

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NEARLY a month after its utter defeat at the polls, we have news of the resignation of the Dominion Government. We assume that the defeated Ministers have, in the meantime, been putting their house in order. It may now be said of the late Government, in the words of the immortal Hans Brietman:—

"They had a party,
But were ish dad barty now!"

"That Glass."

SOME days ago we heard it positively charged that the Commissioner of Public Works, when obtaining materials for the new Lunatic Asylum, had asked for tenders for "Chance's No. 1 glass," and had afterwards accepted, from Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, "Chance's No. 2 glass." On inquiry we found good grounds for the charge. We found that, by the terms of the tender, "Chance's No. 1 glass" only was required; and we found persons, who know all about glass and whose veracity we have not the slightest reason to doubt, who stated positively that they had inspected the glass supplied by Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, and that it was "Chance's No. 2 glass." Consequently, as in duty bound, we directed attention to the statement, and, in the mildest terms, asked for an explanation. A denial of the statement by Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, by the architects, or by the contractors would have been accepted by us without reservation; and, ready and anxious as we always are to correct any misstatement which by any mischance may appear in the EXAMINER, we would have been happy to have given the denial as wide a publicity as we had given the charge. No denial was made. But in this morning's Patriot we find the following elegant paragraph:—

"The EXAMINER gave publicity to a false accusation against the Department of Public Works in regard to the tenders for glass required for the new Lunatic Asylum. The editor, for the purpose of traducing the Hon. Thomas Dodd and injuring his prospects of election, was very ready to circulate this falsehood, but when he was invited by the Commissioner to examine the tenders and see for himself whether or not the glass was of the required quality, he failed to put in an appearance. This is the policy persistently pursued by the high-toned Publishing Company."

When "invited by the Commissioner," etc., etc., the editor of the EXAMINER had supplied all the matter for the day's issue, with the exception of a few items of the latest news and a paragraph respecting the Merchants Bank. In obtaining correct information for those interested in the Bank, the editor of the EXAMINER was engaged until after the hour for closing Government offices; so that he could not, without neglecting an important duty, respond to the Commissioner's invitation last evening. He, however, called at the Commissioner's office this morning; and was shown tenders for the supply of glass, as follows:—

BEER & SONS—		
No. 1. Glass, Chance's 26 oz. No. 1,	\$16	26
No. 1. " " Chance's 32 oz. No. 1,	20	00
No. 2. " " Chance's 32 oz. No. 1, best glazing quality,	44	00
BOURKE, SON & CO.—		
No. 1. Glass, Chance's 26 oz. No. 1,	17	67
No. 1. " " Chance's 26 oz. No. 1,	28	50
No. 1. " " Chance's 26 oz. No. 1,	18	90
No. 2. " " Chance's 32 oz. No. 1, best glazing quality,	51	39
DODD & ROGERS—		
No. 1. Glass, Chance's 26 oz. No. 1,	10	50
No. 1. " " Chance's 32 oz. No. 1,	18	00
No. 2. " " Chance's 32 oz. No. 1, best glazing quality,	30	00

At the same time the "Commissioner," etc., etc., informed the editor of the EXAMINER that no glass of any kind had yet been furnished by Messrs. Dodd & Rogers; or, if it had, he never received any notice of the fact.

After his interview with the Commissioner, the editor of the EXAMINER obtained a horse and drove out to the new Asylum. There he found a large quantity of glass, in boxes, marked as follows:—

CHANCE'S
THICK SHEET.
2-32.

The figure "2," the editor of the EXAMINER is informed, refers to the quality of the glass; the "32" to the weight in ounces. No boxes marked "1-26" or "1-32," as per the terms of the tender, were to be found.

Now, these are the facts. We have no desire to press them unduly. It may be that the "Commissioner" spoke the truth when he stated that Messrs. Dodd & Rogers had delivered no glass at the Asylum; but glass has been delivered there nevertheless. It may be that the marks on the boxes have no relation to the quality of the glass they

contain; but men who know all about glass say they have.

But it is clear, at least, that the charge preferred by the EXAMINER—the charge which we now reiterate and press to an investigation—is based upon a solid foundation. The disgraceful facts respecting the tenders and supply of glass for the new Lunatic Asylum will, if we mistake not, greatly strengthen the strong suspicion in the public mind that there is something radically wrong in the Public Works Department; and that between that radical wrong and the persistent refusal of the Government to resign, there is a very close connection.

"The EXAMINER, Herald and Presbyterian have repeatedly asserted that the Attorney General, the Provincial Secretary and John F. Robertson are security for the Commissioner of Public Works in a compromise bond to liquidate his obligations."

This is from the Patriot. We challenge the Patriot to produce one such assertion from any number of the EXAMINER. The EXAMINER has never asserted that "the Attorney General, the Provincial Secretary and John F. Robertson are security for the Commissioner of Public Works," etc., etc. The Patriot is reckless in its statements.

Significant and Suggestive.

(From the Mail.)

The extracts from the American press ament the result of the recent elections in this country, which have been so liberally supplied by the organs of the McKenzie Government of late, are in the highest degree significant and suggestive. It is quite evident that our neighbours feel that hereafter they are not likely to have things all their own way as they have had in the past. Heretofore, at least during the last five years, they have been in a position to dictate the terms upon which trade between us and them should be carried on, but they perceive now that it will take two to make a bargain. It is not at all wonderful that they should not be altogether pleased—such of them at least as view things from a simple commercial standpoint—with the prospect which is before them. They are very differently constituted from the rest of mankind if it would not have been gratifying to both their cupidity and vanity to have had the people of this country for hewers of wood and drawers of water, ministers to their convenience and enjoyment, for all time; and it is nothing more than might have been reasonably expected that they should experience a slight feeling of chagrin in the not distant prospect of this state of things coming to an end. Upon the whole, we find no cause of complaint in the tone of the American press. So far as the chief organs of public opinion are concerned, it has been dignified and respectful in an eminent degree. The "hucksters" may indeed think it a calamity that Canada should enjoy her full share of the prosperity of the New World; but large-minded and thoughtful men know that there is room enough on this great continent for more than one thoroughly prosperous and great nation; and that in the end it will be more advantageous to the United States to have for their neighbor a wealthy and populous nation than one that is poverty-stricken and weak.

But the most significant and suggestive fact connected with these utterances of the American press is the persistency with which they are kept before the public by the organs of the defeated party in this country. They appear to be far more sensitive to the public sentiment of the United States than to that of Canada. They seem to think that the Government of this country should—to use an Americanism—be "run" in the interests of the American rather than in the interests of our own people; and that we should be more solicitous to please the former than to advance the interests of the latter. This is the principle upon which this ill-starred and unfortunate party has acted throughout, and this is the rock upon which it has split at last.

The Sugar Bounties Question in England.

A meeting of operative sugar refiners has been held in Bristol, and was addressed by members of the Central Executive Committee of the national operative sugar refiners. In the course of the proceedings the following letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was read: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of September on the subject of the foreign sugar bounties, and I am happy to assure you that Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the importance of the question, and they are in communication with foreign Governments in the hope of finding a solution of the difficulty." The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That in the opinion of this Central Executive Committee, representing the workingmen throughout the United Kingdom who are affected by the unfair and unjust system of foreign sugar bounties, the time has come for us in the various constituencies throughout the country to absolutely refuse to support any Parliamentary candidates who will not assist the workingmen in their endeavors to abolish the export bounties on sugar, either by the adoption of refining in bond or the imposition of a temporary countervailing duty upon all bounty sugar entering the ports of the United Kingdom." The secretary assured the meeting that in Bristol alone they could command from 1,500 to 2,000 votes at a Parliamentary election.

A number of the American papers are heartily commending Earl Dufferin's proposal to wrest Niagara Falls—the great panorama of the continent—from the hands of those speculators who at present control the approaches to it. Niagara has long been known as the place where more fleecing was done to the square inch than anywhere else. Lord Dufferin's ideas are that the state of New York and the Canadian authorities should obtain possession of all the approaches to this grand wonder of nature, make them a people's park, and so regulate matters connected with it that it shall be possible for the poor man as well as the rich to enjoy its contemplation. The American press endorse the suggestion, which, they say, is as considerate of Americans as Canadians, and gives His Lordship an additional claim upon the respect and affection of all the continent.—Montreal Star.

The United States and England.

Mr. Brown, of Selkirk, writes to the Scotsman that he has been travelling in the United States and the Colonies, and he has found the people laughing at England for allowing the Americans to saddle English exports with duties which they could easily prevent by showing a bold front. "I am a Free Trader," adds Mr. Brown, but to have fair play it should be on both sides." Since 1873, he says the tariff of the United States has taken the bread out of the mouths of at least 150,000 working people in Britain, and America is paying her national debt at England's expense.

Mr. Gladstone.

A correspondent in England declares that "Mr. Gladstone's article in the North American Review has been the subject of most severe comments here. Such an effusion does no credit to a statesman who is so largely responsible for the prospect which, as he tells the Yankees, is certain to be realized. Mr. Gladstone is the apostle of the policy which would sooner or later cut the Dominion adrift, and leave England dependent upon herself alone for power, influence and prestige. Quite another idea is now adopted, and the extraordinary success of the Conservative ministry is undoubtedly the cause which has produced this angry, malicious and rash article. But Mr. Gladstone has taken the most effectual means of dealing a death blow to his own influence. We shall see the result perhaps at the next election, if the whilom leader of the Liberal party solicits the suffrages of any constituency that is not absolutely safe, for at present he is about the most unpopular of our public men, and the only excuse that people can find for his vagaries is that he is very old, and perhaps has outlived his once strong and clear intellect. "Unpatriotic," is the only word that can be applied to the article in the North American Review.

Policy of the Holy See.

In a letter addressed by His Holiness the Pope to Cardinal Nina, bearing date the 21st August, but only recently published, in which the programme and policy of the Holy See are explained at considerable length, the following passage occurs with reference to its relations with Germany:—"Following the impulse of our heart, we wrote also to the powerful Emperor of the illustrious German nation, which, on account of the difficult position of the Catholics in that country, called for our especial solicitude. This step on our part—solely inspired by the desire of seeing religious peace restored to Germany—was favorably received by the Emperor, and had the happy result of bringing about friendly negotiations, in which it was not our intention to obtain merely a truce, but a real, solid and durable peace. The importance of this object was justly estimated by the wisdom of those in whose hands the destinies of the Empire are placed, and will, we feel sure, lead them to extend to us a friendly hand to attain it. The Church, without doubt, will be happy to see peace restored in Germany; but such a result will be fortunate also for the Empire, which, with Catholic consciences at rest, will find, as in times past, its most faithful and devoted subjects among the sons of the Catholic Church."

The Afghan War.

It is evident that for once Great Britain has not been unprepared for war. Every circumstance clearly points to the fact that the present conflict with the Ameer has been long anticipated and provided for, so far as it was possible to provide against an anticipated danger. Scarcely was the Ameer's insulting message sent back to the Governor General of India, when the Indian troops began to gather at Peshwar and to threaten the passes which led to the Ameer's dominions. So sudden and sure has been the advance of the British troops that it is not certain that every available pass into Afghanistan is not now in their possession, and at most it can only be a matter of a few days until this is accomplished. It is said that the Indian Government is prepared to place 100,000 troops in the field to operate against the Ameer, should so many be required; but it is very doubtful whether any such muster of troops will be demanded. The Ameer cannot count on the fidelity either of his chiefs or his soldiers beyond a certain point, and already the hill tribes, which can muster half as many fighting men as he can show, have declared against him. A very slight reverse would probably withdraw many others from his side, and he is not for a moment safe against a revolution that would speedily rob him of his power. With such prompt and vigorous measures as the British Indian authorities are now taking, there is no reason to doubt that the Ameer will be speedily brought to his knees. But his mere submission will not suffice; England must have material guarantees for the future good conduct of the Afghans. In short, Herat must be occupied, and the path of Russia, toward India, effectually blocked. When this is accomplished, it will be small consequence to England how many conventions the Ameer may make with the Czar.—St. John Tel.

Canadian Securities.

A day or two after the elections the Globe announced by cable a fall in Canadian securities in the London market and attributed it to the result of the contest. The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Chronicle writing on the 21st—three days after the result of the elections was known there—says: "Since the bank-rate has been raised to 5 per cent., loans which had been granted upon the security of Indian and Colonial government stocks have been freely called in, the Bank of England showing an unwillingness to renew them except on somewhat onerous terms. The market for those securities has, in consequence, been depressed; and, with the exception of Canadian bonds, the decline in prices has been heavy and it is still in progress. It is Mr. Brown's own business, but it seems to us a waste of money to falsify by cable, particularly when there is so much talent in the home office.—Mail.

How is it possible for a mirror to flatter when it always costs reflections on one's personal appearance?

A noted politician was so fond of being "dead-headed" everywhere that when some of his friends were debating how to get him to attend church, one of them said: "Charge an admission fee, and he'll be after a free pass before breakfast."

Merchants Bank Notes Taken at Their Face For 65,000 FEET SPRUCE BOARDS, 4,500 CLAPBOARDS. F. S. HANFORD & CO. Oct. 11—3i Water Street.

Merchants Bank Notes TAKEN AT THEIR FACE in exchange for Boots and Shoes, at E. W. SMITH'S, Mrs. Stamper's Corner. Oct. 11, 1878—

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "M. A. STARR" will take Potatoes, at fifty-five cents per barrel, through freight from Charlottetown to Baltimore or New York, via Halifax, N. S., until further notice. Apply to Purser on board. By order of F. W. FISHWICK, Halifax. Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1878—tf

SCHOONER WANTED.

WANTED—A Schooner of about 4,000 bushels capacity, to load Potatoes for the United States. Apply immediately. HASZARD BROS. Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1878—2i

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS' BANK NOTES taken at their face in exchange for goods, by the Subscriber, at the Glasgow House. FREDK. LEPAGE. Oct. 11, 1878—2i

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company will be held at the Exchange Reading Room on MONDAY, 28th October, instant, at 2 p. m., to take into consideration the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Company, or otherwise. By order, FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Secretary. St. Lawrence Ma. In. Co., Ch'town, Oct. 8, 1878. 11th—t meeting

REGATTA!

THE REGATTA will take place in the Harbor, at Georgetown, On Wednesday, the 16th inst. OVER \$100 GIVEN IN PRIZES. Regatta open to all-comers. Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at all points along the Railway at single rates. For particulars, prize list, &c., see hand bills. P. McCOURT, Sec. & Treas. Georgetown, Oct. 11—2i

Prime Labrador Herring.

HOURLY EXPECTED, per Schooner "Ada R.," direct from Labrador, a full cargo of about 1,200 Barrels, which we will sell cheap while landing. MATTHEW, McLEAN & HEARTZ. Ch'town, Oct. 11—dy pat

Legislative Council Campaign COMMENCED!

Abolition of Legislative Council! Economy and Reform in the Civil Service of the Province.

Reduction of Expenditures, and Low Taxation!

MEETINGS of the electors of the First Electoral District of Queen's County will be held at the following places, viz.:— Breadalbane Station, Saturday, 12th Oct., at 2 p. m. Stanley Hall, New London, 15th Oct., at 4 p. m. Bonshaw, Friday, 18th October, at 2 p. m., to nominate a Candidate for the Legislative Council. 1st District Queen's County, } pres 2i ar li 8th October, 1878.

COAL! COAL!

Arrived, per schooner "Lusteria," 180 TONS Govrie Mines Small Coal—will be sold low while landing. Oct. 8—3i WM. KOUGHAN.

GANG PLOWS!

THE BRANTFORD —AND— NATIONAL GANG PLOWS, which were so much admired at the trial held on the day of Exhibition at Summerside, are for sale by DONALD FERGUSON, Charlottetown. Oct. 8—3w

J. G. ECKSTADT, SURGEON CHIROPODIST.

Office, Lower Hillsborough Street, near the Railway Station.

BEGS to inform the public that he is now ready to attend to the duties of his profession. Bunions, Clibblains, Ingrown Nails, Club Nails, etc., cured. All who may favor him with a call will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corns extracted, 25 cents. Ch'town, Oct. 7, '78.—1m

Perkins & Sterns

Grand Opening this Week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

CHOICEST GOODS!

Staple Dry Goods

FANCY GOODS, Millinery!

Direct Importations, Substantial Stock, Wonderfully Low Prices.

NO AUCTION GOODS, NO TRASH, NO HUMBUG, But First-Class Goods in every Department.

Call and be convinced that we are giving the best value in Dry Goods in this City, FOR CASH ONLY.

PERKINS & STERNS. Ch'town, Sept. 20—10i eod

Look Here!

THREE PRIZES IN 12 MONTHS.

W. G. MUGFORD, sole Licensee for City and Queen's County, for Lambert's Patents for Permanent Photographs Being composed of Indian Ink and Parchment, they CANNOT FADE. Took 1st Prize at Provincial Exhibition last Fall at Georgetown; Diploma for Excellency of Work at New York, Jan. 1st, 1878—contesting with the United States and Dominion of Canada,—and 1st Prize at Summerside, Oct. 3, '78. DAVID WILSON'S OLD STAND, CH'TOWN. Oct. 5, 1878—3m law

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

LOST—Between the Revere House and Post Office, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about sixty dollars and five blank checks. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER Office. Oct. 10—

\$50 PER WEEK made by agents. Send twenty-five cents for sample, and try it. No humbug. Send for circular. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 163, Ch'town, P. E. I. Oct. 9, '78.—tf

\$100 PER MONTH made at the Tub-lar Well business. Tools and stock furnished to agents at cash prices. No capital required until it is made out of the business. Send for circular. Address, P. O. Box 163, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Oct. 9, '78.—tf

TO LET.—The two story Dwelling House, Garden, Coach House, &c., opposite the residence of the subscriber, Grafton Street, west end. Apply to JOHN Wm. MORRISON. Oct. 9, 1878—eod

OFFICES TO LET.—Three large and commodious Rooms, suitable for offices or Sample Rooms, in the business part of the city. Rent moderate. Apply to FREDK. LEPAGE. Oct. 9, 1878—3i

TO LET—Half the House and Shop situated at corner of Hillsborough and Water Streets, near the Railway. Apply to WM. G. WRIGHT, Prince Street. Oct. 8—pat eod

TO LET—A House containing two tenements of three rooms each and a large yard. Apply to JOHN MORRIS. Oct. 8, 1878—

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY, built by Scott—strong and in good condition, suitable for a farmer or country clergyman, less than half price. Apply to PAUL McPHAIL, Carriage Builder. Ch'town, Sept. 30—10i