

**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.**  
 APRIL 4, 1879.

**WHERE TO VOTE.**

**BEAR THIS IN MIND!**

ELECTORS residing and registered  
**East of Great George Street,**  
 vote at the following places:—  
 Those whose surnames begin with letters from A to G, inclusive, VOTE AT THE NEW FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE, KING STREET.

Those whose surnames begin with letters from H to M, inclusive, VOTE AT THE FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE, KING SQUARE.

Those whose surnames begin with letters from N to Z, inclusive, VOTE AT DAVID HOOPER'S, NORTH SIDE OF EUSTON STREET.

Electors residing or registered  
**West of Great George Street,**  
 vote at the following places:—  
 Those whose names begin with letters from A to G, inclusive, vote at JAMES CURTIS', SYDNEY STREET.

Those whose names begin with letters from H to M, inclusive, of the Macs, vote at the MARKET HOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

Those whose names begin with the letters N to Z, inclusive, vote at or near FREDERICK CURTIS', HEAD OF QUEEN STREET.

**THE BALLOT.**

The following is the form of ballot to be used in Charlottetown, Common and Royalty at the coming election, with the marks opposite the Liberal-Conservative candidates:—

*Election for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, April 9th, 1879.*

BALLOT PAPER.

I.	DAVIES, Louis Henry, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Barrister.	
II.	DEBLOIS, George Wastie, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, General Agent.	X
III.	MORRIS, Thomas, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Merchant and Brewer.	
IV.	McLEOD, Neil, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Barrister.	X

**HOW TO VOTE.**

On the voter entering the polling place the Presiding Officer asks him his name, occupation, residence, etc., and his answers are entered by the Clerk. If no objection be offered, the voter is given a ballot of which the above is a fac-simile, except that the cross will not be on it. The Presiding Officer has previously initialed the ballot and numbered the counterfoil attached, the voter is then directed to enter a compartment provided, where he will find a pencil. If he desires to vote for the Liberal-Conservative candidates he will make a cross X to the right of the name as we have marked above. After marking it he will fold it up and return it to the Presiding Officer, who will look at the counterfoil to identify the ballot by it. After tearing off the counterfoil and destroying it, the Presiding Officer puts the ballot paper in the box. Should the voter be unable to read, he must take an oath to that effect. Then he will be accompanied by the Presiding Officer to the compartment, and in the presence of the candidates' representatives (who are sworn to secrecy) the officer makes the cross alongside the names of the candidates for for whom the elector desires to vote.

WHERE is the Grit member of the House of Assembly who—in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act—contracted to supply the late Government with a cargo of Acadia Mines coal; and supplied, in its stead, a cargo of Vale coal, of poorer quality than that contracted for, and twenty cents a ton cheaper? Where, oh Where?

**ELECTORS!**

ARE you in favor of the reorganization of the entire Civil Service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of some of the Departments, a decrease in the number of officials, and a general reduction of expenses?

Are you in favor of the abolition of the unnecessary Legislative Council and a saving of the expense it incurs?

Are you in favor of the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt and the enactment of a Lien and Attachment Law?

Are you in favor of a simpler and less expensive mode of collecting the taxes than that furnished by the Assessment Law?

Are you in favor of extending the usefulness of the Stock Farm?

Are you in favor of a general and comprehensive reform of the cumbrous and expensive machinery of our Local Government?

**IF YOU ARE, VOTE THE SQUARE TICKET FOR THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES. LET THERE BE NO SPLITTING!**

Meeting at Mount Stewart.

It is admitted on both sides that the meeting held at Mount Stewart last night was a splendid success for the Liberal-Conservatives and crusher to the Grits. Mr. Robert Shaw—the popular candidate—delivered a moderately worded and able speech; and the speech of the Commissioner of Public Works was keen and convincing. The strongest Grits admit that the meeting was three to one in favor of Kelly and Shaw; and some of our friends, who were present, declare that the proportion was more like twenty to one. It is felt that square voting will give Kelly and Shaw an overwhelming majority. Then let their votes aid the Opposition!!!

**"Out of their own Mouths."**

The Presbyterian shows, out of the mouths of the people's enemies, that the direct taxation of the past two years was unnecessary. The Presbyterian says:—  
 "Mr. Davies' colleague for Charlottetown, Mr. Thomas Morris, in his card, now published in the Patriot, and which, no doubt, Mr. L. H. Davies wrote, says, by Mr. Davies' authority, the following:—  
 "I believe that, by strict economy and retrenchment in the various Departments of the public service, the expenditures of the Province can be so reduced as to bring it within the Revenue without resorting to direct taxation."  
 "Now, then, fellow-countrymen of P. E. Island, this is a confession which is equal to saying that, during the oppressive rule of the miserable fellows who have been kicked out, you have been taxed \$54,000 a year, when there was no need of it."

**Failure of Another Leading House.**

The following circular was issued from the office of Messrs. Longworth & Co. yesterday; and will be read with regret by many:—  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, April 1st, 1879.  
 DEAR SIR,—We very much regret having to advise you that—owing to heavy losses on vessels and cargoes, as well as losses arising through the failure of many of our customers and the great depression in trade generally—we have been compelled to call a meeting of our creditors, to be held at our office on Tuesday, the eighth of April inst., at eleven o'clock. A statement of our affairs will be laid before the meeting, and we shall be glad if you will be present or be represented, when we shall ask your advice and assistance as to the best mode of disposing of the estate.  
 Yours very truly,  
 LONGWORTH & Co.

Messrs. Longworth & Co. commenced business about ten years ago, and, through the energy, perseverance and strict attention to business of the senior partner, Mr. G. D. Longworth, the business proved a success for many years. They gave employment to a large number of men—having built and sailed, within the last eight years, thirty-five vessels; and, owing to their careful management, only lost one. They were large shippers of the produce of this country to the United Kingdom, United States and West Indies. But when the great depression now existing in this country set in, last year, it found them with a large amount of shipping and other property on hand, on which they could not realize. This has since depreciated very much in value, and, together with losses by the failure of many of their customers, is the cause of their embarrassment.

We trust they will be enabled to make arrangements satisfactory to their creditors that will enable them to go on with the business, as their properties are such that, if forced upon the market at the present time, they will certainly be sacrificed.

The Rev. Jo Cook thus analyzes the action of a boy who climbs a tree to steal apples: "The apples are the objective natural motive; the boy's appetite is the subjective natural motive; his intention is his moral motive." The Chicago Tribune adds the following: "The seat of the boy's pantaloons is the bull dog's objective natural motive; the dog's appetite for small boys is the subjective natural motive—he has no moral motive; his intention is to make mince-meat of the boy."

**SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.**

[Toronto Mail.]

In dealing with the question of additional taxation. Mr. Tilley was just as clear and effective as on other points of his speech. In the Mail of March 22nd, it was pointed out, in reply to the charge of an increase of taxation, that, in effect, the Government now were asking less than was received in 1873-4. What makes the necessity for higher duties so pressing, is the existing deficit, and the shrinkage in value of the articles on which ad valorem duties are levied, as well as the promise to protect the industries of the people. This view of the case was put with force by the Finance Minister. The question with him was, whether he would meet the deficit of \$2,400,000 boldly, or shrink from his duty like Mr. Cartwright, and leave the credit of the country to take care of itself. Suppose that the Reformers were still in power, it is confessed that they must raise a revenue, and it is confessed, too, that they would have imposed additional taxation, vide Mr. Casey's speech. Well, if they were consistent, and Mr. Tilley apologized to Mr. McKenzie for such a supposition, they would just have added 5 per cent. to the 17½ per cent. list, and so Great Britain would have been compelled to pay us 22½ per cent. on her exports, while the United States would be only paying us 12½ per cent. Yet these are the people who talk about our "disloyal" policy. On that question of disloyalty Mr. Tilley made an effective and striking series of remarks. We are building lighthouses which protect British shipping. We are expending millions on canal and river improvements which benefit British shipping and encourage British trade. We are opening up our great North-West at a great expense to be a home for the British people. We are helping to keep British subjects from becoming citizens of a foreign country. We are ready to volunteer for England's service in war, and when our policy is understood in England and is understood here, Britain will accept it as Canada has accepted it, and will reap its benefits as well. If something less of English goods is imported, it will at least be some satisfaction to British statesmen to know that still less comes from foreign nations, and that our wants are supplied by ourselves, and our workmen are British subjects, employed, and not idle; prosperous, and not starving; contented, and not ready for socialistic revolt.

(Presbyterian.)

We trust our Protestant friends in the St. Peter's District will stand by Hon. Mr. Sullivan and his colleague. Mr. Sullivan is by far the ablest available man of either party for good judgment, shrewdness, and powers as a debater. He fought the people's battle well as Leader of the late Opposition, and should not now be forgotten, especially as he has lately been absent in different parts of the country, successfully exposing the jobbery and corruption. Hon. Mr. Ferguson is now doing the same work, wherever necessity calls. His absence from his District will therefore be excused, as he is of immense service elsewhere for the general good. Robert Shaw, Esq., has been brought up in the country, is the son of an honest farmer, sympathizes strongly with that class, and is an able speaker, and a real good fellow, as we can testify, who have gone to college with him. He deserves loyal support.—Mr. Bain is a good, honest farmer and a fit colleague for our friend D. McKay, Esq., the champion of the people's rights.—Mr. Bentley will also stand by the people, and we trust and believe and hear that they will stand by him and Mr. Holland. We know that our Murray Harbor, Montague, Brown's Creek, Peter's Road, High Bank and Little Sand friends, will be true to the people's cause by voting for Mr. Prowse and his colleague. Messrs. McDonald and Gordon are worthy of confidence, and will obtain it from Georgetown. Summerside also do its duty nobly. We hope New London and Strathalbyn will settle the disputes, and force superabundant men to withdraw. Good Belfast is all right.

**Summerside Notes.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SUMMERSIDE, April 2.

A sad drowning accident occurred near Wilnot Creek Bridge, on Monday evening, between half-past nine and ten o'clock, Mr. John Stewart, of this town, being the victim. Mr. Stewart had been married to a young woman belonging to Corbett Woods Settlement, on Saturday evening, and was returning to his home here when he met his death. At Wilnot Bridge he took the ice, supposing it to be safe and better than the main road, which, owing to the late thaws, had become quite bare in places. He had driven but a short distance from the bridge when the horse stopped at a place where there was quite a lot of water. When the horse stopped, Stewart struck him a cut with a whip, which caused him to spring forward into what proved to be a large hole. Mrs. Stewart managed to reach a cake of floating ice, and succeeded in saving her life. Her cries brought some neighbors to her assistance, but not in time to help her husband, who had gone to the bottom.

A critic in the New York Times thus contrasts the styles of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Newman: "Both men have much in common, the same supreme, ethical qualities, the same insight, the same subtle grasp of the theme, the same delicate sense of the true inwardness of things, the same tendency to broaden particulars into universals, the same breadth of speculative thought, the same delight in treating any subject from the religious point of view; but they have nothing in common in point of style. Mr. Gladstone inverts his sentences, constructs them badly, and shows, as has been admirably said, how a really great man contrives to get on without any style at all; while Dr. Newman combines, in a manner which is the marvel of ordinary men, the simplest modes of expression with exact, fresh and vigorous thought. Yet such is the value of what Mr. Gladstone usually has to say that you forget the defects of style in the excellence of the thought and in the personality of the man who utters it."

**MORTGAGE SALE.**

To be sold, by Public Auction, at the Court House in Summerside, in Prince County, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of February next, at the hour of one o'clock, in the afternoon, under a Power of Sale in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the fifth day of October, 1878, made between William Thomas Mill, of the one part, and John Brecken, Frederick De St. Croix Brecken, and Robert Robinson Hodgson, trustees, of the other part,—

- All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situated on Lot Eighteen, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed on the shore of Indian River; thence by a line running south twenty degrees west until it meets the boundary line dividing Lots or Townships Numbers eighteen and nineteen; thence running due east on said division line for the distance of thirty-two chains; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east until it reaches Indian River, aforesaid; thence following the course of the River to the place of commencement, making and including fifty-six (56) acres of land be the same, a little more or less, in Prince County, aforesaid.
- Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of Land, situated on Lot or Township Twenty-five, in Prince County, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on William McMurdy's eastern boundary line at the southeast corner of Joshua Harding's Lot; from thence running south for the distance of forty four chains; thence east eleven chains and fifty links; thence north forty-four chains; thence west eleven chains and fifty links, to the aforesaid stake or place of commencement, making and including fifty (50) acres of land, a little more or less, being the southern moiety of one hundred acres of land; and being bounded on the north by the northern moiety thereof, known as Joshua Harding's lot; on the east by ———— Gay's land, on the south by ———— Kerke's land, and on the west by the said William McMurdy's land.
- Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of Land, situated on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a square stake fixed in the south-west angle of land in the occupation of Peter Gillis; thence running north six degrees and forty-five minutes, east fourteen chains and two links to division line between Lots Nineteen and Eighteen; thence along said line westwardly twenty-six chains and sixty nine links to the entrance of Barbara Weit River; thence along the course of the said river to the place of beginning, containing twenty-nine acres and forty perches, be the same, a little more or less.
- All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated on Lot or Township Number Eighteen, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set on the shore of Richmond Bay in the centre of a road on the line of Lots Eighteen or Nineteen; thence northwardly along said shore such a distance as shall make fifteen chains and sixty five links (15 chains and 65 links) at a right angle from said division line; thence north eighty-nine degrees east or parallel with the said division line forty-eight chains and fifteen links (48 chains, 15 links) or to lands the property of the said William Thomas Mill, thence south twenty degrees west to said division line to the stake at the place of commencement, containing seventy-eight acres of land, a little more or less.
- Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situated on Lot or Township Number Twenty-five (25), in Prince county, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing at a stake set in the north boundary line of land in possession of the widow Keiff or Lawrence Malone, being the southeast angle of fifty acres of land the property of William T. Mill, from thence by a line running north twelve chains and fifty links, thence east nine chains and fifty-five links or to the east boundary line of land in possession of William Gay, thence south to the first mentioned land, thence westwardly along said land to the stake at the place of commencement, containing eleven and nine-tenths acres, a little more or less.
- Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situated on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, in Prince County, bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at the southeast angle of land in the possession of Neil McDonald, from thence running west along said land twelve chains and twenty links (12 chains, 20 links) or to the southwest angle of said land, and from thence two points running two parallel lines south thirty-one (31) chains or to the south boundary line of plot G containing thirty-seven and one-half (37½) acres of land, be the same a little more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to the same belonging.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated the 13th day of January, A. D. 1879.  
 JOHN BRECKEN,  
 FREDERICK DE ST. C. BRECKEN,  
 R. R. HODGSON,  
 By E. J. HODGSON, their attorney.  
 Jan. 13—law ts prog

The above Sale is hereby postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, 1879, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

Dated the 17th day of February, A. D., 1879.  
 JOHN BRECKEN,  
 FREDERICK DE ST. C. BRECKEN,  
 R. R. HODGSON,  
 By E. J. HODGSON, their Attorney.  
 Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

The above sale is hereby further postponed until FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

Dated the 4th day of April, A. D. 1879.  
 JOHN BRECKEN,  
 FREDERICK DE ST. C. BRECKEN,  
 R. R. HODGSON,  
 By E. J. HODGSON, their attorney.  
 Charlottetown, April 4, 1879.

**Collins' Geographies!**  
**ROYAL READERS,**  
 AND  
**OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
 Of which we have been deprived for the last two months, on account of the failure of the "Northern Light," will be received on arrival of Str. "Albert."  
 BREMNER BROS.  
 April 3, 1879—2i

**COMPRESSED TEA!**

FOR SALE AT THE  
**FLOUR & TEA STORE!**  
**40 CTS. PER POUND**  
 in 1-4 lb. Blocks.  
**IT IS EXCELLENT.**  
**GIVE IT A TRIAL.**  
**BEER & GOFF.**  
 Ch'town, April 4, 1879.

**TRADE SALE.**  
 Herring, Salt, Tea, Coal, etc.

I will sell, by Auction, on  
**MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 7th,**  
 AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,  
 At my Store, Kent Street, the following Goods viz:

200 Bbls. HERRING,  
 200 boxes FINE SALT,  
 25 do SOAP (Hood's),  
 10 bbls. Assorted BISCUIT,  
 40 boxes BLUEING,  
 5 do STARCH,  
 40 doz. BLACKING,  
 Caddies TEA,  
 Cases SYRUPS,  
 Boxes AXLE GREASE,  
 DRIED APPLES,  
 NUTS,  
 Jars MUSTARD,  
 PEPPER,  
 40 bbls. CARROTS,  
 20 bbls. BEETS,  
 8 bbls. SOUR KRAUT.

—ALSO—  
**75 TONS ACADIA ROUND COAL.**  
**JOHN SELLER.**  
 April 4, 1879.—2iu

**MAIL NOTICE.**

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this office daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 o'clock p. m.

The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 8 p. m.  
 A. A. McDONALD,  
 Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown, }  
 April 2, 1879. }

**Mount Stewart Restaurant**  
 (Opposite R. R. Station)  
**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell the above property, which is conveniently situated opposite the railway station, Mount Stewart. Any person wishing to keep a Restaurant and Boarding House cannot be suited better in any village on the Island.

This property consists of a Lot 100 feet square, on which is a good House, large Kitchen, Shop and Out Houses, Ice House, and Well.

If applied for at once will be sold cheap.  
 B. D. HAYDEN.  
 April 2.

**100 PARLOR & DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,** in raw Silk Poil, Silk Coteline, Silk Repp and Hair Cloth—Styles unrivalled—Stock large—Prices at cost.

**150 BEDROOM or CHAMBER SUITES**—Every variety of design and price—Never before so cheap.  
 JOHN NEWSON.  
 April 1, 1879—3m

**WANTED.**

A PURCHASER for a small but comfortable Stock of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, and everything required for house-keeping on a moderate scale.

The house in which the above is contained is pleasantly situated, and will be let on reasonable terms.

Address P. O. Box 103, Charlottetown.  
 March 27, '79.—2w

**Molasses. Molasses.**

The subscriber offers for sale low,  
 20 Puns. MOLASSES, } Bright Retailing.  
 20 Bbls. do }  
 B. WILSON HIGGS.  
 Ch'town, March 31, 1879.—6in

**FOR SALE,**

THE unexpired term of fourteen years of LEASE OF LAND, corner of Queen and Richmond Streets, formerly occupied by Fraser's Drug and Gass' Boot & Shoe Store. For further particulars, apply at "Glasgow House," to Mr. F. LePage.  
 P. G. FRASER.  
 Charlottetown, March 31, 1879.

**Bedding, Mattresses & Pillows.**  
**BEST MATERIAL—Hair, Flock, Excelsior, Straw.**  
 JOHN NEWSON.  
 April 1, 1879—3m

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