

CANDIDATES
On Behalf of the People's Government,
 CHARLOTTE-TOWN:
 GEO. WASTIE DeBLOIS, Esq.,
 Hon. NEIL McLEOD,
 Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE
COMMITTEE ROOMS,
 Terlizick's Building, Queen Street,
OPEN EVERY DAY, SUNDAY'S
EXCEPTED.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 24, 1879.

Keep It Before the People.

That William Dunbar Stewart, Esq., while Commissioner of Public Works, paid himself one hundred and eighty eight dollars, in the year 1878, for horse-hire, etc., being double the amount voted for that service by the House of Assembly; and that, since the 1st of January last, he has paid himself a further sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety cents, for the same purpose, without authority, while, at the same time, he held a free Railway ticket.

That the Honorable Thomas Walker Dodd, M.L.C., and late Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, has, since the formation of the Davies Government, furnished various supplies to nearly all the Departments of the Public Service, at his own prices and in direct violation of the law which he was sworn to maintain.

That while such business houses as W. E. Dawson & Co. were, very properly, required to produce a requisition to have the delivery of any goods sold by them to the Government, certified by the official receiving the same, the firm of Dodd & Rogers was allowed the payment of large sums, without any evidence of the goods being ordered or actually delivered, and in the face of a protest against such payment from the Auditor of the Public Accounts.

That, after the withdrawal of the four Conservative members, the most shameful extravagance was indulged in and the public accounts "cooked" in the most barefaced manner. Heavy expenditures, which were incurred in the year 1878, were not paid until after the 1st of January, so as to conceal from the public a correct knowledge of the jobbery and extravagance which was going on.

That, notwithstanding all the devices used in making "ducks and drakes" of the accounts,—one of which was to pay interest on sums due to public contractors,—the excess of expenditure over revenue for 1878 is somewhere between TWENTY AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That the expenditure for the first two months of 1879 is SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which shows that if the Davies Government were retained in power for the balance of the year, the deficit for 1879 would be little less than ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and this without any reduction of the present high rate of taxation!

The Register Grate Job Again.

At the meeting held in the Market Hall on Thursday evening last, the Honorable Thomas Walker Dodd gave his word of honor that he never sold a grate or mantle to the Government while he was a member of it. For the sake of our common humanity we feel humiliated in having to expose such pitiable equivocation. The grates came from the establishment of Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, and bore their trade-mark. The Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. openly admit that they neither manufactured the grates nor imported them. They simply acted as middle-men between the firm of Dodd & Rogers and the Government of Prince Edward Island, and claim to have made a profit by the transaction!! The taxpayers of this country have not only had to pay a full profit to the firm of Dodd & Rogers, but also a commission to middle-men selected by them in the hope of evading the Independence of Parliament Act!! But this is not the worst. Why were not tenders for register grates and marble mantles called for last summer at the time the glass, hot-air registers, etc., were contracted for? Or, if not bought by tender, why did not a requisition, as usual, emanate from the Public Works Department, so that the articles could be checked, to find if quality, number and price were satisfactory? But, above all, why were they paid for in such haste, on the 4th of March, while the crack of doom was already ringing in the ears of the Government of which the Honorable Thomas Walker Dodd was a member? And why were not the architects asked to certify that

the grates and mantles were actually delivered, and that they were worth the money? If the transaction was a clear one, why not defer payment until the architects had certified the account, and until the new Government had an opportunity of scrutinizing it? But the transaction is not a clean one. It is foul! It is rank!! It smells to heaven!!!

The Dismissal of Officials.

THE "Patriot" of Saturday has copied our Ottawa telegram, showing that a "great stir" has been created in the House of Commons on the discussion of the question of official dismissals. This debate, in which Mr. Brecken has taken a prominent part, is characterized by the "Patriot" as "an electioneering dodge" on the part of Island representatives at Ottawa.

We think the "Patriot" will collapse when we point to the fact that the discussion was the result of a motion made by a Grit, and to the three-column summary on this subject which appears in the St. John "Telegraph" on the 21st inst. If, as the "Patriot" puts it, the present Dominion Government "is still determined to adhere to the principle which has hitherto prevailed in Canada," they will assuredly give effect to the request of Island members. For it is a well known fact, as admitted in the debate on this subject, that the Grit Government, in the language of Mr. J. C. Pope, "dismissed hundreds indiscriminately"—and yet, forsooth, the "Patriot" will tell its readers that there is no chance to obtain the dismissal of violent Grit officials of the McKechnie type. A "public calamity," indeed, to dismiss men who hounded those who are now their masters from place to place, left their offices to attend public meetings, and, for days at a time, travelled the country canvassing against the Liberal-Conservative Party! We say it would be a "public calamity" and a public disgrace to retain those violent Grit officials in office.

The "Patriot" prates about "the patriotic principles enunciated by Lord Dufferin." Here are the very words used by Lord Dufferin, with reference to political officials:—

On the other hand, the independence thus conceded to the members of the Civil Service, namely, that they should serve their successive chiefs, no matter to which side they may belong, with a scrupulously impartial zeal and loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence which should be visited with swifter or more condign punishment than any failure in this respect. A civil servant who allows his political sympathies to damp his ardor, devotion, zeal and loyalty to his departmental chiefs, is a disgrace to his profession.

We think that the Government have not been as "swift" to administer "CONDIGN PUNISHMENT" as they were justified in being by the notorious character of the offences committed in this Province by political officials. But we have no doubt that the punishment will be "sure."

The Socialist Assassination at Kharkoff

The authorities at Kharkoff, Russia, after vainly endeavoring to detect the assassin of Prince Demetrius Krapolnik, Governor of the district of Kharkoff, have published an official account of the assassination, with a promise of a reward for the detection of the murderer. On the night of February 22nd, a ball was given by young ladies of the aristocratic families of Kharkoff, and Prince Krapolnik attended it. He left the ball-room at eleven o'clock, and was driving to his official residence in his carriage when he was shot with a revolver by some one who had jumped up on the step of his carriage. The ball entered the breast of the Prince, and proved fatal. He was forty-three years old, and had won celebrity by his services as a soldier and a diplomatist, but had incurred the deep hate of the revolutionists by the severity with which he repressed the recent university riots.

That the campaign in Zululand will result in the subjection of Cetewayo's hordes, and the advance of civilization, of course, is absolutely certain, but the contest will have cost a pile of money and rivers of blood. A New York contemporary points out that the loss of life, at the Isandula massacre alone, was more than equal to the number of English killed at Alma and the allied loss at Inkerman combined. As to money, £250,000 a month is now being disbursed on account of the war. It is, however, as usual, an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the Natalians are luxuriating in good road prices for everything. Wagons, for instance, cost \$400, and a single contract has been made by which the Government is to hire sixty such vehicles at that figure for three months, making good in the bargain all damages or loss, and paying and feeding the drivers.

MANITOBA IMMIGRANTS.—There was laid on the table of the House Wednesday a statement of the number of immigrants entering Manitoba last year. The report of Mr. Letan, the agent at Duluth, shows the number arriving there by rail for Manitoba to be as follows: From Ontario, 3,827; Quebec, 915; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 353; Great Britain, 738; France, 23; Germany, 123; Scandinavian, 273; Russia, 361; United States, 783. This, with 3,500 arriving by road, makes a total of 11,000.

Good News from the Country.

Large Meeting at Wheatley River.

MACKAY'S NOMINATION ENDORSED 5 to 1.

About two hundred attended the meeting held at Wheatley River, on Saturday evening. They were addressed by McKay, Farquharson, Laird, D. E. Campbell and others. On a division 5 to 1 appeared for McKay.

MEETING AT RUSTICO.

500 to 600 Present—Only Six Against McKay.

A very large meeting was held at Rustico Bank on Friday evening. Between five to six hundred persons were present. This meeting was addressed by Messrs. McKay, Farquharson, Wm. Laird and others. Mr. McKay's nomination was unanimously endorsed. A division was called, on the nomination of Mr. William Laird. Only six appeared in favor of Mr. Laird.

Meeting at Saw Mill Bridge.

KELLY AND SHAW NOMINATED.

At a large open air meeting held at Saw Mill Bridge on Saturday afternoon, the nomination of Messrs. Kelly and Shaw was endorsed by at least two hundred of those present. There was no division. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Beer, Shaw, Davies, Ferguson, and others. Mr. Shaw made a fine impression, and seem to be the man for the people. Hon. Mr. Ferguson was interrupted by Mr. Davies while treating of the "Register Grates' Job"; but his reception by the people was most cordial. H. M. McLeod, Esq., was nominated one of the candidates. He thanked the electors for his honor; and expressed his willingness to serve the District; but said that if a majority were in favor of Mr. Shaw, he would not "run."

Political Meeting at Belle Creek.

NOMINATION OF MESSRS. MONTGOMERY AND NICHOLSON BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the electors of Belle Creek and vicinity was held at Belle Creek Schoolhouse on Wednesday, the 19th inst., by the late representatives of the District. On motion, Mr. D. McLaren was appointed Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

Mr. J. Nicholson first addressed the meeting. He said he owed his position as their late representative to Mr. McMillan and Mr. Ross, a position to which he never aspired. He opposed the late Government, as he considered the country was not governed as it should be.

Mr. Montgomery next addressed the meeting. He said the people would be expected to compare what he said before the election with what he did since. The only actions for which he was responsible was want of confidence in the late Government and having an election. He would not support the present Government without an appeal to the people. Mr. Sullivan was the most competent man to lead the Government, and he (Mr. Sullivan) pledged himself to maintain the unsectarian school principle; putting a man as leader does not give him any undue influence. A large portion of the Assessment Act can be done away with. A man's industry should not be taxed; let him be taxed according to advantages. The Education Department was extravagantly conducted; expense increased from \$54,000 to \$85,000, and no benefit received from the increase.

Hon. R. Munn spoke next. He said the late Government was elected on account of our schools. After Coles and Whelan ceased to exist as legislators, the schools went down. Both parties united to form a free, unsectarian school system. The School Act is not to his satisfaction, and Mr. Prowse, more than anyone else, is responsible for the supplementary clause. He (Mr. Munn) believes in the principle of the Assessment Act as it is. An election would cost the country \$5,000 or \$6,000, and it is reckless to force an election at this season. When the late Government were anxious to make amendments, they should be supported.

Mr. Crane, of Gallas Point, was the next to address the meeting. He supported Mr. Davies on the Free School principle, but was opposed to him now, and condemned the Assessment Act as a most unjust Act.

Mr. Montgomery said if the late Government had a clean record, they would not be afraid of an election.

Messrs. Alex. McDonald, Alex. Beaton and others spoke in favor of the late Government; and Messrs. M. Martin, M. McMillan, Alex. Martin and several others supported the present Government.

It was then proposed by Mr. Joseph Sanders, seconded by Mr. Roderick Stewart, that the candidates be pledged to carry out the following reforms:—
 Amend the School Act—abolishing the supplementary clause.
 Repeal the Assessment Act.
 Amend the Road Act.
 Repeal the Domestic Animals' Act.
 Abolish the Legislative Council.
 Reduction in running expenses of Government and officials, where possible. Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Malcolm McMillan, seconded by Mr. Alex. Martin, that Mr. D. Montgomery be nominated as a candidate for this District. Motion carried—50 for, 29 against.

Moved by Mr. Alex. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Murdoch Stewart, that Mr. J. Nicholson be a candidate for this District. Motion carried—49 for, 30 against.

Moved by Mr. Hector McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Alex. Beaton, that Mr. John Longworth be nominated as a candidate for this District. Motion lost—29 for, 50 against.

Moved by Mr. J. W. Cooke, seconded by Mr. Charles McDonald, that Mr. Joseph M. Dixon be nominated as a candidate for this District. Motion lost—29 for, 50 against.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting dispersed.

JAMES M. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
 Wood Islands, March 20th, 1879.
 (Presbyterian please copy.)

PUBLIC MEETING
A MEETING

Liberal-Conservative Electors

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MARKET HALL

ON

Wednesday Ev'ng, 26th,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Further Revelations may be Expected

SIMON W. CRABBE,

Secretary.

Ch'town, March 24, 1879.—her

CUSTOMS SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On Saturday, the 29th inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

In front of the Bonded Warehouse, Water St.,

8 DOZEN PAIRS OF BOOT TOPS, having been seized for contravention of the 50th Section of the Revenue Act.

Also, the following Goods, for non-compliance in the 15th Section, Sub-Section 4, of the Revenue Act, viz:—

- 1 bbl. Bags, marked W. H. Farquharson,
- 3 bbls. Glassware, marked J. B. Pollard,
- 1 box (A. B. C.), marked M. S. Brown & Co,
- 1 bbl. Apples, marked J. B. McNeill,
- 1 box Clothes Pins, marked Beer & Sons,
- 1 parcel marked Henry A. Harvie,
- 3 casks marked P. D. C.,
- 1 bbl. Apples, marked T. G. Nury,
- 1 box, marked D. J. S.,
- 2 bbls. Apples, marked J. Felch,
- 2 bds. Bags, marked H. A. Beebe.

TERMS CASH.

D. CURRIE, Collector.

March 24, 1879.—mon&fri

Tea and Entertainment,

Under the auspices of Victoria Division Sons of Temperance.

A Public Tea & Entertainment

WILL BE HELD IN THE

ATHENÆUM HALL,

—ON—

THURSDAY, the 27th INST.,

in aid of the funds of the Division.

Tea on the Tables at 6 o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 8.

Admission to Tea and Entertainment 30 cents; Entertainment alone 10 cents.

By order of the Committee.
 March 24, 1879.

CONCERT!

A SACRED CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given in St. Paul's School Room, on Saturday, the 29th March, at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Charlottetown, March 24, 1879.

73,620 MORE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES

SOLD IN 1878

THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

In 1870 we sold 127,833 Sewing Machines.

" 1878 " " 3,36,432 " "

Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."

We now Sell Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines Sold in the World.

Waste no Money on 'cheap' Counterfeits.

Send for handsome Illustrated Price List.

ROBERT YOUNG,

South Side Queen Square,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
 Ch'town, March 18, 1878—2aw tf

Old Mine Sydney Coal.

VIA RAIL, from Georgetown. Orders left with Mr. GEORGE COOMBS, Lord's Wharf, or with the Subscriber, will have prompt attention.

H. COOMBS.

March 10, 1879.—8i

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, at their Secretary's Office, until

Monday, the 7th Day of April,

next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the

Erection of a Wooden Building, as an addition to the Wing of the new School Building on Western Kent Street.

Also, for the erection of a Fence to enclose the grounds in connection with said School Building. Tenders to state the price of the Fence at per foot.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Esq., Prince Street, Charlottetown.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tender for work in connection with School Building."

Good and approved security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ISAAC OXENHAM,
 Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown.

Office of City School Board,
 March 22nd, 1879. } t apr 7

To the Electors of Charlotte-town, Common and Royalty:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at a large and influential meeting of the Liberal-Conservative party as a candidate for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty for the House of Assembly of this Province, in conjunction with your late representative Mr. George Wastie DeBlois, I solicit your support and influence in behalf of Mr. DeBlois and myself at the approaching General Election.

Should you do me the honor of returning me as your representative, I shall consider it my duty to guard your interests in Parliament, by advocating such measures as will most conduce to your prosperity.

In times like the present, of financial and commercial depression, I will advocate measures of economy and retrenchment in every branch of the public service in order to relieve the taxpayers as much as possible.

Believing that the interests of the mechanics require some consideration at the hands of the Legislature, I shall deem it my duty to advocate all legitimate measures that will tend to promote their welfare.

I have the honor to be
 Your obedient servant,
 NEIL McLEOD.
 Charlottetown, March 21, 1879.

To the Electors of the Second District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN.—In again soliciting your suffrages, it becomes my duty to state the circumstances under which I appeal to you for re-election.

During the Session recently terminated, a vote of want of confidence in the then Government was carried in the House of Assembly, which resulted in the resignation of the Ministry. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to entrust me with the formation of a new Government, which I successfully accomplished.

Believing that the Electors desired an opportunity to pronounce upon the conduct of the late Ministry, and wishing to obtain the sense of the country on the present position of affairs, a dissolution of the House of Assembly has been advised, and an appeal to the Constituencies will be made without delay.

At the last General Election public sentiment was expressed in favor of secular education, and the present Ministry will give effect to the voice of the people by maintaining the unsectarian system.

The Government are determined to resort to every legitimate means to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers. In order to accomplish this end it will be necessary to curtail the expenses of legislation, and believing that one Legislative Chamber is sufficient for this Province, a Bill will be submitted next session, having for its object the abolition of the Legislative Council. The measure will be so framed as to amply protect the interests of property holders. Provision will likewise be made for a reduction of the remuneration to members.

Our civil service is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the expenditure in regard to it is greatly in excess of the present means of the Province. The Government will adopt measures for the reorganization of the entire service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of the departments, a decrease in the number of officials and a general reduction of salaries.

Agriculture has not of late years received such encouragement as the staple industry of the Province demands. In order to stimulate the exertions of our farmers and stock raisers the "Agricultural and Stock Farm" will be placed under improved management, and means will be adopted to render it more generally beneficial than it has hitherto been.

This Province is entitled to a proportional share of the Fishery Award, and the present Ministry will leave nothing undone that they can accomplish, to obtain the same.

The barbarous system of imprisonment for debt will be abolished, and a more humane law for the protection of creditors will be substituted for it. A measure to secure liens for labor and advances will also be introduced.

The law relating to roads and bridges requires amendment. It and the Registration and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of the Government.

A system of the strictest retrenchment and most rigid economy in the public service will be inaugurated, so as to reduce all the controllable outlay and keep the expenditure of the Province within its revenue.

If, after the closest husbanding of the public resources, the Government find it necessary to continue direct taxation, that system will be adopted, which shall be least obnoxious to the people, and will entail the smallest expenditure in the imposition and collection of the amount required.

As I have already exceeded the usual limits of an address, I will not now refer to other subjects that will attract the attention of the Ministry. I wish, however, to assure you that the utmost endeavours of the Government will be directed to promote such efficiency, as well as economy, in the administration of our public affairs, as may redound to the prosperity of the Province and the contentment of its people.

I have the honor to be,
 Your obedient servant,
 W. W. SULLIVAN.
 Ch'town, March 17, 1879.