

jealously of Timothy Warren Anglin, and the latter never fails to take opportunities to injure Mr. Costigan politically. The members of the Government did not take any part in the debate, with the exception of Mr. Langevin. They afforded the young and rising members an opportunity to discuss the great question. Mr. Cameron, a member of the Opposition whose splurges afforded amusement to the House, accused Sir John of stealing the brains of the Opposition. Sir John was very happy in his reply. He rose in his place and said, "Does the hon. gentleman accuse me of petty larceny?" This reply, together with the applause which followed, so disconcerted Mr. Cameron that it was some time before he recovered himself sufficiently to resume his speech. The Senate will take up Mr. Mosseau's resolution next week, and perhaps some further interest in the matter will be manifested when Mr. DeBoucherville—who now holds a seat in the Senate—will speak. The resolution will then be placed before the Governor-General. In the meantime, Mr. Letellier will feel his position uncomfortable. It was frequently stated, during the debate, that the people of Quebec had condemned the action of Mr. Letellier, but that Mr. Turcotte had been secured against the wishes of his constituents, and by improper means to support the Joly Government.

### CANDIDATES

On Behalf of the People's Government,

CHARLOTTETOWN:

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

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 22, 1879.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT expensive marble mantles have been placed in the new Lunatic Asylum, at the expense of the Government, while only wooden ones were required by the specification, which the contractors were bound to supply.

That thirty-six expensive register grates are put in a building which is being heated by steam, at a cost of sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

That no tenders were called for the supply of those grates, and no requisition made to any person for them; no architect's certificate of their delivery at the Asylum; in short, no evidence in the Public Works Department in regard to them, save the payment of \$774 to the Burrell-Johnson Iron Co.—the same Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. being contractors for heating the building with steam.

That it is now freely admitted that these grates have been supplied from the establishment of Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, the Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. acting in the capacity of agents or middlemen for the Hon. Thomas Walker Dodd, for which service they have charged and were paid a commission by the late Government—of which the Hon. Thomas Walker Dodd, of the firm of Dodd & Rogers, was a member and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, and the sworn guardian of the people's rights.

That the payment of this money was made on the 4th of March while the motion of want of confidence in the Government was pending in the House of Assembly, and after the Hon. Thomas Walker Dodd aforesaid, and the Hon. William Dunbar Stewart, stood condemned before the people of this country.

Verily the whole transaction is rank and smells to heaven!!

Mr. Stewart's Horse-Hire.

MESSRS. DAVIES AND DODD preserved an ominous silence, at the meeting the other night, respecting the amounts drawn out of the Public Treasury without the consent of Parliament, to defray Mr. W. D. Stewart's travelling expenses. One hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety cents (\$145.90) expenses in two months, for horse-hire alone—or at the rate of \$375 per year—is an item worthy of consideration these dull times, when a Province is running into debt and people are being unduly taxed. Mr. Stewart only charged the tax-payers of this Province one dollar for every trip he made to the new Lunatic Asylum, which is about two miles from his office. But this is not much for a \$1,600 per year Commissioner!

Mr. Whear's Little Jobs.

THERE has been no explanation of the large amounts paid by the late Government to Mr. John Whear. Many other carpenters supported the Davies Stewart Government; but Mr. Whear was a Grit, the other mechanics were, for the most part, Liberal-Conservatives. Don't you see how it is?

### A False Idea.

We find that there is abroad an impression to the effect that the members and officers of the Local Legislature received half the full sessional allowance for their services during the recent eight days' session. This is not the fact. They received half pay for the time they were actually employed. Fancy Mr. Davies receiving but one dollar and a half for his five hours speech. Is it any wonder he refused to take the money?

Meeting at Summerside.

JOHN LEFURGEY AND THOMAS KELLY NOMINATED BY THE CONSERVATIVES.

ADDRESSES BY THE CANDIDATES AND THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Liberal Conservatives of this District was held in Ludlow Hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of discussing the political situation and nominating two candidates to represent that party at the coming election. A large number of electors were present at the meeting, which was one of the largest and most influential ever held in this place. The meeting was called to order by James Campbell, Esq., who was appointed Chairman. Mr. Campbell stated the object of the meeting, and requested a patient hearing for the speakers. Mr. Lefurgey, one of our late representatives, was the first to address the meeting. Mr. Lefurgey gave an account of how he, at the last election, was brought out in conjunction with Mr. McMillan on the Free School question; and the reasons for passing the Assessment Act. He said that the late Government, of which he was a member, had given the country a good School Act, and that that Act was working satisfactorily. That to keep in operation money had to be raised to do so. He did not repudiate the Assessment Act; but thought that a saving of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 could be made, and thus lessen the taxes. Mr. Lefurgey gave his reasons for leaving the Davies Government, claiming that that Government had not the confidence of the people, and that the Legislative Council elections, as well as the elections held in the Belfast and Cardigan Districts, were sufficient proof of this. He also stated that Mr. Davies knew before the House met that he and those who resigned their seats at the Council Board would oppose him on the floor of the House. Mr. Lefurgey was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

Thomas Kelly, Esq., was nominated as a Liberal-Conservative candidate. Mr. Kelly in his address alluded to the School Question, and said that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Sullivan to interfere with the working of that Act. As for himself, he would leave it where it was—that he would not touch it except to amend it and make it work more satisfactory. He said that there were persons who cried loudly that the Free Schools were in danger, and defied any person to name a case in which the Catholic population had not accepted that Act in good faith. He referred to the Assessment Act and to the cause of the election. He said he could not see how it was that there was a cry raised because a Catholic led the Government of the country. He named cases where in Catholic countries Protestants held the position of Prime Minister; and because Mr. Sullivan was a Catholic was no reason why he should not occupy that position. During his remarks, Mr. Kelly said that, if elected, he would not support any Government—no matter by whom led—which did not give a Registry Office to Prince County. He also expressed himself in favor of the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. During the delivery of his address, Mr. Kelly was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. Lefurgey was there put in nomination to run in conjunction with Mr. Kelly. The nominations were then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Sullivan, being present, was called upon for a few remarks. He said that he was happy to meet such a large audience as the one now before him, and that as he occupied the position of Leader of the Government, it would, he thought, be necessary to state the platform upon which he had appealed to the country. He had read, he said, in one of the newspapers since his arrival in Summerside that the election would cost \$10,000. Mr. Davies, in Charlottetown, at a meeting held there said that it would cost \$6,000; here it was reported that it would cost \$4,000 more than that. He showed that by holding the elections now that money would be saved, and that the present election would not cost \$6,000, nor anything near it. Mr. Sullivan stated the policy of his Government, in an able and exhaustive speech, reviewing the acts of the Davies Government in clinging to office when he knew that he had not a majority in the House, neither having the confidence of the people.

It would be impossible for me to give you a description of Mr. Sullivan's speech. It was one of the best ever delivered here by our Island politicians. Mr. Sullivan was listened to attentively. There was quite a difference in the way in which he was received by the electors of this place than the last time he addressed them.

A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, and the meeting adjourned in an orderly manner.

The Burmese Troubles.

The origin of the trouble between the Burmese and the British residents at Mandalay is that the latter protests and refuses to give up to slaughter two Royal Princes and families, refugees at the Residency. The King of Burmah, mad with drink, and urged by fanatics and reactionary party, threaten to force the Residency. Such hostile measures on the part of the Government is believed would be the signal for a general massacre of Europeans.

### IMMIGRATION.

GREAT GEORGE STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN,  
21st January, 1879.

MY LORD,—For the abruptness of a self introduction, I can only plead the recent utterances of Earl Derby, and his suggestions as to one of the best remedies for the present trade depression in England. Please accept the thanks of a humble Canadian for the idea you have flung into the field of thought. At this time, it is, in my opinion, well worthy the attention of the statesman of England and Canada. I do not understand much about the Poor House system of the Old World; and, therefore, will not presume to express an opinion upon it. I opine, however, that, socially and nationally, the outcome is not what a high civilization could desire. At the end of sixty years of hard work, mental anxiety and scant living, the choice between enfeebled exertion and the drier resort of poverty, is a hard one.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are thousands whom your country can spare without loss. To the Dominion they would be an acquisition; and if, like Moses, aged parents only saw Pisgah's heights of even prospective comfort and plenty in this country for their children, would it not well repay the perils of a trans-atlantic voyage, and the hardships of a few years of pioneer life? Lands—rich, fertile, easy of acquisition and cultivation—we have in abundance; but, to turn our broad acres into "swelling gardens," the "sweat of the brow" is required. We have room in the Dominion for many millions of our British countrymen and countrywomen. Here they could earn a comfortable living and relieve your "overstocked labor market" of pressure to which it is unequal. You do not want poor-houses in England; the mines, forests, rivers, and streams of the Dominion need the men, women and children who, with you, my Lord, are in a fair way of ripening into material for national charity. Your idea has my warmest approval, and I trust I will be excused for obtruding upon your Lordship's attention the observation that the present is a most opportune time for the discussion of the question you have raised. With a countryman of my own for Governor General; one of the Queen's favorite and popular daughters for his "better half"; an Irishman, laden with our best and kindest wishes, just away from us; the Atlantic, by the aid of steam, turned into a ferry between two continents—with these aids and patronage ought we not to have increased immigration. Delicacy forbids me to speak of your Lordship's influence in this important matter. To change skies is not now-a-days necessarily to change flags. Bees have their time to swarm; the hive of human industry in England requires expansion; and when you "speed the parting" emigrant, Canada will bid him "welcome." We want the honest and thrifty sons of toil for whom you can find no profitable work. Here agriculture comes first; and it is at once honorable, sure, and worthy of a freeman. For your surplus population, therefore, my Lord, Canada offers an inviting field for energy and industry. To-day the British Empire is not England, Ireland and Scotland only; they but constitute the heart of a nation upon which the sun never sets. The strength of British power in Canada is an important element of Imperial concern. I do not look at it in its military aspects only. With the history of republics you, my Lord, are far better acquainted than I am. Not long since our neighbors across the line made a desperate effort at separation, and will that effort be renewed at some future day, and shall we have a South, a North and a California, west of the Rocky Mountains? Far distant it may be, but in such an event the mistress of the world ought to be strong, and her immediate power in America ought to come from Canada. To this end, we want population. With India in a pacific mood, and Australia growing as she is doing, England need not fear the face of any foe. How immense the strides of progress from Caesar to Victoria!

For immigrants we promise hard work and its fruit. What these are, I will illustrate from observation. Some 38 years ago, a small colony of galle-speaking Highlanders came to this Island; their broad-topped Scotch bonnets were the first I ever saw; they settled on forest lands in rear of the early occupiers; not a house or a barn was there on the 50 or the 100 acres they had to lease; they fished; they felled the forest; they "hewed" the potatoes and oats into the ground in the spring; and went to occasional service during the busy season, with their reaping hooks and scythes, and received their scant wages in kind. To-day these people and their children are in comfortable—if not affluent circumstances; neat churches, chapels and manses surround them; free schools, steam ferries, and commodious barns afford at once facilities for education, intercourse between town and country, and the safe housing of the products of the soil; sheep, cows, horses and pigs—in fair quantity—dot each pasture field; easy driving wagons in summer—in winter, cosy sleighs, with fur coverings—money, in some cases, in the Savings Bank; sons and daughters in the teaching profession, spending their evenings, not on the earth or plank floor, but in neatly carpeted parlors—these are some of the changes I have seen in so short a time in Prince Edward Island. "Ab uno disce omnes." "At home," many of these people and their children would probably be cofters, tenants at will, or discontented tillers of the soil. Send us such people to Canada.

My Lord, excuse the intrusion of a hurriedly written letter upon your attention, and allow me to remain,

Your Lordship's  
Most obedient Servant,

C.

THE walking mania has reached Montreal. A six days' walking match is arranged to take place there between Campana, of New York, and Tennachi, of that city.

### TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, at their Secretary's Office, until

Monday, the 7th Day of April,

next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the

Erection of a Wooden Building,

as an addition to the Wing of the new School Building on Western Kent Street.

Also, for the erection of a Fence to enclose the grounds in connection with said School Building. Tenders to state the price of the Fence at per foot.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Esq., Prince Street, Charlottetown.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tender for work in connection with School Building."

Good and approved security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ISAAC OXENHAM,

Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown.

Office of City School Board,  
March 22nd, 1879. } t apr 7

To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at a large and influential meeting of the Liberal-Conservative party as a candidate for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty for the House of Assembly of this Province, in conjunction with your late representative Mr. George Wastie DeBlois, I solicit your support and influence in behalf of Mr. DeBlois and myself at the approaching General Election.

Should you do me the honor of returning me as your representative, I shall consider it my duty to guard your interests in Parliament, by advocating such measures as will most conduce to your prosperity.

In times like the present, of financial and commercial depression, I will advocate measures of economy and retrenchment in every branch of the public service in order to relieve the taxpayers as much as possible.

Believing that the interests of the mechanics require some consideration at the hands of the Legislature, I shall deem it my duty to advocate all legitimate measures that will tend to promote their welfare.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

NEIL McLEOD.

Charlottetown, March 21, 1879.

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 burden 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 21

73,620 MORE  
SINGER SEWING MACHINES  
SOLD IN 1878

THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

In 1870 we sold 127,833 Sewing Machines.

" 1878 " " 356,432 " "

Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."

We now Sell Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines Sold in the World.

Waste no Money on 'cheap' Counterfeits.

Send for handsome Illustrated Price List.

ROBERT YOUNG,

South Side Queen Square,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, March 18, 1878—2aw tf

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to ANY ADDRESS in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

LONDON HOUSE.

50,000 YARDS OF GREY AND WHITE COTTONS AND TICKINGS. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Having laid in the above large Stock before the late change in the Tariff took place, we will continue to sell the same at our Old Prices.