Government of the Dominion, and would have more influence than the late Government ever had in obtaining justice for this Province in the matter of the Fishery Award. But, independently of this, he believed that the General Government would do us justice, irrespective of party. (Cheers.)

E. J. HODGSON, Esq., on being called upon to make a speech, said that, as it was now getting late, he would say only a few words. There was always one place where he felt perfectly at home, and that was where Liberal-Conservative candidates for the representation of the people were to be supported. When stumping the country, some time ago, he had spoken of the impropriety of mixing local with Dominion politics; but, at the same time, he stated that he believed it a fortunate thing for the country to have unison between the Local and Dominion Parliaments, provided they were both on the right side. When he saw the noisy and tumultuous meeting in the Drill Shed, last August, he was satisfied that it would result in good; for he knew that there were men in the Local Government who would not sanction the conduct of their Leader on that occasion. He had no conversation with Mr. DeBlois some weeks after that gentleman resigned his seat in the Government, and knew nothing of his intentions to resign; but he felt confident of one thing, and that was that if there was anything Mr. DeBlois was incapable of doing, it was a dishonest transaction. Under no circumstances would he (Mr. DeB.) have supported the late "Organized Hypocrisy"—the McKenzie Government—and therefore he refused to remain a member of a Government, the Leader of which appeared on public platforms as an ardent supporter of Mr. McKenzie. The Liberal-Conservatives had not failed in this City and Royalty to carry the elections in times gone by, and they would not fail now. It had been said by a great statesman that "England did not like coalitions." Coalitions had sometimes a great work to perform for a country; but as soon as that work was done they should be broken up. In the election of 1876 he had taken no part, as he was very ill and in the United States at the time the contest was going on; but if he had been well, and on the Island at the time, there need be no doubt as to the part he would have taken in it. Had he cast his vote at that election it would have been against Mr. DeBlois, and that gentleman knew this. He had written all he could, and done all he could, as a professional man, to prevent the passing of the non-sectarian School Act. But the very moment it became the law of the land, with the utmost deliberation, and having taken time to consider the matter, he determined to uphold that law, and had done so to the best of his ability. For twelve months past he had, as a member of the City School Board, assisted in carrying out that law, both in letter and spirit, and he was still determined to pursue the same course. No one's prejudices should be interfered with while he was a member of the Board, if he could prevent it; and he would do all that lay in his power to make the law work as smoothly and satisfactorily as possible. To that he would pledge his word. But the very moment sectarian differences arose, he would leave the School Board. The time had now come when the mechanics of this City must be supported, or they would be crushed. He did not wish to see any class legislation in their favor; such legislation would only recoil upon those who tried it. But the mechanics should look to their interests and stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their own rights, as a gigantic attempt had been made to crush them. They required prudent, cautious men to uphold their rights in the Local Parliament. On looking over the Statute Book it would be found that our mechanics had not such legislation for the protection of their interests as was enjoyed by their fellow-laborers in other parts of the Dominion. It was high time that they should receive that protection which was enjoyed by mechanics in every part of Her Majesty's Dominions, excepting this Province. He was, therefore, glad that our mechanics had determined to support the Liberal-Conservative candidates at the coming election, as those gentlemen would give them fair play. The question had been asked by a member of the late Government, "Who is Mr. Neil McLeod?" It was always right to answer a fool according to his folly. The question should, therefore, be asked, "Who is Mr. W. D. Stewart?" (Great applause.)

PUBLIC MEETINGS were held at Fort Augustus and Mount Stewart yesterday. At the latter place a committee was appointed to select candidates for the District.

#### Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

## SEED WHEAT

FOR SALE,

350 BUSH. VERY SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT, "Fife" and "Red Fern," grown from Canadian Seed.

200 BUSH. CHOICE OATS.

A rare chance for farmers to get good seed. Will be sold very cheap.

J. & T. MORRIE.

Ch'town, March 20, 1879.

(pat ne ar pres her sj kca 2in)

### To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty:

GENTLEMEN,—Having, at a large and influential meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, been nominated a Candidate for your suffrages at the coming General Election, I have accepted the nomination, and now solicit your support for myself, as also for my colleague, the honorable Neil McLeod.

In the late Government, as a Free School man, I performed that which I considered to be for the true interests of all classes, by assisting to place on our Statute Books a thoroughly non-sectarian School Act. This Act, although it may—like most others—require amendment, has, I am pleased to believe, proved generally acceptable to every class and creed in the Province, and all now cheerfully agree that its non-sectarian principle must be kept inviolate.

I rejoice that the harsh line of religious party differences has been obliterated, and that all denominations can henceforth stand shoulder to shoulder for the purpose of striving in unison to carry out such measures of economy and retrenchment in the Administration of Governmental affairs as the changed aspect of commercial and other business matters in the Province have rendered absolutely necessary.

Should I have the honor to be returned to the Assembly as one of your representatives, an object of mine shall be to meet all reasonable and honest endeavors that may be made to lessen the burthen of taxation, which, in the present state of general financial depression, is undoubtedly necessary; and to aid any legitimate legislation that may tend to the well-being of every class in the community, and particularly of mechanics, who, as a body, through their own magnanimity, have not in the Assembly a representative from among themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, March 20, 1879.—he pres ar ne 2i

### Political Meeting!

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of the Northern and Western portions of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County will be held at

### SAW MILL BRIDGE,

—ON—

SATURDAY, the 22d inst.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

to nominate a Candidate to represent said District in the House of Assembly.

ROBERT LAWSON, J. P.,

THOMAS McGRATH, J. P.

March 18, 1879.

### To the Electors of the Third Electoral District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN.—The action of the late Government in retaining office for many months after they had lost the confidence of the House of Assembly, and their contention on the floor of the House that they still possess the confidence of a majority of the Electors, having necessitated an appeal to the constituencies at this inconvenient season of the year, I beg respectfully to solicit a renewal of the confidence you so generously reposed in me in June last. In doing so I have also to ask for your endorsement of my appointment as Commissioner of Public Works for this Province.

Notwithstanding the heavy taxes imposed on the people by the late Government, their extravagance has been such as to place the Finances of the Province in a highly unsatisfactory condition, which demands economy in the public expenditure. To effect this, measures for the abolition of the Legislative Council, the reduction of salaries, and other controllable expenditure, and the re-organization of the Civil Service, will receive early attention from the present Government.

Should you, by your votes, sustain the present Administration by electing me as one of your representatives, I shall, while filling the responsible position I now occupy—endeavor to give proper attention to the local interests of your District, as well as those of every section of Prince Edward Island.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD FERGUSON.

East River, March 17, 1879.—adv't her pres 2i.

### QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877—

### YARN.

GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at

H. COOMBS'.

March 10, 1879—3in

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.