

## 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, SUNDAYS  
EXCEPTED.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.  
MARCH 19, 1879.

Liberal-Conservatives

MARKET HALL.

Unanimous Nomination

DEBLOIS AND McLEOD.

Speeches by Messrs. W. Murphy,  
J. Newson, Geo. W. DeBlois,  
A. McKinnon, M. Blake, N.  
McLeod, W. W. Sullivan, Don-  
ald Ferguson and E. J. Hodgson.

Startling Revelations!

OVER \$70,000 Paid out Since the  
Beginning of this Year by the  
Late Government Without the  
Consent of Parliament!

Golden Reasons for Holding  
on to Power.

PROMPTLY at 8 o'clock last night, the  
Hall being filled, Mr. W. J. Fraser was called  
to the Chair, and Mr. Isaac Oxenham was  
appointed Secretary.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Esq., was the first to  
come to the front. With a few well chosen  
words, he proposed the nomination of Hon.  
Geo. W. DeBlois as a fit and proper candi-  
date of the Liberal-Conservative Party in  
the approaching election.

JOHN NEWSON, Esq., seconded the nomi-  
nation with a capital speech—showing the  
claims Mr. DeBlois has upon the Liberal-  
Conservative Party—showing the claims the  
Liberal-Conservative Party has upon the  
mechanics and working classes of the  
Dominion; and expressing his great satis-  
faction with the readiness of Mr. DeBlois  
to represent in Parliament the wants and  
interests of the mechanics and working  
classes of Charlottetown and of the whole  
Province.

Hon. Mr. DeBlois was received with  
cheers. He first alluded to the causes  
which led to his withdrawal from the  
Davies Administration. He showed  
that, so far from being sur-  
prised at that withdrawal, Mr. Davies  
had the strongest and clearest reasons for  
supposing that it would be a necessary con-  
sequence of his active interference in the  
Dominion election. Mr. DeBlois said the  
relinquishment of office was of course a  
matter of importance to him. But when his  
office and position stood between him and  
his principles and his party he did not  
hesitate one moment. Had it not been for  
the school question he would have resigned  
when Mr. Welsh deserted the "Free School  
Party" in 1876, and when Messrs. Davies,  
Stewart and Robertson—his colleagues in  
the Government—were stumping Queen's  
County in order to secure the return of Mr.  
Welsh to support the Grit party in the  
Parliament of the Dominion. But the  
school question was not then settled; and  
he had to content himself with doing that  
which—had not his Grit colleagues inter-  
fered as they did—he would not have done:  
he had to content himself by writing a let-  
ter to the EXAMINER newspaper, in which  
his views and feelings were set forth. When  
Mr. McKenzie came to this Province in the  
summer of 1877 and began to make party  
speeches, he again remonstrated with Mr.  
Davies on the impropriety of members of  
the Local Government taking an active part  
in Dominion politics. But it was when  
Messrs. McKenzie and Cartwright came  
here last year, and the disgraceful  
affair took place at the drill shed, in  
which Messrs. Davies, Stewart  
and other members and supporters of the  
Local Government bore so prominent a  
part, that his mind was made up to bear  
with them no longer. That affair was, as  
it were, the last straw which broke the  
camel's back. The very next day he sat  
down and penned his resignation. His  
reasons for doing so have been styled child-  
ish by his opponents; but he felt he had  
the best authorities in Canada for believing  
them strong and sufficient. Mr. DeBlois  
dealt at some length with the abuse, misre-  
presentation and insult of his whilom col-  
leagues; and triumphantly vindicated his  
political acts. With his colleagues in the  
present contest, Mr. DeBlois expressed the  
utmost satisfaction. Some of the Grit  
Party have had the audacity to ask, "Who  
is Neil McLeod?" Wherever Mr. Mc-  
Leod is known, he is known as a credit to  
his profession; and he will be a valuable  
asset to the Government of the Prov-

ince. Mr. DeBlois also complimented the  
Hon. Mr. Sullivan upon the ability he dis-  
played as Leader of the Opposition, and  
expressed the opinion that  
he would prove a good Leader of the Gov-  
ernment. He alluded to the negotiations  
which had taken place between the leading  
mechanics of the city and himself; and he  
expressed his determination to do every-  
thing in his power, consistent with the  
constitution of the country, to obtain a  
redress of their grievances and an improve-  
ment of the laws effecting them. With re-  
gard to the contest, he was confident that  
the great Liberal-Conservative Party would  
again be victorious.

The motion was then put. It was car-  
ried by a unanimous vote.

ALEX. MCKINNON, Esq., then came for-  
ward, and said he had great pleasure in  
proposing the nomination of Neil McLeod,  
Esq., for the suffrages of the electors of  
Charlottetown, Common and Royalty. In  
having Mr. McLeod for a candidate, he  
thought the Liberal-Conservative Party had  
the right man in the right place. Mr. Mc-  
Leod is a young man of talents and energy,  
and would make one of the best representa-  
tives we can possibly have. He has pro-  
mised to do all he can in behalf of the  
mechanics and working classes, and he is  
in every way worthy of their confidence and  
support. As to the result of the contest,  
he had no doubt that the Liberal-Conserva-  
tive Party will be victorious in it as they  
have been in the past.

MAURICE BLAKE, Esq., seconded the  
motion with a rousing speech. He  
believed Mr. McLeod to be a  
thoroughly honest man, and a man  
who will perform his duty with credit to  
himself and satisfaction to the country.  
He thought the selection of both Liberal-  
Conservative candidates an excellent one,  
and he would support them with all his  
heart. He believed they would be both  
victorious. The late Government, after  
having forfeited the confidence of the  
people, as shown by the result of the elec-  
tions in Belfast and by the Legislative  
Council election, clung to power till they  
were thoroughly obnoxious throughout the  
country. The Leader of the late Govern-  
ment had failed in his duty to the me-  
chanics and working classes of Charlottetown.  
It was, therefore, highly improbable that  
the electors of Charlottetown would again  
honor him with their confidence. The Lib-  
eral-Conservative Party is in the ascendant,  
or soon will be in the ascendant all over  
Canada, and Prince Edward Island will in  
a few weeks establish on a  
firm basis, the Liberal-Conservative Gov-  
ernment led by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan.  
Mr. Blake strongly insisted upon the  
necessity for retrenchment. He said it  
was ridiculous to see forty-three men rep-  
resenting Prince Edward Island; and he  
expressed his belief that fifteen men would  
be ample to represent the local interests of  
this Province. We are too much governed;  
and Mr. Blake said he thought we should  
abolish the Legislative Council, reduce the  
Assembly to fifteen and cut down the Ex-  
ecutive Council to five. With regard to  
the fishery award, he felt that the Liberal-  
Conservative Government at Ottawa would  
do the Island justice. They might give us  
our share of the award in the shape of  
public works, or they might hand it over to  
the Local Government. If the latter, he  
hoped the amount would not be frittered  
away as the \$800,000 received for our  
lands had been. He hoped the lawyers  
would not get the greater part of it. Mr.  
Blake's speech was delivered with much  
spirit and was repeatedly applauded.

Hon. NEIL McLEOD, on coming forward,  
was greeted with cheers. Alluding to the  
sneering question of the late Commissioner  
of Public Works, "Who is Neil McLeod?"  
he said he was aware that he was not so  
well known in the community as some  
other gentlemen. If, when he came to  
town, he had speculated largely without  
capital, and had made a big spread and a  
great show, and had afterwards been com-  
pelled to compromise with his creditors for  
33½ cents on the dollar, he would, perhaps,  
be more notorious to the electors of Char-  
lottetown. There was, however, this to be  
said in his behalf: that the position he held  
in the community had been gained by his  
own industry and perseverance. It had  
been objected by the opponents of the  
Government that he came from the country;  
but is it not a fact that a large majority  
of citizens came at one time or another  
from the country? Eliminate those who  
came from the country and there will be  
found very few remaining in Charlottetown  
from whom to choose a candidate. Another  
grave objection made to his candidature  
is that he is a partner of Mr.  
E. J. Hodgson. It is true that he  
is Mr. Hodgson's partner in business; but  
it is not true that he is led by Mr. Hodgson  
in all things—much as he admires that  
gentleman. He did not, for instance, agree  
with him upon the School Question. Al-  
though always a Liberal-Conservative and  
a supporter of the Hon. J. C. Pope, his  
conscientious opinions led him to differ  
with Mr. Hodgson and to vote against Mr.  
Pope when that question was tested at the  
polls. Mr. McLeod proceeded to refer to  
the general impolicy of the late Government  
and to their unwisdom in making ex-  
travagant expenditures and imposing upon  
the people direct taxation during a period  
of great financial depression. It is true  
that latterly they did cut down the salaries  
of some subordinate officials, but they  
failed to make any reduction whatever in  
their own salaries. The mode they adopted  
of imposing taxation is altogether too costly.  
Under it they proposed to raise \$54,094 73  
—the cost of raising which was 16½ per-  
cent. In other words, to raise \$6 the Gov-  
ernment has to pay \$1. This cost is enor-  
mous, and should not be longer endured.  
The Leader of the Government has formu-  
lated a very grave charge against the new  
Administration. It is that the latter paid  
the members and officials of the Legislature  
for their services during the late session  
without the consent of Parliament. This,  
with much stimulation of indignation, the  
Leader of the late Government charges as a  
great crime, but it must be remembered

that the debt had been incurred. Many of  
the members and officials are not wealthy,  
and they wanted the money. It must also  
be remembered that the Government cut  
down the allowances to just one-half of  
what they formerly were. Mr. Davies re-  
fused to take the amount allotted to  
him, and the only reasonable  
interpretation of his conduct is that  
he did not think the amount sufficiently  
large. Mr. McLeod went on to say that  
he accepted the candidature of the me-  
chanics of Charlottetown with great  
pleasure. He would be happy to represent  
their interests as well and as ably as he  
could. There is no doubt, he said, that  
the interests of the mechanics and work-  
ingmen have in the past been neglected;  
and it is now time that some attention was  
paid to them. Mr. McLeod then explained  
pretty fully the principle features of the  
Lien Law which he proposes to introduce.  
With respect to the policy of the present  
Government, he said it was emphatically  
a policy of retrenchment. The members of  
the Government will cut down their own  
salaries; they will cut down the salaries  
of the officials; they will reduce the  
number of the officials, and establish the  
Civil Service on a better basis than it at  
present stands; they will reduce the allow-  
ances paid to members of the Legislature;  
they will abolish the Legislative Council;  
they will do every thing they can to render  
the cost of managing the public affairs of  
the Province as inexpensive as possible.  
He (Mr. McLeod) felt satisfied that the  
Government would be sustained in this  
policy by the electors of the Province at  
large; and he was sure that Charlottetown  
would do its duty and consult its own  
interests by returning the Liberal-Con-  
servative Candidates.

Mr. McLeod's nomination was unani-  
mously and enthusiastically endorsed by  
the meeting.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN delivered a brief  
and stirring address. The new Govern-  
ment has, he said, been blamed for appeal-  
ing to the people at this juncture. But  
the declarations made on the floor of the  
House by the Leader of the late Govern-  
ment and his followers that they possessed  
the confidence of the electors and that he  
did not possess the confidence of the electors  
would now be tested at the polls. He would  
not hold the reins of Government  
unless it were the wish of the Province at  
large that he should do so. He was not  
afraid nor ashamed to go back to the coun-  
try; and moreover, he felt it to be his duty,  
under the circumstances, to submit the  
Government and its policy to the arbitra-  
ment of the people. The reckless charac-  
ter of the statements usually made by Mr.  
Davies was well illustrated with respect to  
his declaration that the appeal to the peo-  
ple would cost \$3,000. The general elec-  
tions of 1876 cost only \$1,100. Mr. Davies  
had charged that the first act of the new  
Government was to draw money out of the  
public Treasury without the consent of Par-  
liament. Members and officials of the Legis-  
lature were paid one-half the amount they  
had previously received for the same service.  
The debt was incurred by Mr. Davies, and  
it had to be paid. Many of the members  
are not rich, and it was necessary to them  
that they should be paid without loss of  
time. Mr. W. D. Stewart stated in the  
House that the repairs to the Legislative  
Council Chamber, recently made, cost about  
\$50. The public will not be surprised to  
learn that the actual cost of that work is  
upwards of \$1,000—incurred without the  
authority of Parliament! Mr. Stewart  
could not have forgotten; for, on the 10th  
of October, Mr. Stewart authorized the  
payment to Geo. Davies & Co. of between  
\$400 and \$500, for the carpets which were  
provided for the Legislative Council Cham-  
ber. Mr. John Wheat had received \$155  
for work performed upon it. By the way,  
Mr. Wheat seemed to be a favorite with  
the late Government; for, since they attained  
to power, they have paid him nearly  
\$2,000. Mr. Stewart has paid himself  
\$145 for travelling expenses incurred since  
the first of January, without a vote of Par-  
liament. In point of fact, the late Govern-  
ment, during the present year alone,  
have paid out without the authority of Par-  
liament upwards of SEVENTY THOUS-  
AND DOLLARS. Yet they have the  
audacity to charge the new government  
with expending money—to cover a debt in-  
curred by themselves—without the au-  
thority of Parliament. Mr. Thomas Dodd,  
who had designated Mr. DeBlois a "blood-  
sucker," took a deep interest in the late  
government, of which he was a member and  
an officer, and no wonder, for the firm of  
Dodd & Rogers drew thousands of dollars  
out of the public treasury contrary to the  
Independence of Parliament Act. Respect-  
ing the policy of the Government Hon. Mr.  
Sullivan said it would be found in his card,  
as published. It would involve a reduction  
of salaries in every department of the pub-  
lic service, a reduction of the sessional al-  
lowance to members of the Legislature, a  
reduction of the number of officials, the  
abolition of the Legislative  
Council—the placing of the Stock Farm  
upon such an improved basis as would ex-  
tend its advantages to the entire Province;  
the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt;  
the enactment of Lien and Attachment  
Laws; the obtaining of our share of the  
Fishery Award; together with  
many other much needed reforms.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN closed by expressing the  
hope that all the members of the Liberal-  
Conservative Party and Charlottetown  
Common and Royalty, would sink any  
private feelings they may have, and come  
forward with all their strength and support  
of Messrs. McLeod and DeBlois. The  
country constituencies would undoubtedly  
give the Government a large majority; and  
he trusted that Charlottetown would add  
thus giving itself a voice in the Govern-  
ment of the Province.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON and E. J. HODG-  
SON, Esq., followed with stirring speeches—  
a report of which will appear to-morrow,  
if possible.

The meeting broke up at 11 o'clock, amid  
the utmost enthusiasm.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa and Foreign News.

OTTAWA, March 18.

On motion to receive the report of the  
Committee of Ways and Means, Dr. Tupper  
said he rose to reply to a charge of in-  
accuracy which the Leader of the Opposi-  
tion had made against him the other night,  
respecting a telegram that appeared in the  
Charlottetown Patriot, respecting the tariff  
and intentions of the Government when  
Mr. Laird was a member of it. He (Mr.  
McKenzie) had denied that such a telegram  
appeared. Dr. Tupper read the telegram  
from the paper. Mr. McKenzie said he  
had contradicted Dr. Tupper on the autho-  
rity of a note from the Editor of the  
Patriot.

Mr. Cartwright asked for a statement of  
the manner in which the Finance Minister  
expected to raise the required \$20,000,000  
of revenue under the new tariff. Mr.  
Tilley said the statement would be made  
during the debate as to what was expected  
to be obtained from different items.

Mr. Flynn spoke of the depression of  
trade, and said the proposals to increase  
the taxation was very serious. The  
Maritime Provinces had few manufactures,  
and the tariff would bear heavily on them.  
The objection to Confederation was that  
the tariff would be increased to suit the  
views of old Canada, and the objection was  
met by Dr. Tupper and other delegates  
with the assurances that the tariff would  
not be increased. He read from Dr. Tupper's  
reply to Mr. Annand on this point,  
and declared that the tariff was a  
violation of the Contract of Union. The  
natural trade of Nova Scotia was with  
the United States. The fishermen, who  
needed protection, were not protected. In  
conclusion he said the new tariff was ruinous  
to the interests of New Brunswick, Nova  
Scotia, and P. E. Island.

LONDON, March 18.

Lord Blackford will move in the House  
of Lords on Tuesday next a vote of censure  
upon the Zulu policy of the Government.

The Times says that the Government in-  
spected twenty cases of pleuro-pneumonia  
in the cattle cargoes of the steamers Brazil-  
ian and Ontario.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

Gen. Grant and party left on the 16th  
for Rangoon and Singapore.

SZEGEDIN, March 18.

Two thousand farmhouses in the sur-  
rounding country have been destroyed by  
the flood. It is believed that the water will  
entirely subside before July.

PARIS, March 18.

Venot, near Vichy, containing 100 houses  
was destroyed by fire on Monday.  
It is stated that the formation of another  
Atlantic Cable Company is threatened.

## Great Cash Sale

—OF—

## DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

### The Whole Stock in Trade OF THE LATE ROBERT ORR.

—TO BE—

## SOLD OFF AT COST,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles,  
Millinery, Silks, Velvets,  
Hosiery, Gloves, Linens,  
Winceys, Shirtings,  
Sheetings,  
Prints, Grey and White Cottons,  
Hats and Bonnets, Furs,  
Blankets, Flannels,  
Pilots, Beavers,  
Coatings,  
Tweeds, etc., etc. etc.

## Readymade Clothing

### Hats, Caps, Liners and Drawers, Scarfs, &c.

## Cotton Warp, Small Wares, &c.

The above Stock must be cleared out  
from this date, and our Customers, and the  
public generally, can depend upon getting  
Bargains.

### John McPhee, Administrator.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1879.

## AUCTION.

To be sold by Auction, on

Saturday, the 29th of March,  
INST., AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

ON the premises, Anderson's Road, within  
one mile of Mt. Stewart, **A Valuable  
Leasehold Farm of 50 Acres of  
Land**, 20 Acres of which are under cultiva-  
tion, and the remainder covered with hard  
and soft wood. There is a good House and Barn,  
a good Dairy, a nice Orchard, and a never-  
failing Well of Water.

This Property is now in the possession of  
the widow of the late Elisha Anderson.

Good title guaranteed.  
TERMS—One-third of the purchase money  
down, and the balance in two instalments, on  
good security.

Further particulars on day of Sale.

FRANCES ANDERSON.

March 19, 1879.

## 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 Second District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN.—In again soliciting your  
suffrages, it becomes my duty to state the cir-  
cumstances under which I appeal to you for  
re-election.

During the Session recently terminated, a  
vote of want of confidence in the then Govern-  
ment was carried in the House of Assembly,  
which resulted in the resignation of the  
Ministry. His Honor the Lieutenant Govern-  
or was pleased to entrust me with the for-  
mation of a new Government, which I success-  
fully accomplished.

Believing that the Electors desired an  
opportunity to pronounce upon the conduct of  
the late Ministry, and wishing to obtain the  
sense of the country on the present position of  
affairs, a dissolution of the House of Assembly  
has been advised, and an appeal to the Con-  
stituencies will be made without delay.

At the last General Election public senti-  
ment was expressed in favor of secular  
education, and the present Ministry will give  
effect to the voice of the people by maintaining  
the unsectarian system.

The Government are determined to resort to  
every legitimate means to lighten the burdens  
of the tax-payers. In order to accomplish  
this end it will be necessary to curtail the ex-  
penses of legislation, and believing that one  
Legislative Chamber is sufficient for this  
Province, a Bill will be submitted next session,  
having for its object the abolition of the  
Legislative Council. The measure will be so  
framed as to amply protect the interests of  
property holders. Provision will likewise be  
made for a reduction of the remuneration to  
members.

Our civil service is in a very unsatisfactory  
condition, and the expenditure in regard to it  
is greatly in excess of the present means of the  
Province. The Government will adopt  
measures for the reorganization of the entire  
service, with a view to the amalgamation of  
some of the departments, a decrease in the  
number of officials and a general reduction of  
salaries.

Agriculture has not of late years received  
such encouragement as the staple industry of  
the Province demands. In order to stimulate  
the exertions of our farmers and stock raisers  
the "Agricultural and Stock Farm" will be  
placed under improved management, and  
means will be adopted to render it more gen-  
erally beneficial than it has hitherto been.

This Province is entitled to a proportional  
share of the Fishery Award, and the present  
Ministry will leave nothing undone that they  
can accomplish, to obtain the same.

The barbarous system of imprisonment for  
debt will be abolished, and a more humane  
law for the protection of creditors will be sub-  
stituted for it. A measure to secure liens for  
labor and advances will also be introduced.

The law relating to roads and bridges re-  
quires amendment. It and the Registration  
and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of  
the Government.

A system of the strictest retrenchment and  
most rigid economy in the public service will  
be inaugurated, so as to reduce all the control-  
lable outlay and keep the expenditure of the  
Province within its revenue.

If, after the closest husbanding of the pub-  
lic resources, the Government find it necessary  
to continue direct taxation, that system will  
be adopted, which shall be least obnoxious to  
the people, and will entail the smallest expen-  
diture in the imposition and collection of the  
amount required.

As I have already exceeded the usual limits  
of an address, I will not now refer to other  
subjects that will attract the attention of the  
Ministry. I wish, however, to assure you  
that the utmost endeavours of the Govern-  
ment will be directed to promote such effi-  
ciency, as well as economy, in the administra-  
tion of our public affairs, as may redound to  
the prosperity of the Province and the con-  
tinentment of its people.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. SULLIVAN.

Ch'town, March 17, 1879.

k-c-adv's prog her pres n-era ar lin.

## Old Mine Sydney Coal.

VIA RAIL, from Georgetown. Orders left  
with Mr. GEORGE COOMBS, Lord's  
Wharf, or with the Subscriber, will have  
prompt attention.

H. COOMBS.

March 10, 1879.—3i