

THE DAILY EXAMINER. JANUARY 19, 1892.

Candidates For the Mayoralty.

The spontaneous nomination of Messrs. T. A. McLean and F. L. Hazard for the office of Mayor, by the large and representative public meeting held in Ward Five last evening seems to confirm the opinion of THE EXAMINER that there is, throughout the city, a desire for a change in the Mayoralty. Mr. Hazard declined the nomination, and Mr. McLean accepted it, subject, of course, to the voice of opinion in the other wards.

As in respect to every other candidate, so in respect to Mr. McLean, there are points which may be urged both for and against his candidature. For his candidature it may be said:—

1. That he is a thoroughly capable man—one who has achieved success in other relations of life, one who will, probably, if elected, be successful in the office of Mayor.

2. He served in the City Council for six or seven years, and it is significant that the constituency which he formerly represented as Councilman, has now nominated him for the Mayoralty.

3. The experience which he gained while in the Council will tend to fit him to preside over the Council. He must possess knowledge pretty well of the rules of procedure, and with the Recorder at his right hand to advise the Council in respect to questions involving points of law, there can be no question, no fear, that the business of the corporation during his Mayoralty will be properly conducted.

4. Personally, he stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, being well known as a large hearted, warm hearted man, in full sympathy with the interests and aspirations of the people at large.

5. As one of the owners of Esdale Foundry, he employs labor and thus helps to make trade for the merchants and tradesmen of the town. Such labor-employing institutions as the Esdale Foundry are at the bottom of the prosperity of every town—would that we had more of them in this city! and the men who carry them on ought to be encouraged.

Against all these points in favor of Mr. McLean's candidature it may be urged,—

1. That Mr. McLean might, perhaps, use his position as Mayor to influence city contracts in the direction of Esdale Foundry. If this were possible—and it is not—it is difficult to see, now that the water-works are completed, what contract, worth anything, can be placed by the city in the way of men engaged in the iron business.

2. That Mr. McLean's partner, Mr. McKinnon, is already in the service of the city as a Water Commissioner. But it may be urged, on the other hand, that Mr. McLean is as well deserving of civic honors as Mr. McKinnon, and that he should not be excluded from the Mayoralty simply and only because his partner is on the Water Commission.

On the whole, the balance seems, at this juncture, to be rather in favor of Mr. McLean's candidature. We believe that the masses, if not the classes, will vote for him.

The Board of Trade.

We cordially agree with the Patriot as to the importance of statistics of the trade of this Province, and as to the advantage which a merchants' exchange would be to this community. We ought to have those things. But they will cost at the least \$500 a year, and the revenue of the Board of Trade is at the most \$150 a year. It is needless to say that the Board of Trade cannot go on under such a condition as this. But it is important that the Board of Trade shall continue to exist from year to year, if for no other reason than as a means of obtaining and expressing, whenever required, the collective opinion of our merchants upon any question which may arise concerning their interests. This end can be obtained by adopting a policy similar to that which was outlined in THE EXAMINER a few days ago. But it cannot, we fear, be obtained in any other way.

We note in this connection that the Patriot takes exception to the term "loafing place." This term was not used by THE EXAMINER in an offensive sense; and if it has been so interpreted we regret the too hasty use of it. We are in full accord with the Patriot in its contention that it would be well if our merchants could meet together frequently and exchange their information and their opinions. But they must pay for this advantage or do without it. Judging by the experience of recent years they prefer not to pay.

THE RUSTICO BANK people not having yet redeemed all their notes taken by the city banks, the latter refer to take any more notes of that institution. It is hoped, however, that satisfactory arrangements will be shortly made for the redemption of the notes and the continuance of business.

POLICE COURT. This morning, eight men charged with being drunk, disorderly and fighting on the premises of Israel Thorpe, Great George Street, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning last, were disposed of for fines of \$10 and costs each, and Thorpe was fined \$1.62 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday, the fine being the highest allowed by law. A Pownall Street woman was also fined \$1.62 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday, and a drunk was fined \$2 or 3 days.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

Reviews the Situation.

A SPEECH FULL OF POINTS

Criticism and McGreevism Go Together.

BOTH DENOUNCED.

(Halifax Herald's Report.)

SIR JOHN THOMPSON spoke at Halifax on Saturday evening to an immense audience. After alluding in fitting terms to the warmth and enthusiasm of his reception in Halifax, he proceeded,—

Many things have happened since the election. Before we had reached our homes an emissary from the Province of Quebec was here, one who is now a man of world wide reputation. It appears that in the Province of Quebec, then under the guardianship and care of Mr. Mercier and his financial assistant, Mr. Pacaud, a rumor had gone abroad that the constituencies of Nova Scotia had been corrupted, and the souls of Mr. Mercier and Mr. Pacaud were vexed at the idea that in the city of Halifax an old gentleman had been the pollen to a hired cab. They determined that such unblushing corruption must be put down and a campaign was initiated for the purpose of determining how widespread this iniquity might be found to extend. Well, they have had their trial. They chose their own method of campaign and they must abide by the result of it.

IN THE CAMPAIGN OF UNSWEEPING AND DISQUALIFICATION.

thirteen members of the government party have lost their seats, while twenty-two supporters of the opposition have lost theirs, with several yet to stand their trial, while the only member of parliament who has been found guilty of personal corruption was not only a member of the opposition, but the one who made the loudest noise about purity in politics that was made by any one during the session. (Laughter.) Let us see how the record stands from now forward. The government closed the last session of parliament with a majority of from 23 to 29. Taking the parties as they are, the opposition have to win in these by-elections not less than 22 seats, which they had not before. While the government have but to hold sixteen seats. So you can see that the outlook for the campaign that they have undertaken is an outlook which for them begins with discredit and is likely to end in further defeat. (Applause.)

I was amused at seeing the statement in one of your papers that "Richelieu had spoken," and that was highly indicative of the fate of the campaign (applause from a few grins) My friends of the opposition, when you have heard Richelieu's voice you can applaud it to your heart's content. We can afford to make you a present of Richelieu (loud applause.) Some one declared awhile ago in Halifax that the moment the influence of Mr. McGreevy and the Connollys was removed, the Government would be defeated in every constituency. Richelieu is the home of that influence. I do not myself know how Mr. McGreevy and the Connollys exerted themselves in that election, but I do know that they are at the head of the Ontario and Richelieu navigation company, a company which has 300 votes in the service, and that out of that 300 votes, we did not get thirty. While we lost the votes of the employees of that company, we gained in every parish throughout the county. We found, as a result of the Richelieu election, what we might have told you before, that you cannot prosecute a man in the courts of justice and the same time ask him to walk arm in arm to the polls with you, (laughter) but, if we have lost that constituency because

CRITICISM AND MCGREEVISM WENT TOGETHER.

let this have it and all that went with it. (Loud applause.) Since we addressed you about eleven months ago a considerable change has come over the attitude of parties in this respect, in that we are now challenged to vindicate our public policy on the platforms of the country as we used to be. It is not now questions of national importance which we are asked to discuss, but the engine of attack made use of is one that has arisen out of scandals in connection with the administration of public affairs. I am not here to minimize the facts as they exist or to do otherwise than deplore the fact that, in the administration of this country, there have been found some dark spots which need to be put out. But I may say this, that the evils, such as they are, have been vastly exaggerated, and that they have been made use of most unfairly for political purposes against us. Let me recall the fact to your recollection that, when addressing the audience last winter, I referred to these scandals, because Mr. Tarte had come out in his paper and had laid them before the public, and I declared that while they related to matters in respect of which the Government knew of no wrong they would be investigated as soon as Parliament met, and, if Mr. Tarte himself did not move for a committee for that purpose, a member of the government would do so. Mr. Tarte rose in his place in the House of Commons, after the meeting of Parliament, and asked me to fulfil that pledge and I did so instantly. A committee was appointed and, during upwards of one hundred sittings, that could affect either the government or any of its officers and, when the investigation, which was of the most searching description, was concluded, Mr. Tarte made use of the expression, that, so far from having any fault to find with the conduct of the committee in this case, the investigation had been conducted with perfect fairness, and every facility for getting at the facts had been given. So you will see that, in that respect, our promise was fulfilled. What was the result of that investigation? It was to satisfy a committee of the house, a large committee consisting of fifty-eight members, that a member of the house on the conservative side had been guilty of wrong-doing, inasmuch as he had made use of his position to obtain money

from the government for contractors to which they are not entitled. The duty that remains to be done was promptly discharged. It was as painful a matter as any member of the government ever had to perform, to be obliged to rise and move that a member of the house, with whom all the members had been on friendly terms, and with some of whom he had sat for as many as twenty-five years, be expelled from the house for that fault, but it was a duty that the government owed to the country, and the government did their duty in expelling that member. In the next place he and the contractors who were found guilty of having obtained money unlawfully were brought to the bar of justice. Their trial has been suspended on account of a motion made before the judge at Ottawa, but it will be resumed within a few months, and I repeat here, as I have done elsewhere, that if any man exists who has evidence, or who believes that there is evidence capable of being produced against anyone else in connection with these affairs, whether that some one else be

A MINISTER OF THE CROWN OR A PRIVATE MEMBER.

the information, if it is within reach of the government, will be brought forward and an investigation had. The investigation showed also wrong doing on the part of three officers of the department of public works, an engineer and two officials in minor positions. They were promptly dismissed from the public service, and arrested and brought to trial. It was not a large number of offenders out of more than three hundred officials. One of them was found innocent and immediately discharged by the committing magistrate. Let us take another instance for the purpose of seeing whether these scandals have not been much exaggerated and the government unfairly blamed. Take the statement which has been made that the department at Ottawa are nests of corruption. In the department of the interior sixty clerks were found to have off ended against the law. What was the offence of these officers? There was a large amount of extra work which had to be done out of office hours because it related to statistics books and indexing in constant use during office hours. The law in relation to the civil service, for reasons which may be good or which may be bad, says that its permanent clerk shall receive extra pay even if he does extra work. It appears that during the last ten years some of these men had received extra pay, some to the extent of \$20, others to the extent of \$80, and others to the extent of \$100. They had done extra work and had received extra pay, dollar for dollar what extra clerks would have received if they had been called in and done the same work. But it was proved that the work was better done by the permanent clerks than it could have been done by temporary clerks. Nevertheless they had off ended against the law and they were punished, most of them to the extent of the loss of their position, while the principal of them lost his position, and was degraded in rank. Yet it is said that the department in which this occurred is a nest of corruption and we are accused of overlooking these offences. (Applause.)

(To be continued to-morrow.)

Ward Four Meeting.

An enthusiastic meeting of representative men of Ward Four was held last evening in the old court room, Market Hill. Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle was elected chairman. Several of the promoters of the meeting, including Messrs. D. Nicholson, A. D. White, J. T. Crockett and H. Hazard explained its object. One of the speakers took exception to the manner in which Ward Four was treated in its share of improvements, especially sidewalks. Councillor Beer explained that although he was a member of the Street Committee, he was entirely ignored by the other members and openly insulted by the "majority" at the Civic Board. He had succeeded, however, in having an order passed for the construction of a sidewalk along Cumberland Street. He deplored the existence of "rings" at the Council Board, and would if again chosen as one of the representatives, do all in his power to abolish the pernicious system. He said that temperance was not the issue now, and that there was no necessity for a temperance party at the Board. All Councillors should work in unison, and "caucus" meetings, if necessary, should be attended by all members of the Board. Mr. Robert Knight said that a rumor was in circulation that it was intended to reduce the taxation on personal property and increase the same on real estate, and wished an expression of opinion from the candidates.

Messrs. Crabbe and Beer both assured those present that they would not interfere with the present equitable system.

It was then moved by Mr. W. G. Sabine, seconded by Mr. George D. Davison, that S. W. Crabbe and F. H. Beer be the candidates at the ensuing election. Carried unanimously.

A motion re-nominating Hon. T. H. Haviland as Mayor was carried without opposition. This motion was made by Henry Smith, seconded by George H. Foster.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the chairman and the meeting dispersed. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Chairman.

Ward Five Meeting.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the electors of Ward Five was held in Mr. R. K. Bruce's new hall on Euston Street last evening to discuss civic matters and to nominate candidates for the approaching election. Alexander Horse was called to the chair and the undersigned appointed secretary.

E. H. Norton nominated Alex. Horse for Councillor. Mr. Horse in a brief speech declined, being already fifteen years in the Council.

C. B. McNeill nominated W. D. McKay, seconded by Geo. E. Fall. The motion was put to the meeting and carried. Mr. McKay in accepting the nomination, said he would do his best to forward the interests of the city.

Robert Fennell nominated Geo. E. Hughes, seconded by John Harper, which being put to the meeting was declared carried. Mr. Hughes accepted the nomination in a short speech on civic reform. He was in favor of a united support from Ward Five, as well as uniting the office of Sanitary Officer and City Marshal.

A. Down nominated D. L. Hooper, seconded by H. Rackham, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. Hooper in a short speech thanked the meeting for the nomination, and declared that if elected he would do his best for Ward Five as well as the general welfare of the city.

A. DesRoche nominated P. Large, seconded by John James, which being put

to the meeting was declared carried. Mr. Large accepted the nomination.

Maurice Blake nominated P. Halloran, seconded by P. Cullen, which was duly put to the meeting and declared carried.

For Mayor P. Large nominated T. A. McLean, seconded by T. Essery. The motion on being put to the meeting was carried. Mr. McLean in a short speech said he would consider.

W. J. Fraser nominated F. L. Hazard, seconded by C. W. A. Weeks. The motion was carried. Mr. Hazard declined with thanks.

E. H. Norton nominated T. H. Haviland, seconded by P. Cullen. The sentiment of the meeting was against Mr. Haviland.

I. P. McCoubrey objected to voting \$600 to the W. C. T. U., also to paying a large salary for dusting the Mayor's chair, &c.

A. DesRoche, in his usual enthusiastic manner, made a good speech on the platforms of the candidates.

F. L. Hazard objected to party in city politics. He thought sewerage must soon come and that \$100,000 to \$150,000 should be borrowed for macadamizing the streets.

Councillor Beer, Ward Four, being called on in his speech was against party in civic politics and would do his best for the interests of the city.

Councillor Taylor, Ward Three, said that being against party in city politics was all right when it suited certain parties. He was in favor of the working man every time. He stated that he supported platforms, etc., in Ward Five independent of party. He thought the street commissioners should be done away with and was in favor of macadamizing the streets and repairing pumps necessary for the citizens.

Short speeches were also made by Messrs. H. Rackham, L. P. Tanton, P. Large, C. B. McNeill, E. H. Norton, A. D. Robinson, J. J. O'Reilly and Joseph Peterson, on civic matters.

Mr. T. A. McLean, in a short speech accepted the nomination for Mayor, stating in his usual way that if they all voted for him he would be elected.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered retiring Councillor Horne for his past services. In a suitable speech Mr. Horne thanked the meeting for their confidence in him, after which came the usual vote of thanks to the chairman for impartiality and the meeting adjourned.

A. W. TANTON, Sec'y.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Some Questions for "Lothair."

Sir,—(1) State how many years crocus seeds retain their vitality? (2) How many G-to-pica leads are required to be used in the thousand to make up the difference between 15 cents and 20 cents? (3) How old was "Sir Thomas More" when he began to write poetry? (4) Prove that "Lothair" has little or no common sense? (5) What causes the blooming of the Daffodil plant? (6) Is "Lothair" metaphysician or crank? Bish, or which? Tom.

Ward Five Meeting.

Sir,—In the Guardian's report of the Ward Five meeting, published this morning, I fail to see mention of a number of the fact that a motion nominating Hon. T. H. Haviland for Mayor, was put to the meeting and voted down "by a large majority." Why is this? The Guardian's reporter was there and took very voluminous notes of the proceedings. The Guardian's independence (?) is becoming more and more apparent every day!

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

W. E. Dawson vs. W. B. Bowness—Action on account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$300.47.

Peters & Peters for plff; McDonald & Martin for def't.

James D. Taylor and another vs. W. E. Dawson—Action for trover and trespass. Now before the court.

Davies for plff; Peters & Peters for def't.

Christy London Hats, a new stock just opened, at J. B. MacLeod's.

Twenty to thirty per cent. saved.—We are offering the balance of our winter cloths at great reductions. Purchasers will save the above per centages by buying from us now till first of February.—John MacLeod & Co. Jan. 18 1/2.

ON HIS HONOR.

"Have you any cough syrup?" he asked of a druggist, when he had got his breath after a long fit of coughing.

"Yes, sir."

"How many kinds?"

"At least fifteen."

"Anything of your own make?"

"Yes, sir."

"Something you can warrant?"

"I can."

"Well, to be square and honest, what would you advise me to take for this cough?"

"Um! Well, if you put it on that ground, I recommend a bottle of Heknonore." 3 & 4 y—Jan 18

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HATS worth \$3, now \$2.

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REMNANTS OF PL' SH, 38c. per yard.

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Fur Goods at very low prices, and a Special Bargain in Fur Coats and Sleigh Robes.

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