

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 25, 1885.

Some Civic Improvements.

The City Council have properly decided to go on with the improvement of the town, even though the Act under which they are to obtain the means of doing so will be unfair in its operation, and, if not very prudently worked, exceedingly obnoxious. It is no sign of a good horse to see him kick up his heels on a bad road. Still less is it a sign of a capable man, or a capable body of men, to refuse to perform a duty, because the means of doing it are not to their liking. Our city needs to be improved; it is the duty of the City Council to improve it; and, though the new tax act is not a good one, they have concluded to do the best they can with it, and go on with the work. This is laudable.

We hope that in the application of the personal property tax great care will be taken by the Council and their officers. We are not of those who believe in a personal property tax—except as a last resort; for there are with it inquisitorial accompaniments, which are certain to grate upon the prejudices of a people jealous of the privacy and independence of their homes and placing more than a money value upon their household gods. But, now that it is law, we should like to see it have a fair trial and be accepted or condemned on its own merits. Therefore let discretion guide the Council, the appraisers and the collectors, when they set about applying it.

The first and one of the most important of the improvements proposed, is the new City Building to be erected on Love's corner. This building will contain rooms for the accommodation of the entire Fire Department, and will thus enable the Council to save the rent of all the small fire engine houses in the city, with the salaries of the keepers, the cost of two horses, and other expenses. It will also contain the City Offices, Police Station, Stipendiary Magistrate's Courtroom, etc., thus saving the rents which are now paid and enabling the Council to let the apartments in the Market House which are now used. The building will, it may be hoped, prove an ornament to the city and, if erected and managed on business principles, may be the means of economising time, force, and money.

It is to be regretted that the first step towards the erection of the building is open to objection and grave suspicion.

City works are usually put up to competition, and so far has this principle been carried by the present City Council that tenders are even called for the little bit of advertising which the city does. But Messrs. Phillips and Chappell have been directed to prepare plans and specifications for the new building, to the absolute exclusion of all others. We understand that Mr. Brown C. E., was prepared to submit plans for the building, and we have no doubt that Mr. W.C. Harris, would have been glad of an opportunity to prepare plans for the consideration of the Council. Indeed, if anyone is entitled to a preference it is surely Mr. Harris. He is a young man of our own town. He is a trained and skillful architect. He has designed several of the best proportioned and in every way the finest buildings in the city—notably, "the Cameron Block,"—and he has, we believe, given satisfaction to those who have employed him. To pass him by, not even allowing him a chance to compete for the plans, shows that the Council have been, at least, hasty in their action, and smells very like a job. Every citizen should have some regard for the architectural beauty of the place, and how much more the City Council which represents the collective body of citizens. The matter is really one of public importance; and we hope the Council (whom we are sure had no idea of allowing themselves to remain under the suspicion of either favoritism or jobbery) will reconsider it, and reverse a decision so contrary to their usual course of procedure concerning city works, and so contrary to justice and common sense.

A decided improvement has lately been made on the western end of Grafton Street; and, if the trees grow well, this will soon be the most beautiful street in the town. The idea of widening the sidewalks and narrowing the carriage-ways is a good one; and the more grass there is, the less dust—the more beauty and the more comfort. In the improvement of our streets it would be well to study to make the repairs sufficient for a number of years. The improvements should be permanent, if possible. Dribbling in the sand and mud, and filling in the ruts, is, we suppose, a necessary operation; but it looks somewhat childish, and will last not much longer than the mud pies which children of a smaller growth make in the gutter. It was a good idea to bring the stone crusher into town, and we hope it will be used to good purpose. Stone and ashes, and whatever will harden the streets, and make them last well, should be plentifully applied. Water Street is one of the driest and best in the town—though it is most used—simply because it was repaired, not with sand and mud, but with stone and ashes.

There is another improvement which we hope to see made ere long. We hope to see the dry earth system generally enforced. The law requires it. The best material interests of our citizens require it. We are now living on a bank largely made up of excreta; and if visited by cholera we afford the most effective

accessories to the spread of the pestilence. Dr. James Warburton had in the Patriot of Wednesday last, an excellent letter on this subject, in which he says:

"The common privy vault so universal in use here, should not be permitted at all, as it is allowed by all sanitarians to have killed more thousands than any other of the many sources of infection. In our town where coal is the usual fuel, ash closets should be used, and, by putting ashes on the excreta once or twice a day it would thoroughly deodorized, and might be removed any time during the day, without offence to the most fastidious."

As it is thought by the best authorities that cholera is likely to reach this side of the Atlantic this summer, we should be prepared for it, and have no favorable place for its germs to settle and multiply, by having this system carried out at once, before the hot weather is upon us. Once the system was in working order, people would see the immense improvement, and, I think, would do all in their power to assist in keeping their homes clean and healthy. This system, although perhaps not the best way of disposing of the refuse, is, I think, the most suitable for this town, as it would be the least expensive."

Dr. James Warburton has perhaps a better appreciation of the horrors of Asiatic Cholera than most of us; and we trust his warning and advice will be taken.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—A short paragraph in your issue of Thursday has filled with dismay a large portion of the population, and has taken away much of the pleasure from the returning summer. The paragraph in question was to the effect that the footpath to the Park below the Government House lawn is to be closed to the public. In that case we might almost as well have no Park. Of course we are sure that the local authorities have ordered this, for we, who know the kindness of the Governor's heart, feel certain that he would not of his own act deprive the people of the only pleasant seaside walk to be found within the strolling distance of the city. We do not question the right of the authorities to do as they have done, but to us the action seems needlessly cruel. The benefits of this footpath are obvious. Without it the Park will be deserted, and useless; for however sweet and fresh the Park may be, people cannot, on a hot summer day, brave the stench and the dust of this bog and the tannery, and Brighton Road in general, even for the sake of an hour by the sea. But while this way to the Park is disgusting in the extreme, there can be no more pleasant walk than that through the Governor's lawn, with the sweet fields on one side and the grand bay on the other. We admit that it interferes slightly with the privacy of Government House, but only very slightly; and we are confident that the Governor would feel cheered rather than annoyed at the pretty groups that would daily pass before his doors. Weak old ladies (when there is no bull pastured on the lawn), who seldom get a whiff of good sea air, take their little grandchildren out there for an afternoon among the flowers. Merry little children go by, the girls on the hunt for wild flowers, and bare-legged urchins on the way to bathe. Lawn tennis players, in picturesque attire, clerks from hot offices, ladies from stuffy drawing rooms, workmen from their workshops, bathers, lovers, cricketers, strollers, all make use of that footpath through the grass, not merely because it is a short cut, but because it is a beautiful and invigorating walk. For some two minutes they are in sight of the windows of Government House, and on that account they are to be turned back. It is foolish to say that no English squire would shut up his grounds for that reason, and certainly no American gentleman would. If there were another road equally or nearly as good we should not grumble, but when this is the only road to the park fit to go by, it seems hard that we should be shut out from it. We therefore humbly hope that the Governor will not close his eyes to the needs of the people, even at the sacrifice of a little of his own privacy. And if he will kindly use his influence with the authorities to have the foot-path re-opened for the summer, we can guarantee him the sincere gratitude of the entire population, young and old.

SIR,—I see that there is to be no way of reaching the Park this season, except by Brighton road. Of course the shore way is still open at low water, but it is too much to expect everyone to keep account of the tides, and it is very annoying to go as far as the Governor's bridge, find that it is high water, and then have to walk around by a not very agreeable neighborhood to the Brighton Road. This will have the effect of needlessly keeping our citizens away from the park. On summer afternoons, when law students and others have only a short time at their disposal for games, they want to reach the grounds as quickly as possible, and might be tempted to stay at home, rather than walk such a length of dusty streets and roads. Besides, a good many avail themselves of the Park shore for bathing early in the morning when the tide happens to be in, on which occasion the shore route is, of course, impassable. The fatigue of the longer walk to the bathing beach, and the greater amount of time required, would discourage this healthy practice. On the whole, there ought to be, and there must be, some short road to the Park; and, further, it must be a lawful road—one does not want to steal a march on the Governor of this province.

SIR,—Sorely there was some mistakes in the item published by you on Thursday, to the effect that the Governor intended closing up the path, last summer used by us, through the meadow before Government House. We all think you must be wrong in saying that our delightful walk is to be closed to everyone. What we think was intended, was that all except us and our friends are to be excluded, and we feel sure that His Honor only wished the notice to apply to the ignoble vulgar. We ourselves felt the annoyance last summer of having the privacy of the walk broken in by the mob, and are not surprised that His Honor should now forbid them. Please correct your item, and thus free us from the taunting reflection that we were excluded like common people.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

THE RIEL REBELLION I THE FIRST BRUSH HOT FIGHTING.

The Wild War Whoop Don't Scare our Militia Boys.

AN AMBUSCADE CLEARED.

The Prairie on Fire.

SIX MILITIA MEN KILLED.

THIRTY WOUNDED.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE OF GENERAL MIDDLETON.

WINNIPEG, April 24.

The report of the conflict at Batoche Crossing at 9 a.m., to-day, states: The rebels were the first to fire. They aimed from an ambush. Gen. Middleton got a battery in order and raised a raking fire on the rebels. The rebels made a dash and fought at close quarters for a while, but finally retired. The fight was in Indian style on the part of the rebels, who were always well concealed behind trees or on bluffs. Their fire was hot and very effective.

The Indians were exceedingly combative, and the war whoops could be heard some distance off. They rallied time and again, keeping up an incessant fire for nearly an hour. Subsequently the fire slackened on the part of the enemy, but was again resumed.

Shortly after noon the prairie was set on fire, as the result of the battle; but the heavy rain which set in about noon quenched it. The list of casualties is as yet incomplete, but it is stated six of the troops were killed and 30 wounded—some fatally.

Gen. Middleton had a narrow escape, having had a bullet put through his hat. The rebels were successfully driven from their ambush in the ravine by hard fighting on the part of the Volunteers.

Battleford will now be relieved. The loss of the rebels is not known. Communication to Edmonton will at once be opened.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Suspense in Odessa.

TRADE PARALYZED!

Russian Reinforcements,

Evidence of Russian Double Dealing.

ODESSA, April 24.

The suspense over the Afghan frontier dispute has paralyzed business here. Huge granaries are almost empty. The inhabitants are opposed to war but fear it is inevitable.

VIENNA, April 24.

A despatch from Odessa says 22,000 troops will be despatched immediately to reinforce Gen. Komaroff.

TIFLIS, April 24.

An official account of the Penjdeh battle begins with the statement that: "In accordance with orders previously given, a Russian detachment marched to Kash-sepa."

LONDON, April 24.

The Russian army in Turkestan in a few weeks will number 60,000 men.

Egyptian Matters.

LONDON, April 24.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Egyptian Loan Bill passed its second reading without revision.

It was positively rumored in the lobbies of the House of Lords last evening that the English and French Governments had effected an adjustment of the Bosphore Egyptian dispute.

The Post says England, Italy and Turkey are conferring in regard to the condition of affairs in Egypt, but will not conclude any arrangement without the accord of the central powers.

Sir Leonard Improving

OTTAWA, April 24.

Although still very weak, Sir Leonard is slightly better this morning. His medical advisors now have hope of his early recovery.

Weather Bulletin

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, April 25—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh winds, mostly north and west, fair to cloudy weather, with a few local showers, lower temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

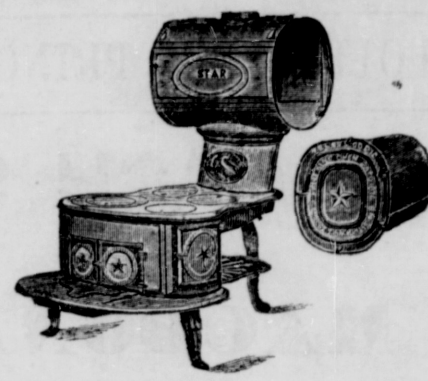
Charlottetown April 25, 1885. Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....66.3 Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....40.2 Lowest Temperature this morning.....40.8 Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock.....48.8 Temperature this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.....43.0

SMALL-P X.—On the 20th inst., a vessel arrived at St. Pierre, Mig., with one hundred and forty-five passengers, having twenty-five cases of small-pox on board. Four died during the voyage. The crew and passengers were all quarantined two miles from the town.

Convenience and Economy vs. Inconvenience and Expense.

THE PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN

This Cut represents the "Star" Cooking Stove, with oven and end-lining drawn out, as in the act of cleaning, or replacing a new lining.



IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

THIS Patent Oven is put on all my Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, such as the Star, Niagara, Waterloo, &c. Is Easily Cleaned, by simply drawing the end and lining from the oven, brushing out the soot and replacing them again—thoroughly cleaning or inserting a new lining in five minutes time.

The thousands using this Oven admit it to be worth at least Ten Dollars more than Stoves with the ordinary oven. At the same time please keep in view the fact that it costs the trade or retail purchaser no more than the same stove without this valuable improvement.

When buying, ask for FAWCETT'S PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN. If your dealer has none on hand, have him send, or send your order direct to the Sackville Foundry. No other Foundry in the Dominion of Canada is able to offer this undoubted advantage, as I am the Inventor, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

I am adding several new and Handsome Patterns this season which, with my former variety of one hundred different styles and sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves. Also—Farmers' Boilers, Hollow-ware, Ploughs, &c., comprises the largest and best assortment made in the Maritime Provinces.

Customers will find my Terms Liberal and, regarding prices, I will not be undersold.

CHARLES FAWCETT.

SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

April 25th, 1885—6mos

BROWN'S NEW STORE, MARKET SQUARE! NOTICE.

WEEKS & CO. beg to announce that on the completion of the above commanding premises—about 25th April, they will open the same with a complete stock of

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Millinery, &c., selected by Mr. Paton, and now on the way by steamers from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, April 6, 1885.

TO LET.

WHAT New House situate on the corner of Prince and Sidney Streets, at present in the occupation of John Sprague, Esq., with Stable and Coach House attached; the house has a good Frost-proof Cellar, with Pump in Kitchen, and another in the yard. Possession given the first of May. The house will be put in first-class order. Apply to John Kelly, Esq., Dorchester Street, or to the owner,

EDWARD KELLY, Lake Verd.

April 22, 1885.

TO LET.

WHAT Cottage, situate on Pleasant Street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Iann, with Stable attached, and Pump in the yard. The House has a good, dry frost-proof Cellar. The buildings are in first-class order.

Possession given the 1st of May next. Apply to John Kelly, Esq., Dorchester Street, or to the owner,

EDWARD KELLY, Lake Verd, April 22, 1885.

ODDFELLOWS' NAVAL DAY CELEBRATION, APRIL 27th, 1885.

IN THE EVENING, AT THE MARKET HALL, the great nautical opera "PINAFORE"

will be presented, embracing a galaxy of talent untraced. New and effective Scenery and Costumes have been prepared. No part omitted.

Tickets—reserved seats 50 cents, unreserved 25 cents, for sale at the usual places, from members of Committee and at the Hall.

Doors open at 7.15. Opera begins at 8. Attentive ushers will be in attendance.

W. H. HASZARD, Secy. of Com.

Ch'town, April 18—5t eod pat eod

FOR SALE.

2000 BUSHELS FISHERY SALT.

Ch'town, March 26, 1885

Dwelling House, Vacant Lot,

LARGE FACTORY BUILDINGS.

BY AUCTION,

Monday, April 27th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

On the premises, that conveniently situated, new, and nicely-finished Dwelling House, Stable, &c., on Cumberland Street.

—ALSO—

The large Factory Buildings and Grounds on Grafton Street (East) 72,850 feet, and a Vacant Lot in rear of same.

The whole of this valuable property, owned by Paul Lea, Esq., MUST BE SOLD, and offers a capital chance for safe and profitable investment.

Terms—25 per cent. at Sale, the balance in 3 years, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 16, 1885.

SEED WHEAT. FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE best variety of "White Russian" Seed Wheat, a splendid yielding, good flour, still straw; best for our soil and climate.

JOHN McNEILL

Ch'town, March 9, 1885

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878.



SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat! FOR SALE.

800 BAGS Choice Seed WHEAT—White Fife, White Russian and Red Bald. Also, 800 bushels choice Timothy Seed, to arrive first trip Northern Light.

OWEN CONNOLLY, Ch'town, March 27, 1885

SUBSCRIBE for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER, the best paper on the Island.

FLOWERS.

BY Auction, in front of my Store, On Monday Next, 27th inst., AT HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK, 200 pots Flowers and House Plants from St. Vincent's Nursery.

Comprising:—Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Fuschias, Carnations, Roses, and a large variety of rare and valuable Plants, too numerous to mention—all healthy, strong Plants, in first bloom and not forced.

The manager, Mr. Eckstadt, being obliged to sell off, owing to ill-health, the sale will be positive—nothing reserved.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 25—11

P. E. I. POTTERY WARE.

A LARGE LOT OF FLOWER POTS, JARNS, BEAN POTS, MILK BASINS, and other ware on hand and will be sold Cheap—Quality excellent. Liberal discount to the trade. Spring orders filled promptly.

April 25, 1885.

BEER AND COFF, AGENTS.

Landing To-Day:

ORANGES—20 Boxes. TEA—315 Half chests of the very highest grade.

FLOUR—500 Bbls. Superior. KEROSENE—62 Bbls. Water White. SOLE LEATHER—25 Rolls. TOBACCO—60 Caddies A1. DIAMOND DYES—190 Gross (all colors.)

CARVELL BROS.

April 24—21

Apples, Cigars, &c.

BY Auction, Monday next, April 27th, at 2 o'clock, at my Auction Room: 25 BARRELS APPLES, 20 BOXES CIGARS, 10 RUBBER COATS, 50 BOXES DIGBY HERRING, 25 " Boneless FISH, and sundry other merchandize.

ALSO

1 Fire-proof SAFE (new), 1 do do (second-hand).

A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER.

Ch'town, April 24, 1885.

FURNITURE.

BY Auction, Thursday, April 30th, at 11 o'clock, at my Auction Room,—

A general assortment of Household Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, Iron Bedsteads, Wood do, Mattresses, Pillows, Screens, Window Blinds, Ward-ropes, &c., Mirrors, Locking-Glasses, Burzans, Washstands, Fixtures, Hall Stand, 1 large Extension Table (black walnut), 1 large Side-board do, 3 Sewing Machines, 1 Water Cooler, 1 Gentleman's Saddle, 1 Lady's do, Double-barrel Gun, &c., Kitchen Utensils, Crockery-ware, Glass-ware and the usual quantity of sundries.

ALSO—About 9 tons Nut Coal, 5 tons Sydney Round Coal, 4 tons Anthracite Coal, and other odds and ends.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 24, 1885.

NOTICE.

SHIP OWNERS AND SHIP MASTERS will take notice that vessels taking whole or part cargoes of grain for ports outside the Dominion of Canada, before taking in any such cargo, will require to have a certificate from the Port Warden or his Deputy that the vessel has been examined and is fit to take in cargo.

The office at Charlottetown is at my residence corner of Grafton and Cumberland Streets, where any orders left will receive attention.

H. P. WELSH, Port Warden for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, April, 22—nwfwkly pat 31

SALT! SALT!

TO arrive at Point DuChene, and due early in May, Eight Thousand Sacks Liverpool Common SALT and One Hundred Sacks Fine SALT. For Sale low.

JAMES FRIER, Shediac, N. B.

April 21, 1885 106

SEEDS! SEEDS!

WE are now offering a very large assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, in Canadian Seed Wheat, Timothy Seed, Barley, Buckwheat, Clover Seeds, in all the varieties needed, and will be sold cheap at

W. P. COLWILL'S

April 20, 1885—2aw wkly lmo

Paper Hangings!

PAPER HANGINGS! In great variety of patterns, selling very Cheap at the

LONDON HOUSE, April 9—4w 3aw wkly