ed Major Walker, who belonged to the Party of Purity and Progress was a Vice-President of the company. It was a false cry of corruption that broke up Sir John A. Macdonald's Government. Goldwin Smith censured Sir John's conduct, but said that the conduct of Hon. Geo. Brown in connection with the "Big Push" matter was equally as bad. When Mr. Mackenzie obtained the Government he dissolved the House of Commons and went to the people. That was the time when the Grit money flew right and left. Mr. Cook and Major Walker expended almost fabulous sums in

SECURING THEIR ELECTION,

but when the latter's election was contested in Court he lost his seat, and was prevented from holding any public office whatever, under the Crown, for eight years. These were facts, and therefore, stubborn things. The craft is in danger, and all the Dominion officials from one end of the Island to the other, cry out for fear the gods will come down and despoil them.

THE LETTER

written by Mr. Holland, the manager of the Ontario Bank, by order of the Hon. John John Simpson, its President, was a circular to all those who had dealings at that Bank, telling them that McKenzie's Government should be sustained, because, through it, the Bank would receive large deposits of surplus monies, upon which a large amount of interest would be obtained. Imagine one of our Banks asking its customers to come along and back up the McKenzie Governmen, because by so doing it would receive large deposits! Hon. Mr. Simpson was very anxious for his customers to support the Government, for if they did not, the paper issued by his Bank would suffer a discount, as he would receive no deposits.

IF EVER A SCREW WAS PUT UPON MEN TO SUPPORT A POLITICAL PARTY, IT WAS THEN. THE GREAT CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST SIR JOHN WAS BUT A DROP IN THE BUCKET COMPARED WITH THAT PIECE OF BRIBERY.

To show the manner in which the Government influenced that Bank, he might state that at one time the Bank contained no less than a million and a half in Government deposits, and the profits amounted to about $30,000 per year! As regards the

THE SCHOOL QUESTION,

it should not be dragged into the present contest, at all. Look at the action of the Liberals, after the House of Commons was dissolved by Mr. McKenzie, on the alleged pretext that it was tinged with bribery—when bribery and corruption reigned rampant among the Grits. Look at the elections which had since taken place, during which the Liberal Conservatives had regained so many seats which they had formerly lost! LOOK AT THE MANNER IN WHICH THIS PROVINCE. AFTER ALL THE SUPPORT WHICH IT HAD GIVEN THE MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT, HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE SEAT RECENTLY HELD BY MR. LAIRD IN THE CABINET. IF THE PEOPLE OF THIS PROVINCE HAVE THE SPIRIT OF FREE MEN, AND VALUE THEIR INDEPENDENCE, THEY WILL CONSIDER IT AN INSULT AND A BREACH OF AN IMPLIED CONTRACT, TO BE ROBBED OF THE SEAT WHICH WE, AS A PROVINCE, ARE ENTITLED TO HAVE IN THE CABINET. You won't see much about this matter in the *Patriot* newspaper because it suits that journal to avoid it. If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were each entitled to have two members in the Cabinet, surely this Province, containing 100,000 people, as free and intelligent as any on God's earth, was entitled to have one! Our people deserved to be slaves for all time to come, if they bowed down to the will of the Mackenzie Government in this matter, and tamely submitted to the treatment which they had received. As long as McKenzie was at the head of the Government, he should have felt bound to place one of his supporters from this Island in that position. It appeared to him (Mr. H.) that our six members in the House of Commons had their price for supporting Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Welsh was an intimate personal friend of his own, but he strongly felt that

THAT GEETLEMAN WAS NOT THE RIGHT MAN

to send to Ottawa to fill the seat now vacant for Queen's County, as he had neither political influence nor power. During the past two Sessions of the House of Commons, all our six Representatives in that House had been running in the same groove; and some one was now wanted to

STIR UP THE DEAD BONES

and put new life into them. The Hon. Daniel Davies asked the other evening, "What could six members do among so many?" Not much, certainly, unless they were men of influence and ability. It was easily seen that one able man in the Cabinet had more influence among thirteen members than six would have among 204. What did Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, know about the wants of this Island? What did he (Mr. M.) care about us down here? Well, another seat in the Cabinet had recently been vacated by Mr. Geoffrion, who had been compelled to retire on account of ill health. But no Mr. McKenzie man from this Island would be placed in that seat, as it belonged to the Province of Quebec, which had too much influence to allow it to be taken from it. He had lately read an editorial in one of the French Canadian papers stating that

THE FRENCH HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN MR. CAUCHON,

and that they wanted a man of higher *morale* to represent them in the Cabinet who would be a greater strength to the Government, and more popular among his countrymen. The MacKenzie party knew that a great battle was to be fought when the present House dies a natural death, and were endeavouring to bring their best men to the front in order to obtain as much influence as possible. He had received a letter that very day from an authentic source stating that the French members did not think the present Government were going to keep the reins of power when the present term expired. Mr. L. H. Davies stated the other day that if the right man were returned for Queen's County, he would obtain a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. McKenzie knew that

THE HAND-WRITING WAS ALREADY UPON THE WALL,

and was, therefore, trying to appease Ontario by placing one of her Representatives in the seat vacated by Mr. Laird. Mr. McKenzie would only have to say to Mr. Welsh, if the latter were elected to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons, "Keep cool, William, I can't give you a seat in the Privy Council," and the latter would be pacified. It was the duty of every man who had faith in the prosperity of his native province, to insist upon our having a Cabinet Minister to represent us in the Privy Council of Canada.

WOULD THE YOUNG MEN

of this Province vote for a supporter of McKenzie's Government when they remembered that if our present six representatives in the House of Commons had had their way, more than half of our young men would have been disfranchised? He thought not. They had to thank the Senate of Canada that they would have a vote and a voice in the election about to take place. Not one of the six representatives of this Island in the House of Commons asked to record his vote against depriving our young men of their franchise. They had, since they went to Ottawa, become so impregnated with

BLUE BLOOD,

that they wanted no more manhood suffrage for this Province. Their excu for their action, or rather want of action, was that we had no registration of votes in this Province, and that our young men could not record their votes. This excu e amounted to nothing. The Bill containing the provision for

DISFRANCHISING OUR YOUNG MEN

was passed by the House of Commons and sent up to the Senate, and he, himself, was the first to raise his voice against that iniquitous clause. He was well backed up in the course he took, by Senator Haythorne—an act highly creditable to that hon. gentleman,—but he received no support from the six representatives of this Island in the House of Commons. After the most strenuous exertions, he succeeded in carrying his amendment by a majority of one. The Government used all their influence to pass the clause but could not succeed. He would say to our young men "Value your rights and privileges, and no longer pin your faith to the McKenzie Government." (Mr. Haviland closed his speech amid tremendous applause.)

A vote of thanks having been tendered the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, the meeting dispersed.

ISAAC OXENHAM,
Reporter.

# The Best Man!

TO REPRESENT

Queen's County in the Commons:

# JAS. C. POPE

## The Issue:

WILL WE OR WILL WE NOT TAMELY SUBMIT TO BE UNJUSTLY DEPRIVED OF REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET?

DO WE OR DO WE NOT APPROVE THE ACTION OF THE DOMINION GONERNMENT IN REMOVING MR. LAIRD, AND NOT EVEN OFFERING HIS VACANT SEAT TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS PROVINCE?

THIS IS THE SQUARE ISSUE NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Nov. 8, 1876.


### *TO OUR PATRONS.*

IN order that intelligence respecting the political campaign may reach our readers promptly, we have decided to issue the EXAMINER three times a week until the election is over. Contributions respecting the state of public opinion in the various Districts will be thankfully received from reliable persons throughout the County.

### *THE FALSE ISSUE AND THE TRUE ISSUE.*

WE believe, with the *Patriot*, that protection of our manufacturers means robbery of our farmers. We are fully convinced that when the Mackenzie-Cartwright-Cauchon Government attempted, only last session, to impose a protective tariff upon the Dominion, they deliberately attempted to rob every farmer in this Island—aye, in the whole Dominion—of an indefinite amount of money. We are persuaded that for every gallon of kerosene oil purchased in this Island the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government robs the purchaser of fifteen cents, in order to protect the interests of a few Grits in Ontario who own oil wells and oil refining establishments.

And yet the supporters of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government in this Island have the ineffable impudence to ask the electors of Queen's County to vote for Mr. Welsh because he will support a combination of Protectionists and bunglers who call themselves the "Free Trade Party"!

Their conduct in this respect does not, however, give us the slightest surprise. It is perfectly consistent with nearly everything else Grits have done. They have been, for nearly three years, busily engaged in contradicting, by their practice, all their professions. Mr. Mackenzie denouncing in Parliament the slightest pressure brought to bear upon a Government official, and then allowing wholesale dismissals to take place here for political reasons; Mr. Brown denouncing in the *Globe* corrupt election practices, and then running into his private office to tell Mr. Simpson that they were making a "Big Push," and begging him "to be one"; Mr. Blake severe against coalitions, and now sitting with Mr. Cauchon; men who were terribly severe with those who tampered, for political purposes, with a railway charter, carefully themselves transferring the Government patronage to Mr. Simpson's Bank; the whole party in Ontario hounding on the Orangemen against Reil, and then coquetting with him themselves; lifting up to Heaven, in hypocritical horror against corruption, hands black with corruption—corruption in which they have hesitated not to drag even the first Commoner of Canada—imploring the electors of Queen's County to vote for a supporter of Free Traders (?) who deliberately attempted to foist a protective tariff upon the country! Their acts have been throughout perfectly consistent with inconsistency.

The *Patriot* is now attempting to raise the "free trade" cry in behalf of these men. The attempt must fail. Electors are now thinking too much about the deprivation of Prince Edward Island of representation in the Cabinet, and of the responsibility which rests upon them of expressing the sense of the Province respecting that great wrong, to be diverted by a false cry about free trade. This was clearly shown by the meeting held in the Athenæum. The meeting was called expressly to discuss the question of "free trade *vs.* protection." Yet there was scarcely a word spoken about free trade or protection. Mr. Welsh just touched upon the subject; Mr. Haviland showed the utter nonsense of making it an issue in an election in which both candidates were free traders—in which not the slightest difference will be made in favor of protection no matter how the election turns,—and that was all. Even the bold attempt of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues to rob our farmers by the imposition of a protective tariff, was forgotten in the anxiety of the speakers to expose corruption and express the resentment felt by the whole Province on account of the deprivation we have suffered in respect to representation in the Cabinet.

The "free trade" cry is ill-timed. The people are not prepared for it. By the discussions which will probably take place previous to the next general election—when the question will very likely be brought to a square issue—electors will be made acquainted with the merits of the question, and they will then be able to give an intelligent vote upon it. But this attempt to force it to an issue after two weeks' screaming on the part of the *Patriot*, is simply ridiculous.

The attention of electors will, in the coming contest, be turned to the best means of expressing their disapproval of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government in robbing us of representation in the Cabinet. The eyes of the whole Island—of the whole Dominion—are fixed upon the electors of Queen's County. For Queen's County will declare on the 22d of November—not only for itself, but also for Prince and King's Counties—whether this Province wants representation in the Cabinet or wants it not.

If the people of Queen's County return Mr. Welsh, they, in effect, say to the Dominion, "Prince Edward Island does not care particularly about representation in the Cabinet; she is not anxious about her interests when Parliament is not in session; she has had her Laird, and she cares not again to see a son of the gem of the St. Lawrence rise so high." And the laudable ambition which may inspire talented Islanders to take part in the Executive Government of the great Dominion will never again be gratified—unless, indeed, the aspirant emigrates to Ontario or some other Province.

But if Pope be returned, Prince Edward Island's emphatic protest will be entered against the grossly dishonest act of the Dominion Government in robbing her of representation in the Dominion Cabinet.

Then let our endeavor be to secure the election of POPE—the best man—and REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET FOREVER.

### *KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.*

*Keep it before the people,*

That the MACKENZIE-CAUCHON Government tried to disfranchise the young men of this Island.

*Keep it before the people,*

That they took a seat in the Cabinet from this Island and gave it to Ontario.

*Keep it before the people,*

That, giving the Hon. David Laird a Governorship to induce him to betray his constituency, was an act of corruption.

*Keep it before the people,*

That they put 25 cents duty on every pound of tobacco the poor man uses, 15 cents on every gallon of oil he burns, and 4 cents on every pound of tea he drinks.

*Keep it before the people,*

That they put 17½ per cent. on all imported goods.

*Keep it before the people,*

That they gave a Cabinet seat to Cauchon, whose crime is rank and smells to Heaven.

*Keep it before the people,*

That if they disapprove of these acts they should vote for Pope.

*Keep it before the people,*

That if they approve of them, the way to express their approval is to vote for Welsh.

*Keep it before the people,*

That we should send our ablest men to represent us in the Dominion.

*Keep it before the people,*

That the ablest man we have at present is J. C. Pope.

*Keep it before the people,*

That he obtained $25,000 a year better terms for the Island.

*Keep it before the people,*

That Mr. Welsh did all he could to prevent him from getting better terms for the Island.

*Keep it before the people,*

That Pope should be elected to represent us in Ottawa.

*Keep it before the people,*

That Mr. Welsh should be elected to stay at home—or as near as possible to his own dearly beloved Lot 49.

### *A COMPLIMENT.*

The Marquis of Hartington, addressing a public meeting said, however much he might question the policy of some of the Government's measures relative to the Eastern question, he was not prepared to say that the objects of the Government had not been such as would generally commend themselves to the good opinion of the English people.

### *HOW IT IS TO BE MANAGED.*

WE understand that at one of his late meetings, Mr. William Welsh stated, no doubt, with authority, that IF MR. DEBLOIS DARED TO VOTE FOR MR. POPE HE WOULD LOSE THE OFFICE HE NOW HOLDS in less than three days—or words to that effect. The exquisite fairness of this arrangement is admirable. Mr. L. H. Davies and Mr. W. D. Stewart, are stumping the County against Mr. Pope. Mr. DeBlois—an old confederate, an old railway man, a staunch Liberal Conservative must speak "with baited breath in bondman's key." His imperious master will not allow him, under the protection of the ballet, to drop a secret vote for the man of whom he approves.

A few days ago when the Court of Assizes was held in Cayuga, the County seat of Haldimand, Ont., a case was brought up and the issue tried of a most unusual but extraordinary character. The facts of the matter may be briefly stated thus: A woman, 85 years of age, brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against a man 86 years of age. She was a great grandmother, and he was a great grandfather. The old lady claimed that she ought to be allowed her winter's wood as compensation for the breach of contract. Both parties were about equally matched as to the possession of worldly goods. The jury awarded her $100.

## MEETING IN THE ATHENÆUM.

### Free Trade vs. Protection

### A Still Born Issue

*Despite the Efforts of the 'Patriotic' Wet Nurse.*

### Telling Speech by Senator Haviland

### A Subsidized Lawyer

### BROW-BEATS AN INDEPENDENT FARMER

### And Orders Him Under Arrest.

### THE MEETING A FIZZLE

A Meeting of the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty was held in the Athenæum on Monday eveing. On motion of Hon. Thomas W. Dodd, David Lawson, Esq., was appointed Chairman. The Hall was pretty well filled. Among those present were Senator Haviland, Daniel Davies, Esq., M. P., Hon. F. Brecken, Hon. L. H. Davies, Law agent of the McKenzie-Cauchon Government, and Hon. W. D. Stewart. The propriety of the two latter gentlemen taking an active part in the pending contest is questionable. Mr. DeBlois another member of Local Administration has not yet interfered in the canvass. We infer, therefore, that he, at least, does not consider himself justified in meddling actively in Dominion politics; for he is not, we are quite sure, in any way timidated by the threat that if he dares even to vote for Pope, he will lose his office in less than three days. Local politics have nothing whatever to do with Dominion politics; and Mr. DeBlois feels, no doubt, that Local Government Officials should take no active part whatever in Dominion elections.

The meeting was called, with a great flourish of trumpets, by the supporters of Mr. Welsh; and it was announced that it was to be "no party-pow word," but a free discussion in which all could participate. Curiously enough, however, it was called upon an evening when the Hon. J. C. Pope—the Free Trader and advocate of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States—could not possibly be present without breaking a previous engagement. The exquisite fairness and manliness of the leading supporters of Mr. Welsh is, in this instance, admirally illustrated.

But the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing Free Trade vs. Protection. Yet a great part of the evening was wasted in a vain attempt to blacken the character of the Hon. J. C. Pope—an absent man! But the Hon. W. D. Stewart, clearly argued the Protection scare-crow out of the canvass. For if Sir John A. McDonald be really the foul monster of corruption that Mr. Stewart tried to prove him, he can never again, by any possibility, become Premier of Canada. Any Governor-General would rather cut off his right hand than invite Sir John to form an Administration, if he be really guilty of the crime laid to his charge by Mr. Stewart. Consequently Sir John may talk protection and "living issues" to the protectionists of Simicoe—till he groes gray. If Mr. Stewart be right, he can never have the power to lead a protectionist or any other government; and consequently the assertion that Mr. Pope will, if elected, slavishly follow Sir. John McDonald, even to the imposition of a Protective Tariff upon the country has no weight.

Mr. Welsh just touched upon the question of the evening—which is not *the* question at issue in the present contest—and blundered badly. He said that the fifteen cents paid into the United States Treasury upon every bushel of potatoes we send there, is not a loss to the farmers of this Island—or words to that effect. If this statement be correct, what in the name of all that is reasonable is the advantage of a Reciprocity Treaty. Are we to understand that Mr. Welsh is not in favour of Reciprocial Free Trade with the United States? The utter fallacy of Mr. Welsh's statement is almost self-evident. Putting the cost of carriage out of the question, farmers in the United States receive at least fifteen cents per bushel more for their potatoes than our farmers can obtain for their potatoes; and if we had Reciprocial Free Trade, we would be receiving about fifteen cents were for every bushel of potatoes we sell, than we now obtain.

Mr. W. D. Stewart spent much time in a vain endeavour to raise the ghost of a dead issue. Mr. Stewart also defended the action of the McKenzie-Cauchon government in the matter of the Eleventh Section of the North-West Act, and clumsily attempted to gloss over the unconstitutional vote of the whole McKenzide party in favour of the Costigan Resolution. But Senator Haviland set those reprehensible acts fairly before the people, in a manner which drew forth unbounded applause. Senator Haviland also dealt with the leading questions of Dominion politics. He showed that they do not and ought not to clash with Local politics; and that the School Question should not be dragged into the present contest at all. He dwelt fully upon the great wrong which had been done our province by being deprived of representation in the Cabinet, and showed that we should prove by electing Mr. Pope—one of our ablest public men—to oppose the Dominion government that we resent that insult.

At the conclusion of Mr. Haviland's speech there was a call for 'Ferguson' and a simultaneous call for 'Davies' (L. H.). Mr. Ferguson reached the platform first, and was about addressing the applauding electors when he was interrupted by Mr. L. H. Davies. An uproar followed. There are we think, at least two good reasons why Mr. Davies should have allowed Mr. Ferguson to speak.

First, it would have been courteous. Mr. Davies, as a representative of the city, might have gracefully waived his right in favor of an independent countryman who, despite the want of a collegiate education and constant practice in the Law Courts, would have been listened to with pleasure and satisfaction. But he rudely shouted, 'Go home, Donald.'

Second, it would have been fair. There had been two speakers on the side of Mr. Welsh; there had only been one on the side of Mr. Pope; and Mr. Pope was absent. Moreover, Mr. Ferguson—as he would have explained if allowed to speak—had been requested by Mr. Pope to represent him in his absence.

But Mr. Davies—the Law agent of McKenzie and Cauchon said to the Chairman "there are three policemen in this hall and I request you to have that man (pointing to Mr. Ferguson) placed in custody because he is from the country and has no business here disturbing *our* meeting." Mr. Ferguson, it will be remembered is an elector of Queen's County!

The meeting fizzled.

### *PUBLIC MEETING AT RUSTICO.*

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR POPE—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED ELECTORS PRESENT — ONLY FIFTEEN FOR WELSH AND THE MCKENZIE-CAUCHON GOVERNMENT WHICH ROBBED US OF REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.

A public Meeting was held at Rustico Bank, on Monday evening last. John M. Robertson, Esq., occupied the Chair; Mr. McInnis, acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. C. Pope, H. J. Callbeck, Bannerman Warburton, P. R. Bowers, David McKay, M. P. P., David Mutch, Thomas Doyle, Angus Gregor, Wm. Laird, Donald McKenzie, Robert Stevenson, and by the Sec'y. Good order prevailed throughout. There was a division at the close. The supporters of Pope went to the right, leaving fifteen on the left as supporters of Mr. Welsh. *Six* of those were boys and two were residents of Charlottetown.

### *AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.*

The Montreal *Gazette* says that affairs in the East seem unlikely to long preserve, that *couleur de rose* which they assumed on the signature of the armistice. Russian diplomacy is working to entirely exclude Turkey from the conference; another difficulty being a proposition to deposit the revenues of the insurgent provinces in the Ottoman Bank, as a guarantee for the payment of the national debt interest. There is a rumor also, considered as of significant import, that in the event of war being declared, Germany will protect Russian subjects in Turkish territory. Montenegro, it is announced, accepts the truce on the same terms as Servia. The Duc de Cazes has again distinctly declared France's intention of preserving a strict neutrality in the event of further complications in the East.

### *A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.*

The Ottawa Government will do well to procure an advance copy of Captain Nares' report to the Admiralty on the voyage of the *Alert* and *Discovery*, for it will doubtless contain information that will justify the Premier in providing another eleemosynary establishment for partisans in the Great North-west. Mr. Laird's capital, Battleford, or Zero Corners, as it is called by the Mounted Police, is supposed to be somewhere in lat. 60 or 70, so that there is ample room for another Court between there and lat. 90, which is the Pole. The territory can probably be purchased from the H. B. Co. or the Polar Esquimaux through Mr. Charles Mackenzie.

A few corrupt Tories may object to the scheme, but all enlightened and progressive Liberals will applaud the Government's enterprise. There is a great country up there, and what cannot a noble ambition accomplish with a great country? Only a traitor corruptionist can doubt that in a very few years the mighty region between lat. 70 and 90 (capable by the way of containing at least 200,000,000 souls) may be made to blossom like the rose, with its Londons and Manchesters and Westminster Halls and Cobden Clubs, &c., all under the auspices of Responsible Government, directed by a Reform Cabinet, of course.

And apart from the vast benefits that would accrue to Canada from the planning of the great Anglo-Saxon community in that very much undeveloped territory, look at the opportunity which would present itself for rewarding sound Reformers who have wasted their strength and substance in putting down bribery and corruption! No man could be better qualified to rule in that rarified atmosphere than M. Cauchon, and the annual cost of the Court of the Dominion would probably not exceed that of the Zero Coroners' Court, which is $35,000. It is a grand chance not only for a display of truly Liberal ideas with respect to the material developement of the country, but for the removal of at least a few of the office-seekers who howl in the streets of Ottawa and burden the existence of the Toronto Premier. By all means let us have a North Pole colonization policy as a change from the Pacific Scandal policy on which the country has been "run" since 1873.—*Toronto Mail.*

WHERE HE WAS BORN.—Our contemporary the *Herald* is responsible for the following: "The fiction of the 'Birth-place of Podgers,' writes a correspondent, has been surpassed in the real life by William Welsh, Esq., the candidate for the representation of Queen's County. At Pownal he said:—"I was born in Forty-nine. I have for many years lived in Forty-nine—I intend to die in Forty-nine, and, also, when all is over, to be buried in Forty-nine. Some time ago," continued the speaker, "I was asked to purchase a plot in the new cemetry. I said to the kind friends who made me this enticing offer, 'No, I purchase no sepulchral rights in Charlottetown or its Royalty. I have made up my mind to be buried in Forty-nine. And buried in Forty-nine I am determined to be.' Yet, dear friends, make no fuss over my funeral. When I die among you, as I have resolved, I shall die, do not gather a crowd, to follow me to the tomb,—let four stout tars shoulder my remains—throw the Union Jack over me—dig a hole—throw me in—cover me up, and leave me. Place no expensive monument over my resting place. Erect a slab—a plain slab—and write on it:—'Here lies William Welsh, who was born in Forty-nine, lived in Forty-nine, died in Forty-nine, and is here finally buried in Forty-nine.' This," said the orator in conclusion, "is the programme which I intend to carry out, if you return me to Otawta."

The Earl of Beaconsfield's appearance at his debut as young Disraeli in the House of Commons is thus picturesquely described by one who was present on the occasion: 'He was very showily attired, being dressed in a bottle-green frock coat and a waistcoat of white of the Dick Swiveller pattern, the front of which exhibited a net work of glittering chains; large fancy-pattern trowsers, and a black tie, above which no shirt collar was visible, completed the outward man. A countenance lividly pale set out by a pair of intensely black eyes, and a broad but not a very high forehead, overhung with clustered ringlets of coal black hair, which combed away from the right temples, fell in bunches of well oiled, small ringlets over his left cheek.'

THE NOVA SCOTIA SCANDAL.—It is not worth while mentioning matters as the Halifax press apears to have been doing with reference to the above affair. There is no earthly reason why the public should not know the square truth instead of being treated with vague and mysterious hints. The facts are that the Attorney General, Mr. Otto S. Weeks, has of late developed such a taste for disreputable haunts; has flaunted his licentiousness so openly and defiantly in the face of Public Opinion, that the Government has been at last compelled by the moral sentiment of the community to request Mr. Weeks' retirement. There are happily but few instances where a Government or a people have had to suffer so great an indignity. There are but few cases recorded where a man endowed with abilities sufficient to do credit to most any position in the gift of the people, has by his own acts, put himself out of the pale of common decency,—*Sackville Post.*

## To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—You will soon be called upon to elect a Representative to fill the vacant seat in the Dominion House of Commons, caused by the acceptance by your late member, the Hon. David Laird, of the Governorship of Keewatin. And having been requested by many influential Electors, from various parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, I have consented to do so, and now beg to solicit your suffrages.

When Mr. Laird and his associates agreed to support Mr. Mackenzie, it was on the distinct understanding that Prince Edward Island should have a seat in the Cabinet. That seat has been given to Ontario, and this Province is now deprived of it.

In this our people have been most unfairly treated. If returned I will endeavour to re-establish that legitimate influence in the Councils of the Dominion, to which this Province, from the number, wealth and intelligence of its people is unquestionably entitled, and I will not support any Administration which will refuse to Prince Edward Island a voice in the Councils of the Country.

You will hear much about Free Trade versus Protection. I am a Free Trader on the broad principle, and will render my best assistance in endeavouring to establish reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which would do much to promote the best interests of this agricultural country.

Our Island Railway has not been productive of that general benefit to us which I intended it should be. This in my opinion, is entirely owing to its present management. I would endeavour so to lessen its necessary expenditute and reduce the Tariff as would make it of more extended advantage to all classes.

I claim for this Province a fair particpation in the expenditure of the public means for the opening up of more extended communication with such portions of the colony as are now destitute of the necessary facilities for the transit of its productions, and for such other objects of public improvement as will conduce to the furtherance of its best interests.

With reference to matters of General Policy, my best endeavors shall at all times be directed to the development of the vast resources of our Great Dominion.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obd't. Serv't,
JAMES C. POPE.

October 30, 1876.

## To the Electors of Queen's Co.

GENTLEMEN:—The appointment of the Hon. David Laird as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories having caused a vacancy in the Dominion House of Commons, which you will shortly be called upon to fill, I have been solicited by a great number of electors from different parts of the County, to offer myself as a candidate, and I take this early opportunity of informing you of my determination to do so, and of soliciting your support.

The general policy of the McKenzie Administration, based, as I believe it to be, upon principles of honesty and justice, meets with my cordial approval. I recognise in that policy a determination to govern this great Dominion on sound political and constitutional principles — a course which necessarily avoids the demoralizing effects which invariably follow from collusion between Governments and wealthy contractors or speculators.

I am a free trader, and I am glad to know that free trade is a plank of the McKenzie platform. To us in these Maritime Provinces the scheme of Protection cautiously advanced by Sir John A. MacDonald during the last session of the House of Commons, and now so earnestly advocated by him in his public speeches, is merely a scheme to take a certain amount of money from the pockets of the farmers and other consumers, and hand it over to the manufacturers. It is unjust in the extreme, and will bear with peculiar hardship upon the people of this Island. Sir John A. MacDonald calls this Protective Policy of his a "*live issue*," and urges his friends to rally round him in support of it. We free traders of these Maritime Provinces must also recognize the importance of this living question, and be prepared to meet it. Our merchants and traders find it hard enough to pay the present high tariff rates. If our present revenue tariff is raised into a Protective one, it will mean simply so much extra taxation placed upon our farmers, not to carry on the Government of the country, but to enrich a small but influential body of manufacturers. This *live issue* affects, and will affect, every man's pocket on this Island. It will not be squarely met by those who desire to support Sir John A. McDonald's policy. A protective tariff, they know is like separate schools—unpopular in this Island, and it will be gilded over with such phrases as "national policy," much as the separate school question was attempted to be hid beneath the pregnant policy of "payment for results." I ask you to be on your guard on this question.

The course adopted by Mr. McKenzie on the Pacific Railway question seems to me to be just and statesmanlike. The engagement to build that road was entered into by his opponents while in office, and as I understand—terribly as it may stain our resources—cannot be honorably repudiated. By extending the time for its completion, and having the road *carefully and accurately surveyed before any part of it is let to contract*, we may hope to feel the burdens very much less, and have the assurance that we are getting the best that can be got for the outlay.

While, however, I agree with the general policy of the government on these great questions I am not satisfied to give that government an unqualified support. I shall contend most strenuously and do all in my power to obtain for our Island that which I believe to be its rights, viz.: a representation in the Cabinet. I believe this will be more easily and surely attained by a firm and dignified stand being taken by our representatives than by a childish declaration that we will unconditionally oppose any government that will not concede the demand.

I am also strongly opposed to any interference by the Dominion Government or House of Commons with the question of Education; and while in justice I feel compelled to remember that the famous Section XI of the North-West Act was not introduced into the Bill by the Government, but was an amendment carried unanimously in the House of Commons, still I cannot, as one, absolve the Government from all blame. I shall oppose, if elected by you, any such interference or legislation in the future, and shall insist that the Constitution of our country which gives the local legislature exclusive right to legislate upon the important question of education be preserved intact *in spirit* as well as in letter.

I shall do all in my power to obtain our just rights in the distribution of government patronage and public moneys, and shall specialy urge upon the government the great importance of carrying on in a liberal spirit, the improvement of our harbors by dredging and breakwaters; but I will not insult the intelligence of this large County by promising to obtain from the General Government grants in aid of local objects only, and with which both you and I know the General Government have nothing to do.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1876.


## FREEHOLD FARM
### ON LOT 44
## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

## Annual Meeting.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, of this Province, will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7½ p. m.

D. FITZGERALD, Sec'y.

Nov. 6, 1876.—1i

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. May1'76 1y

5$ to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. May1'76 1y

GET YOUR HANDBILLS AND Posters printed at the Examiner office.

## European Merchandise.

AN English Firm of good standing and long experience exporting to all parts of the world English and European Merchandize, of every description, and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments of Birmingham Goods, will execute orders with care and despatch, at lowest English prices. Direct Orders must be accompanied with all or part cash. Orders through London agents cash, on delivery of goods. Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, GLOBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Responsible Agents treated with. Foreign Produce sold on Commission. Sept. 18, '76.

CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER

For Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty,

excels all others, and does not soil the skin.

PRICE 75c. PER BOTTLE; 3 BOTTLES FOR $2.00.

ASK FOR CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER.

N. B.—One bottle equal to two of any other, it being much quicker in its effects, and more durable.

Wm. R. WATSON,
Sep. 18, 1876. Agent for P. E I.

## MARINE
## INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD SLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
Hon. JAS. DUNCAN,
Hon. L. C. OWEN,
Hon. A. A. McDONALD,
Hon. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

## INSURANCE.
### ST. LAWRENCE
## Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*BOARD OF DIRECTORS:*

A. KENNEDY, Esq., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.
P. W. HYNDMAN,
W. D. STEWART.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, April 24, 1876.—1y *Secretary*

## INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
### Summerside, P.E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.

Choice Sample Rooms to let.

Conveyances from Cars and Boats.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.

Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

## REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. I.

The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate

### Transient and Permanent Boarders.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.

RICHARD GLADNEY,
Proprietor.

Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

### Established 1861.
## Park's Cotton Warp.
### White, Blue, Red, Orange & Green

THE COTTON WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the best in quality and actually the cheapest in the market.

We warrant every bundle to be full length and weight and to be numbered correctly.

Our name and address is on the label. For sale by all dealers.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills, John, N. B.
August 14, 1876.—3m

## Consumption Cured.

AN old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure tor Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successful using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS.
Munroe Block, Syrause, N. Y. jan 17

## American Kerosene.

60 CASKS, 120° test, landing to-day, (Saturday).

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—2i

## WINTER FRUIT!

in store and to arrive,

1000 BRLS. CHOICE WINTER KEEPING A

Ex Steamer from Montreal, Bos
Halifax. For Sale at

A. McNEILL'S Auctio
No. 11 Qu

Oct. 23, 1876. 4in

SUBSCRIBE for THE
One Dollar and Fort
a year