

Mr. Dodd's Circular.

The nervous system of the *Patriot* is evidently very much deranged by the recent reverses of the Grit Party, and he, in consequence, sees matters in exaggerated shapes. He accuses the *EXAMINER*, for example, of making a "mean attack" upon the Hon. T. W. Dodd—calling him a hypocrite, and asserting that he practiced deceit—when all that the *EXAMINER* did was to call attention to the hypocritical and deceitful terms in which the friends of Mr. Thomas W. Dodd drew up his electioneering circular. That circular stated as the only reason why Mr. Dodd sought re-election, that his seat had become vacated by "lapse of time." The very first words of the document introduce the reader to an atmosphere of "deceit." It says: "Six years ago I had the honor of being elected to represent Charlottetown and Royalty in the Legislative Council." Mr. Dodd, we can remember, was elected for a broken term. Six years have exhausted that term, and the words of the circular are intended to convey the impression that Mr. Dodd comes forward now solely because the lapse of time has rendered an appeal necessary. Now, will the *Patriot* tell us that there is no reticence practiced here—no deceit—no hypocrisy? We do not charge Mr. Dodd with these crimes, but we charge the document to which his name is affixed as being deceitful and hypocritical, inasmuch as it sets forth as the sole reason for Mr. Dodd's action, what is not by any means the principal one. Mr. Dodd is the Treasurer and Secretary of the Davies Government, and therefore he must run an election, whether he will or not—whether the "lapse of time" intervenes or not.

The *Patriot* pronounces a high eulogium upon Mr. Dodd's honesty and integrity; he is trotted forth as a sample of the honesty that sits in the Cabinet over which Davies presides—W. D. Stewart, for example. He is made to do the work of the one honest man who was appointed director to a bogus company—the light of his honor was expected to brighten the dark and equivocal character of the rest of the company. This, and nothing more, is Mr. Dodd's mission in the present Government. Heartless schemers are making a tool of him. The *Patriot* handles him with the familiarity of an old acquaintance, and Mr. Dodd must be possessed of a more than ordinary refined reputation to undergo such usage without tarnish or with impunity.

The *Patriot* further states that Mr. Dodd "would not support or connect himself in any way with a Government to which even the suspicion of deception or dishonesty could be fairly or reasonably attached." Yet he has done so. The Davies Government is not only suspected of deception and dishonesty,—it is openly and broadly accused of these crimes; and if Mr. Dodd does not know it, he ought.

Defunct Governments.

The *St. John Sun* has the following in relation to the defunct Governments at Ottawa and Halifax. We are disappointed at not finding something relative to the defunct Government at Charlottetown. No doubt the writer has overlooked this matter, and the omission will be supplied in next issue:—

Ottawa and Halifax have two defunct Governments on exhibition, and neither of them shows any disposition to get away from the public gaze by retiring from the platform. They are both holding on after the people have emphatically told them to get out. Canada and Nova Scotia have overwhelmingly passed votes of want of confidence in their Ministers, and still they stick to office. The Ottawa concern will, it is believed, soon make room for those whom the people have declared for, but there is no hope that their Halifax brethren in affliction will follow their example. Shame may force Alex. McKenzie and his colleagues out of office soon, but P. C. Hill and his associates will stick to their places as long as possible, and grab all they can. Notwithstanding that the Government has been defeated disastrously, and all but one of its members holding seats in the popular branch kicked out of their constituencies, it has the assurance to make appointments to the Legislative Council, and handle the public money as though it still retained the confidence of the people.

Now this, we submit, is a case for the exercise of the royal prerogative. The Governor should take cognizance of the withdrawal of popular confidence from the Ministry, and enforce the popular will by withdrawing his own confidence, and thus forcing the condemned Minister to resign at once. This is the real use of the prerogative. It is a power which the sovereign holds from and for the people.

A FREDERICTON, N. B., despatch of the 25th ult. to the *St. John Globe*, says:—Mr. Thomas Nason, aged 24 years, while in the act of splitting a stick of wood this morning, in his yard, Brunswick Street, dropped dead. Coroner Macpherson held an inquest, and a verdict of "death from natural causes" was given.

The "Bloody Shirt" in Politics.

(From *St. John Telegraph*.)

The world moves after all, and political parties now and then are forced to abandon the old weapons which have served them well in former years. The Presidential campaign of 1876 was fought out by the Republicans on the "bloody shirt" issue. Tales of Southern outrages were manufactured to suit the occasion, and the most harrowing pictures were drawn of the consequences which must ensue if the Democrats got into power. The politicians on the Republican side this year commenced to fight their political battles under the same banner, and wafted aloft the "bloody shirt." It was under this time honored flag that the Bangor "Whig" undertook to carry on the conflict in Maine, but unfortunately the result was not such as to answer the hopes of the Republican party. The Republican party in Maine were badly beaten and Republican managers everywhere were nearly frightened out of their senses. It was seen that an immediate change of front was necessary and that some better flag must be found to fight under than the "bloody shirt." The Boston "Advertiser" which was waving the flag as vigorously as anyone a short time ago, thus sportively alluded to it on Saturday:—

Mr. Wm. E. Chandler, who appears to be in a very unhappy frame of mind, has written a letter to the "Traveller" in a mournfully indignant strain, to complain because the Republicans are making the question of honest money the paramount issue. He begins to despair of things, and ejaculates, "Forgotten are the horrors of Andersonville!" The grand declaration of Mr. Blaine that this is "the question of questions," and that everything else must wait until it is settled, is almost the finishing blow to Mr. Chandler; and to-day, for he must have read Mr. Conkling's speech, *actum est*,—it is all over with him. Mr. Chandler has been left behind with a large stock of "bloody shirt" on his hands. He seems to think the Republicans of Maine made a mistake because they were beaten. Fortunately there are few others who think as he does. The Republicans of Maine have clear consciences, and they will have the applause of all true men for having made a noble and gallant fight for right and honesty. As for Mr. Chandler, he is to be pitied. All his old friends have deserted him. One champion of "political liberty and equal rights," as he phrases the issue, is stumping Massachusetts for Butler, with a Democratic nomination in his pocket, with soft-money thoughts in his heart, and with lies about the State Government on his lips. Butler, too, has forgotten all about the bloody shirt. Mr. Chandler would attract attention if he would rise a solitary flag-pole on Mount Washington and hoist there the sanguineous ensign which none but he is left to flaunt.

Canada First.

(From the *Toronto Mail*.)

There is no doubt that in lettering our department of the Paris Exhibition with Indian work, canoes, snow-shoes, moose heads, tobogganing apparatus, sleighs, peltries, and other evidences of savage life in North America, we have repeated an old blunder that has already lost us thousands of immigrants and millions of capital. European geographers and writers on the European press are notoriously ignorant of this country. So far as their reading acquaintance with the climate goes, they suppose it to be a cross between Siberia and the Highlands of Scotland; and their knowledge of our physical resources and population is just enough to lead them to believe that the vast territory is peopled, where it is peopled at all, by nomad Indians pursuing the buffalo, and a few white men leading the life of Captain Mayne Reid's *voyageurs*. There may be some excuse for their ignorance, but there is none for our confirming them in it by exposing the implements and produce of savage life at every World's Fair that comes along in the place of honor in our department. The *Figaro* of the 9th inst. contains a marvelous account of the Dominion, founded on the Canadian display. The writer says gravely that the Canadians surpass all other North American nations, even the nation of Newfoundland, in their collection of domestic goods, such as the sleighs in which they travel the year round, and the buffalo robes with which they defy King Zero. Then again they have a magnificent display of lacrosses—sticks with netting of reindeer skin with which they play a game known as lacrosse with their Indian neighbors—and of heads of elk, deer, moose, buffalo and other animals of the chase common to the Arctic regions. They exhibit many excellent machines, and appear to be expert as craftsmen, but no doubt such goods are only manufactured in the thinly populated settlements adjoining the United States. And there is much more of the same sort.

Now, whatever we may be, we are not wholly savage, and there is no valid reason why we should advertise ourselves as such. From time immemorial, however, we have been doing so. No Canadian had ever thought of sending his photograph to his maiden aunt in England unless he be taken in the character of a genteel young sitting Bull, with a fur coat and a fur cap, snow-shoes lying at his feet and a covering of snow—i. e., the photograph man's table salt—sprinkling his outer garments and making the poor woman believe that her sister's son is living in a region of perpetual winter, although the rascal is probably sweltering among the nineties. This is a most grievous fraud to play upon a dear relative, and, moreover, it is treason to Canada. It is the same with many of our artists, who should know better. Their

best pictures, those bought by English visitors here, usually represent a solitary and dissipated Indian leaning on an old gun and sorrowfully contemplating a boundless waste of snow. If it be a painting of Canadian scenery, then the scene is laid on the north shore of Lake Superior with huge naked cliffs or a few gaunt pine trees towering above the same old Indian. Doubtless ere this a painting of the Neebing Hotel with Adam Oliver in the foreground is hanging in some British drawing room or study, bearing false witness against the pleasant home of the Canadian backwoodsman. All this is wrong. We cannot bring Europe over to see the Provincial Exhibition or our township fairs and so convince it that the Canadians are not only a civilized but a highly civilized and a well educated people, but at least we can make an end of this self-slandering. When the next World's Fair is held, let us make no special effort, as we did at Philadelphia and are doing at Paris, to satisfy the rest of mankind that Canada is chiefly devoted to redskins and snowstorms; and, above all, let the private system of deceiving our British friends by the wintery photograph fraud and the lone savage travesty be dropped. It is not patriotic, and besides it doesn't pay.

The Appointing Power of a Moribund Administration.

The question of whether an Administration *in articulo* can or ought to make appointments, is being widely discussed just now in the Ministerial press. A day or two after the election it was announced that Mr. McKenzie would make no appointments, when forthwith Ottawa was invaded by an army of office-seekers demanding shelter and refuge in the public service from the storm that has destroyed the Party. Since then the Premier has been in a state of siege—he refusing to go against his conscience, they pressing him at every point to make an ignoble surrender. The Ottawa "Free Press" hired, no doubt, by the besiegers, has devoted its columns to articles showing that the Administration would not be acting contrary to precedent in making its friends comfortable in its dying hours. Nobody, so far as we know, would object were Mr. McKenzie to provide for a few of his personal retainers. Common charity disarms objection. They have worked hard for office, and it would be a sad sight to see them robbed of their object on the eve of a dreary Siberian winter of Opposition. But when it comes to the appointment of high officers of State, of Lieut. Governors, Judges and Senators, it is quite another thing. There is a case in point, the mention of which may, perhaps, strengthen the Premier in his resistance to the rabble at his door. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone was defeated in a general election by a majority of ninety in a House of nearly seven hundred members. He did not care to meet Parliament under such circumstances, but resigned almost immediately after he had ascertained the extent of the disaster. Just before resigning, however, he appointed Mr. Palfes to the chiefship of the Irish Court of Exchequer, and created three or four new peers. This evoked criticism from some of the Conservative journals, although the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the only one which treated the matter as a grave offence against political ethics. The Liberal journal defended the out-going Premier, and their arguments are now being produced by the Ottawa organ. But the "Liberal" journals in this country took a stronger ground against him than the most rabid of the Tory papers in England. The *Globe* on the 13th March, 1874, had an article on the subject in which, after reviewing the case, it reached this conclusion:—"It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the seals of office was not made the occasion of setting an example in regard to this matter to all subsequent Administrations, home and colonial. It would have added greatly to the renown of the out-going Ministry, had they laid down the principle that offices of honor and emolument ought not to be disposed of by a Government conscious of no longer enjoying the confidence of the people. This principle would apply not only to such appointments as that (Mr. Palfes) to which exception has been taken, but to all action with a view to the advancement of those who have rendered Party service." This was high, sound doctrine, and if it applied to Mr. Gladstone it applies to Mr. McKenzie. If the former was wrong in creating a Chief Baron, how shall Mr. Brown defend Mr. McKenzie if he appoint Judges, Senators and even Lieutenant Governors? Our contemporary, in the same article, laid down this doctrine:—"What ought to be done is to establish as a principle—departure from which in any case is an act of political immorality—that so soon as an Administration determines on relinquishing the reins of power, its patronage *ipso facto* lapses."

Such is the opinion of the highest authority known to Mr. McKenzie. Todd is good, and May is good also, but Brown is supreme. The latter, it will be seen, holds that a moribund Administration should not in any case undertake "action with a view to the advancement of those who have rendered Party service," but the Opposition will not hold the Premier so closely to the book as that. They will be more liberal than his master, and if he content himself with shelving a few of the more meritorious of those wretched ones to whom the cold shades will be death, there will be no carping from the sun-shiners. But let there be reason in it.—*Toronto Mail*.

A Whitby authority on the subject estimates the total barley crop in Canada at 5,000,000 bushels, classified as follows:—
No. 1, bright barley, weighing over 48 lbs. imperial bushel...1,000,000
No. 2, slightly stained...1,500,000
No. 3, badly stained or shrunk...2,000,000
Rejected, very badly stained, shrunk or sprouted...500,000

LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT.

THE LADIES will find a splendid assortment of English and French Millinery and Fancy Goods at the above.
Ch'town, Oct. 1—

LONDON HOUSE.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING
The Largest and Best Selection

LADIES' MANTLES
(FRENCH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE)
IMPORTED THIS SEASON.

G. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 30—pat 6i eod

CHEAP STOVE PIPE

MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.
Sept. 28—6i wkly 3i

PROVINCIAL
Exhibition and Cattle Show,
SUMMERSIDE, OCTOBER 2 & 3.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS!

RETURN TICKETS TO SUMMERSIDE will be issued on 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at SINGLE FARES, good to return up to and on 4th October.

A special train for the carriage of Stock will leave Charlottetown at 6.45 a. m. on 2nd, calling at all regular stations.

The express train leaving Tignish at 1.50 p. m. on 1st will carry Stock for the Exhibition.

Machinery and articles intended for exhibition must be forwarded the day previous to the opening.

Live stock and all articles intended for exhibition, having paid freight to the Fair, will be returned free of charge, provided ownership has not been changed.

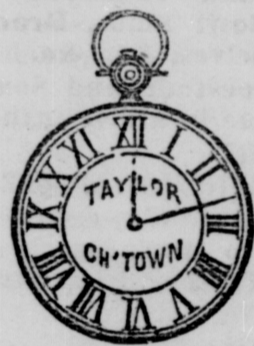
JOHN GAFFNEY, Sec. to Com.
Sept. 27—

Beliveau Albertite & Oil Co.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Beliveau Albertite & Oil Co., held in St. John on the 24th inst., a further call of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Subscribed Stock was ordered to be made, payable on or before the 25th of October, at the Bank of Montreal, Moncton; to William Patrick, Manager, or to E. B. Chandler, jr., Dorchester. By order,
(Signed) E. B. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

Prince Edward Island Stockholders will please pay into the Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown.
WILLIAM PATRICK,
Manager.

Sept. 28, 1878—



THE NEW
WALTHAM WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED BY
E. W. TAYLOR
are much better value for the money than the old style.

CALL AND SEE THEM.
CYLINDER AND PATENT LEVERS from \$8 to \$10, all warranted.

A handsome Chain given with every Watch at

TAYLOR'S,
South Side Queen Square.
Sept. 18.—3w 3ta

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

BOY WANTED—To run messages and bend a horse. Apply at this Office.
Oct. 1—3i

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—From a Pasture near Spring Park, a jet black HORSE. The finder will be rewarded by giving the necessary information at this Office.
Ch'town, Sept. 30—2i

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY, built by Scott—strong and in good condition, suitable for a farmer or country clergyman, at less than half price. Apply to PAUL McPHAIL, Carriage Builder.
Ch'town, Sept. 30—10i

AGENTS WANTED—I want two live men in each County, to put in Tubular Wells and fit up Pumps in dug wells. Team and outfit furnished. Must be well recommended. Call on or address C. C. JONES, Charlottetown.—Send for Circular.
Sept. 25—1m

1878 AUTUMN 1878

Perkins & Sterns

Grand Opening this Week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

CHOICEST GOODS!

Staple Dry Goods

FANCY GOODS,
Millinery!

Direct Importations,
Substantial Stock,
Wonderfully Low Prices.

NO AUCTION GOODS,
NO TRASH,
NO HUMBUG,
But First-Class Goods in every Department.

Call and be convinced that we are giving the best value in Dry Goods in this City,
FOR CASH ONLY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Sept. 20—10i eod

GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS!

BY BALE OR DOZEN,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE!

Ch'town, Sept. 23—pat 4i eod

The Provincial Exhibition

—OF—
AGRICULTURE & LOCAL INDUSTRY

WILL BE HELD AT
SUMMERSIDE, PRINCE COUNTY,
On Wednesday and Thursday,
October 2nd and 3rd, 1878.

Amount of Premiums, \$1,372.25.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE.

IN addition to the Cash Prize offered for the "Best Cow and Calf," a Statuette, in bronze, of a Cow and Calf, the gift of Robert Wilkes, Esq., of Montreal, will be awarded. Prize lists may be had on application to Mr. George Lewis, Market Clerk, Ch'town; J. R. McLean, Esq., M. P. P., Souris; Hon. D. Gordon, Georgetown; Benj. Rogers, Esq., Alberton.

The Drill Shed will be open on Monday, Sept. 30, and Tuesday, Oct. 1st, for the reception of goods, with a man in charge to take care of all articles delivered there.

The Cattle Show and Exhibition will be held on Wednesday, 2nd, October. The plowing match and testing of farming implements on Thursday, 3rd October.

All articles for the Exhibition must be entered and delivered at the Drill Shed, Summerside, on or before Tuesday, October 1st, or up to 9 o'clock the morning of the Exhibition, at which hour, sharp, the doors will be closed for the Judges to commence inspection. The live stock must be entered and on the cattle grounds at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, October 2nd, at which hour the Judges will commence business.

No prize will be awarded for farming implements until tested. All implements must be entered and on the trial grounds before 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, October 3rd. All entries for ploughing match must be made and teams on the ground before 10 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, October 3rd.

Exhibitors are particularly requested to take notice that it is absolutely necessary, and positively required, that all entries be made on or before the time above specified, in order to afford the Judges sufficient time for the discharge of their duties.

Arrangements will be made with the Railway authorities for the usual reduction in fares.

JOHN GAFFNEY,
Sec'y of Commissioners.
Sept. 23, 1878—