

THE CITY'S CANDIDATES.
HON. NEIL McLEOD
—AND—
PATRICK BLAKE, ESQUIRE.
THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 21, 1882.

The Oppositionist Platform.

At last we have had a definition of the policy of the Opposition. The platform was exhibited at the meeting held last evening; and it is crystallized, so to speak, in the "card" of Mr. Frederick Peters. Stripped of its garnishment of epithets and nicknames, it simply means—"Opposition in order that the outs may get in—and the fishery Award."

Now, when the "outs" were "in" they left such a black record behind them, that many years must elapse ere the recollection of it will be wiped from the minds of the people; and the electors cannot possibly stultify themselves by again placing in power the men of '78. Even if the present Government did not present one of the best records ever made in the administration of the public affairs of Prince Edward Island, the people could not again let the heroes of the Glass Contract, the Register-Grate Job, the Mysterious Suspense Account and the False Departmental Report, "inside."

But let us scan for a moment the single plank on which the Oppositionists rely—we shall not fail to see its rottenness. The Local Government and Legislature, several times, in a constitutional way, submitted the claim of the Island to a share of the Fishery Award. The Dominion Government brought the whole matter of the distribution of the Award before Parliament; and Blake, McKenzie, Cartwright & Co., united with the Government in declaring that it should remain in the Exchequer of Canada. In the face of this declaration of both parties in the House of Commons, further progress in that direction was, of course, out of the question. The Local Government then preferred a claim against the Imperial Government for compensation for the use of our fisheries by the Americans previous to the date on which the Island entered the Confederation. This Mr. L. B. Davies and his colleagues never thought of doing. The claim has been endorsed and strongly recommended to the favorable consideration of the British Government by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and by the entire Cabinet of Canada. The reply of the British Government has not yet been received. Probably the postponement of it is due to the more important questions which are now occupying the attention of the Imperial Authorities. But a reply must, in common justice and decency, be made; and we shall then know whether or not the British Government will reject the recommendation of Sir John McDonald and his colleagues and refuse to recognize our claim. If, as seems most probable, they should neither "reject" nor "refuse," we shall have gained a strong position from which we may press further our just claim to a share of the Award; and the Leader of the Government in his Card assures the people that "the Ministry are now engaged in endeavoring to secure for this Province a portion of the Fishery Award, with other compensation respecting the use of our fisheries by United States' citizens, and the business shall be diligently prosecuted to its termination."

What can the Oppositionists possibly do better than this? Everything is now in train, and the prospect is favorable; but no question of this kind can immediately be brought to a successful issue by any Government.

Mr. Peters might, it is true, at once bring our claim before the courts; and, if he did so, there is but one thing certain—he would, like Mr. Davies, obtain a large sum of costs, and the taxpayers would be obliged to foot the bill.

Further comment is needless; and we need only remark that this single plank will not carry the Oppositionists, "inside."

Ex-Governor Laird on Governmental Expenditures.

MR. LAIRD, the ex-Governor of the North-West, spoke in favor of the Oppositionist Candidates, Messrs. Morris and Peters, at the meeting last night. In the course of his long speech he ridiculed the idea of the Local Government attempting to manage the public business with the small sum of \$250,000.

Now, it will be interesting to know what Mr. Laird said on that point when he sold this Island to the Dominion in 1873 for \$26,000 a year less than we afterwards received.

We find on page 74 of the Parliamentary Reporter for that year, that he submitted a statement as follows:—

Total local revenue, all sources	\$218,640.22
Total expenditure,	206,048.85
Balance,	\$12,591.47

After submitting that statement, he proceeds to say:—

"The legislators who cannot keep the expenditure within that limit should be cashiered by the people."

On the same page of the reporter he says:—

"Making all necessary allowances, I should say that our total expenditure under Confederation will not exceed \$205,038.85."

When he made that statement, the end he had in view was to prevent Pope, Haviland and Howland from getting better terms. Fortunately for the people of this Island he did not succeed at that time; and \$26,000 a year better terms were obtained.

Since then we became indebted to \$12,000 a year, on account of increase of population. But the ex-Governor insists that we must have INCREASED DIRECT TAXATION. He sneers at our small revenue, and intimates that we are a small people to quarrel over a few thousand dollars. We fear that the hon. gentleman has got into expensive habits since his midnight trip to Ottawa in 1873; for we find that his luxurious manner of travelling from his seat of Government to this Island cost the taxpayers of this country about sixteen hundred dollars.

We shall return to this subject.

The "Patriot" and the Asylum.

We have been authorized by Dr. Blanchard to make the following correction of the untruthful statements regarding the Lunatic Asylum as published in Wednesday's *Patriot*.

In the first place we may say that the Concert recently held at Falconwood was immensely enjoyed by the patients, and was not broken up as stated in the *Patriot*.

In the second place handbills were not used upon any one of the Attendants or Keepers, as the editor of that paper so eloquently styles them.

As noticed in the EXAMINER some time ago, the performers at the Concert consisted almost entirely of employees of the Hospital. Some whiskey, we are informed, was brought to the Asylum by two friends of the servants who had been invited to attend, and when the Concert was closed signs of intoxication were observed upon two of the men, an Attendant who was off duty that night, and the fireman who was also off duty.

The next morning both were severely reprimanded, but the circumstances under which the offence occurred, as well as their previous good service, and the fact that this was their first offence, being taken into consideration, they were not dismissed.

As regards the case of Miss Garland, we are assured that she was not beaten as stated by the Editor of the *Patriot*, but the Attendant of the Ward in which she is confined, struck her with a belt on the leg, leaving a mark, for which she was discharged the same day.

We are sorry to see that the Editor of the *Patriot* appears determined to persevere in the course laid out by him some time ago, and gives publicity to every exaggerated story to the discredit of the Asylum that may be carried to him, without taking the trouble to ascertain what the facts of the case may be.

The "Patriot" vs. Mr. DeBlois.

THE *Patriot* could not allow Mr. DeBlois to retire from the field without a parting sneer at him. On a question of principle Mr. DeBlois once united with the *Patriot's* masters; and was useful as a means by which the *Patriot* received much Government aid. Now, he has his reward. Mr. DeBlois voluntarily relinquished one of the highest and best offices in the Government—an office for which he was eminently qualified—simply because he had no ambition to remain prominently in political life. Now he is taunted because his sons have, from time to time, been employed by the Government, at salaries, every dollar of which they fully earned. The *Patriot*, moreover, tries to make the public believe that two of Mr. DeBlois' sons have been employed by the Government at the same time. This is quite untrue. Only Mr. R. F. DeBlois is now in a Government office—the office of Provincial Auditor; and, we may add that, for this office, Mr. R. F. DeBlois is one of the best men to be found in this Province.

What Mr. Peters Knows About the Situation.

MR. FRED. PETERS stated last evening that the estimates for roads and bridges amount this year about \$17,000 less than they did last year.

If Mr. Peters will but look again he will see that the estimates for this service are about \$5,000 more this year than they were last year. We feel certain that Mr. Peters will take the first opportunity of withdrawing this misstatement.

Of course he erred through ignorance—we have no desire to charge him with anything worse—and when our young politician errs in this way he will not hesitate to "make the correction."

Fort Augustus District.

A CONVENTION of delegates from the Fort Augustus District met in Charlottetown on Wednesday; and, after due consideration, unanimously nominated the Hon. Donald Ferguson and David Egan, Esquire, to be the Government candidates in the approaching election. One of the ablest politicians in the Province, and a foremost one of the sterling business men in the district! A happier selection could not have been made.

We learn that these gentlemen are to be opposed by His Honor the ex-Speaker, who gave his casting vote in favor of the Assessment Act.

The total expenditure for 1878, omitting railway land damages, and sums paid for estates, was \$321,306.57, and that for 1881 was \$257,873.48 showing a decrease of no less than \$63,433.09. But this was not all. The late Government, in addition to the large expenditure for 1878, carried forward into 1879 about \$61,000, to be paid by their successors. Why they did this he did not know; but it was well known that in the Autumn of 1878, the gentlemen who, in then Commissioner of Public Works, instructed the Supervisors that they must draw slowly from the Treasury for such sums as they required. The result was that a large sum was carried forward, as had just been stated, amounting to no less than one-fifth of the whole expenditure of that year. That was a system of financial kite-flying which was certainly not creditable to that or any other Government. By adding the sum of \$60,071.95, carried over to 1879, to the expenditure of 1878, as set forth in the Public Accounts for that year, the total expenditure will be found to be \$391,378.52. If, therefore, the late Government had paid all the Accounts against that year 1878, within that year, they would have come out with a deficit of over \$90,000. The Expenditure under the present Government for 1881, leaving out Railway damages, and sums expended under the Land Purchase Act, was \$257,873.48. Although the Government made every effort to have all the Accounts against that year presented to them in time for payment, a few remained out, although the closing of the year's accounts was delayed as late as possible, in order that all bills might be paid, and included in the expenditure of the year. It was found that only about \$6,000 remained to be carried forward to 1882. By adding that amount to the expenditure for 1881, the total will be \$264,322.95. Comparing this expenditure with that of 1878, as already shown, it will be found that there is a balance of \$127,055.57 in favor of the past year. That is the amount of saving which has been effected by the present Government for the year 1881.

Political Meeting at Mount Albion.

A meeting of Electors was held last evening in the Mount Albion School house, Lot 48, to nominate candidates for the coming General Election. Mr. Alexander McNeill in the chair, and the undersigned acting as Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Beer and Farquharson in Opposition to the Government, and Mr. Ferguson in defence.

At the close of the discussion, Messrs. Beer and Ferguson were proposed as candidates. Both nominations appeared to be well supported.

Mr. Ferguson intimated that although it would give him great pleasure to represent his native district, he was not, so far, a candidate, and would not consent to offer without first consulting the electors of Cardigan, who had so handsomely returned him by acclamation on two previous occasions.

ROBERT JENKINS,
Secretary.

April 20th, 1882.

OPPOSITIONIST PLATFORM.

"LET US INSIDE."

(Specially adapted for the Oppositionists.)

Give ear, good People, behold us kneeling
Low at thy feet with hearts clean purged
from pride.

List to our prayer, our appetites revealing.—
Let us inside!

Since direful '79 we've had no manna,
Fainting from hunger we have nearly died,
Too long we've played the role of Doctor
Tanner,—
Let us inside!

Too long our skies have sunless been and
murky,
In vain our empty mouths have opened
wide;
O Lord of Love, we're leaner than Job's tur-
key,—
Let us inside!

What are our "principles"? O, do not ask
us;
To solve that query we have vainly tried
We're fairly furnished, do not overtask us,—
Let us inside!

For our dear native land—may Heaven guide
her,
Reform and restoration we'd provide;
But such a job appals the mere outsider,—
Let us inside!

Let Peters in—he loves his country madly—
"I junction her," once ardently he cried;
"But she never sighed for me," now means
he, sadly,—
Let him inside!

Here's Yeo and Farquharson and Stewart
shivering,
With wind on stomachs too severely tried;
Here's Beer and Bowers in expectation quiver-
ing,—
Let them inside!

Here's Lawson anxious for a job of printing
Like that on which his 'prentice hand he
tried;
Here's Sandy Laird at a portfolio squinting,—
Let them inside!

For public pap persistently we're pining;
Some decent bill of fare for us provide;
On husks—crow—wind we're dreadful sick of
dining,—
Let us inside!
Let us inside!!
Inside!!!

THERE is quite a large number of people leaving the Island bound for Boston and the West. Those best informed as to routes buy through "all rail" tickets to Boston.

MR. MORRIS was, he says, "in trouble at the last general election" and he is "in trouble again." "The people then," he says, "relieved me of my trouble;" and Mr. Morris, needn't fear,—the people will relieve him now!

SOME ONE wants to know what became of the Register Grates, purchased by the late Government for the Hospital for the Insane? If he will visit the Asylum, and wend his way to the attic, he will see.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND Notes taken at their face for goods at the City Hardware Store.—
Jno. R. Bourke, jr. a21

WE must compliment the large number of supporters of the Government who attended the Opposition meeting last night. They listened to the speeches with attention, and observed the best order throughout.

MR. P. O'MULLIN, of the firm of O'Mullin & Co., Halifax, has completed his annual business tour of the Province.

THE "Northern Light," with mails and passengers, left Pictou for Georgetown at one o'clock to-day.

THE Oppositionist Platform "Let us inside."

To the Electors of the City of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by a number of the Electors of this District to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election for the Local Legislature in opposition to nominees of the present Government, and have accepted the nomination.

The most important question at present affecting your interests, and the interests of the whole Island, is that of the proper prosecution of our undoubtedly just claim to a share of the Fishery Award. In my opinion the Government have not taken adequate measures to press our demand. If elected I shall use every constitutional means to obtain a proper recognition of our rights on this question.

With regard to the administration of the finances of this Province, my views are that the strictest economy should be practised in every department, but at the same time due regard should be had to the efficiency of all branches of the public services.

Another question which must soon be settled is that of the reduction of the now excessive cost of legislation, and, if elected by you, my best efforts will be directed towards effecting such a reform as will best check the lavish expenditure in this respect.

Owing to the suddenness with which this Election has been forced upon the country, it will be impossible for me to make a thorough personal canvass of the City and Royalty, and I therefore take this means of asking you for your votes.

FRED. PETERS.

April 20, 1882.

J. B. MACDONALD.

APRIL!

This Month I am Daily Receiving New Spring Goods from ENGLAND, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Everything New in Men's Wear,
" " Ladies' Wear,
" " Children's Wear.

Every man, woman and child who requires new and fashionable Goods at the VERY lowest prices, are respectfully asked to visit

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Brennan's Old Stand, Queen Street, April 5, 1882—wkly. pat pres

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE!
AT A DISCOUNT.

During the month of April I will accept Fire Risks at very lowest rates, and will also allow a discount of 7½ per cent. on all premiums. Fifteen per cent. discount allowed on all new Life Insurance premiums.

HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent,
—REPRESENTING—

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

Western Assurance Company of Toronto,
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Co'y, of Montreal.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Charlottetown, April 4, 1882.

CHRISTYS HATS

Christys' Paris Silk Hats,
Christys' Hard Fur " "
Christys' Soft " "
Christys' Hard Felt " "
Christys' Soft " "
Christys' Hats for Men,
Christys' " " Boys,
Christys' " " Ladies,

TOGETHER WITH A

Large Stock of Canadian and American Felt Hats!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

G. DAVIES & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1882.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers, Importers and Retailers of Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Our Factory Boots are made of SOLID LEATHER, and warranted superior.

Our Custom made Boots and Shoes are made on the BEST STYLES of AMERICAN LASTS, and good fits guaranteed.

Our RETAIL Department is conducted on the strictly cash system. All repairing jobs must be paid for on delivery. We shall be glad to send Boots and Shoes to the houses of parties wishing to try them on. We are receiving constantly New Supplies of Goods of all kinds to suit every taste.

Our Factory is situated in the City of Charlottetown, and is open from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock daily.

April 20, 1882.

FRESH GARDEN & FARM SEEDS.

Just Received!

—BY—

F. LePAGE & CO.,

PER NORTHERN LIGHT.

Catalogues on application.
Glasgow House,
53 QUEEN STREET.

April 21, 1882.

To Potato Growers.

I AM GLAD to say that I have made arrangements for to import 20 tons of the best varieties of Scotch and Irish Potatoes for Seed, varieties that I think will suit this climate, and that will suit and sell well in foreign markets. I am in communication with New York parties in regard to the importation of a few barrels of the most saleable kinds in that market. I will be glad to hear from parties who have planted Burbank Seedlings, Silver Dollars, or any other kind in common use, last year, with a view to ordering the kinds best suited to our soil and climate. I believe that our soil will grow potatoes equal to any country. Now I propose to take orders and supply a few bushels to any farmer at net cost, and I am of opinion that the advantage of being able to buy a saleable potato for shipment will ultimately more than repay me for any risk or trouble I may have, as potatoes are low in Europe. I think the cost will not much exceed the price at which our Blices sold last fall.

HENRY COOMBS.
April 21, '82—pat pres 11

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

GENTLEMEN,—The first act of the present Government on assuming the administration of affairs was to appeal to the Electorate of the Province for an indorsement of the *personal* and policy of the Ministry. A programme was then formulated, which received the cordial approval of the people, and to which the Government have faithfully adhered.

The usual number of legislative sessions constituting a General Assembly, having terminated, the Government take the earliest opportunity of again consulting the constituencies, and of soliciting at the polls a renewal of public confidence.

On assuming office, the ministry found that the recklessness and extravagance of their immediate predecessors had resulted in imposing upon the Province a large amount of indebtedness. By amalgamating some of the Departments, reducing the salaries of officials, diminishing the cost of legislation and of administration, as well as by improved management in every branch of the public service, the Government have been enabled to remove the legacy of debt bequeathed to them by their opponents, and there is now a considerable surplus to the credit of the Province. In view of this state of things, and knowing that they shall have sufficient revenue, for some time to come, to meet the public requirements and amply provide for every interest, the Administration, in pursuance of their policy of lightening the burdens of the people, have felt justified in repealing the Assessment Act.

The Government have, by every means in their power, fostered agriculture and stock-raising, as the leading industries of the Province, and they intend to continue increased encouragement in the same direction.

It is much to be regretted that the measures framed by the Ministry for the abolition of the Legislative Council, failed to meet the approval of a majority of that body. The Government have done everything they could accomplish to give effect to the wishes of the people as expressed at the last General Election; and it is their intention to submit to the Legislature next Session measures providing for the constitution of one legislative body, and otherwise calculated to reduce the cost of legislation.

The Ministry are now engaged in endeavoring to secure for this Province a portion of the Fishery Award, with other compensation respecting the use of our fisheries by United States' citizens, and the business shall be diligently prosecuted to its termination.

The attention of the Dominion Government has been called to the failure of Canada to carry out the Terms of Confederation to this Province, by providing efficient steam communication, winter and summer, between the Island and the mainland. The question is now under the consideration of the Privy Council, and it will be the duty of the Provincial Administration to adopt such measures as shall secure to Prince Edward Island a complete and satisfactory fulfillment of the Terms of Union.

On the subjects to which I have alluded, as well as on all other public questions, the policy which the Government submitted to the people at the last general election, remains unchanged, and shall be pursued.

During the term of office of the present Ministry, the blessings of contentment, happiness and peace have prevailed throughout the Province, and it is the desire and determination of the Government to contribute towards the continuance of this pleasing state of things, by the practice of economy and retrenchment in every department, and by an honest and faithful administration of public affairs.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SULLIVAN.

April 20th, 1882. pres m. ken. p. 11

The Liberal-Conservative

COMMITTEE

Have secured Rooms Next to Hart's Restaurant.

Open Market days, and Meetings every evening, commencing at 8 p.m. Friends all invited.

April 20, 1882. pres m. ken. p. 11

April 20, 1882.