

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**  
OCTOBER 16, 1883.

**"A Liberal Victory."**

"The Liberals have won a victory." The Patriot says so:—all the Grit organs say so.

The "victory" referred to was won in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick. The election was held to fill a vacancy in the Local Legislature. The Local Government of New Brunswick is made up of both Liberals and Conservatives. Mr. Killam, the Local Government candidate, was elected; Mr. Wells, the Local Opposition candidate, was defeated. Mr. Killam is a Liberal (so-called) and as a citizen of Canada, supports the Opposition led by Mr. Blake; Mr. Wells is a Conservative. Hence the election of Mr. Killam is counted "a Liberal Victory."

The rarity of "a Liberal victory" makes this "victory" something to wonder at. How was it accomplished? What influences produced it? Well, it seems that Conservative votes did the business! But how could Conservatives have been induced to vote for a Liberal? The answer is simple. Conservatives who support the mixed Government of New Brunswick voted for Mr. Killam because he was the candidate in support of the mixed Government. That is one reason. Then, again, many didn't like Mr. Wells. He knew, as everyone knows, that Conservatives are largely in the majority in the County of Westmoreland; he was (like some Conservatives we have here) ambitious; and (like some Conservatives we have here) he thought he could gratify his ambition by means of the Conservative majority, whether the Conservatives liked him or not. He came out as a candidate on his own motion; and his motion was disliked, resented and rejected.

These are the facts about the Great Liberal Victory. We hope the result will be a lesson to presumptuous Conservatives here and elsewhere. We have had enough to do with men who force themselves into the field as candidates of the Liberal-Conservative Party. The fact of a man offering himself as a candidate, and intriguing to obtain a seat in the Legislature, may be taken as *prima facie* evidence that he is not fit for a representative position.

**A Few Suggestions.**

SINCE we have had a permanent Secretary whose heart is in the work, Commissioners who understand the matter, a Government whose leading members take an active personal interest in the welfare of the country, the improvement in the management of our annual exhibitions has been marked. But improvement may still be made; and we offer a few suggestions in the hope that they may be favorably considered ere another exhibition is held.

1. Let no money prizes be given for articles manufactured for sale; but let space be allotted in which such articles may be exhibited and advertised to the public.

Should this suggestion be adopted, the prizes offered for other products may be made higher, for there will be more money in the hands of the Commissioners; and the main object of the manufacturer will be obtained as well as it has been in past years. Indeed the exhibit of manufactured articles may be larger than it has been; for if a man can show visitors to the exhibition his goods, and advertise them as his, he will naturally be more inclined to exhibit them than if his goods are placed on a long table, without any indication as to who owns them, in order that he may compete for an insignificant prize—which he may not get.

2. Let competent judges of horses, cattle and sheep be obtained, if possible, in the neighboring Provinces. By doing this the suspicion of favoritism and interested motives, from which, in this small community, scarcely any man—no matter how impartial and independent he may be—is entirely free, and which takes away a great deal of the satisfaction of exhibitors—will not find a place; and besides men will come here who will be able, when they go home again, to tell dealers in the other provinces where they can buy good stock. This latter consideration would be a very strong inducement to persons who have good stock to bring them to the show.

3. Let the animals be judged, in their respective classes, by their "points." There are now on the Island a large number of well bred animals; and if this suggestion were adopted there would be yet another inducement to care and skill in breeding. In too many cases, heretofore, has the owner of an ill-bred inferior animal carried off the prize, because sufficient attention has not been paid by the judges to the points.

4. Let a claim be laid upon the Dominion Government for a grant in aid of a general exhibition to be held in Charlottetown. All the other Provinces receive Dominion Exhibition grants in succession; so should we. We have sent exhibits to Dominion Exhibitions in Montreal, Halifax and St. John; they can come to us as well as we to them, and would no doubt have pleasure in doing so.

5. Let us have larger exhibition grounds and larger and better exhibition buildings in Charlottetown. This suggestion must of necessity be adopted. The space generously given by Lieutenant Governor Haviland is quite too small for a large exhibit of horses and cattle

to be properly shown and judged in it; and the sheds are not numerous enough for the accommodation of the animals entered for exhibition. At the last exhibition a number had to be sent away on the evening of the first day.

**Postal Telegraphy.**

During the late session of the United States Senate, Senator Platt said that the time is hastening rapidly on when the people of this country will demand that the telegraph shall be no longer the rich man's mail, as now, but shall be within the reach and ability of every individual in the land. Senator Sherman said if we wish to confer upon the country an enormous benefit we should assume as a part of the postal service of this country the transmission of intelligence by electricity, and, by an expenditure of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 save to the people of the United States \$10,000,000 a year and increase our revenue. Senator Edmunds spoke as follows:—

"What the United States, in regard to its postal affairs and the welfare of its people, needs to do more than anything else is the construction of a postal telegraph, beginning moderately between great points in the country and all intermediate points, and then extending it just as we have the mail system, as the needs of the community and fair economy would require, until every post office in the country should have, or be within immediate reach of, a postal telegraph. This is what ought to be done and will be done in a very few years beyond all question. But I beg the stock operators in New York not to suppose that I, for one, am in favor of the United States buying out any telegraph company anywhere. I am in favor of the United States building its own postal telegraph and managing it in its own way, and leaving the gentlemen who are engaged in private pursuits to pursue their operations in their own way as private pursuits. We introduced into the postal system not long ago a provision for carrying merchandise, but we did not think it necessary to buy out the operations of the Adams Express Company, or the Southern Express Company, or the Union Express Company, or the United States Express Company, and so on, although what we did very seriously diminished their profits and impaired their business. Therefore, I do not wish anybody to take up the idea when (as I hope I shall be able to do if somebody else does not), at the first session of the next Congress, I propose the initiation of a postal telegraph, that it involves in any way dealing with any existing or to exist telegraph companies. Electricity is just as much a part of the forces of nature and of this world for the transmission of intelligence as a locomotive is, or as the old post horse was; and it is too late at this day to say that, because the world has advanced in the means of disseminating intelligence, the telegraph, under the constitution of the United States, is not an appropriate means of the postal system just as much as it is to transmit letters."

Of course the primary idea of postal telegraphy is to give the public an opportunity for rapid and cheap transmission of intelligence. On that ground only can its establishment rest. But it is not necessary to close the eyes to the fact that this is also the only true way to deal with the giant telegraph monopoly that has grown up in this country. Laws made to regulate it would be evaded; but just let the government build its own lines and operate them in connection with post offices, charging enough for messages to defray the actual cost, and the telegraph monopoly would be settled easily and permanently.

**Stray Notes from Souris.**

Farmers are busily engaged digging potatoes. The crop promises to be an average one, although potatoes are somewhat smaller than last year.

The fishing season is about at an end, and fishermen never had better reason to be satisfied. The catch of mackerel along the South Side has been unprecedentedly large. Messrs. Ching Bros., Basin Head, for instance, shipped 121 barrels, at an average price of ten dollars per barrel; Kennedy Bros., 80 barrels; McDonald Bros., 86 barrels; Capt. James Young, something over 100 barrels; Stewart Bros., Red Point, secured about 116, and so on all along the shore—some fifty fish houses taking from thirty to one hundred barrels. The principal buyers were Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonald & Co., Matthew, McLean & Co., and Doyle & McBride. The total shipment of mackerel by those gentlemen is about 4,500 barrels.

Some of our citizens have lately returned from a trip to St. John, Boston, and New York. All speak in high terms of the St. John Exhibition, and equally so of the places of interest and amusement across the border.

The local branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance meets next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The question of the hour in Souris is: "Who is E. L?" VERITAS.

Souris, Oct. 15, 1883.

**Exhibition Notes.**

The prize won by Miss Lawson, of Little York, for the best knit socks on exhibition, was inadvertently omitted from the list. Miss Lawson sold the prize socks at fifty cents per pair.

**Our Advertisers.**

Johnson Bros. have opened an establishment on the North Side of Queen Square, for the cleansing and renovating of feather beds.

A. McNeill publishes his card as a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. Sales of stocks, household furniture, etc., promptly attended to.

John MacEachern has been appointed agent for P. E. Island for the Norwich and London Accident Association of England. Rates moderate and prompt settlement of claims guaranteed.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the quickest cure for all blood diseases. Its effects are felt immediately. [Oct 16 wkly]

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**

**Another Letter from Mr. James.**

SIR,—Allow me to correct one or two slight errors, which have found their way inadvertently, I presume, into your article of Saturday last. You say that the Anglo-American Co. having invested \$30,000 in P. E. I., and their cable being valued at \$10,000, the difference must be taken to represent the land lines. The inference is not correct. You leave out of account the lines of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co., and their "suitable" cable, of which they had about fifteen miles. These lines, with a trifling exception, have been rebuilt by the Anglo—the suitable cable, perfectly suitable for the transmission of business, but perfectly unsuitable to maintain uninterrupted communication (much like the Magdalen Islands cable system which has already failed to do the same) has been replaced by one which has amply proved that it is adequate to the task. You also omit the value of the charter which, among other privileges, grants an annual subsidy of £400 sterling. But all this is beside the question. I did not use the amount of our investment as a "bugbear." I referred to it simply to disprove the statement that we were making enormous dividends out of the P. E. Island lines, and to show that the reverse was the case.

Further on you state that the manager of the Anglo-American Co. states that our people enable that company to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on its large capital. I beg to deny it, and inasmuch as I have already called your attention to this misstatement, its repetition is inexcusable. The telegraphic earnings of the P. E. I. line would only pay one percent on the capital mentioned. The other £400 sterling, as I have before stated, Government subsidy. The excess of telegraphic receipts over expenditure is £300; not £700. Taking the figures as given by "competent telegraph builders," (evidently gentlemen who understand how to get up the prospectus of a new company) \$35,000, this £300 would give a dividend of less than 4½ per cent. It is interesting to note that figures are gradually rising. In a previous article the Island system could be duplicated for one-fifth of the amount we have expended, now it is one-fourth—it may possibly reach a somewhat larger figure before it is completed. The problem, however, to be answered is somewhat like this. If the present business of P. E. Island when centred in the hands of one Company, would pay a dividend of 4½ per cent. on \$35,000, (which amount it may be taken for granted is a minimum estimate), what would be the dividend if the same business was cut up by an active competition between two companies. In connection therewith there is another problem upon which the answer to the foregoing largely depends. If a reduction of ten per cent. shows a net decrease in rates 43 per cent. at the rate of \$3,000 for eight months, in spite of an increase of offices from 12 to 36, what will be the probable loss of traffic from a proposed reduction of nearly 60 per cent. on existing rates without such an increase of offices?

You make a few statements with regard to the Dominion Telegraph Co., which go a long way to prove my estimate of the amount to be made by carrying business between the Upper and Lower Provinces at a 25 cent rate. These I hope to deal with again.

T. C. JAMES.

SIR,—I beg leave to call the immediate attention of the City Council to the filthy state of the spring at Spring Park. Also, to the stream being blocked up by the woollen factory for the purpose of washing wool. This filthy water returns to the tank where the pumps are placed. This water, of course, *pace* as it is, is daily pumped up and distributed through the city. I have heard of diseases being cured by a liquid known as sheep dung tea. The water drawn from Spring Park at the present time comes nearer to the above named beverage than anything I can think of. To remedy this let the City Council compel the company owning the woollen factory to build a tank for their washing purposes and a sewer to carry off this filthy washing and dye water, the outlet not to be nearer the spring than the south side of the lower spring park road. This will prevent the poisoning of the water on the lower spring park road, which has hitherto been a convenient place for country people to water their horses.

Yours respectfully,  
BUSINESS.

Oct. 16, 1883.

**Summerside Exports.**

SUMMERSIDE, Oct. 15.	
Shipped per steamer "St. Lawrence,"	
Evans, master, for Point du Chene:	
153 brls oysters,	\$ 227.00
11 horses,	1,281.00
61 cases eggs,	366.00
80 lbs cheese,	10.00
289 yds Island cloth,	224.00
1400 lbs oatmeal,	42.00
40 brls potatoes,	20.00
20 lbs butter,	4.00
8 brls mackerel,	96.00
3 bushels wheat,	3.00
1130 bush oats,	441.00
	\$2,714.00

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**  
DRANK WITH SODA WATER  
is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

**NORWICH AND LONDON**

**ACCIDENT**  
Insurance Association,  
OF ENGLAND,

Insures against accidents of all kinds. Rates moderate. Prompt settlement of claims.

**JOHN MACEACHERN,**  
Agent for P. E. Island.  
Ch'town, Oct. 16, 1883.

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Newest paper in the Province.

**EXHIBITION WEEK!**

WE invite the Citizens and those who may be visiting the Town, during the week of Exhibition, to the inspection of our immense stock of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**

WE HAVE JUST PLACED UPON OUR SHELVES THE CONTENTS OF

Two Hundred and Sixty Bales and Cases,

OF  
**ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND CANADIAN,**

**DRY GOODS,**

Comprising everything necessary for Household and General use.

Varieties complete in every Department at the Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

UPWARDS OF  
**Fifteen Thousand Grain Bags,**

And a Large Stock of Very Choice

**CHINESE AND INDIAN TEAS,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**GEO. DAVIES & CO.**

Charlottetown, Oct. 6, 1883

**LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!**

**W. & A. BROWN & CO.,**

HAVE now opened 140 Cases and Bales of New and Fashionable Dry Goods.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 100 pieces Ulster Cloths, bought at half price. | 1,000 Wool Squares, very cheap. |
| 100 pieces Mantle Cloth, bought at half price.  |                                 |
| 200 pieces Winceys,                             | 50 boxes Silk Fringe,           |
| 30 " Shirtings,                                 | 26 " Silk Plushes,              |
| 500 " Prints,                                   | 50 " Wellysteens,               |
| 100 " Scotch Tweeds,                            | 30 " Silk Velvets,              |
| 50 " Worsted Coatings,                          | 50 " Frillings,                 |
| 50 " Scarlet Flannels,                          | 300 Jackets and Dolmans.        |

At twenty per cent less than prices of former years. Also, One Hundred Cases and Bales Canadian Manufactured Goods, Very Cheap.

All Goods we are selling very cheap this Season.

**Wholesale and Retail.**  
60 PIECES CARPET DAILY EXPECTED.

**W. & A. BROWN & CO.**

Ch'town, Oct. 6, 1883.—dy wkly.

**CALL AT "CHEAPSIDE"**

—FOR—

**Croceries, Hardware, Glassware, Earthenware, Woodenware, &c.**

—OUR—

**FLOUR, MEAL, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES AND OTHER GOODS**

Are Giving General Satisfaction.

Goods expressed to Steamers, Railroad Depot and other parts of the City FREE OF CHARGE.

**HENRY BEER.**  
Charlottetown, July 28, 1883.—saw and wky.

**AUCTION SALES,**

—ON—  
**MARKET DAYS,**

—AT—  
Stevenson's Building, Queen Street,  
(NEAR THE MARKET).

AUCTION SALES of Furniture, Farm Implements, Carriages, Sleighs, etc., promptly attended to on market days at the above central stand for market-day sales.

**A. McNEILL,**  
Auctioneer,  
11 Queen Street, Ch'town, Oct. 15, '83.—604 tf

Interesting to Housekeepers,

The Right Thing Has Arrived.

**JOHNSON BROS.**  
NEW STEAM

**Feather Renovator!**  
(BONNEY'S PATENT.)

Don't let it Pass without a Trial

**PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.**

**Save Your Beds.**

The subscriber offers to the inhabitants a rare chance to avail themselves of the benefits of this

**Unparalleled Machine,**

which has proved itself a great success, and to be exactly what all conditions and qualities of Feathers, from entirely new to old and badly matted, need to render them as perfect as age, quality and condition will admit of their being made.

This process is totally unobjectionable to every eye and nose.

The most important features are:  
FIRST—No fire coming near the feathers, thereby obviating all possibility of injuring them in the slightest degree.  
SECOND—It thoroughly cleanses and purifies the Feathers from all impurities and glutinous matter which adhere to the stem and which are the prime cause of Feathers matting; also the prime agent in the generation of moths, and totally annihilates both moths and parasites, from which not one feather bed in a hundred is free.

THIRD—It renders the Feathers fresh and healthy, and gives to old Feathers the appearance and essential qualities of new ones. Our facilities are such that, on short notice, we can take and return beds thoroughly cleaned and ready for immediate use for

**\$2.00 PER BED.**  
We guarantee satisfaction or no charge.

**JOHNSON BROS.,**  
North Side Queen Square,  
Ch'town, Oct. 16, '83

**NOTICE.**

WE have appointed Mr. Wm. E. Hickey, "of the General Agent for P. E. Island. All orders coming through him to us will be promptly attended to.

**JOHNSTON BROS.,**  
North Side Queen Square,  
Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1883.

**WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.**

**FOUND**—At Canoe Cove, Lot 65, a BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, with one mast and sails. The owner can have her by paying expenses and proving property.—NEIL McKINNON, Canoe Cove. [Oct 6]

**STRAYED OR STOLEN**—From Morris' pasture, Malpas Road, on the 11th instant, a dark red HORSE, with black legs, about ten years old. Information regarding the above may be left at THE EXAMINER OFFICE, or at HVS. GREEN'S CHAIR FACTORY, Great George Street. [Oct 6 wkly]

**WANTED**—OLD SILVER COINS—Small ones preferred. Persons can leave specimens, stating prices, at this office. Only a few required. [Oct 15 d]

**WANTED** to purchase, a ten gauge central or pin-fire gun. Apply at this Office.

**DRY** Pine Kindling Wood for sale at McMILLAN'S COAL DEPOT. [Oct 16 p]

**YOUNG MAN WANTED** for ordinary yard work. Must understand care of horse and cow. Apply at this office. [Oct 9 tf]

**WANTED**—A young Protestant Girl for general housework to go to Massachusetts, U. S. Good reference required. Apply to Geo. P. TANTON, Great George St. [Oct 6 tf]

**WANTED**—A Nursemaid. References required. For information apply at the EXAMINER Office. [Oct 6]

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A good smart Boy with a fair education, for the Printing business. BRENNER BROS. [Oct 4 tf]

**TO LET** and possession given immediately the two story Dwelling House, corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets. Apply on the premises to J. FISHER or W. E. DAVENPORT. [Oct 2]

**CLOTHES** cleaned and repaired. First class work guaranteed. Shop, first door west Presbyterian newspaper office, Grafton St. A good presser wanted, apply at once. R. McCUBBER. [Oct 1]

**FRENCH LESSONS**—A Lady wishes to form a French class, for young girls. For particulars apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [Sep 24]

**A FEW GENTLEMEN** can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms, in the house, corner of Great George and King streets, lately occupied by Mr. W. Hickey. Mrs. SAUNDERS. [Sept. 6 1883]

**TO LET**—A Dwelling House on Orlebar Street, containing nine rooms. Rent low. Apply to Henry Blatch. [Sep 7]