

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 7, 1886.

The Special Votes.

In Prince County only one special vote was polled for the Second District of Queen's, it was for McKay and Bain; in King's County McKay and Bain polled three each, and Farquharson and Wise one each, and in Queen's County McKay polled 27 votes and Wise 38. Wise had five (instead of eight) votes to make up, and is therefore in by a majority of two.

In Queen's County, Gavin and Matheson polled twelve votes each; in King's County no specials were polled for the first district; in Prince County Gavin has a majority of three, Gavin had to make up six votes, and is therefore out by three votes.

The Prospect.

MANY persons are—from the data afforded by the Local elections—predicting the result of the Dominion elections. Some of the Grits are consoling themselves with the hope, that as New London and Belfast went against the Local Government, Queen's County will go against the Dominion Government. But these leave out of the reckoning an important fact—Mr. L. H. Davies and the Honorable David Laird were particularly active against the Hon. Donald Ferguson and Mr. Lucius Kelly, appearing at almost every meeting and taking a prominent part in the discussion of the issue and the canvass of the electors. The result was the signal triumph of the Liberal-Conservatives. And as it was in the Third District so it will probably be after Mr. Davies and his colleague have been obliged to confront the Liberal-Conservative candidates in a struggle for the honor of representing Queen's County in the House of Commons. Of course a great deal will depend upon the personal of the Liberal-Conservative candidates; but able and discreet men for business, championing the cause of the Government, led by Sir John A. Macdonald, are pretty "safe to win."

On the other hand many Liberal-Conservatives count confidently on the return of Liberal-Conservatives by Prince and King's Counties. We advise against this over confidence in the result of an election is a fatal weakness. No doubt the Government stands well on general issues. Prices of imported goods have not gone up as a result of the National Policy, but are, in fact, cheaper than ever; and prices of the produce we have to export would certainly have been much lower if it were not for the National Policy which keeps us from being wholly dependent upon the British and Foreign markets, out of which the bottom has been knocked by reason of the "bad times." The Canadian Pacific Railway, too, has been built and the country is not swamped, and will not probably feel the expense of it at all in the course of a few years. On these two points the Government is all right, and will be supported by the people of Prince Edward Island in preference to an "Organized Hypocrisy" which has not a single plank in its platform.

But there are other points which will materially influence the decision of the people of this Province. Having seen the Government of Canada devote hundreds of millions of dollars to the completion of the union contract with the British Columbians, they now expect to see a few millions expended for the purpose of completing the union contract with them. The idea of the Subway has taken a firm hold upon their minds; and either it must be proved to be impracticable or it must be carried out. The measures taken by the Government, as a result of the representations of Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson and Hon. Mr. Howlan, Earl Granville and others, are eminently satisfactory, and we hope to see further tangible proof that the Government will grapple earnestly with the problem of affording continuous communication by steam between the Island and the mainland.

This and other claims of the Island must be settled, or seen to be in a fair way of satisfactory arrangement, before the electors of the Island can be expected again to elect supporters of the Government. If the people are satisfied in these respects, the Government may depend on a full ticket from the Garden Province.

The Murray Harbor District.

Just before the election, the Patriot contained a scurrilous paragraph concerning the Hon. Samuel Prowse—a paragraph which could not have found insertion in any decent journal. This paragraph concluded with these words:—

"There never were better prospects for the Liberal party in this District. Messrs. White and Aitken are sweeping all before them, the former having completely floored Mr. Prowse on different occasions."

How completely Mr. Prowse was "floored" is shown by the fact that he obtained all but two hundred more votes than the man by whom, it was said, he was floored! Hon. Mr. Prowse and his colleague are to be heartily congratulated on their signal victory; and the people of Murray Harbor are to be congratulated on their appreciation of the value of "able and discreet men for business." By the way, the Patriot ought to explain the reason why its prediction was not verified by the event.

Trade in the Northwest.

The business outlook in Manitoba and the Northwest is encouraging. According to the Monetary Times, wholesale men report sales considerably in excess of this date last year and anticipate a satisfactory termination of the year's business. Credit giving has in many places been abandoned and a very general improvement in this respect is visible. Money is readily obtained from the banks for all legitimate business purposes at from 7 to 8 per cent. The crop prospect is excellent, and the wheat area increased in Manitoba to 380,000 acres, while the area under barley is increased by 30 per cent. Attention is drawn to the rapid growth of the cattle raising industry in the Territories. Cheese and butter factories are being started all over the country, and there is a general tendency to go into mixed farming. During the quarter just ended there have been only seven failures, the total liability of which will not aggregate \$75,000. In the corresponding week last year there were sixteen failures, with an aggregate liability of \$167,000.

A Lesson.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has been defeated—but not on the political issue. This is a lesson for politicians. Character "counts" in English elections, and also in United States elections; and character will hereafter "count" more than ever in Canadian elections.

Editorial Notes.

—Sir A. T. Galt urges the formation of a Customs Union among the British Islands and the Colonies. If the United States Government do not speedily agree to "reciprocate" it will come to that.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer evinced a desire to annex Canada by force, and now the good will and plant of the paper are for sale. As the Toronto Mail remarks: "A newspaper to succeed must talk sense." The Patriot should act upon this hint.

—The Monetary Times thinks that, by the end of the season, the American fishermen will have learned the lesson that honesty is the best policy, and be willing to make some national arrangements under which they could pursue their calling, on our coast, to the best advantage.

—Frederick Douglass says: "Society has the same right to protect itself against drunkenness as against yellow fever, cholera, or any other evil. If the drunkard were alone the sufferer we might hesitate to go this length. But the weight in the other scale is overwhelming. Wife, children and society are more than the miserable appetite of the drunkard."

—We are indebted to E. L. Lydiard, Esq., for the following statement of exports for June from Queen's and King's Counties:—

Table with columns for POTATOES, OATS, PORK, LOBSTERS, STARCH, MISCELLANEOUS, EGGS, ANIMALS, FISH, HAY, SHIPS SOLD ABROAD. Lists quantities and values for various goods.

The Special Votes.

THE Sheriff of Queen's County to-day opened the special votes cast in Queen's County. In the Second District, Wise gained 11 votes, leaving him now ahead of McKay 5 votes, with King's and Prince Counties to hear from.

Gavin and Matheson had an equal number of special votes, viz.: 12. In the Third District, Ferguson and Kelly have gained between 20 and 30 votes.

In Prince County only one vote was polled for the Second District: it was for McKay and Bain. In Prince County, Gavin has a majority of three special votes.

In King's County, McKay polled three special votes; Bain three, and Farquharson and Wise one each.

Supreme Court.

The Massey Manufacturing Co. vs. R. Philip Bagnall—This case is now under the consideration of the jury. Andrew Wyand vs. Christy Stewart—This case is now on. Haszard for plaintiff; Hodgson for defendant.

Electric Lighting.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the London Times, in the course of a lengthy article on the Edinburgh International Exhibition, refers as follows to the electric lighting:—

"Electric lighting forms so important a feature of the Exhibition that some notice of the different systems employed may be useful. Both are lamps and incandescent lamps are used—the former of 2,000 and 3,000 candle power, the latter of 10 and 20 candle power. As these lamps, with relative dynamos, are furnished by five different firms, an excellent opportunity is afforded of comparing, not only the effect of the two kinds of lamp, but also the systems of different patentees. The five firms supplying the lights are Richard Miller, Glasgow, who provides the Thomson-Houston arc lamps; Andrews and Co., Glasgow, the Anglo-American Brush Company, London, Gaulcher and Co., London, and King, Brown, and Co., Edinburgh. The largest share of the lighting has fallen to the Thomson-Houston system of arc lamps. It is used in the outside lighting of the grounds at the west front of the building, in the grand hall, in the picture galleries, and the eight north-western courts—155 lamps in all.

There can be no doubt that, both for brilliancy and steadiness, the palm must be given to the Thomson-Houston lamps. The grand hall and the picture galleries are as brightly and as pleasantly lighted by night as they are by the noon-day sun. Between the other systems of arc lamps I cannot venture to discriminate. They are all good, though none of them can be compared with the Thomson-Houston system."

The Thomson-Houston arc lamps, so highly spoken of, are the ones used in this city by the P. E. Island Electric Light Co., and which captured the gold medal at the Great London Inventions Exhibition, 1885, in competition with many English and American rivals.

Gladstone to Bright.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter to Mr. John Bright:—

EDINBURGH, July 2. MY DEAR MR. BRIGHT,—I am sorry to be compelled to again address you. In your speech at Birmingham you charge me with having successfully concealed my thoughts last November. You ought to know that this is not a fact, for in reply to others from whom this gross charge was more to be expected than from you, I pointed out that on November 24 I told my electors in Edinburgh that if the Irish elections went as I expected the magnitude of the subject they would bring forward would throw all others in the shade, and that it went down to the very roots and foundations of our whole civil and political constitution. Do you now adhere to your accusation? Secondly, you say that I described a "conspiracy" now existing in Ireland as "marching through rapine to break up the Kingdom." This is also contrary to fact. In 1881, there was, in my opinion, such a conspiracy against the payment of rent in union counties and I so described it. In my opinion there is no such conspiracy now, nor anything in the least degree resembling it. You put into my mouth words which, coming from me, would be absolute falsehoods. Thirdly, you charge me with a want of frankness, because I have not pledged the Government to some defined line of action in regard to the Land Bill. A charge of this kind as between old colleagues and friends is, to say the least, unusual. Evidently you have not read the bill or my speech introducing it and you have never been concerned in the practical work of legislation of difficult and complicated subjects. The foundation of your charge is that on such a subject I do not, in the midst of overwhelming work, formulate at once a new course and method of action without consulting my colleagues. It might have occurred to you, who have been in the Cabinet, that such a course on my part would have been indecent and disloyal, and that I should greatly prefer to bear all the charges and suspicions which you unexpectedly are the man to fasten on me. For you state that you are convinced that it is my intention to thrust the land bill through Parliament. If I am a man capable of such intention, I wonder that you ever took office with one so ignorant of the spirit of the constitution and so arbitrary in character. Though this appears to be your opinion of me, I do not think that opinion is held by my countrymen. You quote not a word in support of your charge which is at all true. Every candid man will take his own view, but I certainly will not forego my right to make some effort to amend the dangerous and mischievous land bill passed last year. I have done what I could to avoid a controversy with you, and while you have driven me to demonstrate against your charges, I advisedly abstain from all notice of your statements, criticisms and arguments. I am always, yours sincerely, WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

Gladstone's Manifesto to the Welsh.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to the Welsh electors, in which he says:—

"This is not the first nor the tenth time that the Tories have raised a cry of alarm and predicted the ruin of the Empire. They have been at it all their lives. They have always raised that cry when those great and good measures were proposed which have made the age illustrious: The reform of Parliament, the abolition of the corn laws, of slavery, of religious tests, of church rates and of the Irish Church, the freedom of burials laws, the defence of tenants' rights, and many more good measures. Which did they give you? Which did they not oppose and cry down as destructive of the constitution and the throne, of religion and prosperity? People say the Irish are never content, nor would you be content if you had been oppressed as they have. Above all, if after you had had your own Parliament for 500 years it had been taken away from you by a mixture of violence and corruption, with a union which disgraces the name of England. This Parliament Irishmen have ever striven to get back. They now ask, not for the repeal of the act of union, but only for a subordinate legislature such as the Colonies had. Give it to them, because it is a just demand. Give it to them promptly and graciously, not awaiting as Wellington waited before granting Catholic emancipation to yield under the terror of civil war. Let Wales on this great occasion be worthy of herself."

An idea of the extent of the patent medicine business may be gathered from the figures of a printing contract, said to be the largest on record, between a New York manufacturer of a nostrum and a Philadelphia printer. The bargain was for 400,000,000 thirty-two page pamphlets and 400,000,000 four-page circulars, to cost \$800,000. Part of the work will be done in Philadelphia, and the remainder in England and Germany.

Boston Markets.

BOSTON, July 3.

POTATOES—Old Potatoes are about all out of market, and new sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—Strictly fresh grades have been in light supply, and with a good demand prices are very firm. Eastern extras sold readily at 14c. the past two days, and New York firsts at 13c. to 14c. per dozen. Canadian firsts command 13c., and most of the P. E. Island and Nova Scotia this week sold at 13c. to 14c. The market closes strong with a light supply offering.

FISH—There continues to be a slow trade and prices of Mackerel are easier, notwithstanding the small receipts. Sales of Cape Breton new Mackerel have been made at \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl. Some Cape Shore Mackerel received later in the week sold at \$5.50 per bbl. This indicates a decline of 50 to 75c. per bbl. from previous sales. Old No. 2 are gradually working off at \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl. Old No. 3 are about all cleaned up. Fresh Mackerel from Nova Scotia sell readily at \$7 to \$8 per 100. The total quantity of Mackerel landed by the New England fleet this season aggregates 5,383 bbls., against 24,683 bbls. for the same time last year, a decrease of 19,300 bbls. Total imports from the Provinces since January 1 is 12,197 bbls., against 17,281 bbls. last year. New pickle cured Bank Codfish are firmer, with sales at \$2.25 to \$2.37 1/2 per qtl. Dry Bank are steady at \$2.75 to \$3.

CANNED GOODS—Lobsters are in fair demand, and have been advanced to \$1.65 to \$1.70 per dozen duty paid. Mackerel are lower and selling at 55 to 60c.

Arrival of the Bark "Arklow."

THE LATE MATE'S STORY OF A COLLISION A HOAX—HE DESERTS THE VESSEL IN MID OCEAN.

The bark "Arklow," Capt. Pye, from Manilla, January 28, for Montreal, arrived at Quebec at 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The "Arklow" is the vessel whose mate was picked up at sea in a small boat and landed at Queenstown, Ireland, and who asserted that the "Arklow" was sunk by collision, and that all on board, including the captain's wife and family, with the single exception of himself, perished. Capt. Pye says he had fine weather the entire passage, and no accident of any kind occurred. He states that the mate, whose name is J. B. Olston, shipped with him in Boston, and had a master's certificate. He was previously master of the bark "J. F. Robertson." It is stated that this vessel's cargo was stowed in a peculiar manner, and that she put into St. Thomas, W. I., where she was surveyed, but whether she was condemned or not Capt. Pye was not aware. However, the underwriters refused to pay any of the expenses incurred. Capt. Pye thinks fear of arrest at Montreal, and a threatening letter he had received preyed on the mate's mind, and caused him to desert. On the night of the 7th May, in lat. 42° S., lon. 22° 58' W., Olston left the "Arklow" while the master and starboard watch were asleep. The gig in which he left was 13 feet long. He took with him provisions, clothes, chart, compass, quadrant, etc. Capt. Pye thinks he must have been assisted away by some of the crew.

Bitters Under the Ban.

A HOTEL KEEPER FINED FOR SELLING THEM UNDER THE SCOTT ACT.

The case of a Brockville, Ont., hotel keeper named Rape, which has just been tried before the court there, is unique as involving the point of what constitutes an intoxicant. It appears that Constable McPhail recently visited Rape's hotel, and being provided with a search warrant, went through the house. He found nothing but a stock of what is known as Vermouth Bitters, a tonic similar to John Bull Bitters, but of more recent origin. A bottle of this he brought back, and on the intoxicating properties of the fluid the case hinged. Dr. Vaux testified that it was largely composed of sherry wine, and would, in his opinion, intoxicate, and the same view was taken by Edward Whittlemore, a drug clerk. Upon this evidence he was fined \$50 and costs, \$16.25. It is the general opinion, the Recorder says, that Mr. Rape considered himself strictly within the law in selling the bitters.

Average Hours of Labor.

In Germany the hours of labor average per week, in textile factories, 72; in machine factories, 60. In France, textile factories, 72; in machine factories, 60. In Austria, 66 in each. In Russia, in textile factories, from 72 to 84; in machine factories, 72. In Switzerland, 66 hours in each. In Belgium, in textile factories, 72; in machine factories, 62. In Italy, in textile factories, 69 to 90; in machine factories, 72. In Holland, in textile factories, 72; in machine factories, 64. In the United States, 60 in each. In Great Britain, in textile factories, 56; in machine factories, 52. In England factories generally close at 5.30 o'clock in the evening, and 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; while in the silk factories of Northern Italy the factories are open from 5 a.m., to 10 p.m., the hands working 9 1/2 hours per week, or 15 1/2 hours per day, exclusive of meal hours.

An Insane Act.

Daniel Curry, who lives at or near London, Ont., went to Detroit to celebrate Dominion Day. After viewing the sights he went to the Michigan Exchange, where he registered in an unintelligible manner, and was assigned to room No. 17 on the second floor. His strange behavior attracted the attention of the employer of the house. It was apparent that he was not responsible for his acts. Twice he had to be put back into his room, which he persisted in leaving. About four o'clock he either deliberately jumped out of or fell from a window to the court below, a distance of thirty feet. When picked up he was unconscious. The ambulance was called and took him to St. Mary's Hospital. It was found that he had broken his wrist and sustained severe bruises on the back. Fears are entertained that he received internal injuries.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending June 26 were \$354,023, an increase of \$44,106 compared with the corresponding week last year.

LONDON HOUSE.

JULY.

WE will offer, at Reduced Prices, this month, the following Goods:—

Straw Hats, Feathers and Flowers, Dolmans, Light Summer Prints.

LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, July 6, 1886.

Horses Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Twenty-five HORSES, weighing from ten to twelve hundred; aged from five to ten. W. S. MCKIE. Charlottetown, July 7—21 pd

Reduction of Tariff.

THE rates between P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, which were 75 and 4, are reduced to 50 and 3; Newfoundland, formerly 150 and 15, is now 125 and 11. Atlantic cable rates to Great Britain and France 12 cents per word; other rates unchanged.

T. C. JAMES, Supt. A. A. Telegraph Co., Limited. Ch'town, P. E. Island, July 7, 1886. —3wks 31 a wk

GRAND EXCURSION.

Special Trains to the Souris Tea.

ALL who want a good day's sport should go to the Souris Tea, on

Wednesday, July 14th, 1886,

and meet a Committee determined to make them happy.

A Special Train will leave Charlottetown for Souris at 7.05 a. m., Standard Time; will connect with the Express Train from Georgetown at Mount Stewart; returning, will leave Souris at 4 p. m., Standard time.

Railway fares from Charlottetown, Georgetown and intermediate stations by special trains good to return same day.

Charlottetown, leave 7.05 a. m., 75c; Cemetery, Royalty Junction and York, 70c; Suffolk, Bedford, Tracadie and Scotchfort, 60c; Mount Stewart, St. Andrews, Douglass, and Dundee, 60c; Lot 40, Morell, Marie, Midgell, 50c; St. Peters, Five Houses, Ashton, 40c; Selkirk, Rollo Bay, Bear River, 30c; New Zealand, 25c; Harmony, 15c; Georgetown, 75c; Brudenell, Cardigan, Perth, 70c; Baldwin, Peakes, Pisiquid, 60c.

Tea Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at all stations and by conductors in conjunction with railway tickets.

Return tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from Charlottetown and intermediate stations by regular morning trains on the 13th, good to return up to and including 14th.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Secretary. Souris East, June 22, '86—tl tea pat

Auction Sale.

Valuable Brick Building and Premises

I AM instructed to Sell by Auction, on THURSDAY, July 29th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, that very valuable

Four Story Brick Building,

on the corner of Queen and King Street, Charlottetown. Having a front of seventy-one feet (71 feet on Queen Street and eighty-four (84) feet on King Street. It contains on first floor three stores on Queen Street and one on King Street, with offices and warehouses on second and third storeys, accessible by stairway and hoisting gear. This desirable building could easily be made the largest and best Hotel in the city—conveniently situated in close proximity to the public wharves and Railway Station.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 7, '86—ood tl dte

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

AT Auction, on premises, on THURSDAY, 15th July, at 12 o'clock, noon.—

Four Building Lots on Wermouth Street, including Brick Warehouse, now used as Soap Factory; also 1 House and Lot on Fitzroy Street, occupied by Mr. James Anderson.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. July 7—8 10 13 14

Furnished Residence to Let.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave the Island for a few months, desires to let his house, furnished. Every facility for boating and fishing. A spring of excellent water in the cellar. Apply on the premises. SIMON DAVIES. Edenhurst, June 14th, 1886—ood

TRY THE TEA, 25 CENTS, AT THE LONDON HOUSE

North Atlantic Steamship Co.



FROM LONDON.

THE STEAMSHIP

'CLIFTON'

is intended to leave

London for Charlottetown,

ABOUT THE

29th JULY.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to North Atlantic S. S. Company, 147, Fenchurch Street, or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERY, AGENT. July 5, 1886.

BUTTERSALT

GOOD BUTTER cannot be made without good Salt. Our Salt has taken

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

at Exhibitions in different countries.

Pure, White and Fine

Only 1 Cent per Pound.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 25, 1886.—2aw & wy

WHEATLEY & SONS,

AUCTIONEERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

July 5, 1886—3mos eod & wky

HARD COAL.

JUST arrived ex Schr. "E. Crosby," from New York—

371 Tons Anthracite Coal (Egg and Chestnut Sizes.)

Will be sold low while landing. This is the same quality Coal that has given such good satisfaction for the last four years. CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, Water Street. Ch'town, July 2, 1886—lmo eod