The Best Man!

TO REPRESENT

Queen's County in the Commons:

JAS. C. POPE

The Issue:

WILL WE OR WILL WE NOT TAMELY SUBMIT TO BE UNJUSTLY DEPRIVED OF REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET?

DO WE OR DO WE NOT APPROVE THE ACTION OF THE DOMINION GONERNMENT IN REMOVING MR. LAIRD, AND NOT EVEN OFFERING HIS VACANT SEAT TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS PROVINCE?

THIS IS THE SQUARE ISSUE NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1876.

THE ORIGINAL "BIG PUSH LETTER."

"*Private and Confidential.*] [Copy].

"TORONTO, 15th August 1872.

"MY DEAR SIR,—The fight goes bravely on, but it is hard to work up against the enormous sums the Government candidates have in their hands. We here have expended our strength in aiding the out counties and helping the city candidates, but a big push has to be made on Saturday and Monday for the East and West divisions, if we are not to succumb to the cash of the Government. We could carry all three divisions easily but for the cash against us, and if we carry the first on Saturday the other two will go with us in spite of all the cash they can muster. We therefore make our grand stand on Saturday. There are but half a dozen people that can come down handsomely, and we have all done what we possibly can do, and we have to ask a very few outsiders to aid us. Will you be one? I have been urged to write to you, and comply accordingly.

"Faithfully yours,

GEO. BROWN.

"Hon. John Simpson,

"&c., &."

And these are Mr. Justice Wilson's remarks upon the "Big Push Letter:"

"It is, of course, a plain demand for money to oppose, it is said, the expenditure by the Government candidates at the Toronto elections, and it is an admission that the writer and those co-operating with him had expended their strength, which I suppose means their money, in other constituencies for the like purpose. *It is a letter written for corrupt purposes to interfere with the freedom of elections. It is an invitationto the recipent, as one with some others and the writer to concur in committing the offence of bribery and corruption at the polls.*"

The Toronto *Mail* remarking upon these remarks, says:

"No one save the parties damnified by his Lordship's opinion, would venture to assert that it is overdawn, unnatural or unjust. It is a plain commentary on as plain an invitation to bribery and corruption as ever was penned. 'Come along John, come along and let us put down bribery and corruption, *we've lots of money*,' which was subjected to more severe condemnation by Chief Justice Hagarty in the London trial, was not nearly so explicit or suggestive."

Commenting upon the above letter, the Toronto *Nation* [and independant journal,] declares that:—

"Under his own hand Mr. Brown stands convicted of an offence of the same character as that which hurled Sir John McDonald from power, *with the additional and darker stain of hypocrisy* from which Sir John McDonald was free."

But we pass on. When in 1874 Mr. Malcolm Cameron opposed Mr. Gibbs, the following "Circular" was sent to persons doing business with Senator Simpson's Bank:—

MY DEAR SIR:—

We are *very much interested* in the success of the present Government, as their continuance in power will do much to the success and prosperity of THE BANK, and through them of the business people of the community. Our President, the Hon. John Simpson, *is calling upon our friends* to give us a hand for Mr. Cameron; and we would esteem it a *great favor if you could give us a helping hand* along with our numerous other friends.

(Signed,) C. HOLLAND, Manager.

Hon. Senator Simpson himself wrote letters to friends of the Ontario Bank, exorting them to support the Grit candidate, Cameron,—

"Because if they [the Mackenzie Government] are sustained *our* Bank and other Ontario Banks will *have the use of the government surplus until required.*"

Could the Hon. J. Simpson have written this unless there had been some understanding between him and the Government?

When these letters were first made public in June 1875, there were in the Ontario Bank, Government deposits to the amount of one and three quarter million dollars—within $100,000 of its entire paid up capital. Of this sum no less than nearly SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, (600,000) paid no interest whatever. The following statement—taken from the Canada *Gazette*—shows how Senator Simpson was paid for "coming down handsomly:"

'31st December, 1875:—

Total on demand in all Banks in Ontario,	$981,000
Mr. Simpson's share,	428,000
31st March, 1876:—	
Total on demand in all Banks in Ontario,	865,000
Mr. Simpson's share	317,000
30th June, 1876:—	
Total on demand in all Banks in Ontario,	738,000
Mr. Simpson's share,	395,000
31st August, 1876:—	
Total on demand in all Banks in Ontario,	416,898
Mr. Simpson's share,	248,782

Thus while the average amount lying idle and paying no interest to the Treasury at all the Banks in Ontario since December last has been $750,000, Mr. Simpson's average has been $346,000, *close on one-half the the whole amount.*

Our contemporary the Toronto *Mail* figures out Mr. Simpson's gain and the country's loss to the 31st August last, as follows:—

Interest on $346,000 for 1876,	$20,760
" " 428,000 for 1875,	25,680
" " 428,000 for 1874,	25,680
	$72,120

On the 30th September last the Government Deposits—on demand, and not bearing interest—in the Ontario Bank, amounted to no less sum than $330,971.60—nearly double the amount on deposit in all the other Banks in Canada added together!!

Now, let us lay before the electors of Queen's County a few instances of individual "purity" on the part of the Grits. By the records of the Elections Courts, [presided over by Judges of the land] we learn that no less than forty supporters of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government were unseated for Bribery and Corruption in the election of 1874. Of these,

Mr. Cook, Simcoe, expended about	$28,000
Major Walker, London, "	25,000
Mr. M. C. Cameron, " over	20,000

These figures are from a reliable source. They show that three only of the brilliant "elevators of the standard" who support Mackenzie and Cauchon, expended, in their elections, close upon, if not quite, $75,000!!!

But let us change the subject. We have seen how the Grit Party and Government preserve the "purity of electors" and obtain an "independent vote." Now let us see how they preserve the "purity of representatives" and the "independence of Parliament." Mr. Mackenzie was sedulous in the preservation of the independence of Parliament when he was in Opposition. Owing, partly, to his exertions, the following law was passed, and is now on the Statute Book of Canada:

"*No person whosoever, holding or enjoying*, undertaking or executing, or executing directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by interposition of any trustee or third party, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty or with any public officer *or Department*, with respect to the public service of Canada, *or under which any public money of Canada is to be paid for any service or work*, shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote in the same."

That this law is a good one, inasmuch as, if regarded, it prevents the Government from exerting "undue influence" over members of Parliament—is patent to all. But let us see how it is respected by the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government. Timothy Warren Anglin is Speaker of the House of Commons—First Commoner of Canada. He is also publisher of the St. John *Freeman*—a powerful journal among the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. To secure the warm support of his paper, the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government offered and gave Mr. Anglin—in the face of the Statute we have quoted—post office printing to the amount of [$8,176.00] eight thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars—as shown by the Public Accounts of the Dominion. The total amount drawn from the Dominion Exchequer by Mr. Anglin, Member of the Dominion Parliament, Speaker of the House of Commons, and publisher of the St. John *Freeman*, was, last year, about as follows:—

Speakership,	$4,000
Allowance as Member,	1,000
House rent, &c., about	4,000
	$5,400
Add Public Printing,	8,176
	$13,576

We need not add the points of exclamation. Such wholesale Governmental corruption of the man who, above all others, should be independent and above reproach, is simply shocking.

The Hon. Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia and Member of the House of Commons, and Mr. A. G. Jones, Member of the House of Commons, are both members of the Citizen Publishing Company of Halifax; and the Citizen Publishing Company of Halifax, last year—in spite of the law—drew from the Exchequer of the Dominion the enormous sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS [$10,000] for public printing!

Now let us turn from the corrupt acts of the Government to the corrupt members of the Government. Mr. Welsh, if elected, will support Mr. Cauchon. We should be sorry to ask the electors of Queen's County to judge all as we ask them to judge one—one who stands condemned by the mouths of the Government's own witnesses. Of the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, President of the Dominion Council, the Montreal *Herald* [Grit] said:—

"This man (Cauchon) richly deserves to be hanged."

The Toronto *Globe* (chief Grit) said that he (Cauchon) was a "monster in human form;" and had "made his fortune out of the starving stomachs of of those poor people who should be the object of universal pity," and "his offence is rank and smells to heaven."

The Montreal *Gazette* (Conservative) says:

"He (Cauchon) has prostituted his position by seeking to coin money out of the most helpless of God's creatures."

And this "monster in human form"—this *Cauchon*—is President of the Cabinet which Mr. Welsh will, if elected, support!

The election of this Cauchon, was the result of a most corrupt bargain. M. Tarte was the opposing candidate. M. Tarte was induced by M. Cauchon to withdraw from the contest. M. Tarte declared to the electors of Quebec before he withdrew from the contest that he demanded—we quote the Toronto *Nation*, an independent and, therefore, reliable journal, of the 31st December, 1874—

"That the promised Dry Dock should be constructed at the expense of the Government; and he is enabled to announce that the Government have sent engineers to make soundings through the ice in the River St. Charles, where Quebec is very anxious to have the work built, though the reports of the official Engineers show that the work will cost a very much larger sum than if built on the opposite bank, where they also report the river is free from ice for a much longer period. The North Shore Railroad, M. Tarte contends, is a link of the Pacific; and that, sooner or later, the Dominion must pay for it. Nor is this all. Quebec owes a million of dollars to the Government, and M. Tarte's notion of justice will be satisfied by nothing less than passing the sponge over this amount. The whole of these items will figure up to about six millions, and the justice to Quebec that would make M. Cauchon's unopposed election cost this amount to the country would be a strange justice to the taxpayers. Such, however, is Cabinet Government."

Here we rest. We should like to see our high-flying contemporary, the *Patriot*, quash this over-whelmning indictment. We should like to see him come down to facts and figures. But he dare not.

If we had suffered no special insult or wrong at the hands of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government; if we had not been robbed of Representation in the Cabinet—still, we have here facts sufficient to condemn the Mackenzie Administration and the Grit Party. Sir John Macdonald was condemned. We now call for the condemnation and punishment of that monstrous combination of corruption and hypocrisy—the Grit Government. Putting out of the question our right to representation in the Cabinet, we ask Mr. Welsh, as an honest man, as a lover of pure Government, as a hater of corruption, to withdraw from the contest and to allow the electors of Queen's County unanimously to express their abhorrence of the corrupt acts of which the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government and Party are guilty.

FACTS WHICH THE "PATRIOT" CANNOT DENY.

AT the commencement of the present contest the EXAMINER preferred a number of charges against the McKenzie-Cauchon Government, which we fully expected the *Patriot* would have made a show of disproving. But the *Patriot* has not, to this day, even denied them.

1. The *Patriot* has not denied that the McKenzie-Cauchon Government have, by adding to the salaries of their friends and by creating new offices for their supporters, increased the expenditure, on account of the Civil Service, NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($90,000) a year.

2. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie—Cauchon Government have, in three years, increased the Public Debt of the Dominion $22,000,000. (Sir John A. Macdonald with all his corruption and extravagance, could only manage to increase it by $10,000,000 in seven years.)

3. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government had three separate and distinct policies on the question of the Pacific railway,—(1) utilization of the "magnificent water stretches;" (2) building of the road by the Government in order that, as Mr. Mackenzid explained, "the country would reap the profit which might be gained by the Company if the work were let by contract;" (3) letting the work to contractors, and paying them 50,000,000 in land and $30,000,000 in money—as provided by Sir John A. Macdonald. [This is what Mr. Welsh calls a "just and statesmanlike" course.]

4. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government, though sincere friends of the Pacific Railway, [*vide* Governor General's speech,] have driven British Columbia to the verge of rebellion, because of their vacillation and tergiveration in respect to it.

5. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government proposed and solemnly promised to secure the construction of the Esquimult-Nanaimo Railway; and failed to carry the Bill providing for its construction, through Parliament.

6. The *Patriot* has not denied that Speaker Anglin was bribed by Post Office Printing (which was proffered to him) to the amount of about $8,000 in direct opposition to the political morality, and the alleged principles of the MacKenzie-Cauchon Party.

7. The *Patriot* has not denied that it has been proved before the election courts of Ontario and Quebec, that leading men—tho chief supporters of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government—were steeped to the lips in corruption, while they secured the election of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government, by crying "purity," "economy," and "Reform."

8. The *Patriot* has not denied that George Brown, the real leader of the McKenzie-Cauchon combination, wrote the "Big Push Letter," askeng Senator Simpson to "come down handsomley.'

9. The *Patriot* has not denied that Senator Simpson "came down handsomely," and wrote to the shareholders of the bank of which was President, asking them to support the Grits, because, if they remained in power, it would be a good thing for "our Bank."

10. The *Patriot* has not denied that Senator Simpson's Bank now receives the bulk of Dominion Deposits, and has the free use and benefit of some $300,000 of Dominion money. [Yet Mr. Welsh is made to say that the Dominion Government is based on the principles of honesty and justice, and to insinuate that there is no collusion between the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government and wealthy speculators.]

11. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government have deprived Prince Edward Island of representation in the Cabinet, notwithstanding the fact that they specially covenanted and agreed that she should be so represented while they remained in power.

12. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Dominion Government allowed three years to pass away without providing either a Penitentiary or the "Winter Steam Communication between this Province and the Mainland," which by the terms of union they are bound to supply.

13. The *Patriot* has not denied that, at the instigation of Mr. Laird, the Mackenzie Government conspired to rob the young men of Prince Edward Island of one of their dearest rights—the right to exercise the franchise in Dominion elections. (Our readers will remember that their dastardly purpose was defeated by the watchfulness and the strenuous exertions of Senators Haviland, Howlan, Haythorne, and Montgomery.)

14. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government passed an Act providing the ballot in Dominion elections in this Island, and carelessly neglected to provide a Register of voters.

15. The *Patriot* has not denied that the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government have raised the Customs' tax to 17½ per cent.; that they put 25 cents upon every pound of tobacco which the poor man uses; 15 cents a gallon upon the kerosene oil which he burns; 3 cents on every pound of tea he consumes—[Yet the *Patriot* persists in calling the Mackenzie-Cauchon combination a "Free Trade Government!"]

16. The *Patriot* has not denied that the honest yeomanry of eighteen constituencies in Ontario and Quebec have declared, in the most emphatic manner, their detestation of the rank corruption, clothed in hypocrisy, of which the Grits have been proven guilty, and their determination no longer than possible to suffer incapacity, injustice, extravagance, and dishonesty, to rule the Councils of the Dominion.

Now, we declare that the *Patriot* cannot truthfully deny the charges we have preferred. We challenge him to prove that they are not substantially correct.

MR. DEBLOIS' LETTER.

THE oftner we read Mr. DeBlois' manly and straightforward letter, the more there is forced upon us the extraordinary position in which Messrs. L. H. Davies and W. D. Stewart are putting themselves. Mr. DeBlois, with a delicate sense of honor, which we should expect from a high principled gentleman, has hitherto refrained from taking any part in political meetings, lest, by coming into collision with any of his colleagues, he should mar that harmony which the interests of the country call for among the members of a Government. Unfortunately, no such scruples vex the souls of his "Reform" colleagues. Regardless of the dictates of honor, of the duties of their offices, of the interests of the country, of the dictates of self-respect, Messrs. Davies and Stewart do not come into collision with their colleagues only because their colleagues are more honorable than themselves. Still, this one-sided line of action works with exceeding unfairness for the Liberal Conservative Party. If Messrs. Davies and Stewart will not understand Mr. DeBlois' dignified rebuke, it will be almost an excess of chivalry for him to continue aloof from the conflict. Mutual forbearance is harmony. But when one party fights and the other does nothing but take the blows, 'tis neither peace nor a fair fight.

"*Nov rixa est, dum tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum,*"

which may be accommodated thus:—

"You can't call it a quarrel when you do all the spouting and I hold my tongue."

THE TRUE ISSUE.

[*From the Montreal Gazette.*]

One of the subjects which has entered into the contest is the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie in filling the vacancy in the Cabinet from Ontario instead of by appointing one of the Island members. Mr. Pope makes special complaint on this ground. He says:—"When Mr. Laird and his associates agreed to support Mr. Mackenzie, "it was on the distinct understanding that "Prince Edward Island should have a seat "in the Cabinet. The seat has been given "to Ontario, and this Province is now deprived of it: In this our people have been "most unfairly treated." This statement has been answered by the *Globe*, which devotes a column and a half to the answer. Leaving out of account an attempt to deal with the question on an arithmetical basis showing that as Prince Edward Island has but one-fortieth of the population of the Dominion, it cannot be entitled to one-thirteenth of the representation in the Cabinet, the answer of our Toronto contemporary is as follows:—"When, on the formation of the present Government, Mr. Mackenzie advised His Excellency to make Mr. Laird a Privy Councillor no one in Ontario complained. On the contary, this tribute to the ability of a leading public man from the new Province was hailed with general satisfaction, bnt the arrangement was never conceded as a right or bargain. Mr. Laird having received another very honourable appointment, the right of the Governor-General to call a member from Ontario to fill his place is unquestionable." There is no doubt that no one in Oniario—that is no Grit in Ontario, complained when Mr. Mackenzie advised His Excellency to make Mr. Laird a privy Councillor, and for the very best of reasons that by the doing of it the party secured power and were able to make that Jan. midnight attack upon the constituencies. And there is equally no doubt of the right of Governor-General to call whom he pleased to his Council, although that is a right exercised under advice, and for the exercise of which, therefore, Mr. Mackenzie and not His Excellency is responsible. But this does not meet the point. Except in the case of Mr. Laird, this government has not attempted to change the arrangement—the unfortunate arrangement, we have always thought—adopted at Confederation. Regard has been had to Provincial representation in the Cabinet. *Now, the selection of a Minister from Prince Edward Island in* 1873 *was, either proper on public grounds or it was nots If it was, there is no reason why the same public grounds should not prevail now. There were certainly no other grounds—capable of being publicly defended, upon which the appointment was made. Mr. Laird had had no experience of public life in the Dominion, he knew nothing of our politics, and he certainly had no such local repute as to make it an object to secure his services at the head of a department. We were bound to assume, therefore, giving to Mr. Mackenzie the benefit of a charitable construction of his conduct, that the ground upon which Prince Edward Island was accorded a seat in the Cabinet was that* ITS POSITION ENTITLED IT TO THAT DISTINCTION. *If that was the motive, what has occurred to make the difference since?* Surely if in 1873 it was right that the Island should be represented in the Cabinet, it would be right now, and an injustice is done it in its not being so represented. But if the motive was the corrupt one of securing the Prince Edward Island vote to turn out one government and put in another, and that, having been accomplished, the island has no further claims on Mr. Mackenzie, then the the electors should *resent the indignity of having been made a counter in the game of party intrigue, and should condemn the government that was guilty of placing that indignity upon them.* That is a dilemma from which Mr. Mackenzie cannot escape, and which will, we are inclined to think, cost him the electoral vote of the Island.

A new invention for use at sea has lately been exhibited at Liverpool, Eng. It is a small portable condensing apparatus, capable of being fixed in the bow of a ship's boat and of supplying a quart of fresh water per hour. The apparatus consists of a small boiler, in which the salt water is distilled, of a condenser, and of an oil lamp, which produces the heat required to boil the water. The apparatus is intended to be fixed in ships' boats before starting on a voyage, and as it comprises an oil tank holding a ten days' supply, a crew obliged to take to the boats suddenly need not fear that most awful of privations—want of drinking water.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

MR. POPE held a meeting at Mount Stewart yesterday. It was all but unanimous in his favor. The meeting at Ellis's, Tracadie, Sand Hills, was entirely in favor of Mr. Pope. At Mount Stewart, Mr. Welsh looked wearied, downcast, and was not slow to acknowledge his state of mind. He said he had no hope of being elected. But Mr. Welsh is a wit; and, perhaps, he spoke derisively. Certainly his prospects at Ellis's and Mount Stewart were gloomy enough to damp even more buoyant spirits than those with which the gallant Captain is credited. At Long Creek, Mr. Pope was well received. He will, probably, receive about half the votes polled at West River.

BRITISH FLEET IN BESIKA BAY.

The London *News* of the 25th ult., says:—The Besika Bay fleet includes at the present moment, apparently, every British iron-clad in the Mediterranean. Some of the vessels have been to Malta for refit, while others have been away to fill up with coal, but by this time it would seem that the fleet is more powerful than it has been from the first. There are no fewer than eleven powerful iron-clads and three minor vessels under the command of Vice Admiral Drummond and Rear Admiral Rice, the two flag officers in charge of our Mediterranean fleet. The most formidable craft of all is the Devastation, which is armed with heavier guns and carries thicker armour than any other vessel afloat. Indeed, this raft-like turret vessel would, under most circumstances, be a match for the rest of the iron-clads in the fleet put together, for no guns carried by a broadside ship could pierce the armour of the Devastation while one well aimed shot from the heavy cannon of the latter would suffice to send any of our masted men-of-war to the bottom. Next to the Devastation the most powerful ships are the Hercules, which bears admiral Drummond's flag; the Sultan, commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Monarch; these three, indeed, being the finest broadside iron-clads of the British Navy in commission. Then there are the Triumph, scarcely inferior to these, bearing the flag of the Rear Admiral; the Raleigh, the Research, the Pallas, and Swiftsure, and the two iron rams the Hotspur and Rupert. The Helicon despatch vessel and the sloops Crusier and Rapid complete the Besika Bay fleet, although there are eight other British gunboats and gun vessels distributed about the Mediterranean, besides the Hibernia flagship at Malta. These smaller craft are at present doing the duty, which usually falls to the bigger vessels, of cruising and visiting ports at which British Consuls are stationed, and this they will continue to do until the Vice-Admiral breaks up the squadron at Besika Bay.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to the judicial statistics of England and Wales for the year ending September, 1875, there is a decrease in the number of houses of bad character. There is a decrease in the number of indictable offences reported by the police, and in the number of persons for trial at the assizes and sessions. A decrease also occurs in indictable offences, in the classes of offences against property without violence, of malicious offences against property, and of forgeries and offences against the currency. In the class of offences against the person there is a considerable increase. The number of convicts for murder was greater in 1875 than is found recorded for any previous year. The murders reported were 141. "These facts," says the London *Standard*, "indicate a period of comparative prosperity, associated with a tendency to greater disorderliness."

The reverses encountered by the Servian armies in the war with Turkey are in singular contrast with the uniform success of the Montenegrin forces in their operations against the Turks. Montenegro is only a small mountain district with a population of 100,000 all told. But these mountaineers are hardy and brave, inured to hardships, and have had frequent and protracted conflicts with the Turkish troops in which they have become accustomed to war and its trials and necessities. They know all the defiles, passes and strong places of the mountains, and use their knowledge with marked skill. Some of their positions are almost inaccessible. But their numbers are so limited that if the war were to be a long one they must be forced to submit through mere exhaustation. On the other hand, the Servians at the outbreak of the contest had an army of 130,000 men, backed by aid from Russia, and furnished with the best arms in Europe. But for a long period they had not been at war, and were therefore unused to its sufferings and horrors, whilst the Turkish Government has never been without a war somewhere. The want of organizing ability in the Servian Government has caused more disasters than the deficiency of resources. At the present time it would be extremely difficult to infuse warlike capacity into the Servian population.

P. E. ISLAND BARQUE ASHORE. [Special Despatch to Morning *Ghronicle.*] Cow Bay, Nov. 11.—The Barque Minerva, of P. E. Island, bound from London to Charlottetown, P. E. I., is ashore in the throughfare at Mainadieu harbor. She is laying in 9 feet of water at low tide, strikes heavily, and has two anchors out. Now making about 1000 strokes in 24 hours. The captain came here to get a tug boat to go round for her when weather permits.

ON reading a paragraph in the *Patriot Extra*, the vision of the Commissioner Public Works on the stump involuntarily arose before our mind's eye. In contemplation of the exquisite elegance of the style in which the paragraph was written, we lost a considerable portion of time speculating upon the place in which the writer "had went" to school.

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

C. W. STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
COLONIAL MARKET,
Halifax, - - Nova Scotia.
Consignments solicited. Guarantee Sales made in all cases, and in no case more than 5 per. cent. commission charged. PROMPT RETURNS.
P. S.—Always on had, to fill orders from the country: Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Feed, Meal, &c.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. I.
The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate
Transient and Permanent Boarders.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.
RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLES,
Smoked Herring, Cocoa Nuts,
&c., &c.,
BY AUCTION
at the Subscribers Salesrooms on
Wednesday, 15th November.
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
50 Bbls. BALDWIN APPLES,
200 boxes SMOKED HERRING,
300 COCOA NUTS,
10 Casks AMERICAN KEROSENE,
15 puns. MOLASSES,
100 MACKEREL BARRELS,
and Sundry other Goods to close Consignments.
FENTON T. NEWBERY, & CO.
Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1876.—ar 1in

AUCTION SALE!
WE will sell by Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—
20 doz. BROOMS,
20 " PAILS,
10 cases MATCHES,
80 boxes SOAP,
20 " CLOTHES PINS,
50 " CRACKERS,
15 nests TUBS,
50 kegs B. PEPPER,
20 " GINGER,
100 doz. BLACKING,
100 boxes Peral BLUE,
30 bbls, LAMP CHIMNEYS,
50 gross LAMP WICKS,
5 bales CANDLEWICK.
20 M. PAPER BAGS,
10 gross BLACKLEAD,
2 " AXLE GREASE.
MACKENZIE & STUMBLES, Auctioneers.
Ch'town Nov. ,1876.

Apples For Sale!
300 BBLS. choice American WINTER BALDWIN APPLES.
McKENZIE & STUMBLES.
Ch'town, Nov. 10. 1876.—2i

NEW DRUG STORE.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened with an
EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
British and American DRUGS, &c.,
n the store immediately adjoining HON. P. WALKER'S.
This Stock, which has been purchased in the most reliable markets, is warranted pure and fresh, consisting of—
Drugs, Essences,
Dye Stuffs, Spices,
Perfumery, Brushes,
SOAPS AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Particular attention will be given to
DISPENSING!
Open on Sundays for Dispening only.
Morning from 9.45 a.m., till 10.45 a.m.
Afternoon " 3.00 p.m., till 4.00 p.m.
Evening " 8.30 p.m., till 9.30 p.m.
C. D. RANKIN.
Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1876.—1m

PRIME
Virginia Leaf Tobacco
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
For Cash! Cash! Cash!
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
All dealers should call and examine our Stock, as we are prepared to
Sell Lower Than Ever to Those who Purchase for Cash.
CHARLES QUIRK
Mar. 6, 1876.—1y 102 Upper Queen St

Taylor's Cloth Mills.
THE subscribers are now receiving cloth for
Dyeing, Finishing, &c.,
for Taylor's Cloth Mills, Mount Stewart.
The work done at these Mills has been superior to work turned out from any other Mills on the Island.
MACKENZIE & STUMBLES, Agents.
August 3, 1876.—3m

DUTCH BULBS!
JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE a Haszaro's Conservatory, Euston Street, near St. Peter's Road Also a few Blk. Naples and Red Versailles Currant, Blk. Raspberry and gooseberry bushes, Peony and Giant Rhubarb roots, &c
Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1876.—3in

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD SLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
Hon. JAS. DUNCAN,
Hon. L. C. OWEN,
Hon. A. A. McDONALD,
Hon. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

Boston Steamers!

CARROLL & WORCESTER.
WEEKLY LINE.
ONE of the above Steamers leave Boston every SATURDAY at noon, for Charlottetown; and returning, leaves here every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
PASSENGERS will find those steamers to have Superior accommodation.
EXCURSION TICKETS, for round trips to and from Boston. $15.
For freight or passage, apply to
CARVELL BROS, Agents.
Ch'town, July 10, 1876.—3m

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P.E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.
Choice Sample Rooms to let.
Conveyances from Cars and Boats.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—You will soon be called upon to elect a Representative to fill the vacant seat in the Dominion House of Commons, caused by the acceptance by your late member, the Hon. David Laird, of the Governorship of Keewatin. And having been requested by many influential Electors, from various parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, I have consented to do so, and now beg to solicit your suffrages.

When Mr. Laird and his associates agreed to support Mr. Mackenzie, it was on the distinct understanding that Prince Edward Island should have a seat in the Cabinet. That seat has been given to Ontario, and this Province is now deprived of it.

In this our people have been most unfairly treated. If returned I will endeavour to re-establish that legitimate influence in the Councils of the Dominion, to which this Province, from the number, wealth and intelligence of its people is unquestionably entitled, and I will not support any Administration which will refuse to Prince Edward Island a voice in the Councils of the Country.

You will hear much about Free Trade versus Protection. I am a Free Trader on the broad principle, and will render my best assistance in endeavouring to establish reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which would do much to promote the best interests of this agricultural country.

Our Island Railway has not been productive of that general benefit to us which I intended it should be. This in my opinion, is entirely owing to its present management. I would endeavour so to lessen its necessary expenditure and reduce the Tariff as would make it of more extended advantage to all classes.

I claim for this Province a fair participation in the expenditure of the public means for the opening up of more extended communication with such portions of the colony as are now destitute of the necessary facilities for the transit of its productions, and for such other objects of public improvement as will conduce to the furtherance of its best interests.

With reference to matters of General Policy, my best endeavors shall at all times be directed to the development of the vast resources of our Great Dominion.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obd't. Serv't,
JAMES C. POPE.
October 30, 1876.

To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—The appointment of the Hon. David Laird as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories having caused a vacancy in the Dominion House of Commons, which you will shortly be called upon to fill, I have been solicited by a great number of electors from different parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, and I take this early opportunity of informing you of my determination to do so, and of soliciting your support.

The general policy of the McKenzie Administration, based, as I believe it to be, upon principles of honesty and justice, meets with my cordial approval. I recognise in that policy a determination to govern this great Dominion on sound political and constitutional principles—a course which necessarily avoids the demoralizing effects which invariably follow from collusion between Governments and wealthy contractors or speculators.

I am a free trader, and I am glad to know that free trade is a plank of the McKenzie platform. To us in these Maritime Provinces the scheme of Protection cautiously advanced by Sir John A. MacDonald during the last session of the House of Commons, and now so earnestly advocated by him in his public speeches, is merely a scheme to take a certain amount of money from the pockets of the farmers and other consumers, and hand it over to the manufacturers. It is unjust in the extreme, and will bear with peculiar hardship upon the people of this Island. Sir John A. MacDonald calls this Protective Policy of his a "*live issue*," and urges his friends to rally round him in support of it. We free traders of these Maritime Provinces must also recognize the importance of this living question, and be prepared to meet it. Our merchants and traders find it hard enough to pay the present high tariff rates. If our present revenue tariff is raised into a *Protective one*, it will mean simply so much extra taxation placed upon our farmers, not to carry on the Government of the country or develop its resources, but to enrich a small but influential body of manufacturers. This *live issue* affects, and will affect, every man's pocket on this Island. It will not be squarely met by those who desire to support Sir John A. McDonald's policy. A protective tariff, they know is like separate schools—unpopular in this Island, and it will be gilded over with such phrases as "national policy," much as the separate school question was attempted to be hid beneath the pregnant policy of "payment for results." I ask you to be on your guard on this question.

The course adopted by Mr. McKenzie on the Pacific Railway question seems to me to be just and statesmanlike. The engagement to build that road was entered into by his opponents while in office, and as I understand—terribly as it may stain our resources—cannot be honorably repudiated. By extending the time for its completion, and having the road *carefully and accurately surveyed before any part of it is let to contract*, we may hope to feel the burdens very much less, and have the assurance that we are getting the best that can be got for the outlay.

While, however, I agree with the general policy of the government on these great questions I am not satisfied to give that government an unqualified support. I shall contend most strenuously and do all in my power to obtain for our Island that which I believe to be its rights, viz.: a representation in the Cabinet. I believe this will be more easily and surely attained by a firm and dignified stand being taken by our representatives than by a childish declaration that we will unconditionally oppose any government that will not concede the demand.

I am also strongly opposed to any interference by the Dominion Government or House of Commons with the question of Education; and while in justice I feel compelled to remember that the famous Section XI of the North-West Act was not introduced into the Bill by the Government, but was an amendment carried unanimously in the House of Commons, still I cannot, as one, absolve the Government from all blame. I shall oppose, if elected by you, any such interference or legislation in the future, and shall insist that the Constitution of our country which which gives the local legislature exclusive right to legislate upon the important question of education be preserved intact *in spirit* as well as in letter.

I shall do all in my power to obtain our just rights in the distribution of government patronage and public moneys, and shall specialy urge upon the government the great importance of carrying on in a liberal spirit, the improvement of our harbors by dredging and breakwaters; but I will not insult the intelligence of this large County by promising to obtain from the General Government grants in aid of local objects only, and with which both you and I know the General Government have nothing to do.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WELSH.
Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1876.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. POPE will meet the electors of the Third Electoral District at the following places:

Monday, 12th inst., 7 p. m., Harrington Schoolroom, Brackley Point Road.

Tuesday, 14th inst., 1 p. m., Schoolhouse near Ellis', Tracadie Sand Hills.

Same day, 6 p. m., Mount Stewart.

Thursday, 16th, 2 p. m., Saw Mill Bridge.

Friday, 17th, 2 p. m., Pisquid Schoolhouse.

Same day, 6 p. m., at Mr. Patrick Gormley's, Brazil's Bridge.

Saturday, 18th, p. m., Smith's Corner, Fort Augustus.

Monday, 20th, 6 p. m., Ten Mile House.

Same day, 6 p. m., Grand Tracadie Schoolhouse.

Nov. 13. 1876.

PRIZE APPLES!
ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT A. McNeill's Auction Room, a choice lot of Cornwallis and Annapolis Apples, selected from First Prize Samples at the the Truro Provincial Exhibition, held last week.
Ch'town, Oct. 16, 1876.—4in

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.