

CANDIDATES

On Behalf of the People's Government,
 CHARLOTTETOWN:
 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.

APRIL 3, 1879.

The Men in the Field.

Whom shall we choose? This is now "the question." The candidates in the field are, therefore, to be scanned and criticized; for it is of the first importance that "good men" should be selected to represent and govern the Province at this particular time. We are happy to be able, conscientiously and earnestly, to recommend as "fit and proper persons" the candidates on behalf of the Government. As a whole, they more truly represent the varied interests to be considered in Parliament than any equal number of gentlemen who have asked the suffrages of the people at a general election for many years. As a whole, they will, we believe, make up the best Legislature the Province has had since the days of Coles and Whelan. They are of all creeds. Thanks to DeBlois, Gordon, Prowse and Lefurgy, the people have an early opportunity to cast down those improper distinctions which were unhappily raised in the contest over the School Question. There is to be no more proscription. The representatives of this free people are now to be selected, without respect to their religious beliefs, on the broad grounds of public policy and personal fitness.

And truly, it is strange that men who were lately blatant in their demands for common schools should now be striving to upset a government formed upon the same principle. "Tush," they say, "Mr. Sullivan, the Leader, is a Catholic." Shame upon such unworthy, unparliamentary, unmanly tactics! Mr. Sullivan is a man of merit—a shrewd, careful, economical, capable, rising man—against whom they have little to say except that he is a Catholic! And they say this (where it is supposed to take) with bated breath. But is not Mr. Sullivan in company with Protestants of a very pronounced type, who act with him with a common aim, to promote a common good? How, then, can the interests of Protestants be endangered by Mr. Sullivan?

Next to Mr. Sullivan, the Hon. Mr. Prowse is the man whom the Grits most desire to see discomfited. But they cannot attack him on the same ground. His Protestantism is above suspicion. But they say "he is a traitor." We say he is a true man—a man of force of character and excellent executive ability. He bore with Mr. Davies longer than we believed he could have done. But he left the Radical Leader's company when his duty was performed—not too late to save his reputation, and just in time to practically promote the interests of his country.

The Hon. Donald Ferguson, too, has worked his own way up. No "spoiled child of fortune" he; but one whose life has been a constant endeavor. In general politics there are few better informed; and his practical knowledge of local wants and interests, with his good executive ability, will render him a most efficient Commissioner of Public Work. He is to be heartily congratulated on the fact that his opponents were afraid to face him; and allowed him to be elected by acclamation. Hon. Neil McLeod, Hon. John Lefurgy, Hon. William Campbell, Hon. Mr. Arsneaux and Hon. Mr. Conroy are, also, all men of the people—all men of ability—all men in whom, we think, confidence may be safely placed.

These men, who form the Government are supported by Mr. Robert Shaw and Mr. Donald Montgomery—both recognized as among the cleverest young men and best speakers on the Island; by Mr. DeBlois and Mr. James Nicholson—both men of the strictest integrity; by Donald McKay and Mr. Bain, Mr. Holland and Mr. Bentley, Mr. J. A. McDonald and Mr. Thomas Kelly, Mr. Daniel Gordon and Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. James E. McDonald and Mr. W. A. Poole, Mr. McIsaac and Mr. Donald Cameron, Mr. George Moar, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Gavin, and the four candidates in the First District of King's County—representative men of whom the Province may well be proud,—whom the electorate will honor with their suffrages on the ninth of April,—who will, in their turn, reflect credit upon the electorate.

The First District of Queen's.

We are particularly well pleased that our friends have reconciled their differences in this District; and that all danger of a triumph for the Grits is overpast. Dr. McNeill acted very well in the matter. Though assured of strong support in his end of the District, he withdrew from the contest, so that the candidature of Hon. Mr. Campbell should not be prejudiced. The whole strength of the People's Party will now be exerted against those who lately misgoverned them; and the triumph of both Campbell and Cameron is, we believe, assured.

The Fourth District of Prince County.

The friends of the people did well in this District. Mr. J. W. Hughes magnanimously withdrew from the contest, though we know that he would have received a large vote; and Messrs. Calhoun and Lea will not, we hope, ride their Protestant horse with any success. Mr. Calhoun is, however, very pertinacious, and Mr. Lea is insinuating. The friends of the people will therefore have to watch closely and work hard.

Mr. DeBlois and the Patriot.

In our last number we promised to refer to the false charges preferred by the Patriot against Mr. DeBlois respecting the railway land damages. Below is a letter from the solicitor who conducted the suit for him, which will fully explain the matter. The first award made by the Railway Commissioners for the land taken was \$259 55; and this award was at the time admitted by all who were familiar with the circumstances to be ridiculously low. The Commissioners who gave this compensation were George W. Howland, Thomas Kelly and James Duncan, Mr. DeBlois' political friends. They, at all events, cannot be the "friends at court," to whom the Patriot alludes. Mr. DeBlois felt aggrieved at having such a trifling sum awarded to him, while his valuable farm in the immediate vicinity of Charlottetown was greatly injured by the railway track cutting it up and injuring the sale of the land in lots. This subdivision depreciated the value of his property much more than the actual land appropriated. Mr. DeBlois applied to the Court of Chancery for relief. In the meantime and while the suit in chancery was pending, the railway authorities cut drains in the neighboring lands, shedding a large quantity of water that used to lodge there on Mr. DeBlois' property. The result was that a large field of Mr. DeBlois', adjacent to the railway, became a pond of water in the spring and fall. Mr. DeBlois very properly asked the court for damages for this injury. There was no compensation allowed in the first award for this injury, as these drains were not then in existence. The court appointed a commission to assess the damages, and their names appear in Mr. Hodgson's letter. The majority of them were political opponents of Mr. DeBlois', and these men cannot surely be the "friends at court" alluded to by the Patriot. These fixed the damages for the court, and surely the Patriot will not dare assert that gentlemen of their integrity and reputation perjured themselves in awarding excessive damages:

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—In the Patriot of the 31st March you state, with reference to the DeBlois award for Railway damages, that "he got ten times the value set upon his land by disinterested men. He received for land valued at \$259.55, the handsome sum of \$2,133.69; and, in addition to that, \$51 as costs."

This statement is wholly untrue. I was Mr. DeBlois' solicitor in that matter, and I have the record of the proceedings now before me.

Mr. DeBlois was awarded, by the Court of Chancery, \$775 for his damages, which sum was paid, with interest from 8th November, 1871, to 3rd of March, 1875—the length of time the Government kept his money from him. The Commissioners awarded a further sum of \$1,250 for the damages to Mr. DeBlois by reason of the water discharged upon his lands, but Mr. DeBlois accepted \$550 for this amount, with an understanding that proper drains should be made.

You state that "Mr. DeBlois had friends at Court." This is meant for insult; and it is directed against the Commissioners to whom the matter was referred by the Court of Chancery.

If the Patriot ever possessed the power of injuring anyone by mis-statements, it has long since lost it. However vindictive its malice may be (and of that there can be little doubt), it is now powerless for harm. Still, it is as well that the public should know who were the sworn officers of the Court of Chancery who made these awards now found so much fault with. They were, William McGill, William Bodd, George Davies, William Lowther and William Brown.

Yours, &c.,
 EDWARD J. HODGSON.

April 2, 1879.

MAN MISSING.—A young man named Malcolm McDonald left Archibald McAlulay's, Midgell, on the night of the 31st ult., for his home on Cardigan Road, about two miles distant. Not arriving home next morning, enquiries were made for him, without success. It is now certain that he mistook his way at St. Peter's and walked into the little channel where M. McWade lost his life some years since. The channel has been dragged and no traces found as yet.

The Desperate Tactics of Desperate Men.

The late Government, instead of attempting to deny the charges of jobbery and corruption proved against them, try to raise the ghost of some old exploded scandal about some members of the present Government. These tactics won't do. It is the late Government that is on trial and not preceding ones. Its press, in desperation, brings forward some old story about Mr. Wightman, and try to galvanize it into life after lying dormant for ten or twelve years. They say that Messrs. DeBlois and Lefurgy got large sums of money for railway damages. If they did wrong there was no attempt to conceal what they did. Mr. Davies and his present friends knew all about these transactions years ago. But instead of punishing them he gave both of them honored positions in his cabinet. Now, when he finds that they will not help him to rule against the will of the people, he pretends that they always were everything that was bad. For over forty years Mr. Wightman supported the Liberal party and was an honored and trusted member of it. But because he refused to follow Mr. Davies in his attempt to rule the people against their will, he must be abused and vilified. Since the alleged crimes have been committed he has supported Mr. Davies in opposition and in power. But it was only when he refused to help Mr. Davies to crush out the liberties of the people that Mr. Davies could see what a sinner Mr. Wightman was. If Messrs. Wightman, Lefurgy and DeBlois had been willing to connive at the asylum jobbery and other iniquitous acts and vote to keep Mr. Davies and his friends and relations in office they would have been paragons of perfection.

Another Bubble Pricked.

We have heard on good authority that Mr. W. D. Stewart stated at meeting held in his District that Mr. DeBlois had sold to the Government whilst a member of it several hundred tons of coal. To show that W. D. S., for reasons best known to himself, made statements which contained unmitigated falsehoods, we shall place before our readers the following facts: Last May Mr. Stewart asked Mr. DeBlois' eldest son for an order on the Old Sydney Mines for 300 tons of round coal. This order was given after the usual requisition had been signed by the ex-Commissioner. As soon as Mr. DeBlois had been informed of this transaction, for which, of course, he, as Agent for the General Mining Association, was responsible, his son was requested to ask the opinion of a lawyer as to whether or not the transaction could be construed into an infringement of the Independence of Parliament Act, and if the opinion was given in the affirmative, "to stop the order." However, the opinion was given in the negative.

Two hundred and ninety-one tons were delivered at the mines on this order, for which the General Mining Association (not Mr. DeBlois) received \$582.00. Mr. DeBlois merely received his usual commission from the Association of 5 per cent. The Government paid not one cent more than two dollars per ton of 2,240 lbs., the same price charged at the mines to other customers.

"The Quango" was chartered by W. D. Stewart to bring this coal at \$1.25 per ton freight, when coal dealers in this city were paying only one dollar freight from Sydney.

THE BALLOT.

The following is the form of ballot to be used in Charlottetown, Common and Royalty at the coming election, with the marks opposite the Liberal-Conservative candidates:—

Election for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, April 9th, 1879.	
BALLOT PAPER.	
I. DAVIES, Louis Henry, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Barrister.	
II. DeBLOIS, George Wastie, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, General Agent.	X
IV. MORRIS, Thomas, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Merchant and Brewer.	
III. McLEOD, Neil, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Barrister.	X

HERRING FISHERIES.—An exchange says the herring fishery all over the world seems to have fallen off during the current year, and the catch at Yarmouth, England, for 1878 was only 10,000 lasts, against 19,400 lasts of the year before, or 132,000,000 herrings for 1878, against a catch of 255,000,000 herrings for the year before. At least, £10,000 worth of salt less than customary has been used; the growing export business to the Mediterranean has been greatly lessened, and the loss of so much cheap nutritious food to the laboring classes, is much to be deplored at the present juncture.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa and Foreign News.

OTTAWA, April 2.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has given notice of a Bill to amend the Pilotage Act of 1875.

Dr. Tupper is stated to have informed the Manitoba deputation that at the meeting of the Railway Committee on Thursday, the Government policy in regard to the two Bills now before the Committee would be declared. He is also reported to have stated that the Government would build the Pacific road south of Lake Manitoba.

Senator Ryan has a notice on the paper, inquiring if it is the intention of the Government to subsidize a line of steamers to ply between ports in the Dominion and ports in Brazil and the West Indies.

It is said that a formal announcement will be made to-morrow of the policy of the Government in relation to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

The French Conservative members say he will be dismissed.

TASHKEND, April 2.

The Government of Samarcand has notified General Kauffman that England is preparing to place Ali Mohammed, cousin of the late Ameer, who always has been faithful to the English, on the Afghan throne, in the place of Yakoub Khan.

The Governor of Samarcand announces that Yakoub Khan is about to send a fresh embassy to Tashkend. Though negotiations are not nominally broken off, Yakoub Khan's letter is still unanswered.

Small parties have been sent beyond Jellalabad to overawe the marauding tribes. The people think this movement is really a demonstration in reply to Yakoub Khan's evasive letter.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., April 3.

The following, in-reference to the seal fishery, is reported from St. John's, Nfld.: The Lion, which arrived this morning, full, reports steamers Merland, Greenland, Iceland, Neptune, Hector, Panther, Mastiff, Wolf and Esquimaux well fished. The fishing generally good.

Collier's Geographies!

ROYAL READERS,

AND

OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of which we have been deprived for the last two months, on account of the failure of the "Northern Light," will be received on arrival of Str. "Albert."

BREMNER BROS.

April 3, 1879—21

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this Office daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 o'clock p. m.

The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 3 o'clock, p. m. Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 8, p. m.
 A. A. MACDONALD,
 Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown,
 April 2, 1879.

Mount Stewart Restaurant

(Opposite R. R. Station)

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the above property, which is conveniently situated opposite the railway station, Mount Stewart. Any person wishing to keep a Restaurant and Boarding House cannot be suited better in any village on the Island.

This property consists of a Lot 100 feet square, on which is a good House, large Kitchen, Shop and Out Houses, Ice House, and Well.

If applied for at once will be sold cheap.
 B. D. HAYDEN.

April 2.

To the Electors of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at large meetings held in the southern end of this District, I now offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election. Should I have the honor to be elected I will endeavor to secure the following much needed reforms:—

- Reduction of the cost of the Civil Service.
- Repeal of the Assessment Act.
- Abolition of the Legislative Council.
- Amendment of Ballot and Registration Act.
- Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
- And in the exercise of such economy in the management of public affairs as will keep the expenditure of the Province within its revenue without recourse to direct taxation.

I have the honor to be,
 Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 FRANCIS BAIN.

North River, April 2, 1879.

100 PARLOR & DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in raw Silk Poir, Silk Coteline, Silk Repp and Hair Cloth—Styles unrivalled—Stock large—Prices at cost.

150 BEDROOM or CHAMBER SUITES—Every variety of design and price—Never before so cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for a small but comfortable Stock of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, and everything required for house-keeping on a moderate scale.

The house in which the above is contained is pleasantly situated, and will be let on reasonable terms.
 Address P. O. Box 103, Charlottetown.
 March 27, 79.—2w



LOBSTER FISHERY.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,
 FISHERIES BRANCH,
 OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1879.

PUBLIC NOTICE is directed to the following Fishery Regulation adopted by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th inst., rescinding all previous Orders in Council relating to the Lobster Fishery:

1. In that part of the Province of Nova Scotia, comprising parts of the Counties of Cumberland and Colchester, on the Bay of Fundy, the Counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Richmond, Cape Breton and Victoria; also in the Province of New Brunswick, comprising part of the County of Westmoreland, on the Bay of Fundy, and the Counties of Albert, St. John and Charlotte, it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or (without lawful excuse) possess any Lobsters from the first day of August to the first day of April in each year.

2. In that part of the Province of Nova Scotia, comprising the Counties of Inverness, Antigonish, Pictou, and parts of Colchester and Cumberland, on Northumberland Strait; and that part of the Province of New Brunswick comprising the Counties of Westmoreland (in part), Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche; also in the Provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or (without lawful excuse) possess any Lobsters from the 20th day of August to the 20th day of April in each year.

3. It shall be unlawful at any time to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any female Lobsters in spawn or with eggs attached, soft-shelled, or any young Lobsters of less size than nine inches in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers; and when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus lawfully used for other fish, they shall be liberated alive, at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or other apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on either of whom shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.

By order,
 W. F. WHITCHER,
 Commissioner of Fisheries.

[Apr 2]

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

CHEAP, at JOHN NEWSON'S.
 April 1, 1879—3m

FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK—Greatest Variety—Best Quality—Cheapest in every grade. Call and examine.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

Picture Frames & Moulding.

ALL the Modern Patterns—Cheapest—Best Workmanship—Promptly delivered.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

Looking Glasses and Mirrors.

NEW STYLES—Cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

IRON BEDSTEADS.

SINGLE & DOUBLE—Best kinds—Cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

Bedding, Mattresses & Pillows.

BEST MATERIAL—Hair, Flock, Excelsior, Straw.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

MODERN STYLES—Best Finish—Cheapest—Promptly delivered.

JOHN NEWSON.
 April 1, 1879—3m

Molasses. Molasses.

The subscriber offers for sale low, 20 Puns. MOLASSES, } Bright Retailing.
 20 Bbls. do }
 B. WILSON HIGGS.
 Ch'town, March 31, 1879.—6m

FOR SALE,

THE unexpired term of fourteen years of LEASE OF LAND, corner of Queen and Richmond Streets, formerly occupied by Fraser's Drug and Gass' Boot & Shoe Store. For further particulars, apply at "Glasgow House," to Mr. F. LePage.

P. G. FRASER.
 Charlottetown, March 31, 1879.

LECTURE.

HO FOR COLORADO

JAMES H. FLETCHER, ESQ., will deliver a Lecture before St. John's T. A. Society, in St. Patrick's Hall, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879,

SUBJECT:

'SIX WEEKS UPON WHEELS.'

This Lecture is delivered by special request, and will contain, in addition to the trip from Charlottetown to San Francisco, Mr. Fletcher's views of Colorado—a State which he visited last fall.

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 10 cents.

ANGUS McDONALD,
 Secretary.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Room