

THE PEOPLES' CANDIDATES, QUEEN'S COUNTY, BRECKEN & JENKINS.

THE DAILY EXAMINER. MAY 31, 1882.

The Men for Queen's County.

BRECKEN AND JENKINS are the Liberal-Conservative Candidates for Queen's. They were nominated—not by a few self-authorised delegates picked up on the streets—but by men chosen at meetings held in all parts of the County, and comprising one of the most influential and representative Conventions ever held in this Province.

The electors of the County will, we believe, by a large majority, endorse the action of their delegates; and on the 20th of June triumphantly elect the chosen candidates, BRECKEN & JENKINS, to be their representatives in Parliament.

We are not in the habit of unduly praising or unduly blaming men. We believe in letting their acts speak; for whether for praise or for blame, "acts speak louder than words." Judging Brecken and Jenkins by their past acts, we believe that in them the people of Queen's County will obtain—not selfish and unprincipled shufflers and deceivers—but men who will be true to their party, true to their constituents, and true to the best interests of this country.

Prices and Tax s.

THAT the prices of imported articles have not risen—but have rather lowered—while the prices of many home products have increased—and that, therefore, the burden of the people have not increased since 1878—is a fact which every household may confirm by merely referring to his old accounts and comparing them with those of the present year!

But how can this be, seeing that the duties have been increased?

Let us instance one or two articles. The price of "news" printing paper has gone down—though the duties have gone up—making a difference in favor of the publishers to the extent of hundreds of dollars a year.

How can this be? According to the logic of the Patriot the price should have gone up; but it went down, nevertheless. The reason, we fancy, is that the Canadian manufacturer of paper—not the American—now controls the Canadian paper market; can, consequently, sell a much larger quantity, and can, therefore, afford to sell cheaper than before; while the home competition forces him to make his price as low as he can afford to make it.

Take another instance from among many. The price of sugar is rather lower than before—the duties are higher! How is this? Well, under the one-sided arrangement, sugar refiners could not live in Canada. The raw sugar had to be taken from the West Indies to Great Britain or the United States. The freight and other charges of this had to be paid; then it was refined, and that had to be paid for, with a profit for the refiner; then it was sold to the foreign merchant, and he had his profit; then it was brought across the Atlantic, and the cost of that operation had to be paid; then the importer received his profit, and, finally, the retailer furnished it to the consumer—and received his profit! But the raw sugar now comes from the West Indies, direct to Halifax, or Moncton, or Montreal, to the refineries which the National Policy has enabled wealthy and enterprising men to establish there; and the refined article may be obtained by retailers direct from their agents. Only one freight has to be paid, only one or two profits have to be paid; and so—the duties notwithstanding—sugar can be purchased by our farmers and citizens cheaper than ever—while hundreds of men are employed in Canada, doing the work that, under the old arrangement, had to be done in Great Britain or the United States, are consumers of Canadian produce, and help to raise the prices of butter, eggs, meat, vegetables, and every article grown on the farm.

It will thus be seen that additional duties do not always involve increased taxation. In point of fact, the duties on many articles may be higher, while the burden the taxpayers have to bear, may, on that account, be lighter.

"Bury the Past."

THE Patriot does not like to have the facts of the political career of Messrs. Laird and Davies brought out.

We say it is the duty of the electors to consider the "past" of each and all of the candidates; for, what a man has done in the past, that will be done in the future.

Mr. Laird's past has been guided apparently by no principle but that of selfishness. He deceived Belfast. He betrayed Sir John. Is it likely that he will be true now or in the time to come? No.

If his own contention that the Island has a right to a portion of the Fishery Award be a right one, Mr. Davies, before the Fishery Commission either forgot his duty to the Island, or his eyes were blinded to it by a great fee; and the fact that he is a sharp, clever lawyer, who can see a point as quickly as any one, makes his offence the greater! Is it likely that he, if elected, will be true to Queen's County? No.

The wonder is, that with such FACTS against them, these men have had the hardihood ever again to seek the suffrage of a free and intelligent people.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.—One half the duty on molasses had been taken off; all the duty off tea, coffee, tin, zinc, and the Stamp Act has been abolished. We are further able to give the fishermen from this time forth the interest on the four and a half millions awarded under the Washington Treaty.

SIR LEONARD.—The credit of Canada never stood as high abroad as at present, our bonds having risen, by comparison with the next best Colonial securities, 6 per cent. in the London market since the autumn of 1878.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!

Public Meeting in Market Hall!

G. W. DeBlois, Esq., in the Chair

The Nomination of Brecken and Jenkins

UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIED!

SUMMARY REPORT.

The campaign was well opened, in the Market Hall, last evening—many influential men from all parts of the County being present.

GEORGE W. DEBLOIS, Esq., President of the Liberal-Conservative Association, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a few well-chosen and appropriate remarks.

MR. BRECKEN PROPOSED. WILLIAM MURPHY, Esq., C. C., proposed Frederick De St. Croix Brecken, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Queen's—one of the largest and most intelligent municipalities in the whole Dominion. He had often before had the pleasure of proposing Mr. Brecken, but never more pleasure than on the present occasion. In 1878, we sent Mr. Brecken to Ottawa; and there he bore his part with credit to himself and honor to the Province. We shall send him again; and if the Liberal-Conservative Party stand united, nothing under heaven can prevent them from returning both their men.

THOMAS McLEAN, Esq., C. C., said he had never greater pleasure in doing anything than in according the nomination of Mr. Brecken. Once—once only—he had voted for Mr. Laird; and he was deceived and betrayed. But Mr. Laird would never deceive or betray him again. He criticised Mr. Blake's card, showing that down here he was a Free Trader from principle, while up in Ontario he is a (moderate) Protectionist from policy.

By the efforts of the present Government, thousands of workmen have been brought into Canada; and in the place of deficits and depression we have surpluses and prosperity. (Applause)

Mr. Brecken's nomination was ratified by an unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

MR. BRECKEN then came forward amidst great applause; and thanked the audience for the unanimous nomination. He referred to the laudable distinction which had been conferred on the Hon. J. C. P. E. and, adapting the words of a great English statesman he said, "it reminds us of what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

The Grits always hold on to office till the very last moment; but the Government have thrown up their offices a year sooner than they might have done, in order that they may obtain the verdict of the country upon their National Policy. That Policy has been in operation several years. Before it was introduced, deficit followed deficit, the country was on the verge of ruin, and Mr. Cartwright declared that he was as powerless to effect a change for the better, "as the fly on the wheel." But the National Policy was introduced, the crisis was safely passed, and Canada is prosperous once again. Mr. Blake is now backing and filling upon the question—Free Trader in P. E. Island, and a Protectionist in Ontario—while many of the Reform Candidates in Ontario and Quebec are out and out protectionists. But Mr. L. H. Davies comes out here a Free Trader. Well, if the views of Mr. Davies are to be backed out by the aid of Mr. Blake and his friends, that is if their words are worthy of any regard whatever. The National Policy has given surplus after surplus, has taken the duties off tea and many other articles, has relieved the burdens of the people in many ways, and has given us many public improvements which we could not have obtained had the old policy—and the old masters—been retained.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

The Fishery Award was obtained primarily by the statesmanship of Sir John McDonald, who helped to negotiate the Treaty of Washington. Before the Fishery Commission, held at Halifax, Mr. L. H. Davies, Attorney General for the Island and Counsel for Canada, said not one word about the "peculiar claims" of P. E. Island for a share of the award. Had he done so, "possibly the result would have been different." But for his "inexcusable, unpardonable neglect," the province might have been treated as Newfoundland was treated. (Applause.) The charge of Mr. Davies that the representatives of the Island in the House of Commons had neglected the interests of the Island in this matter is untrue. The question of the Island's rights was brought up, all the arguments that could be urged in our favour were urged—publicly and privately. But not a member of the Opposition gave the Island a word of encouragement. Mr. McKenzie voted square against the distribution of the Award, while Mr. Blake and others shirked the vote. The Island members had, individually and collectively, urged the peculiar claim of the Island; and they found that it would have been useless, and worse than useless, to bring the distinctive claim of the Island before the House of Commons.

The Grits raise a hue and cry about the Pacific Railway. The building of that Railway is the opening up of a great, fertile, prairie country. Mr. McK. has formulated a scheme, and tried to get the great Railway built in vain. The Liberal-Conservative Government formed a Syndicate, and the work is proceeding with a vigor never anticipated. Let us compare the two schemes:—

MR. MACKENZIE'S PLAN.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Under the Railway Act of 1874', 'Cash subsidy', 'Guarantee of interest on', 'Total'.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Government work on railway when complete', 'Cash subsidy', 'Total'.

In favor of present plan... \$ 59,627,570

If the late Government had remained in power, the increased taxation which would be necessary on account of the construction of the Pacific Railway, would have been a serious burden to the people of the old Provinces. But under the plan which is now being carried out, the people of these Provinces will not, in the end, be obliged to pay a single cent; for the lands which are being taken up will fully cover the cost of the railway—so far as the country is concerned.

LAIRD'S ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE THE YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Brecken then referred to the dastardly attempt of Mr. Laird and his colleague in the representation of the Island to deprive the young men of their votes; and trusted that the young men had too much respect for themselves to vote for any man, directly or indirectly, implicated in that nefarious design.

DR. JENKINS PROPOSED.

PATRICK BLAKE, Esq., M. P. P., proposed Dr. Jenkins. In doing so he recalled the days in which the Grits ruled the country, and contrasted their depleted treasury and general ruin, with the credit and prosperity of the country under the rule of Sir John A. Macdonald, and pointed out that when Mr. Blake (the Leader of the Opposition) says he is in favor of moderate protection he practically endorses the policy which has been carried out by the present Government. Mr. Blake explained how it was that the Market Hall was let to the Liberal-Conservative Committee; and showed that the transaction was perfectly fair, and that it would add \$100 to the funds of the City.

DR. McNEILL had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Jenkins. He said Dr. Jenkins is virtually a countryman; and we look upon it that in Brecken and Jenkins, we have City representation and we have Country representation. Under the present Government the prosperity of the country has revived, and it will be greater after their policy is endorsed.

The nomination was unanimously endorsed, and heartily applauded.

DR. JENKINS TO THE FRONT.

DR. JENKINS then stepped to the front and thanked the electors. He said that he would by his actions try to show that he valued the confidence of the Liberal-Conservative Party. The Liberal-Conservative Party is now really the only party in Canada; and, therefore, he supported it. It is the party which developed Canada and instituted all the great progressive measures by which the country has been united, consolidated and advanced. It is therefore the Liberal Party. It is the party which stands by the constitution under which we live—the best, the purest constitution in the world—it is therefore the Conservative party. The great Liberal-Conservative Party which rule the destinies of Canada is composed of the best men of the two great parties; the Grit party of the refuse of both. As the hour was already very late, Dr. Jenkins discussed briefly the National Policy, Fishery Award Claims, and postponed further remarks.

CHEERING WORDS.

E. J. HODGSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. Sullivan, and Hon. Mr. Ferguson delivered short, stirring addresses, expressing confidence in the result, and urging prompt, united and effective action to counteract the efforts of their unscrupulous opponents, and ensuring the triumphant return of BRECKEN AND JENKINS.

With three cheers for the Queen and three for BRECKEN AND JENKINS, the meeting adjourned.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY speaking at Carleton, (N.B.) said:—

The tariff had so revolutionized the sugar trade that while employment was given to our schooners who brought the raw sugar direct, to the coal miners, the coopers, the workmen in the refineries, the owners of the wood from which the casks were made, and to the carters, it was beyond cavil that the cost of granulated sugar today was 33 cents per hundred pounds less than it would be if imported under the Cartwright tariff, and yellow sugar is even cheaper. If our refiner-made fortunes, as had been asserted, is not better so, as long as they give us cheaper sugar and furnish labor for thousands.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING!

JUNIOR Liberal-Conservative Club, WILL BE HELD IN Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, To-morrow (Thursday) Ev'ng, AT 8 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

All are requested to attend.

F. KENNEDY, Sec'y

May 31, 1882.

SEED WHEAT.

WE have a few bags of Canada Fyfe Seed Wheat, for sale, cheap.

HORNE, PIERCE & CO. Ch'town, May 31, '82—21, w'kly 11

YOUNG PIGS.

A LOT of YOUNG PIGS from the Stock Farm, will be sold by Auction at the Market Square, on FRIDAY NEXT, June 2nd, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer

May 31, '82—1

The Charlottetown Election.

The Sheriff's Decision.

BLAKE & McLEOD

DECLARED ELECTED.

At half-past three this evening, the investigation relating to the Charlottetown election, was finished, at which time Sheriff Callbeck declared Patrick Blake and Neil McLeod duly elected for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.

On the Investigation, Mr. Morris succeeded in striking ten votes off the total polled for Mr. McLeod. Mr. McLeod handed in a long list of names objected to, and pursued the investigation until he struck off enough to give him a majority of one, and having thus secured his return, abandoned the investigation. The result was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Blake (1,018), McLeod (10), Morris (1,010), Peters (965).

To the Electors of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received the unanimous nomination of the Delegates convened at Charlottetown, on the 20th inst., to select candidates to contest the County, in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party, at the coming general election, I beg to solicit your support for myself and my colleague, Mr. Brecken.

I do so with the more confidence that I feel assured the constituency I aspire to represent is truly and essentially independent; that the great majority possess that intelligence and discrimination which enable them to discern and appreciate the good qualities of a Government such as now rules the destinies of Canada, whose history proves them to be gifted with that rare administrative capacity and exceptional financial ability, which have the effect of rapidly and easily developing the resources of the country, maintaining, at the same time, a large and increasing surplus in the treasury, a surplus produced by a fiscal policy which, while it does not press unduly on the industrial classes, stimulates and encourages those great mining and manufacturing interests, which are indispensable, as adjuncts to agriculture, in promoting the prosperity of a people. Having so large a surplus, the Government is in a position to deal liberally with the Provinces, and the fact that, in the supplementary estimates, there is the handsome sum of \$312,000 for this Island, is evidence of the intention, as well as the ability of the Executive, to provide ungrudgingly for our public works; and I am happy to be in a position to state that engineers will be here almost directly to commence one of the works; i. e., to survey the different routes suggested for the location of the Cape Traverse railway.

Under the policy of the Mackenzie Government, on the other hand, the resources of the country were undeveloped, mines and manufactures were reduced almost to a standstill, and the treasury was worse than empty—its only possession being a large and annually increasing deficit. These are facts, gentlemen; if any one be disposed to doubt them, I shall have much pleasure when we meet, in proving them beyond dispute, and I trust to the good sense and patriotism of the Electors of Queen's County not to aid in putting men in power whose manifest incapacity reduced our country to the confines of ruin.

The attacks of the Opposition on the policy adopted by the Government for the building of the Canada Pacific Railway and the development of the Great North-West, are effectually and most satisfactorily answered, and the wisdom of that policy triumphantly confirmed by the vast and daily stream of immigration now pouring into that great and increasing fertile portion of our country.

The question of our claim to a portion of the Fishery Award is one of great difficulty, chiefly due to the fact that the Terms of Union agreed to by the Laird-Haythorne Delegation stipulated that the other Provinces should participate equally in the Award with this Island, and to the fact that our distinctive claim was not urged before the Fishery Commission.

I believe, however, that there is still a chance of our receiving a portion; and, if elected, I will use every effort to see that justice is done in this matter.

I very much regret that time will not permit me the pleasure of personally soliciting your suffrages; but if you do me the honor of returning me as one of your representatives, I will justify your confidence by striving, to the utmost of my power, to further the interests of this County, of the Island, and of this Canada of Ours.

I am, gentlemen, With every consideration, Yours truly, J. T. JENKINS.

May 31, 1882.

GREAT TRADE SALE

BOOTS AND SHOES. A SPLENDID VARIETY TO SELECT FROM.

BY AUCTION, NEXT TUESDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock, the whole stock-in-trade of E. W. Smith, Queen Street.

This stock will be sold in lots as per catalogue, without reserve. Terms—All sums under \$200 cash; over that amount, 30 days on approved paper. The stock will be on view Monday next, 5th June, from 10 o'clock, a. m. till 6 o'clock, p. m. Intending purchasers invited to inspect the Goods, all of which are staple and latest styles.

See catalogue. A. McNEILL, Ch'town, May 31, 1882—51, w'kly 11 Auctioneer.

UNION BANK P. E. ISLAND.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent, per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank for the past six months, payable at its Head Office and Branches after this date.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.

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To the Electors of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been nominated by the Liberal Reform Convention as one of the Candidates to contest Queen's County in the Liberal interests at the approaching General Election. Having accepted the nomination, I now respectfully solicit your support and influence for myself and colleague.

The indecent haste with which the elections have been hurried on will prevent Mr. Laird and myself from meeting you in all the sections of the County as we desired. We will, however, do what is possible in the short time left at our disposal, and I trust that the electors of those settlements we are unable to visit will understand the reason and place the blame on the right shoulders.

My views upon the great issues of the day are known to most of you. I am a Free Trader, and believe the protective system now in operation in this Dominion to be oppressive and ruinous to the mass of the people. The assurances so freely offered you in 1878, that there was not to be an increase, but only a re-adjustment of the then tariff, and that this would speedily bring about Reciprocity, have both been falsified. The taxes have been increased many millions of dollars, and Reciprocity is further away than ever.

You are now boldly asked to give your sanction to the renewal of the present protective tariff for another five years, after which you are told the manufacturers will be able to maintain their monopolies without your aid. In the Island alone we are paying, according to my judgment, at least \$150,000 annually to the Government, as our share of the increased taxation. Let me ask what compensating advantage do we derive in return? You will find that my estimate of the increased taxation laid upon P. E. Island alone is under the mark. In the year 1881, although nearly \$5,000,000 worth of goods were imported into the Dominion less than in the year 1877, still the duties paid by the people were about \$5,000,000 more than those paid in 1877. Your share of this would be over \$150,000, and the estimate does not take into consideration the immense sums levied upon you which go directly into the pockets of the Canadian manufacturers and not into the Treasury. I look upon the enormous increase of taxation as utterly unjustifiable and unnecessary, and will do my best, if elected, to promote a return to a Revenue Tariff simply.

I feel that I need say little respecting the Pacific Railway contract, because my views on it are well known and have frequently been put before you. I condemn it, first, because it was given to a favored Syndicate, without public competition, or tender; secondly, because it grants to the favored corporation, monopolies and privileges utterly opposed to the growth and development of the country over which they extend; and thirdly, because another company equally as reliable, actually offered to carry out the same contract for \$3,000,000 cash, and 3,000,000 acres of land less than are to be paid, and given to the favored monopolists, and that too without asking for the exclusive privileges, granted to the Syndicate, which I believe will prove destructive to the future well being of our great North-West.

The wholesale grants of the public lands of the North West Territories lately made by the Government to Speculators and Land Companies, are a fitting supplement to their Pacific Railway Syndicate monopoly. The policy of the Reform party, viz. the land for the settler and the price for the Government, has been reversed and the policy of the existing administration appears to be the creation of monopolies to these both settler and Government.

I cannot and will not believe that the Electors of P. E. Island will sanction such a policy.

I believe that we have a just claim to a share of the Fishery Award, but I am not surprised at Sir John McDonald's Government rejecting it when I remember that your late representatives never submitted the claim to the consideration and vote of the House of Commons. Had they done so, possibly the result would have been different. Our claim was not one in common with the other Maritime Provinces which was submitted and rejected, but entirely distinct and apart from that, and while doubtless the inexcusable delay in submitting the Island's claim to the consideration of the House has seriously prejudiced our case, still, if elected, I shall do all in my power to obtain a recognition of our rights, and I cannot believe that a claim which is so universally recognized in this Island as a just one, will be ignored in the Dominion House of Commons if properly presented for its consideration.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully, L. H. DAVIES.

Ch'town, May 29, 1882.—(m 31 2w 1aw w2)

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED.—A servant man or boy. One from the country preferred.—GEOXG A. LEBLY.

FOR SALE, at a bargain, a Shop Window and Shutters, Shop Counter and two Shop Doors. Enquire at this office. [ma 25 3i]

OLD STEEL—I have a lot which I will sell cheap or exchange on favorable terms for old Scrap Iron.—H. COOMBS. [ma 13 3w pat]

TO LET.—That pleasantly-situated residence on Desbrisay Lane, Head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the property of F. W. Hyndman, now occupied by Mr. Unsworth. Possession on the 2nd June.—JAS. DE-BRISAY. [ma 3]

TO LET, with immediate possession given, a neat, comfortable Cottage, with yard, stable and garden, situated on Richmond Street west, near the river. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES D. MASON. [ma 26 6i eod]

TO RENT A house containing thirteen rooms, lately occupied by Mr. E. Waller. Rent low. Inquire at A. L. DUNGAS & CO., Hillsborough Street. [ma 13 3w pat]

RODD'S BLANKET