

The Political Pic Nic at Tracadie.

The Liberal-Conservative picnic on Saturday was quite a success. The threatening appearances of the weather in the morning prevented hundreds from going who intended to be present. But, as the forenoon cleared up, large numbers who intended to have gone by the train took their private conveyances and repaired to the ground. The new hotel building in course of erection was used as a refreshment booth, and numerous tents were scattered along the beach. A platform was raised for the accommodation of the speakers. A. C. McDonald, Esq., was the first to address the meeting and was very enthusiastically received. His popularity is evidently not confined to his own county. He was followed by Dr. Muttart, who delivered a manly, straightforward speech which made a capital impression. Hon. J. C. Pope spoke at considerable length and justified his own conduct as a representative. He went fully into the trade question and exposed the hollow hypocrisy of the Government. He proclaimed himself an uncompromising Reciprocal Free Trader, and would use his best efforts to obtain Reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Brecken spoke with his usual eloquence. He also advocated Free Trade based on just principles, with such a readjustment of the tariff as would make the burdens of taxation as light as possible. Senator Haviland pointed out the base treachery of our Island members in their attempt to deprive the young men of their franchise, the violation of nearly every pledge made by the present Government while in Opposition, and the reckless expenditure of the public money in works of no practical utility, but intended merely for the benefit of favorite supporters. He fully exposed the Goderich, Neebing Hotel and Steel Rails Scandals, and concluded an excellent speech amid the enthusiastic cheers of the audience. Donald Ferguson, Esq., spoke pointedly and well; and was followed by other gentlemen in short, pithy addresses. The heavy rain in the afternoon brought the proceedings to a close, and the large crowd who congregated from all the surrounding County, numbering between 1,500 and 2,000, separated with hearty cheers for Messrs. Pope and Brecken and the Liberal-Conservative party. Altogether, the demonstration was a grand success. As far as this County is concerned, the days of Grit domination are numbered.

Grit Inconsistency and Ministerial Greed.

Up to December, 1872, the Dominion Cabinet salaries were—
The Premier \$ 5,000
Twelve Ministers, at \$5,000 each 60,000
Total \$65,000
When it was proposed to increase those salaries, in January, 1873, Mr. McKenzie, then Leader of the Opposition, moved the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to increase the salaries of Ministers in the manner proposed; that uniformity of amount is quite unnecessary, as the heads of the less important departments are now sufficiently well paid with \$5,000 per annum; and that the resolution be not concurred in, but referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to graduate the salaries, so that the aggregate shall not exceed \$75,000."

Now, in all honor and honesty, the man who was elected—as Mr. McKenzie was—to cut down salaries, as well as to effect retrenchments in other departments of the Public Service, should have been content with the amount named in his own resolution. But what is the fact? Here is the yearly record—from November, 1873, to November, 1878—

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. The Premier \$ 8,000; Twelve Ministers, at \$7,000 each 84,000; Thirteen Ministers, at \$1,000 each 13,000.

Total, per annum \$105,000
So that the economical men—the men who promised the country better government for less money—will draw much more in five years of general depression than their predecessors drew in five and a half years of general prosperity. We want to know from the "Patriot" if that is Reform.

The Toronto Globe—McKenzie's organ—says: "The Opposition have not the ghost of a show in the Maritime Provinces." And yet the Premier and his Finance Minister must be trotted out to ask the electors of those Provinces to vote for the Grit candidates. This ministerial visit is a true indication of the weakness of the Grit party who are now depending upon the Maritime Provinces for their majority at the coming election. How true it is that "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gle."

How can Gass sell Boots and Shoes so cheap? Call and he will tell you.

The Ministerial Visit to the Maritime Provinces.

THE MINISTERS IN HALIFAX.

THE Hon. A. McKenzie, Premier of Canada, and his Finance Minister, Hon. Richard J. Cartwright, on their political campaign, addressed a meeting held at Halifax city on Friday evening last. The Rink was about two-thirds full. The meeting is pronounced the dulllest political meeting held in that city for a long time. Only ticket-holders were allowed to occupy the platform. There was, however, a good sprinkling of Liberal-Conservatives present, both on the platform and in the body of the building. The speakers got a fair hearing, subject (as the Halifax Herald of Saturday states) to interruptions from some more alive to the interests of the Province than others who could not restrain their feelings when they found the Premier following his old course of "burking" subjects of particular interest to Nova Scotia in general and Halifax in particular.

When Mr. Cartwright, in his speech, attempted to criticise the Hon. Dr. Tupper's recent statements against the Grit Ministry, the audience at the mention of Dr. Tupper's name, gave round after round of applause, fully proving that more than one-half the audience were that gentleman's friends and followers.

THE MINISTERS AT GEORGETOWN.

The steamer Albert arrived at Georgetown on Saturday evening, at half-past ten o'clock. About one hundred and fifty people assembled on Queen's Wharf, some fifty of which were Grit Dominion officials, and a few others who arrived in the special train from Charlottetown. The steamer having been made fast, three cheers were proposed for McKenzie and his honorable colleague, which were responded to loudly by the Grit officials and a few others. Immediately the cheering had ceased for the two celebrities, three rousing cheers were proposed for Sir John A. McDonald and Dr. Tupper, which were responded to by over two-thirds of the people present, in tones loud enough to be plainly heard for two miles around. Mr. McKenzie and his honorable colleague were then escorted to a carriage, and immediately proceeded to the Drill Shed, where a platform about four feet high had been erected for the speakers.

Mr. R. Munroe mounted the rostrum and, in a few words, made known his business there, which was to present Mr. McKenzie with an address. He, however, having forgotten his spectacles was unable to read it. The Rev. Mr. McKinnon was then called upon to do so, and immediately proceeded to present it. The address was signed by about twenty or thirty names. After the address having been read, Mr. McKenzie came forward and replied by stating he was sorry he had been prevented from getting here earlier, and was happy to meet so many people at such a late hour, &c. After which he reviewed the general political questions of the day, the management of affairs under Sir John's Government, and also under his own. A question was put to him regarding the Steel Rail scandal by an intelligent and respectable gentleman, which he, however, declined to answer, except by sarcasm and slander, unbecoming a gentleman of his stamp. Finding, however, that his slanderous abuse had created some little excitement and would not "go down," he proceeded to review the question which he had been asked. After a few more preliminary remarks his honor retired, to make room for his hon. colleague, Mr. Cartwright, without even a cheer. Mr. Cartwright then came forward and, after a few brief remarks, stated he was unable to go into the political history of his Government, owing to the lateness of the evening. His speech, being much the same as Mr. McKenzie's, was not listened to with very great interest. He, however, concluded his remarks. Three cheers were proposed for Mr. McK. and his hon. colleague, which were responded to much the same as before. Three more rousing cheers for Sir John were again responded to by loud and prolonged cheering.

THE MINISTERS IN P. E. ISLAND—THE ESCORT.

A goodly number of Government employes left the city on Saturday to meet the Premier at Georgetown and escort him in state to the capital. They were, we understand, duly delegated by the Grit party here and properly commissioned to represent the whole army of officials. Among them were D. Currie, Esq., and his two subalterns, Mr. White and Mr. James McDonald; Mr. A. B. McKenzie and Mr. D. Farquharson, of tax-imposing notoriety; Mr. Speaker Beer, who for the sake of a petty office, gave a casting vote in favor of additional assessment, and who now violates the Independence of Parliament act by holding the post office at Southport; Mr. S. H. Brown, the independent and disinterested railway store-keeper; Mr. McKechnie, the Railway Superintendent; Mr. Stronach, the mechanical engineer; Hon. B. Davies, Railway Paymaster and general Grit canvasser during his official peregrinations; Col. McGill, the Grit candidate for Queen's County and the Island apologist for Cartwright's insolent slanders on the Highlanders, with other hirelings of the Administration of less celebrity but equally fervent in their worship of their official masters. We trust that Messrs McKenzie and Cartwright will have the grace to accept with becoming resignation the obsequious attentions of these gentry. They can scarcely expect an enthusiastic reception at the hands of an indignant people.

ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTERS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Ministers were met at the Charlottetown station by Mr. McKechnie, Superintendent of the Railway, and other railway officials; Mr. Robert Shaw, Mr. Henry Mutch and Mr. W. L. Cotton of the EXAMINER. Not a cheer was heard. They passed in funeral silence to the carriage in waiting, and accompanied by Mr. Brydges, proceeded to the Rankin House.

Certificates of Character.

THE ST. JOHN "TELEGRAPH" COMPARES SIR JOHN TO PALMERSTON.

In its issue of May 7th, 1873, long after it knew all about the charter-selling slander (for no charter was ever sold), the Telegraph had the following:—

"In appearance, Sir John has often been described as resembling Disraeli, and there is no doubt of the fact. BUT WE SHOULD RATHER COMPARE THE FIRST CANADIAN MINISTER TO LORD PALMERSTON. We should not call either a first-class orator, though on great occasions both have reached a high pitch of eloquence; but in their kind of humor, in their good nature, in their knowledge of men, in their elevated national spirit, in their knowledge of British traditions and precedents, in their general political leadership, we have a strong resemblance. A PARTIZAN PRESS MAY BELITTLE SUCH MEN as much as it pleases, but the impartial historian will affirm it is no small honor and advantage to any country to produce such men and to be able to call them to the highest position which the country has to bestow. They prevent disintegration and national humiliation, and by means of party government, temperately and constitutionally carried out, they contribute much to the onward progress and glory of the country which claim them as their sons."

TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN DECLARES THAT TO POPE, HOWLAND AND HAVILAND THE ISLAND OWES UNDYING GRATITUDE.

The Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin—First Commoner of Canada—in his editorial correspondence to the St. John Freeman of May 22, 1873, said:—

"Subjoined will be found the terms agreed upon between the Dominion Government and Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howland, the delegates from P. E. Island. The Island, according to these, may come in with a debt of \$50 per head. This is five dollars more than the Laird delegates bargained for, and thus nearly HALF A MILLION DOLLARS is gained for the Island. * * * To those who honestly opposed that [the Laird scheme] she owes UNDYING GRATITUDE."

POLITICAL PIC-NIC AT TRACADIE.

A Great Success.

SPEECHES BY POPE, BRECKEN, HAVILAND, FERGUSON AND OTHERS.

WE regret that we have not space for a summary of the excellent speeches of Messrs. McDonald and Muttart—the candidates for King's County.

HON. J. C. POPE stepped to the front, and delivered a sound, practical, common sense address, which was listened to with the closest attention. He announced himself as a Reciprocal Free Trader. There was no Free Trade, he contended, when taxes were levied on one side and not on the other. He disposed of the charge of inconsistency preferred against him by unscrupulous opponents in regard to his vote on the trade resolution, tabled by Sir John in the House of Commons, during the last two sessions, and that, too, to the entire satisfaction of those who heard his explanation. He quoted trade statistics to show that there is no prospect of obtaining reciprocity with the United States, so long as the Dominion Government persists in its present suicidal trade policy, because we have no advantages to offer them which they do not already possess. The imports of Canada from the United States for the last fiscal year amounted to \$51,000,000—\$27,000,000 worth of which came in free, and the balance—\$24,000,000—under a low tariff; while the value of goods which came into Canada, during the same period, free of duty, from all other parts of the world, amounted to only \$6,000,000! Our American neighbors would find it to be to their interest to retain this large trade with Canada, and, sooner than see it crippled, they would grant reciprocity. The farmers of this Island lost \$173,000 duty on the potatoes shipped from here to the United States in 1876. In like manner the farmers of the Dominion lost \$900,000 duty on barley exported to the States last year, while eight and a quarter millions bushels Indian corn were brought across the line into Canada free of duty. This was used chiefly for the purpose of distillation, and thus the manufacture of bad liquors is encouraged by the Government. We should hold on to the rights and privileges we enjoy, and, if the Americans are not prepared to grant us Reciprocal Free Trade, let us collect a revenue tariff from articles coming into Canada from their country. If \$500,000 revenue can be raised from corn imported from the States, that will enable the Government to take the duty off tea—the poor man's necessity. Mr. Pope referred to the absurdity of the cry raised about a duty on flour increasing its cost to the consumer, and quoted Premier McKenzie's utterances to show that there was danger to be apprehended on this head. The coal owners did not want an increased price for that article—all they required was a larger market, which would enable them to develop this branch of industry. It was the policy of Sir John's party to foster the fisheries, as well as other industries, and it was not his intention to place a duty on salt. McKenzie raised the duties after coming into power, increased the burdens of the people 3 1/2 millions of dollars annually, but still had to meet a large deficit every year; trade has been crippled; the sugar trade was driven from the country, and the refineries, which employed hundreds of people, crushed out of existence. If we want to build up a country we must encourage its manufactures. Some industries can be protected by lowering the duties, as in the case of materials used in the construction of ships. The Government tried to cripple the shipping interest, and had

they succeeded it would be ruinous to the farmers of this Province. Statesmen must legislate according to the varied circumstances of the country. Mr. Pope ably dealt with many other matters, to which we have no space to refer, and his pointed remarks created a very favorable impression. He retired amid the enthusiastic cheers of the audience.

MR. BRECKEN was then loudly called for. He came forward, and appeared at his best. The writer never heard him to better advantage than on Saturday. He was eloquent in denunciation, convincing in argument, and vigorous throughout in the delivery of his masterly address. He handled his opponents without gloves, and his blows were dwelt with telling effect. He began by denouncing the Government for withholding from the people information regarding time of holding the elections. The Liberal-Conservative party were denounced by their opponents here as Protectionists, who were going to ruin the trade of the country; but they had no right to build a platform for the Opposition. Instead of attempting to show what they had done for the Island during the past five years, our representatives were exercising their political souls as to what Sir John is going to do. He referred, in vigorous terms, to the desertion of Mr. Laird and his colleagues from Sir John, the bargain made with Mr. McKenzie about a seat in the Cabinet being given to this Island, and the gross violation of said agreement when the seat vacated by Mr. Laird was given to Ontario. Mr. Brecken then took up the sugar question, and handled it in a manner which showed that he studied it to good purpose. He styled the Government a "Band of Organized Hypocrisy," and proceeded to prove his assertion. While in Opposition they contended that no money should be expended unless by consent of Parliament, and yet they purchased 50,000 tons of steel rails—only 6,210 tons of which were used three years afterwards—at a cost of \$3,352,369, equal to the sum of \$107,613 a year at 5 per cent. interest. The amount lost on this transaction alone amounted to \$75,000 annually at 5 per cent. interest. McKenzie could squander the public money as he liked, and his band of abject followers would back him up. Mr. McKenzie also had a horror of conditions while in Opposition; but when he came into power he took to his bosom such Tories as Cauchon, Burpee and Scott. They gave thousands of dollars of public money to papers owned by Jones and Vail in Halifax, and Anglin in St. John, in violation of the Statutes, though they howled at Sir John for paying Hon. John H. Gray for codifying the laws a few years ago, though no law was violated. Mr. Brecken referred to the number of supporters of the Government unseated for bribery and corruption, as an evidence of the manner in which the Grits elevated the standard of political morality. When Mr. Cartwright visited London to negotiate a loan he exhibited there the silver side of the financial shield of Canada; but when in his own country he exposed the brazen side. Mr. Cartwright entertains the idea that statesmen can do nothing to better the condition of a country, but obstruction of trade can be removed by wise laws. Cartwright was a Liberal-Conservative in politics till 1870, when he left Sir John because he was not made Finance Minister in place of Sir Francis Hincks. Mr. Brecken resented the gross insult sought to be heaped upon the Highland race in this Dominion, when Mr. Cartwright called them a set of hereditary thieves and robbers; and wound up with an eloquent tribute to Sir John's patriotism and broadness of views as a statesman. Mr. Brecken took his seat, amidst the ringing cheers of the crowd.

In response to the repeated calls of the audience, Mr. Haviland took the platform, and drove a good many nails into the political coffin of the Grits. The handwriting was on the wall, and in a few months we would see Gritism buried. The trade question was made a bug-a-boo of, to scare the electors; but, if the Liberal-Conservatives were returned to power, the burdens of the people would be less than they are now. The platform of Sir John's party was encouragement to native industries and a judicious readjustment of the tariff. The banner of Free Trade was now flying over Mr. Sinclair, who voted for placing a duty on tea in 1874, which article was admitted free from 1870 till that time. Such men as he (Mr. S.) were wolves in sheep's clothing when they put themselves forward as Free Traders. A readjustment of the tariff was the only lever by the aid of which we can hope to obtain Free Trade. He characterized the party now in power as a "Government of unredeemed pledges. They were guilty of some of the grossest jobs of political corruption ever perpetrated by any party. The country sustained a loss of about two millions of money on the steel rail transaction alone, and not twenty miles of the Pacific Railway was yet of any public utility whatever. Mr. Haviland dealt with the Goderich Harbor job, the contract of which was awarded to a friend of Mr. Blake, at a figure \$30,000 higher than the lowest tender; the Neebing Hotel Swindle and the Kaminstiquai Land Job, exposing the iniquity in connection with each. Every good Act on the Statute Books of the Dominion was the product of the brains of the Liberal-Conservative Party. While in Opposition, the Government party contended that it was monstrous to have thirteen Ministers in the Cabinet, and that no Minister should sit at the Council Board without a portfolio; but their own first Cabinet contained fourteen members, with Mr. Blake without a portfolio. Mr. Haviland then took up the Big Push letter of Geo. Brown to Senator Simpson. Never was a greater piece of corruption brought to light than that practiced by Senator Simpson, when he used the influence of the Ontario Bank, of which he was President, to defeat the Messrs. Gibbs in North and South Ontario. He exhorted those present not to support a Government which deprived the Island of its seat in the Cabinet, after which he exposed the dastardly attempt made a few years ago to deprive the young men of the Island of their franchise. Mr. Haviland's address was a masterly effort, and he carried conviction to the minds of his hearers, by whom he was frequently applauded.

Short and pointed speeches were then delivered by D. Ferguson, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. McNeill, of Stanley, and John P. Tanton, Esq., city, for a summary of which we regret the want of space. About 5.30 o'clock the speaking was brought to a close, and the people wended their way to their homes, well pleased with the successful result of the first political picnic held on P. E. Island.

ASK your grocer for Dearborn & Co's DANDELION COFFEE.—6in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION!

THE ANNUAL PICNIC of St. James' Kirk Sabbath School will be held at

ROCKY POINT On Wednesday, 21st instant, (weather permitting).

Steamer Southport will leave Ferry Wharf at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 4.30 p. m. Returning, will leave Rocky Point Wharf at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6.30 p. m., touching at Connolly's Wharf both ways.—Games at the grounds. Return tickets, 15 cents; children, 8 cents. The Public are invited.

T. C. JAMES, { Committee. S. SMALL, }

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

MESSRS. POPE & BRECKEN will meet the Electors of Queen's County at the following places:

- ELDON, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 6 p. m.
WOOD ISLANDS, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 6 p. m.
MURRAY HARBOR ROAD (Green Marsh Schoolhouse), on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 6 p. m.
O'NEILL'S ("Half-Way House"), on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 6 p. m.
KELLY'S CROSS, Fort Augustus, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 6 p. m.
POWNAI HALL, Lot 49, on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 6 p. m.
MOUNT STEWART HALL, on Monday, September 2, at 6 p. m.
SAW-MILL BRIDGE, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 6 p. m.
RUSTICO HALL, on Wednesday, September 4, at 6 p. m.
NEW GLASGOW, Thursday, September 5, at 6 p. m.
HOPE RIVER, Friday, Sept. 6, at 6 p. m.
BRADALBANE, Saturday, September 7, at 4 p. m.
SPRINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9, at 6 p. m.
KELLY'S CROSS, Lot 29, Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 6 p. m.
BONSHAW, Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 6 p. m.
LONG CREEK, Thursday, September 12, at 6 p. m.
SOUTH WILTSHIRE, Friday, September 13, at 6 p. m.
CORNWALL, Saturday, Sept. 14, at 6 p. m.
PISQUID ROAD SCHOOLHOUSE, Monday, Sept. 16, at 6 p. m.
Aug. 17, 1878—

Victoria Coal Company, SYDNEY, C. B.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Lessee of the above Mines, are prepared to issue orders for Round & Slack Coal.

This Coal is becoming very favorably known, has proved of superior quality, both for domestic and steam purposes, and given, in all cases, the highest satisfaction.

Professor Dawson, in his report on the Victoria Coal Mines, says:—"The Coke is versatile and of excellent quality, and leaves very little ashes, so that, on the whole, it may be regarded as one of the finest coals of Cape Breton for any uses to which Bituminous Coal is applied." Persons using it for grates and other domestic purposes agree, also, in saying that it burns quite as well, and can scarcely be distinguished from the Old Mines Sydney Coal.

Price of Round Coal, f. o. b., \$1.70 per 2,240 lbs.
The Company's Shipping Wharf, inside South Bar, Sydney Harbor, has spacious accommodation for vessels drawing 25 feet.
FENTON T. NEWBERRY & CO.
Ch'town, Aug. 14—pat 2w

Oats Wanted.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid by the Subscribers for from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels good sound Black Oats, deliverable at any time before the 10th September next.

HASZARD BROS.
61 Water Street, Ch'town, } pat 5i eod
Aug. 13.

TO THE TRADE.

UPON arrival of the Brigantine HARRY DAVIES, due here from Boston about the 25th inst., the Subscribers will offer to the Trade, at Low Prices and upon LIBERAL TERMS, a large Consignment, consisting of—

- 25 Bbls. Granulated Sugar,
50 " Refined
100 " Choice Yellow
20 Puns. MOLASSES,
300 Bbls. Extra Southern FLOUR,
50 " KILN-DRIED CORNMEAL,
300 Casks KEROSENE OIL (130° test),
300 Cases " " in tins (130° test)
300 Bbls. BALDWIN APPLES,
50 Bbls. ONIONS,
Cases Matches, bbls. Pitch, bbls. Stockholm Tar, bbls. Resin, bbls. Turpentine, &c.

Being a CONSIGNMENT, these Goods will be sold at a very slight advance on cost.

HASZARD BROS.
61 Water Street, Ch'town, } pat 10i eod
Aug. 14, 1878.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST ARRIVED, direct from Barbadoes, per schooner "Ada R."—
157 Puns. } Bright Retailing Molasses
20 Hhds. }
18 Bbls. }
30 Hhds. } Choice Grocery Sugar
20 Bbls. }
Which we will sell at Lowest Prices while landing.

MATTHEW, McLEAN & HEARTZ,
Aug. 10, 1878—pat 4i