

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
MARCH 14, 1879.

THE ESTIMATES.

(From the St. John Sun.)

The Estimates were laid on the table of the House of Commons on Tuesday last by Hon. Mr. Tilley. The following is a statement of the sums granted for the financial year 1878-79 and the Estimates for the financial year 1879-80:

	Total 1878-79.	Total 1879-80.
Public Debt, including sinking Fund.	\$ 7,913,216	\$ 8,184,155
Charges of Management.	182,969	236,507
Civil Government.	882,674	874,881
Administration of Justice.	614,630	598,855
Police.	11,000	12,000
Penitentiaries.	322,314	283,908
Legislation.	688,436	623,186
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, including Censuses.	47,200	20,200
Immigration & Quarantine.	230,370	178,616
Pensions, including Superannuation.	212,623	231,881
Militia.	687,200	706,800
Public Works and Buildings, chargeable to income.	1,113,451	950,400
Ocean and River Service.	409,844	388,073
Lighthouse and Coast Service.	472,233	467,443
Fisheries.	86,500	69,700
Scientific Institutions	46,050	45,400
Marine Hospitals and sick and distressed seamen.	71,000	69,000
Steamboat Inspection	13,990	13,990
Inspection of Insurance Companies.	10,000	10,000
Subsidies.	3,420,862	3,421,585
Geological Survey.	50,000	50,000
Indians.	465,611	464,823
North West Mounted Police.	321,000	308,900
Miscellaneous.	123,800	106,800
Collection of Revenues—Customs.	705,836	707,069
Collection of Revenues—Excise.	221,540	217,740
Culling Timber.	77,755	67,500
Weights & Measures.	109,300	72,300
Inspection of Staples.	3,000	3,000
Adulteration of Food.	10,000	10,000
Public Works.	2,273,265	2,169,165
Post Office.	1,767,000	1,758,000
Dominion Lands.	94,400	90,000
Minor Revenues.	10,000	10,000
Total Const'd Fund.	\$23,669,073	\$23,427,882
Redemption of debt—7,588,431 6,098,257		
Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Capital—8,705,900 10,090,000		
Total Capital.	16,294,331	16,188,257
Total.	\$39,963,404	\$39,616,139

The charges of management of the public debt show an increase of \$62,726, chiefly in commission to London agents, on the amount of debt to be redeemed this year. There is also an increase of \$500 for country Saving's Banks in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The reduction under this head are \$1,500 at Winnipeg and \$2,500 for seigniorial tenures and commission. The expenses in connexion with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes are reduced by \$5,000.

Civil Government.—Under this head there is an increase in most of the Departments, chiefly in Public Works, the Interior and Governor-General's office. The reductions are \$4,300 in the Auditor-Generals office and Finance Department; \$1,450 in the Treasury Board; \$4,190 in the Department of Agriculture, and \$22,250 in Departmental Contingencies. The net reduction being \$7,793.

Administration of Justice.—The changes under this head represent a reduction of \$100,775, principally in the North-West, British Columbia, Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, County Courts of Ontario, etc. Penitentiaries show a reduction of \$38,667, namely: St. Vincent, \$12,333; St. John, 14,097; Halifax, \$5,129; Manitoba, \$2,782; British Columbia, \$4,804. As regards St. John, maintenance is reduced by \$465, and material for manufacture by \$13,668, salaries and stationery by \$550.

Legislation.—The salaries of the Commons are reduced \$1,750; Committees and extra Sessional Clerks, \$2,500; Library, \$3,000; consolidation of Laws, \$8,000; election expenses, \$15,000.

Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.—The reductions under this head are chiefly in connexion with the expenses for exhibitions. There is an increase of \$5,000 or expenditure in connexion with the census. The reductions in the estimates for emigration and quarantine amount to \$51,754. The salaries of emigration agents at Sherbrooke, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island are dropped; medical inspection at Quebec is reduced by \$1,300; at Gross Isle by \$2,384. The salaries of the assistant physicians at St. John and Halifax are dropped.

Militia.—All salaries of military branches' district staff are reduced \$4,800, and of brigade majors \$2,500; ammunition, clothing and military stores by \$15,000; contingencies and general service by \$4,000; drill sheds and rifle ranges by \$10,000; care and maintenance of military property by \$2,000. The increases are, drill pay and training, \$20,000; Royal Military College, \$9,000; Military Schools and drill instruction in colleges, \$4,000. There are new items, viz., Guard at Rideau Hall, \$5,000, and ordnance and improved fire arms, \$20,000; assistant inspector of artillery, \$1,200; district paymasters at \$600 each, reduced from \$8,000 to \$600. Two at \$300 each are abolished.

Public Works and Buildings Chargeable to Capital.—\$100,000 is proposed for the (deep

water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway at St. John, and \$40,000 for nut locks for the Intercolonial. The Fort Francis Lock is dropped from the Pacific Railway estimates. \$90,000 is down for St. Peter's Canal.

Public Works and Buildings Chargeable to Income.—\$10,000 is down for improvement of navigable rivers for New Brunswick. There are the following: Custom House, St. John, \$100,000; Savings Bank, St. John, \$14,000; Post Office, St. John, \$89,500; Post Office, Fredericton, \$16,000; The latter item is increased from \$13,000 last year. For Nova Scotia there are the following: Marine Hospital, Lunenburg, \$4,000; Quarantine Hospital, Sydney, \$2,000. \$16,000 is down for Dorchester Penitentiary.

Harbors and Breakwaters in New Brunswick.—St. John Harbor, \$5,000. In Nova Scotia—Annapolis River, \$1,500; Rugged Pond, Guysboro' County, \$2,000; Digby "repairs," \$2,600; Trout Cove, Digby County, \$1,000; Cow Bay, \$5,000; West Arichat, \$4,000; Lingan Harbor, \$2,000. Prince Edward Island—Colville Bay, \$5,000; New London, \$1,800.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Public Works are \$1,500 annual subsidy for Telegraph Cable to Anticosti, and \$20,000 for Land Telegraph lines to connect with Light House.

Ocean and River Service.—Under this head Steam Communication between Nova Scotia and St. Pierre is dropped, and \$10,000 is entered for subsidy to a steamer between Campbelltown and Gaspe.

Lighthouse and Coast Service.—In New Brunswick there are no reductions, but the following increases: Keeper of Beaver Harbor increased \$20; ditto Bathurst, \$50; ditto Musquash Harbor (new), \$300; ditto Negrotown Point, St. John (new), \$200; Engineer of Grindstone Island (new), \$300. In Fisheries there is no change except \$1,200 added for Prince Edward Island.

Scientific Institutions.—The only change is an increase in the vote for Observatory in New Brunswick, which is raised from \$850 to \$1,200.

Subsidies.—\$8,988 is added for Nova Scotia, which was under-estimated in 1878 and 1879. There is a decrease in New Brunswick by \$4,061, and in P. E. Island of \$4,203.

North-West Mounted Police.—The vote for replacement of horses, arms, ammunition, etc., is \$36,000, an increase of \$16,500. There are other reductions which give a net decrease of \$12,100.

Customs Department.—The salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in Ontario is increased by \$4,812; in North-West territories, \$2,500; in British Columbia, \$1,296; in P. E. Island, \$350. Quebec is reduced by \$7,815, and New Brunswick by \$610. The changes in New Brunswick are slight. At Fredericton \$400 is added for extra services and the contingent expenses are reduced by \$155; at Grand Falls, salaries are reduced \$150; at St. John, salaries are reduced \$1,000; at Woodstock, the contingent expenses are increased \$55. At Richibucto the salaries are reduced \$20; at Caraqueg the contingent expenses are reduced \$55, and at Moncton \$10. Halifax is increased \$550; Liverpool is reduced \$700.

Excise.—Of Inspectors of Inland Revenue, there will be two Inspectors at \$2,000 each, instead of three, and two at \$1,800 each, instead of one. Of Collectors there will be four at \$1,000, instead of three, two at \$800, instead of three. Of Deputy Collectors, there will be four at \$1,200, instead of three, and one at \$1,100, and several changes among other deputies, as well as in the classification of excise men.

Weights and Measures.—There is a reduction of \$14,000 in salaries of Deputy Inspectors, \$3,000 in salaries of Gas Inspectors, and \$20,000 in rent, travelling expenses, etc.

Public Works Maintenance, etc.—The cost of working the Intercolonial Railway is estimated at \$1,500,000, or \$100,000 less than estimated last year. Reductions of \$125,000 are expected in locomotive power, station and train expenses and removals, repairs, etc., while the estimate for car expenses is \$25,000 in excess of last year's. On the P. E. Island Railway there is an increase in each department, the whole increase amounting to \$30,000 over last year's estimate.

Post Office Department.—There is a reduction of \$4,000 in New Brunswick; \$4,000 in Nova Scotia; \$2,000 in Columbia, and \$2,000 in Manitoba; an increase of \$2,000 in Quebec; and \$1,000 in North West. The net decrease is \$9,000. There is an increase of salaries of \$4,000, and a reduction in mail service and miscellaneous of \$13,000.

The British Army Estimates.

The army estimates for the coming year show a total of \$15,645,700, being a net decrease of \$2,145,600. Last year's estimates were exceeded by \$2,195,000, voted upon supplementary estimates. As compared with the actual army expenditure of 1877-8, there is an estimated decrease of half a million. The total numbers of men, by the latest returns, and including effective of all ranks, are as follows: Regular forces, home and colonial, 127,483; first-class army reserve, 15,085; second-class army reserve, 22,294; militia, 86,458; yeomanry, 10,508; volunteers, 203,213; regular forces, Indian establishment, 64,450.

RATHER A BAD "SELL."—The worthy Stipendiary Magistrate of Halifax got rather badly sold on Monday. A man who represented himself as a country farmer called on him, and asked for the release of a girl named Annie Richards, imprisoned in Rockhead, representing that he wanted a servant, and would take her to the country with a view to reforming her. The fellow told such a plausible story that the Magistrate kindly granted her release. They both visited a clergyman at 8 o'clock, and were married. At night the girl was round in the street "drunk as a piper," and yesterday morning was sent up again for twelve months. The best of the joke was that it turned out that the fellow himself had only just served out a term in Rockhead, having been released the day before.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.—A New York dispatch of the 11th inst. says: At noon the position of the competitors in the International walking match for the Astley Belt was as follows:—Rowell, 149; Harriman, 139; Ennis, 123; O'Leary, 122. Up to seven o'clock this evening the following were the positions:—Rowell, 188; Harriman, 174; Ennis, 152; O'Leary, 147. Rowell then rested, his feet being blistered. At midnight Rowell had covered 191 miles; Harriman, 185; Ennis, 171, and O'Leary, 161.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

Letter from Hon. Mr. DeBlois.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—As very great misconception seems to exist in the minds of some persons as to whether or not the four Conservative members, who left the late Government, had made known to their former colleagues their intention of opposing that Government in the Assembly, I will, with your permission, offer as fair a statement of the matter in regard to my own action therein, as circumstances and my oath as an Executive Councillor will, to my conscience, at least, admit of my doing.

In the first place, then, I state positively, that whatsoever was said by the four members, in regard to what course they would take after leaving the Government in their action towards it, was said by them in Council, and was, therefore, in my opinion, a matter that should be as solemnly kept secret as any other thing said or done in Council. It is a matter that the head of the Executive had, so far as I am aware, given no permission to any member of the Government to divulge; but, even had he done so, I contend that no right-thinking man, knowing the nature of the oath he had taken, would be at liberty to state out of Council any conversation that had taken place therein. It follows then, that, for the present, at all events, words heard or said by me in Council must remain unexplained, and more particularly so when a full explanation of them might, and indeed would, lead to the divulging of other matters upon which, of necessity, the one under review, hinges. In order, however, that anything said by me in Council might not be misunderstood by those who remained in the Government,—(when a common rumor was set afloat in the City, soon after the resignation of our seats in the Government had been accepted),—that we who left the Government intended to support it, I, without a moment's delay, in my capacity as a member of the Assembly, went to the Head of the Executive, told him of the rumor afloat in the City, and requested him to inform the Leader of the Government that I would oppose his Government and would be the first to vote "a want of confidence in it." I was most courteously received by this gentleman (the statement of the ex-Commissioner of Public Works to the contrary notwithstanding), who did not hesitate to receive my communication and to state that he would, without delay, convey it to the Leader of the Government. This, I feel sure, was immediately done, and yet, my honorable friend, the now ex-Leader of the Government, wisheth, in the Assembly, to make that body and the public believe that he was not aware that I intended to oppose his Government. The honorable gentleman seemed to be much aggrieved that I had not gone to him nor written to him to say what my intentions were. Did the honorable gentleman come to me and tell me, aye! or even HINT TO ME, during the fortnight or more that I held office after my letter of resignation had been tabled, that he contemplated filling up my place, in the Executive, by placing therein a gentleman whom he knew and the whole country knew to be diametrically opposed to the whole policy of his Government? Most assuredly not. Yet, I knew of the matter from outside report only a very few days after it occurred.

An assertion made by a member of the ex-Government, in the House of Assembly, that myself and the members of Liberal-Conservative views, who left the Government with me, were traitors to our leader, is SIMPLY UNTRUE AND ABSURD. I contend, and AM READY TO PROVE, that we acted from first to last in good faith, and were only forced to do as we did after every honorable endeavor had been used to have at least some measure of respect paid to our feelings and views.

I am, Sir, your ob'dt servant,
G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch'town, March 13.

The Mechanics' Meeting.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I do not wonder that the mechanics and laborers of the city have been aroused to special exertion in view of the coming election. For many of them have been obliged, day after day, to stand at the street corners waiting for a job, and getting none, while work which should have been done by them was being performed by strangers. Had times been good they would not, perhaps, have minded the luckless and unnecessary journey to Halifax of the ex-Commissioner of Public Works; they would not have cared so much that a \$100,000 which should have passed through their hands was diverted from its proper channel—all because the ex-Commissioner wished to spite the political opponent to whom the contract for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum legitimately belonged. But times were hard; money was scarce, wages were low, work was extremely difficult to obtain, and the ex-Commissioner of Public Works who should have considered these things—who should, as far as possible, have protected the interests of our own people—deserted his trusts and went out of his way to give our tradesman's bread to strangers. Is it, then, wonderful that they have decided that Mr. Stewart and his Leader shall never again deceive them with their sweet words; shall never again betray them into the hands of the stranger? Is it, then, wonderful that they have called a public meeting to consider the situation and to provide by mutual and well concerted action, for the condign punishment of those who have so deeply wronged them?

In doing so, they will, I am sure, guard against any act which will be calculated to set class against class—or which will give their enemies any advantage in the coming

contest. To set up a candidate merely for the purpose of having their class represented by one of themselves would, I think be wrong in principle and vicious in practice. Let true and capable men—men in whom confidence may be placed—be selected without respect to their particular calling, and then let them give their words of honor as men that they will guard the interests of the working classes—and the right course will, in my opinion, have been adopted. The arrangement made between the leading mechanics and the Hon. Neil McLeod will, of course be ratified by the meeting to be held this evening; and the same course will, doubtless, be pursued with reference to the proposed candidature of the Hon. G. W. DeBlois, in whose honor every one has the utmost confidence.

Your's very truly,
WORKMAN.

The Present Aspect of Affairs

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—To understand the present aspect of political parties, it must be borne in mind the late Government was composed of very diverse materials. Their fusion was a necessity in order to resist the demands of our Roman Catholic brethren for money grants for separate schools.

The school question was the grand bond of union; that question satisfactorily settled, the ties that held the incongruous materials together, very quickly relaxed, and the consequent withdrawal of their four Liberal-Conservative supporters put the late Government in their present awkward fix.

Now, we hold that Mr. L. H. Davies has shown himself to be sadly deficient in those qualities which constitute a popular leader. Just as in the natural body, the head is responsible for the movements of its individual members; in like manner, in the body politic, is the Leader of the defunct Government responsible for the acts of his subordinates. The blame then of the Asylum scandal and the odious taxation blunder rests on the shoulders of L. H. Davies, and all his plausible special pleading cannot relieve him from the odium attached to these measures. His whole term of administration has been a succession of blunders, showing that though he may be possessed of legal attainments, he is sadly deficient in that essential attribute of a gifted statesman—administrative ability.

It is the boast of the British Constitution that every class is represented; and, surely, our industrial class in the city of Charlottetown and the other towns of the Island can bring forward men as intelligent as the rural constituencies can! Or are they willing their claims in that respect shall be ignored? Their apathy seems incomprehensible in view of the effort lately made in our highest Law Courts to drive our local industries beyond the city bounds.

A gentleman of independent means, or a respectable lawyer, may chance to be very estimable men in their way, but they care nothing for, nor yet do they understand, the wishes and aspirations of the working classes, whom they are disposed to look on as necessary only so far as they add to their wealth and minister to their necessities.

Yours, &c.,
SCRIBBLER.

March 14, 1879.

The Reform Club.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—Your report, yesterday, of the assault case at the Reform Club rooms was incorrect in some particulars, and calculated to convey to the public the impression that liquor is sold and drunk on the premises. The assault took place in the restaurant, and not in the billiard room. The facts are simply these: Bevan was at the stove, near the entrance to the restaurant. McCourt was passing out, and Bevan, in a jocular manner, asked him if he had lost the game. McCourt, uttering an oath, immediately struck Bevan a severe blow. It was a sudden, unexpected, unprovoked assault. The affair was over in a moment, although McCourt, being drunk, created a good deal of disturbance for perhaps half an hour.

McCourt did drink more or less liquor in the cellar or bowling alley. Mr. Wakefield, the manager, suspected—and called my attention to the fact—that some who visited the alley (contrary to the rules regulating the conduct of those frequenting the building) carried in liquor in pocket-flasks. After watching closely, Mr. Wakefield discovered McCourt, in one corner of the alley, slyly drinking from a flask. He at once reprimanded McCourt and those with him for their conduct; and as this took place just previous to the assault on Bevan, it is more than probable that Mr. Wakefield's plain talk stirred up McCourt's anger, as he became abusive.

I am not sorry that the affair in question took place, as these ebullitions of rowdiness and the sly drinking from pocket flasks show myself and the manager who to permit in the building.

Yours, etc.,
WM. KENNEDY.

Ch'town, March 14.

Monotonous Grumbling.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I was at the meeting in Market Hall last night, and was surprised to find Mr. Davies taking up so much of the time grumbling because he was not thanked by the press for his great exertions at the Fishery Commission. So much baby-like whining over this matter is really getting monotonous. What does he want? If he has not been sufficiently paid for his services as one of the counsel on that occasion, let him say so, and then people will understand him. If the public are to judge his merits by the published report of the Commission, he has been well paid. The Commissioners Court was held in Halifax; but the people of that city did not look upon his services in the same light as he does. The Halifaxians got up a magnificent dinner in honor of Mr. Thompson—not Mr. Davies. Surely, if Mr. Davies was deserving of public thanks he would not be forgotten by the people in the midst of whom the wonderful deeds were done! It would have been an easy thing to have coupled the name of Davies with Thompson, if it was considered that his services were worthy of public recognition. Hoping that the public will hear no more whining from Mr. Davies on this matter, I remain yours,
A LIBERAL.

Ch'town, March 14, 1879.

A Denial.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Having been accused by several of my friends with being the writer of an article signed "Mechanic" in Monday's issue of your paper I beg to state distinctly that I had nothing whatever to do with it.
Yours, &c.,
ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

March 14, 1879.

Unfounded Reports Corrected.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,—I wish to set right and contradict a report put in circulation to the effect that a case of small-pox was at Conway Station. Such report is utterly unfounded, as the person who has been unwell at said station is now nearly recovered, and who has been sick from some other cause, and not by any means "small-pox." Yours, truly,
JOSEPH MURPHY.

Lot 11, March 7th, '79.

POLITICAL!

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

- BROOKFIELD, Monday, 17th inst., a seven o'clock.
- CORNWALL, Tuesday, 18th inst., at seven o'clock.
- NORTH WILTSHIRE, Wednesday, 19th inst., at seven o'clock.
- NEW GLASGOW, Thursday, 20th inst., at seven o'clock.
- RUSTICO (Bank), Friday, 21st inst., at seven o'clock.
- WHEATLEY RIVER, Saturday, 22d inst., at seven o'clock.
- MILTON, Monday, 24th inst., at seven o'clock.
- BRIEN'S CROSS, Tuesday, 25th inst., at seven o'clock.
- NINE MILE CREEK (Ladner's), Thursday, 27th inst., at seven o'clock.
- LONG CREEK (Lowrie's), Friday, 28th inst., at seven o'clock.
- NORTH RIVER (Warren's), Saturday, 29th inst., at seven o'clock.
- SOUTH WILTSHIRE, Monday, 31st inst., at seven o'clock.

March 14, 1879.—lin d&w

Willey Lodge No. 27, I.O.O.F.

MEMBERS are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, this [Friday] Evening at half past seven o'clock, sharp. Initiatory Degree and other important business. By order of the N. G.

C. F. YATES, R. Sec'y.
Ch'town, March 13, 1879.

GRAND RALLY.

A MEETING

OF ALL

Mechanics and Workingmen

of Charlottetown will be held in the

ATHENÆUM,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

at eight o'clock,

for the purpose of discussing the Political Situation, in view of the approaching election, as it affects their interests.

March 12—

FLOUR.

- 100 BBLs. SUPERIOR EXTRA "Camellia."
- 300 BBLs. EXTRA—Howland's Choice, St. John City, Queen's.
- 100 BBLs. FANCY—Oxford.
- 200 BBLs. SPRING EXTRA—Rose of Ontario, Delphi and Chettenham.
- 100 BBLs. CHOICE SUPERFINE—"Holland River."

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.
Ch'town, March 10, '79.—pat 4in

Coal. Coal.

SYDNEY ROUND COAL \$3.50 per ton;
Gowrie Mines Small Coal 2.50 do

—ALSO—

200 Tons Anthracite Nut Coal, \$6.50 per ton,
For sale at
ROUGHAN'S SCALE'S,
Charlottetown, March 12, 1879.

FLOUR, Cornmeal & Tea,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

Marine Insurance Company OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in their Office, corner Great George and lower Water Street, on

Thursday, the 20th March,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.
By order of the Board,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
March 4, 1879.