

THE CANDIDATES TO VOTE FOR.

- KING'S COUNTY.— A. C. McDonald. E. B. Muttart, M. D. QUEEN'S COUNTY.— Donald Ferguson. William Campbell. PRINCE COUNTY.— Edward Hackett. John Lefurgey.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 27, 1887.

The City Council.

As a result of the election, yesterday, the City Council will in the coming year be comprised of Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q. C., Mayor; Thomas Morris, David Small, John Kelly, H. C. Douse, A. A. McLean, S. W. Crabbe, Samuel McRae, Henry Davison, Alexander Horne, Thomas A. McLean. By re-electing the Hon. Mr. Haviland, the citizens secured the services of one who, by experience and training and social position, is well qualified for the office. Mr. Haviland's large majority of three hundred and forty would, no doubt, have been larger but for the surreptitious operation of partisan influences. The citizens also expressed their appreciation of the good service rendered by Messrs. Crabbe and T. A. McLean by again electing them. Ex-Councillor Haszard having declined to contest Ward Four a second time, and Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle having signified his intention of withdrawing from the candidature, the field was left clear for the election of Mr. Henry Davison. Mr. Davison is a highly respected citizen, a veteran supporter of the cause of temperance—one who as Councillor will, we trust, be able to render good service to the city. Mr. Norton failed in his first attempt to secure election in Ward Two, but he obtained a large and respectable vote and may count on "better luck next time." For Ward One, Mr. David Small will take the seat of Mr. James Curtis—though it is evident that he will not be as well able to fill it. On the whole, we think a very good Council has been obtained. If the record they will make proves to be as good as that made last year, citizens will have small cause for complaint.

"Mr. Blake's Railway Policy."

AFTER a week of cogitation, the Patriot has essayed to answer that part of Mr. Ferguson's speech in which the misrepresentation of Mr. Blake's "Railway Policy," was exposed. The speech in which this "Policy" is developed is long, and, like most of Mr. Blake's utterances respecting that which he proposes to do—very vague. We do not wonder that the Patriot spent a week over it—and failed to make anything out of it, or that Mr. Ferguson did not quote the whole of it. The Patriot complains that Mr. Ferguson omitted the words "Well, sir, as regards Nova Scotia, the account requires a brief statement." But these words do not in any way effect the principle laid down by Mr. Blake that for railways built before Confederation no subsidy should be granted. Mr. Blake was "laying down a principle" which might "have important bearings in the future;" it was with the "principle" that Mr. Ferguson was dealing. As will readily be seen the application of the principle was not—could not in reason be—confined to Nova Scotia. Mr. Blake declared that he did "not take into account railway obligations which had been contracted before Confederation." If he did not take into account railways built in Nova Scotia before Confederation, how could he take into account a railway built in Prince Edward Island before Confederation? "It seems to me," said Mr. Blake, "a reasonable ground, for the reason, first of all, that we have nothing to do with the obligations which were contracted before Confederation that were to be met out of the funds which were provided by the financial adjustment before Confederation."

In these words Mr. Blake expressed what every one must see was a principle of application, not to Nova Scotia alone, but to all the Provinces. This is the more evident when Mr. Blake proceeds to say: "Nor shall I allude specifically to the Provinces of British Columbia or Prince Edward Island, inasmuch as I am not able to point out to the House any question of railway expenditure with reference to this Province." Mr. Blake knew that there was in Prince Edward Island a railway; for he had travelled upon it and sneered at its "tortuous windings." He must have known that it was not built since Confederation; for he said that he was not able to point out any question of railway expenditure with reference to this Province. If he knew that it was not built since Confederation, he must have been aware that it was built before.

fore Confederation, and so deliberately excluded it from the provisions of his railway "policy."

That policy was to grant subsidies to Provincial Governments to build railroads, out of their own resources, after Confederation. Quebec had built her railway—the railway for which she received the subsidy—after Confederation; and Mr. Blake expressly stated that he did not take into account railways built before Confederation.

This being the fact, the hopes held out to the electors of Belfast and New London were simply false.

Perhaps Mr. Davies sinned in ignorance. It may be that he was dozing while Mr. Blake delivered his railway speech; and it may be that he never read it after it was published in Hansard. In charity we must try to believe that his attempted deception of the electors was not knowing and deliberate.

We are credibly informed that Hon. Neil McLeod, in his canvass for Ferguson and Campbell, says that the Tory policy is to turn out ALL the employes on the railway, and put in new men. Does Mr. McLeod mean this, or is he acting a part characteristic of all Tories, to deceive for the purpose of catching a few votes. Electors, beware!—Patriot.

This is not a likely story, and of course there is no truth in it. Mr. McLeod is not quite such a fool as to threaten the employes of the railway; for, in the first place he couldn't carry the threat out, and in the second place he expects that the employes of the railway will vote for Ferguson and Campbell—by a large majority. Much more likely is it that the Grit party will, in their partisan rage, dismiss the competent men who now compose the railway staff, and put others in their places—if only they manage to gain office.

It is openly conceded by the most intelligent Grits in Charlottetown, that they never saw Mr. Davies, in all his political peregrinations, get such a complete "knock out" as was administered to him by Mr. Ferguson, at the Liberal-Conservative meeting held the other night in the Market Hall. Yet the Daily Patriot has the impudence to talk about "Davies' crushing reply to Ferguson." What next!

THE CAMPAIGN.

ADVICES from the west state that a political meeting was held at Tignish on Tuesday afternoon. About 160 electors were present, and were addressed by Messrs. Hackett, Lefurgey and Yeo. The meeting then divided—eight electors going to the side of Mr. Yeo; the rest showing that they intended to vote on the 22nd February for Hackett and Lefurgey. During the course of the meeting the chairman read a telegram from Mr. J. W. Hughes, of County Line, by which the electors were informed that Mr. Hughes was in the field as an independent candidate.

MONTAGUE BRIDGE.

There was a Liberal-Conservative rally at Montague Bridge—on the 26th inst. Between fifty and sixty electors present. After stirring speeches were made by Messrs Macdonald and Muttart, the following electors were appointed as a committee for Montague Bridge and vicinity to work in the interests of the party of economy and progress: Duncan Macdonald, Esq., Chairman; R. W. Sprague, Esq.; Messrs Norman J. Macdonald, A. Lemon, James Murphy, John A. Macdonald, Peter Keith.

The Civic Election.

WHEN the poll closed at five o'clock yesterday afternoon the vote was as follows:—

Table with columns for Ward, Candidate, and Votes. Includes sub-tables for Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, and Ward 4.

Wm. Thompson, a young employe of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery, met his death yesterday under very sad circumstances. He had charge of the charcoal house at the refinery, and was at work this morning as usual. About nine o'clock some one going to the charcoal house found that a large quantity of charcoal had fallen, and as Thompson could not be found the possibility of his being under the pile suggested itself. A search resulted in the discovery of his body buried beneath the charcoal. Life was extinct. Only about ten minutes before the discovery, Thompson had been talking to some of the refinery employes. The deceased was about twenty-one years of age, and was unmarried.—Patriot.

Farmer Smith Heard From.

Farmer Smith, of King's County, called at the St. John Sun office a few days ago. He seems to be a remarkably intelligent yeoman who has given much attention to public affairs. He remarked that the St. John Telegraph, whose editor was brought up on a neighboring farm, had seen fit to publish a long editorial article purporting to be a history of his (Farmer Smith's) morning adventures. The alleged history began with the article of rising and represented that all the horrors he touched, used or saw were heavily taxed. "Now," said Farmer Smith, to the Sun reporter, "I don't come here to complain of the biography. My movements were about the same as described, except that I do not in these winter months, shave before I make the fire and oil my boots. If I did I could get no hot water and could not get the tallow into the leather. It don't matter about that, however, since I did shave, and grease my boots and make my fire. Comparing the Telegraph's statements with the tariff, as published in the Almanac, I find a great many disagreements. But I don't come to talk of that."

"Well, I don't care much about party politics," said Farmer Smith, leaning back in his chair and extending his legs, "but I know where my bread's buttered as well as my neighbor. Being a farmer, and having a family, I look to two things. I want a market for what I raise, and I want to get my supplies with as little trouble as possible and at the lowest price. Besides I want to find an opening for my boys. Bill is handy with his hands, has a good head on him, and likes to be among machinery. I expect to see him foreman in some factory by and by. Tom wants to farm on a big scale, and I am about buying him some sections of land in the Northwest. Sam is bound to be a railway engineer, and as there is a good deal of railway building going on in the country he is all right for a chance. My other boys will get the farm when I am gone. The way things were a few years ago, Bill and Tom and Sam would have been obliged to go to the States to get situations, but now I hope to get all my boys settled in Canada."

"As to my farm stuff," Farmer Smith went on, "I find no difficulty in turning it into money. I always notice that when there is factory work going on in St. John and Moncton, or even in the village of Sussex, there is no trouble in selling my beef, butter, eggs and garden stuff. The people in the Goldbrook rolling mills alone eat more than all the farmers in our district raise of these things. In fact the hands in the Sussex concerns want more than I can give them. I don't care much for politics, I say, but if you politicians make laws which will keep the factories running, my farm's worth twice as much to me as it would be without them."

"But there's nothing new about me," said farmer Smith, "I get a good turn from the workshop and I like to do them a good turn as well. When I won't anything for the house I don't go and ask for Yankee stuff, unless I can get it better and cheaper, which I find is not often the case. The fact is that I never got goods so low before, whether it's hardware, clothing or food, and they were never before produced so near home by men who bought by farm truck."

Farmer Smith pulled a copy of the Telegraph from his pocket and pointed to the leading article. "See here," he said, in a half contemptuous, half angry fashion, "what this everlasting simpleton has written. 'Farmer Smith hit a match taxed 25 per cent,' and so on. Does the fellow think I'd send to England for matches with Flewelling making them in my own county? And I'm blessed if he hasn't made me pay duty on the tallow out of my own steer, and on the barn door hinge I made myself in my own shop. Here, let's go through the list," said Farmer Smith. And he did in this wise: "My suspenders were made in Montreal and paid no duty. You don't use twine to hitch up your trousers with a nail when the button is off. But Connor of Portland makes twine if you want it. The buttons were made in Ontario, town of Waterloo, and the shingle nail I used came from E. R. Moore's down at the station. They paid no duty, neither did the spade which was made by Frothingham and Workman, nor the out-door pump which was made in St. John. The only thing in the house was manufactured in Ontario. Instead of excavating my well with blasting powder taxed 25 per cent, I used Anadia powder made near Halifax and a drill made by the nearest blacksmith. The soap with which I washed my hands was made in Moncton by the man who buys my rough tallow; and the fancy soap used by my wife was made in St. John. The towel, did it pay 25 per cent? The best in the world are made from linen which the French women make on the North Shore. My flannel shirts were made from Nova Scotia cloth. My best suit is from cloth made out here at Golden Grove—where I sell my wool. Its all nonsense to talk about my paying duty on these things, and as for my shaving brush Simms here in St. John made it, and my wife's broom too, which this fellow says I pay 25 per cent. On. The broom handle was made in a factory within an hour's drive of my own house."

This editor may oil his boots with taxed oil, I have sense enough to use tallow. My carpet and oil cloth are both Canadian made, and I am not the sort of man to fasten them down with taxed tacks when Poster in this town makes them. The other in St. John. My boots, strong ones, ain't they were not taxed, being made at Sussex, from leather tanned at Sussex, from the hide of my own critter for anything I know. The coal in the stove came from Springhill—if Burpee and King had pushed on the Central Railway as Wood or Burns does I'd have it from Grand Lake. Yes, there was a brick loose in the hearth—excellent brick untaxed, made over at Lee's in Simons, stovepipe paid nothing, being home production. I saw my wood with a St. John saw, and split it with a St. John axe. My hay fork was made in this country, and my horse-shoes within a mile or two of the house. Do you suppose my blacksmith charges 30 per cent. duty?—no more than I charge him duty on milk. The horse nails are Pender's work. I'd be a beauty to send to England for horse nails and Pender shipping to Australia! I admit that my buildings need paint, but I don't propose to pay tax on it—for I'll try the home made thing this time. I sell a tub of butter every year to the proprietor of the establishment. Our chairs are not taxed. They were made near home by New Brunswick wood, and the table likewise. As for our salt and vinegar we use the King's county article in both cases. The boys' fur caps were made in this city. Their skates being made in our own county by Whelpley, are not taxed. The organ my wife wants will not cost \$150, though it would have cost that much a few years ago. We will get it from Gates, of Truro, and will not pay 87 duty. Well, to make a long story short, my water-proof coat and my rubber boots, my whip, my sleigh (made in Sussex) didn't pay duty at all. And the baby's cradle was made in this very city. When I am buried I shouldn't wonder if old Mr. Lefurgey makes the coffin, if he's alive, and I'll have instead of charging me duty he'll write my family history. I may say that my horse was made by friend in this writer's own native place and the leather a few miles off at Sussex.

"Yes," farmer Jones went on, "I suppose I do pay a duty on molasses, but this government has cut it down. No doubt the duty on raw sugar counts in the price. But I notice that the tax is less than it was ten years ago, and I can get four pounds for a pound of butter. A while ago I could only get two. And I sell a surprising lot of early potatoes and green things to the refinery men."

Farmer Smith rose to go. "I've been smoking one of Bell's cigars," he remarked, "but I've an old fashioned liking for tobacco. The Mayflower from Halifax is a good article. And you will notice that I light my pipe with the Telegraph, which is also a home production."

And Farmer Smith went away.

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Theophilus James White, Spring Park, to Miss Bridget Frances McAleer, of this city.

At the Manse, on the 25th inst., by Rev. J. M. MacLeod, Mr. John N. McDonald to Miss Mattie Ada Fraser, both of Whim Road, Lot 57.

DIED.

In this city, after a lingering illness, Hugh McKenna, aged 77 years. [Funeral to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral.]

CARNIVAL

A GRAND CARNIVAL will be held at GEORGETOWN SKATING RINK

Friday, February 11th, 1887.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE BAND will be in attendance.

ADMISSION—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7.30. Railway Fares at Reduced Rates. E. STEWART, W. E. EASTON, Managers.

AUCTION SALE

MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 31st, at 11 o'clock, at Auction Rooms, 11 Queen Street— 100 lbs. Labrador Herring, 50 quintals Dried Codfish, 100 boxes Boneless do., 5 bbls. Foxberries, 30 do. Apples, 10 boxes Lemons, 5 kegs Grapes, Coffee, Soap, Starch, Baking Powder, Dried Apples, Pearline, Pressed Hops, Bird Seed and sundry other articles to close consignments. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

BARGAINS! - BARGAINS!

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlour, Dining-room and Bed-room, all kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, all kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES

and Picture Frame Moulding—late Styles and Finest Quality—Cheap. Looking Glasses and Mirrors, very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Choua Green Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c. Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattresses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Waggon—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S

QUEEN SQUARE, (Opp. New Post Office) Jan. 27, 1887—3 mos pat her

CITIZENS' SKATING RINK.

TICKETS for the balance of the season will be sold at the following prices:— Gents, 81; Ladies, 82; Children (afternoon), 81. Banquet—Monday and Tuesday nights. Admission to skate, 15 cents. Cheffoniers, Tickets for sale at the Apothecaries' Hall. W. W. STANLEY, Secretary.

SINGING CLASSES.

THE Subscriber proposes forming Classes for Instruction in the elements of VOCAL MUSIC,

on SATURDAY of each week, in J. D. McLEOD'S HALL. The course to consist of Fifteen Lessons. Children's Class to meet at 3 o'clock, p. m.—Fee, 50 Cents, each. Adult Class will meet at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Fee, One Dollar, each. Classes will be opened on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. Admission by Ticket. JOHN ROSS, Teacher.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

MR. VINNICOMBE and his Pupils, assisted by some of the best musical talent of the city, will give their Annual Orchestral Concert at the Y. M. C. A. HALL, ON

Monday, the 31st Instant. Jan. 17, 1887.

Public Meetings.

MESSRS McDONALD & MUTTART will meet the electors of King's County, as follows:— At Agricultural Hall, Souris East, on Tuesday 1st Feb., at 1 p. m. At St. Peter's Court House, on Friday, 4th Feb., at 1 p. m. At Dundas Court House, on Tuesday, 8th Feb., at 1 p. m. At Cardigan Bridge, on Friday, 11th February, at 1 p. m. At Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 15th Feb., at 1 p. m. At Murray Harbor (North) Hall, on Wednesday, the 16th February, at 1 p. m. At Murray Harbor (South) Hall, on Thursday, 17th February, at 1 p. m. At Montague Hall, on Saturday, 19th February, at 1 p. m. Other meetings will be held, of which due notice will be given. Souris, Jan. 25, 1887—pat 11 wky pat her 3.

SPECIAL SALE.

THE Subscriber, being obliged to enlarge and refit his store to accommodate his rapidly increasing trade, will sell his extensive stock of Gold and Silver

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Vases,

Lusters, Mantle Sets, Spectacles, &c., &c.,

AT A REDUCTION OF FROM

Ten to Twenty-Five Per Cent.

Sale to commence FEBRUARY 1st, and continue for six weeks.—FOR CASH ONLY.

W. W. WELLNER,

North Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1887—col & wky 4 wks

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NOW in Stock, a full line of the best English and American office STATIONERY of all kinds, for merchants, lawyers, government offices, books, and ladies' and gentlemen's private use. NOTE, LETTER and FOOLSCAP PAPERS, in all kinds of qualities and prices, ranging from the very cheap to the best English Vellums.

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in All Sizes and Prices. Writing and Copying INKS—Stadford's is the best, in all sizes; but always keep in stock Carter's, Stephen's, Walker's and David's.

BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT—Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Minute Books, &c.; also, a complete line of Pocket Books, Ladies' and Gent's Purses, Memorandum and Pass Books, Time Books, Bill Books, Invoice Books, Letter Books, &c., always in stock. I have now in stock a splendid line of Papers for Blank Books of all sizes, which will be made to order, in any style, at very Low Prices.

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to suit any kind of business. A Large Stock of SCHOOL STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE. Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1887.

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Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1887.