

CONGRATULATIONS.

As we go to press, at five o'clock, the vote stands McLeod, 822, Blake, 826, Peters, 682, Morris, 665. The contest is practically over. We congratulate the town on this result. We congratulate Messrs. McLeod and Blake, the popular candidates, on their triumphant return.

At Georgetown, Gordon and McDonald lead three to one.

Latest advices from Morell give Sullivan 426, Underhay 371, Hooper 230, Mullaly 245.

Gavin is leading almost two to one, at Tynish and Dalton's, and is elected beyond a doubt.

Latest advices from Mt. Stewart report Ferguson 98, Kelly 87, McDonald 45, Beer 35. At York, Ferguson and Kelly have an overwhelming majority.

Reciprocity.

In the course of a recent interview with a New York correspondent, Hon. Peter Mitchell said:—

"United States politicians talk of encouraging trade with Mexicans and blacks, who are non-progressive and need scarcely anything the United States have to sell. Here are 5,000,000 of English-speaking people, as progressive and intelligent as any on the face of the earth, who are only too anxious to trade with the people of the United States on equal terms. We have coal for their Atlantic seaboard, we have iron ore for their western furnaces, we have lumber and fish, which they need everywhere, we have unlimited fields of enterprise for their business men and capitalists. Why do the 50,000,000 or 55,000,000 of intelligent people in that great country allow themselves to be taken by the throat by a few capitalists in Gloucester and a few New England towns, who cannot even man their fishing vessels except with Canadian crews, and forced to adopt a policy which estranges the two countries, dries up the springs of commercial intercourse, and would, if controlled by Gloucester hot-heads, bring about actual hostilities between two countries,—countries whose territory is coterminous for 3000 miles, whose facilities for mutual commercial development are unlimited, and whose populations are equally enterprising and equally desirous of employing the great resources of the two countries for mutual advancement and prosperity.

"Since 1879 we have had on the statute book of Canada a standing offer of reciprocity of trade with the United States. We did not want the old reciprocity treaty terminated; that was the act of the United States Congress, misled by interested parties. We did not want the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty abrogated; that was brought about by the maneuvers of the New England fishing capitalists, in a spirit and from motives hostile to the best interests of the United States. After the treaty had fully expired, and when New England fishermen had no rights whatever in our waters, we permitted them, as an act of courtesy to the President of the United States and his cabinet, newly come to office, to use our fisheries for six to nine months longer, hoping that the good sense of the people of that country would prevail over the efforts of the New England fish monopolists, who talked so boldly of the national interests being bound up in making fish dealers to the masses. Every reciprocal trade measure that has been agreed to by the representatives of the people of the United States we have accepted, rejecting nothing, and every time some selfish interest, assuming the disguise of patriotism, has succeeded in backing reciprocity to the injury of both countries.

"There are in Canada, you may say," said Mr. Mitchell, "many who favor an American continental commercial policy in preference to Imperial Federation, which means a commercial union of Britain and her colonies as against the world. They believe the interests of Canada lie here on this continent, and they are waiting patiently to see whether the narrow, miserable log-rolling in Congress, which unites, for sectional and mercenary monopolistic ends, interests that have nothing in common and exist only on the breath of Congress, is to be the permanent condition of things, to the lasting injury of the vast majority of the people; that is to say, whether the United States will continue to refuse to trade with a neighboring country whose territory, population, revenues, enterprises, natural resources are all on a national scale—refusing the proffered and valuable commerce that must soon find a channel in some direction, and enrich some country.

"It need not surprise any one if those Canadians who have lived in hopes of seeing the commercial relations of the two neighboring countries greatly extended, but who have been doomed to disappointment, should abandon hope in that direction and turn their faces towards schemes which, in my judgment, offer nothing substantial to Canadian commerce, butuzzle some, because of the imperialist considerations which its promoters are always harping upon. I know that many of the first-class business men of the United States lament the folly which prevents the broad extension of the trade relations of the two countries. I have met them—men from New England, from New York, from the great West—and they are ashamed of the narrowness of view which rules the hour in Congress.

We hope this forcible statement of the case will have a good effect at Washington.

Editorial Notes.

—Senator Carvell sent the following telegram which appeared in the Montreal Herald of Saturday last:—

"Please inform the Commissioners who have come out to purchase horses for the Imperial Government, that Prince Edward Island is the place in which to buy horses as they require."

(Signed) J. S. CARVELL.

Good for the Senator! We learn that the Commissioners require a good many horses and they will visit the Island before returning to England; and we have no doubt, as the Montreal Herald remarks, "that sound, hardy, pedigreed animals which our people there are breeding, will recommend themselves."

Indian and Colonial Exhibition

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

Island Samples in London.

(Special Correspondence of the Examiner.)

CANADIAN COURT, South Kensington, London, June 19.

With fine weather for London (that is occasional sunshine and frequent showers), the attendance at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has been something unprecedented in the history of metropolitan shows. The turnstiles show that almost a million and a quarter of visitors have passed in since opening day, and the rush is only commencing. On Monday last, 80,000 people were present. Next week the country excursions will begin, and all rural England will be well represented.

It is with an honest pride in the output as well as the capabilities of our country, that Canadians on the spot see unmistakable indications that the Canadian courts are the most popular of all with the great mass of visitors. The reason thereof is on the surface: Canada's exhibit is of a practical character, while most of the other colonies have gone in more for show. Indian bazaars, relics of bye-gone days (and peoples) native curiosities and even native goods are all very nice in their way, but they fail to show in any manner the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in that Greater Britain which now almost overshadows the mother land. Intending emigrants, as well as those who have relatives and friends in the Colonies, want to see the fruits of the forest, the field, the stream and the workshop, rather than images of strange gods, or reproductions of the jungle. Hence, I say Canada stands to the fore.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE SPACE

covered by the vast Exhibition Buildings is devoted to the Dominion, and even now we have not all the room necessary to fully display all of our goods. The location has also been wisely chosen by Sir Charles Tupper, and it is impossible for visitors to enter and leave the building without being impressed by the extent of our industries, etc. Viewed from the beautiful grounds (radiant at night with thousands of colored lights, glittering high among the tree tops or nestling in the mossy flower beds, with illuminated fountains and waterfalls of ever-changing hues, and the air charged with the sweet harmony ever flowing from the bells playing in the kiosks); viewed from the grounds, on all sides stand out over oaks and windows the words "Dominion of Canada." Hardly another colony's name can be seen from the grounds, which are almost encircled by the Dominion's numerous courts.

IN THE MATTER OF DECORATIONS.

The English people are shown how to display articles of practical utility to the very best advantage. Products of the soil are massed in a giant trophy in the main court, which is always the centre of an admiring throng of visitors. New Brunswick corn, P. E. Island oats and other grains form a prominent feature of this display. Then the great game trophy, a rich magazine of interest to the sportsmen as well as to the ladies who delight in fine furs, at the other end of the court, is another prominent landmark that ever attracts crowds. Island fruits, though not shown as freely as they might have been, look in good color and form, as compared with the much larger exhibits from Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, which adorn the supports of the first named trophy. The New Brunswick wood trophy is placed midway down the court, between the trophies. It is the best thing of the kind in all the show. In canned lobsters and mackerel

THE ISLAND

is very creditably represented by Longworth & Co., John A. Matheson, James E. Grant, D. & P. McNutt, A. C. McLeod, Clark & Robblee and others. Hickey & Stewart and Riley, of Charlottetown, have some excellent samples of manufactured twist tobacco. Mr. W. Rattenbury has a special exhibit of pressed hay, for which there is reason to believe he will open up a lucrative market.

In the photographic court the displays made by Mr. Arthur Newbery, and Clark & Bowness, of Summerside, are deservedly admired; in fact I have the word of a London photographer that they would do credit to an artist on the Strand.

The Island's educational exhibit is a small one, and the same may be said of Nova Scotia's; but there is one feature deserving of special mention, that is the map of P. E. Island showing the government schools. Though small, it is well executed, and is the only thing of the kind in the educational court.

In the way of clothes the Island is creditably represented by the Tryon Woolen Mills and Charlottetown Woolen Manufactory, while John McKenzie and Charles Robertson show that the tailor's art flourishes on the Island.

Isaac Thomson and R. Egan I send excellent samples of oatmeal, and the St. Eleanor's Cheese Factory excels well to the front with some of their productions. The carriage show is not very large, and among it stand out prominently the pretty covered phaetons of William B. Lowness and Norton Brothers. Of course there are other Island exhibitors, the above only covering those that to-day came under my eye.

The position assigned the Island goods in the several courts has been due largely to the assiduous efforts of Mr. Richard Hunt, the Island commissioner, to make the best possible display for his section of Canada.

Canadians visiting London are received with open arms, and special entertainments, garden parties, excursions, &c., are of daily and nightly occurrence.

THE MARGINS OF EFFORT

has been prodigal in his efforts to minister to the social enjoyment of our people. Next week the Corporation of London is to take the Colonists in hand, the programme opening with a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral. On Monday the memorial stone of the new tower bridge is to be laid by the Prince of Wales, and on Friday the Corporation will give a reception and ball to the Colonists in Guildhall, for which 4,000 invitations have been issued.

The Contest in the City.

At five o'clock to-day the votes at the several polling districts of the City stood as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Ward, McLeod, Blake, Morris, Peters. Rows include Ward 1-East, Ward 2 & 3-East, Ward 4-Central, Ward 5-East, and Total.

Whitman Committed.

HE IS IDENTIFIED AS ISRAEL MACLAUGHLIN, A NIGHT PROWLER OF TEN YEARS AGO.

On Monday afternoon Whitman was arraigned before Magistrate Barnes, at Hampton, N. B., and charged with entering the sleeping apartment of Isabel Stewart, and administering chloroform with criminal intent. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and the trial commenced.

William Stewart's testimony was as follows:—On my way to bed on Saturday evening between eight and nine o'clock I saw that the back door was open. I shut it but did not lock it. Between 2 and 2:30 o'clock, Sunday morning, I was awakened by the screams of my sister, who sleeps on the upper flat in a room adjoining mine. When I heard the noise I called out, "Is it rats?" My little brother said he did not know what it was. He was frightened, and I got up and lighted a match, and went into my sister's room and then went to the head of the stairs. When there I saw a man with a checked shirt, no coat on, no hat, no boots, and thin hair. I saw his back. (Prisoner stands up and the witness identifies him as the man he saw in his father's house.) I followed the man down stairs, and when I was two or three steps from the bottom I called out, "There is a man in the house!" My father turned out and we both ran down to the railway crossing and then returned to the house. When near the house I heard my mother call out something, but did not understand what she said. While in the house the second time I got a gun and ran down the road towards the church. I saw a man in the trees on the side of the road. When I got within ten feet of the man he started and ran. He was trying to put on his coat. I tried to open the lock of my gun, but could not. We both gave chase. My father told me to fire, and I snapped the trigger. The prisoner called out, "If you shoot, I will shoot, too." We gave chase again, and the prisoner jumped over a fence and then fell. I followed over the fence, but the prisoner got on his feet again. I followed him and called out to him to stop. He stopped and squared off at me. Then I struck him on the head with the butt of the gun. He was not knocked down. My father came up and knocked him down and sat on him. When I caught up to him the prisoner had only one arm in his coat and no boots or hat on. When we were taking him up the road he asked for his boots, and one was brought for him. At the jail door the prisoner tried to make his escape. I have no doubt that the prisoner is the man I saw in the house. I never saw the prisoner before Sunday morning.

Miss Isabel Stewart, whose room was entered, testified: I remember Sunday morning. I was in bed and awoke struggling and with a smothered feeling. I called out loudly for help. In struggling I felt a hand on my head and think in throwing my arms about felt whiskers. I could not recognize the features, but saw a figure. After I cried out my younger brother woke up and I heard him talking to Willie. The figure then vanished and Willie came into my room and asked me "What is the matter, Isabel." I told him there was a man in my room.

Whitman's statement was to the following effect: On Sunday night, at 8:30, I came out from Mr. Sproul's house, went to the village, stayed there about an hour and came back to my office. I had had a pail of liquid manure prepared in my office some days previous. I took that down to the graveyard with an empty oyster can in my hand, poured the liquid on the sod of the three graves of Mr. Sproul's family there, as I had promised to do. I pumped the pail full of water from an old pump this side of the graveyard and watered the flowers on the grave. The train blew while I was there, coming up from Nauwigwick. I imagine. I then started out of the graveyard to come home, leaving the can. A man and woman passed me. The woman had a gossamer and it rattled as she walked. When I got half way between the graveyard and Mr. Stewart's house I heard hallooing in that vicinity in a woman's voice. I came right along, the train having just passed up by the crossing on the road near Mr. Stewart's house. On the lower part of the road I met two men, one with a gun, apparently undressed. As I came close to them one man said, "There he is, shoot him." I heard the gun snap but it did not explode. One of the men kept shouting murder. One said "Stop, or I'll fire." I said if I had a gun I'd fire too. One man stopped. I heard the stock of a gun rattle. I heard the word cartridge. I then threw off my shoes and ran further up the road followed by the two men who caught me. I was not in Mr. Stewart's house that night.

This concluded the testimony, and after it was read over to the prisoner, he pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial. It is a long time since anything has occurred that has so startled the quiet village of Hampton station as the forcible entry of Mr. Stewart's house, and the attempted assault on a member of his household. As Mr. Stewart is frequently away from home the only protection the female members of the household have is the eldest son, a young lad of between 16 and 17 years of age. The eldest of the children is Miss Stewart, whose room was so unceremoniously invaded. The family are highly respected by all the residents of both station and village.

The prisoner, who gave his name as John M. Whitman, is a veterinary surgeon, and arrived at Hampton ten weeks ago from some point in Nova Scotia. At first he went to board with Deputy Sheriff Sproul, but finding that business was slower than he expected, he left there about three weeks ago and since then has been keeping himself hidden in a small shop adjoining

the Victoria hotel. Until the present charge was brought against him, Whitman had borne a good character, so far as the people of Hampton knew. Some days ago it began to be whispered about that the name of Whitman was only an alias, and that the real name of the man was Israel MacLaughlin, who formerly resided in Carleton, N. B. Since Whitman's arrest this story has gained in general credence, until it has now come to be generally believed that Whitman is none other than Israel MacLaughlin, who was committed to Dorchester penitentiary for a similar offence in Carleton about ten years ago. In verification of this story, three men who formerly resided in Carleton, positively identified Whitman as MacLaughlin. It is possible that an attempt will be made in the next few days to fully establish Whitman's identity, and to obtain the fullest particulars of his previous career.

Whitman is a man about 45 years of age, with thin dark hair, and heavy Dundreary whiskers, tinged with gray. He has quite a high forehead and an oval face. His eyes are his most noticeable feature. They seem to be constantly shifting from one direction to another. In stature he is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, stout, and well built.

St. Peter's Girls' School.

We have already noticed the closing of St. Peter's Boys' School. The Girls' School, under Miss Des Brisay's charge, closed on Friday last with the annual distribution of prizes. This school has increased under its present efficient management, and the Boys' School proves an Institution offering advantages of careful personal supervision of pupils and thorough systematic training in the various branches taught by the respective teachers. The Rev. S. C. Smyth addressed the pupils and distributed the following prizes:—

For highest number of daily marks—1st Class, Gertrude Davies; 2nd Class, Ethel Davies; 3rd Class, Walter Cotton.

Highest marks in Examination—Vere Hyndman. Scripture—Vere Hyndman. History and Geography—Vere Hyndman. Arithmetic—Lottie Strickland. French—Ethel Scott. Spelling 2nd Class—Max McGowan. Popularity—Emil McLean.

The pupils testified to their appreciation for Miss Des Brisay by presenting her with a handsome present.

Campaign Literature.

The following circular, issued some days ago by "The Primrose Club," shows how they present the issue in Great Britain, and is interesting as a sample of campaign literature of the lighter vein:—

Selling Off! Alarming Sacrifice! GLADSTONE, PARNELL & CO., (LATE PEACE BROS. & CO.)

Every kind of Disaster, Disgrace, Defeat, Delay, kept in Stock. A Large Supply of Excuses and Evasions on hand.

Try our WHITE LIES.—A Specialty. Going Cheap.

BLACK LIES.—A new invention; look white till exposed to the light.

CROCODILE TEARS.—W. E. G.'s patent.

WIDOW'S TEARS.—A large Stock; recently replenished from the South.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN DISASTERS.—Great variety; more expected shortly, ex a.s. Afghanistan, Egypt, Transvaal.

PLAIN QUESTIONS AND CROOKED ANSWERS.

The new game. G. O. M.'s patent, with Granville improvements. Has provoked Roars of Laughter from Crowned Heads, Foreign Ministers and Diplomats in every Court in Europe. See Prince Bismarck's testimonial.

"AT THE PLAY: or How We Kept it up when Gordon Died," by a Grand Old Man. "Really funny."—John Bull. "The perfection of good taste."—Englishman.

Try our DISGRACE.—Very cheap (Majuba, Sinkat, and Khartoum brands.)

Try our PERJURIES.—Aston brand. Only £1 each.

Try our "AFTER ALL" SALVE.—A Radical cure for all ills.

Try our CONFISCATION PROCESS.—Easily applied; universally popular; success guaranteed; Testimonials from Michael Davitt, Henry George, and other connoisseurs.

G. F., AND CO.

Are the Cheapest and Best House for Casnistry, Dolges, Surrenders, Moral Indignation, Latin Hymns, Tarradiddles and Philanthropy.

G. F., AND CO.

Have still a SMALL SUPPLY of that splendid article, ENGLAND'S HONOR. This is growing scarce; intending purchasers should apply early.

G. F., AND CO.

Are also prepared to dispose of SEVERAL MAGNIFICENT COLONIES. Going dirt cheap to the first bidder. Private offers for the lot entertained.

G. F., AND CO.

Present Address: Downing Street.

Come Early! This is Positively the Closing Sale!

Business shortly to be given up for public and private reasons.

Visiting the "Times" Office.

Says the Canadian Exhibitor:—"A few days ago, by the courtesy of the proprietors of the London Times, a small party of Canadians were invited to inspect the great establishment in Printing House Square. The invitations were the Hon. Hector Fabre, Canadian commissioner for France; Hon. C. O'Quinn, Superintendent of Education, Quebec; Dr. May, Education Department, Ontario; Ira Cornwall, Representative of New Brunswick; J. E. Marmette, Canadian Librarian; R. A. Payne, St. John's; M. Brenner, London Free Press; and E. B. Biggar, representing the Exhibitor and Canadian press generally. Mr. Macdonald, the mechanical manager, showed the visitors the various features of the office, including the eight Walter presses on which the Times is printed, and the type-setting machines, which were first brought into really successful use here. The parliamentary reports are now dictated direct from the short-hand writers in the house by telephone to the operator at the machine, thus attaining the shortest transition known in journalism from the reporter's pen to the printed page.

OPENING TO-DAY,

— AT —

STANLEY BROS,

BROWN'S BLOCK:

1 Case American White Shirts, 1 " " Collars and Cuffs, 1 " " Scarfs and Ties. Also - New Prints, New Muslins, New Seersuckers, Newport Wraps (all shades), Ladies' Vests, in Balbriggan, Merino and India Gauze, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, June 21, 1886.

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE I

HATS, of the latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

FURS, of all kinds Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

BOSTON,

HALIFAX AND P. E. ISLAND

Steamship Line

Will, on and after 1st July, 1886, make

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name (MERRIMACK, CARROLL, WORCESTER) and Tonnage (2,200, 1,400, 1,400).

Commencing on Thursday, 1st July, one of the above Steamships will leave Charlottetown at 6 o'clock, p. m., on

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

of each week, until further notice.

These vessels have superior Passenger Accommodations. Freight handled carefully.

The LOWEST RATES charged for both Passengers and Freight.

For further particulars apply to

CARVELL BROTHERS,

Agents, Charlottetown.

NICKERSON & CROSBY, General Agents, Nickerson's Wharf, Boston.

June 14th, 1886—dy wy pat her jour 2 nos

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say--that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us. We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloth manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city. Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

\$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,

selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, June 23, 1885—cod & wy

Tenders for Coal.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received at the office of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, until

12 o'clock, noon, 5th July, next,

for supplying and placing in the vaults of the City Schools, One Hundred and Twenty (120) Tons Screened, Round, Acadia Mines Coal; and Ten (10) Tons Acadia Mines Nut Coal.

All of said Coal to be of the best quality, to be weighed on the City Scales (the ton to consist of 2000 lbs.) and to be delivered on or before 20th AUGUST, next.

By order of School Board, ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary.

Ch'town, June 23, 1886.—d 5 July

Real Estate Sale.

THREE valuable LOTS on Douglas Street, 1 50x100 feet each, or thereabouts. Apply at Mercantile Bank of Prince Edward Island, June 29, 1886.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM LAUNCH, suitable for passengers or towing. Length, overall, 43 feet, 6 inches; width, 8 feet, 2 inches; depth, 6 feet 2 inches; 5310 inch cylinders, a new steel boiler; speed about 8 miles per hour. For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Mechanical Department, P. E. I. Railway, June 23, 1886.

RICHMOND STREET

GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice

Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call solicited. ROBERT NELSON, SAMUEL NELSON, Ch'town, June 17, 1886—d 2000 law