

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 10, 1887.

Let the People Judge.

The Patriot might, we think, have permitted the people of the Third District to judge as to the merits of the candidates for their suffrages.

If the Patriot had endeavored to advance some reasons why the electors of the Third District should, at this juncture, vote Hon. Mr. Ferguson out of the Government, its efforts would be more to the purpose.

Admitting for the sake of argument that Mr. McDonald is right: admitting that the Government blundered when they repealed the Assessment Act and took the taxes off the people, what is to be gained now by putting Mr. Ferguson out and Mr. McDonald in?

The Government have not, in the meantime, violated their trust, unless, indeed, the obtaining of half a million dollars to be placed to the credit of the Province for all time may be construed into a violation of trust.

The mean pretence of the Patriot that the Orange circulars against the Government were written by the Rev. S. G. Lawson at the instigation of the Government is much too thin.

We ask for the Government fair play; and we feel sure that fair play will be accorded by the intelligent electors of the Third District of Queen's County.

Editorial Notes.

The Summerside Journal announces that the Hon. John Lefurgey has accepted the nomination of the Liberal-Conservatives of Summerside and Lot 17; and will, if opposition be offered, contest the election to be held to fill the vacant seat for that District in the House of Assembly.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette surmises, in the matter of the refusal of the Queen to assent to the Newfoundland Bill, that the French Government learning from Newfoundland how things were going, entered a protest, and that the new colonial secretary, Sir Henry Holland, was told by Lord Salisbury that, as in the present troubled state of European politics, a quarrel with France is out of the question, the Imperial assent to the bill must at all events be postponed.

A gentleman at Ottawa, who claims to have been consulted in the matter, and to have seen some of the correspondence, says that quite a number of Canadians will be knighted during the Queen's jubilee celebration.

of the Government. These have been all turned over for the present to the Governor-General's office.

Sir George Stephen proposes that the Imperial Government shall advance to emigrants to Canada \$120 per family to enable a gradual emigration to take place, and that either the Canadian Government or such corporations as the Canadian Pacific Railway company, Hudson's Bay company and the Canadian Northwest Land company, shall guarantee repayment by the emigrants within ten years, the colonial government or corporation itself holding the 160 acres granted to each family as security.

March Magazines.

THE CENTURY.—Interest continues to centre in the story of Abraham Lincoln. The review of the movement for slavery extension is the best account we have yet seen of the causes which led to the great struggle in which Mr. Lincoln bore such a distinguished part, and should be read by every one who desires to know the history of the times.

The BROOKLYN MAGAZINE contains four sermons by the deceased Beecher, the last on "Moral Seed-sowing" being preached on the 13th February last, less than a month ago, and concluding with the following words:—

"One man sows, and another reaps; but they shall rejoice together. The land of reaping is above and beyond. It is there that they meet who were unknown benefactors to each other. There they who were but drops that fell into the river of life, which is the river of love, recognize each other. Those affinities that we feel in their greatest force in the household will have a wider sphere, a more glorious expansion, in the world to come.

"Mrs. Beecher's Monthly Talk" in this issue is on "The Servant Girl Problem;" it is talk for the times. "Is the American Woman Overdressed?" is a pertinent question discussed from the points of view of economy and good taste.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Reflections by a Reader.

SIR,—In yesterday's issue of the Patriot the principal leader, headed in bold letters, was Mr. Donald A. McDonald.

Poor Mr. McDonald must feel highly grateful to the numerous editors of the Patriot for the interest they take in him, that is—presuming the man is alive—for one would imagine to read the article that it was a biographical sketch of some departed hero.

Cost of well—say \$ 3,000
Land compensation 1,000
Reservoir, etc. 3,350
Engine house, coal shed, etc. 2,200
1180 feet, 12 inch main pipe, 450 tons at \$30 13,500
Engine, pumps and boiler 6,350
Special castings, span yarn, etc. 1,115
Digging, laying pipe and reeling 2,640
Cartage, etc. 337
Engineering, etc. 2,511

WORKING EXPENSES.
Superintendent, \$800; Engineer, \$800. 1,600
180 tons coal \$220, oil, etc. 1,000. 620
Interest on \$100,000, 4 per cent. 4,500
Sinking fund, 2 per cent. 2,000
\$ 8,720

INCOME.
The probable income has been estimated at from \$15,000 to \$16,000 per year. It will be within the mark to assume it at \$13,000.

FRSH.—There is a little better feeling in the market for mackerel, and receivers are less disposed to force sales. We quote Nova Scotia extra No 1 at \$18 to \$22; No 1 at \$15 to \$16; No 2 at \$13.50 to \$14; and No 3 nominally \$9 per bbl. Extra No 1 are still slow of sale.

WATERWORKS

A Review of the Subject.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

Most Important Civic Question of the Day.

MR. HEARD'S LECTURE.

You are now ready for the question, "Has not the artesian system been tried here and turned out a failure?" I know this is the popular opinion, but the failure was not on the side of obtaining water by this method, but on the part of those who pulled the wires. You will recollect that Mr. Murdoch advised, before deciding as to the best mode of obtaining a supply, that a well should be sunk in a suitable locality, before a large outlay was made in bringing water from a distant source.

CHARACTER OF THE ROCK,

and Mr. Murdoch, depending on this report, also refers to the enormous cracks and fissures abounding in the rock, affording no good ground for believing in future success. Every well-digger knows that it is the experience of every one engaged in that work. They often get to a spring, and hoping to improve its volume sink a little deeper, and thus provide an outlet for the escape of the water.

I now submit an estimate of the probable cost of the Artesian Well plan, which may be found on examination by competent authority, to be a little above, or below the actual cost. Taking Mr. Murdoch's estimate as nearly correct, you will observe I have placed the cost of engine, pumps and boiler at \$6,350, a sum for which I have been assured a first-class set of machinery can be put in place, ready for operation, and guaranteed to perform the work of raising a million gallons to a height of 120 feet in 10 hours:—

Cost of well—say \$ 3,000
Land compensation 1,000
Reservoir, etc. 3,350
Engine house, coal shed, etc. 2,200
1180 feet, 12 inch main pipe, 450 tons at \$30 13,500
Engine, pumps and boiler 6,350
Special castings, span yarn, etc. 1,115
Digging, laying pipe and reeling 2,640
Cartage, etc. 337
Engineering, etc. 2,511

Distributing service, including 60 hydrants. \$ 36,003
\$ 55,600
\$ 91,612
\$ 8,382
\$ 100,000

WORKING EXPENSES.
Superintendent, \$800; Engineer, \$800. 1,600
180 tons coal \$220, oil, etc. 1,000. 620
Interest on \$100,000, 4 per cent. 4,500
Sinking fund, 2 per cent. 2,000
\$ 8,720

The probable income has been estimated at from \$15,000 to \$16,000 per year. It will be within the mark to assume it at \$13,000. Deducting the yearly expenditure from this sum, leaves a balance of \$4,280 a year clear profit. But supposing that there should be no surplus, the direct and indirect benefits resulting from waterworks are so great that the citizens

WOULD NEVER CONSENT

to be deprived of them after once experiencing the security, health and comfort which are connected therewith. Who would now think of abolishing our railway? Great as are the advantages it has conferred, the water supply is even more necessary, and would meet with still more resistance if any attempt were made to deprive us of it.

I have now laid before you all the schemes which have been proposed for bringing in a sufficient and suitable water supply. The important question remains, which of these plans shall we adopt? Suppose we admit that we are all however, wedded to our own views, equally inexperienced and ignorant of the great principles underlying this department of civil engineering. Is it not our wisest and best course, to obtain the services of the very best and most reliable engineer we can get, and be guided by his skill and experience at the first start? The fact that the estimated cost of the brook and river system will reach all the way from \$120,000 to \$256,000, while the well system is within \$100,000—should of itself impel us to take a prudent course at this crisis. The cost would probably be about \$200; its worth to the city may be a great many thousands of dollars.

water supply was mentioned, viz. sewerage. A sort of intuition seized the public mind, that the great cost of sewerage would have to be taken into account, and the taxes would be run up to such a frightful pitch, that property would be worthless, and we would have to sell off and get away to some cheaper place to live in. Well, this question will come up in spite of every opposition. Had the contract with either of the companies been carried out, sewerage must have followed as a matter of course, unless the citizens wished to turn Charlottetown into a deadly swamp. It would not be long before the citizens would compel the City Council to undertake the work. On this ground also, it is a matter of thankfulness, that a company has not taken hold of our waterworks. With the surplus of at least \$4,000 a year from this source, we have the means of laying all the pipe required in this city, and in a few years possessing the best system of drainage which

MODERN SKILL AND EXPERIENCE can supply, without costing the city a cent! And what is still better, as soon as the sinking fund has paid back the money borrowed for construction, the whole of the net income from the waterworks will go to swell the city exchequer, and to this extent reduce city taxes thereafter. There are some other points which I have only time to refer to. In any undertaking of this kind, there are other than civic interests to be benefited by waterworks which are not under city control, and which ought to contribute towards its cost. The Provincial Government, if rightly approached, might be brought to see that this city has never since Confederation, received its share of the public expenditure. The country perhaps has not had more than it needed, but it has been largely at our expense, by quietly consenting to waive our claims. Our Government should do justly by one tenth of the population, and we may reasonably hope for a liberal grant, not only on this ground, but because it will be a greater security for the valuable property in the city belonging to the Province, as well as a great saving in insurance. The Dominion Government has also a good reason for assisting us in this enterprise. The destruction by fire of the post office and custom house simply for lack of water, was a serious national loss. Whether the new building is kept insured, or the risk carried by the public, either way these works will be of great value to the Federal Government, and should be assisted in their construction. At least, they should permit the importation of the material, duty free.

The resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the citizens held on the 21st January last, are essential to the proper construction of the works—not only to be built for and owned by the city—but under Commissioners. Our City Councillors have as much business on hand as they can properly attend to. It would be as unreasonable for them to take the management of the public schools, and expect the machinery of that department to run smoothly, as to put the construction and management of this work into their hands, and hope it will be faithfully attended to. In the United States such a course is unknown. Wherever you make enquiry, you are almost sure to receive this advice: "Be sure you have it under the management of a small body of Commissioners, the smaller the better; and on no account let the Council control it." The success of this work depends on the faithfulness of the Commissioners, and the perfection of the plans. There should be no waste of means, and the keenest scrutiny should be exercised in selecting the materials.

We are now in the jubilee year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and are anxious to show our love for the best Queen that has ever occupied a throne. How can we best hand down to posterity a memorial of our loyalty and affection? England proposes to erect in London, a great Colonial Institute worthy of the Empire. The cities and towns of Great Britain are astir with enthusiasm, and doing their utmost to commemorate this notable event. India has taken the lead in a general outburst of joy, proving how glorious and beneficent has been the reign of

OUR GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

whose affection and love for her people, has won many a victory which the sword could never have gained. Nor are the Colonies asleep in this matter. Ottawa is to have an Art Institute, Fredericton a new hospital, Halifax a sailors home. What shall be our memorial? The tunnel has been mentioned, but this would be more of a Provincial or a Dominion undertaking than one of this city. Why not identify our sanitary improvements with this great epoch? We may be sure of this, that nothing would more gratify the heart of our beloved Queen, so far as we are concerned, than to know that we had connected her jubilee with a work for the promotion of the health, safety and happiness of the people of Charlottetown.

Miss Nannie Frances Keck, a beautiful girl seventeen years old, died in Cincinnati a few nights ago, of a broken heart. A short time ago a sensational article in a daily paper cast insinuations against her. She took the affair to heart and was prostrated with brain fever from which she died. The whole story was based on her visits to a photograph gallery, where she went with the consent and knowledge of her mother and at proper hours. A mischief-maker—a self-constituted detective—watched her going there and gave a story to a reporter who made a sensation of it. The tongue of scandal became busy; her lover, to whom she was engaged, upbraided her. This was more than she could stand. Her grief and indignation unsettled her brain, and for days she lay alternately moaning and raving till death came. She was an only daughter in a good and refined family, and no friend or acquaintance of the girl has a doubt of her purity, and never till this busy-body that carried the story to the papers hounded her, was there a shadow of suspicion against her character.

"Adieu," she said sweetly, and he kissed her good night. "He's a-dieu'd, ain't he?" sang out her small brother, as he vanished upstairs.

OUR stock of Embroideries is fresh, new and stylish.—Stanley Bros., Brown's Block, mar1021

FATHER BECKX, General of the Jesuits, is dead.

Public Meeting.

THE undersigned will meet the Electors of the Third District of Queen's County, at

Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road,

MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Other meetings will be held, of which due notice will be given.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent, Railway Office, Charlottetown, March 9, 1887. D. FERGUSON.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

DESIRE to return their hearty thanks to the City Fire Department, Hook & Ladder Co., Salvage Corps, and the general public for the efforts put forth on the night of the 4th inst., to save their property from fire, and wish to intimate that they hope, in a very short time to be in a better position than ever to serve the public in the Manufacture and selling of Furniture, &c.

In the meantime the immense stock of Furniture, now on hand in Show Rooms, will be disposed of at the very lowest prices for ready payment. They have made temporary arrangements whereby they are prepared to execute orders previous to their new premises being ready.

Undertaking in all its branches, as usual. The Steam Laundry will also be resumed at the earliest possible day.

Ch'town, March 9, 1887.

BARCAINS-BARGAINS

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.,

and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room. All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES,

and Picture Frame Moulding—late Styles and Finest Quality—Cheap. Looking Glasses and Mirrors, very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Choua Green Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c.

ALSO—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattresses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S,

QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

Ch'town, March 9, 1887.



"IT MUST BE DISPOSED OF."

MARCH SALE.

THE people are sick reading advertisements all about Big Discounts and void of meaning; but what L. E. PROWSE advertises to do, you may be sure he will do.

PLEASE READ:
A lot of Remnants of Dress Goods, about half price.
A job lot of Corsets less than half price.
A magnificent lot of Embroidery, 20 per cent discount.
Job lot of Dress Goods, 20 to 25 per cent discount.
Black Cashmeres and Merinoes, excellent value.
Gray Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetting, Shirting, Ticking, &c., very low.

Two Thousand (\$2,000) Dollars' Worth of Hats FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HATS CHEAP

TRY US: WE MEAN IT EVERY TIME.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, March 4, 1887—cod & wky

SEE!

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April.

This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock.

This Discount is for Cash Only.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887—cod & wky

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed

"Tender for Steam Coal," will be received until THURSDAY, March 31st, inclusive, for the supply of six Thousand Two Hundred (6,200) Tons of the best fresh-mined, round, Steam Coal, for locomotive use.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,400 lbs., delivered as follows:—
Charlottetown 2,150 Tons.
Summerside 2,300 "
Cape Traverse 1,750 "

At least one-quarter of the whole quantity required, at each of the above-named stations, to be delivered on or before the 31st day of JUNE next, and delivery of the whole to be completed on or before the first day of OCTOBER, 1887.

The first payment will be made in July, and monthly thereafter. Ten (10) per cent will be retained from each payment, until the final and satisfactory completion of the contract. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent, Railway Office, Charlottetown, March 9, 1887. D. FERGUSON.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are requested for the Carpenter Work, to finish the interior of brick dwellings, city. For Plans and Specification see M. P. Hogan—open until Thursday, 17th inst.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. M. P. HOGAN. March 9, 1887—41 pd

NOTICE.

ALL goods ordered, previous to July 1st, 1886, and all Furniture repaired, Pictures framed, &c., &c., will, if not called for, or ordered March 20th, 1887, be sold at auction to pay expenses, and the subscriber will not hold himself liable for any loss sustained, by owners of such goods. Please secure your goods at once. JOHN NEWSON. March 9, 1887—121

FLOUR.

KENT MILL FLOUR for Sale and sent to any part of the city. LEMUEL WRIGHT. March 7, 1887—31 cod