

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 157.

The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co.

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Advertising at moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 3rd day, 10h. 12.5m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 10th day, 5h., 17.7m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 18th day, 2h., 26.6m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 25th day, 5h., 42.1m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon.)

M. DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's	Low
	rise	set	water	rise	low
1 Wednesday	7 28	8 11	4 4	1 31	8 41
2 Thursday	39	9 0	4 3	2 24	38
3 Friday	31	9 0	4 3	3 24	38
4 Saturday	32	9 1	4 4	4 23	37
5 Sunday	33	9 1	4 4	5 22	36
6 Monday	34	8 1	5 9	6 23	34
7 Tuesday	35	8 2	5 7	7 25	33
8 Wednesday	36	8 2	5 7	8 25	32
9 Thursday	37	8 3	5 31	9 10	31
10 Friday	38	8 4	5 11	9 52	30
11 Saturday	39	8 4	5 8	10 33	29
12 Sunday	40	8 5	5 4	11 14	28
13 Monday	41	8 6	5 6	11 57	27
14 Tuesday	42	8 8	5 4	12 39	26
15 Wednesday	43	9 9	5 10	1 23	26
16 Thursday	44	9 10	5 7	2 2	25
17 Friday	44	9 11	5 3	3 5	25
18 Saturday	45	10 10	4 13	25	25
19 Sunday	45	10 0	5 31	5 31	24
20 Monday	46	10 2	6 50	5 24	24
21 Tuesday	47	11 3	12 7 5	25	23
22 Wednesday	47	12 4	22 8 48	25	23
23 Thursday	48	13 5	28 9 34	25	23
24 Friday	48	13 6	31 10 16	25	23
25 Saturday	48	14 7	29 10 55	26	26
26 Sunday	49	15 8	20 11 34	26	26
27 Monday	49	15 9	5 10 26	26	26
28 Tuesday	49	16 7	4 7 0	27	27
29 Wednesday	49	16 10	16 0 45	27	27
30 Thursday	49	17 10	50 1 21	28	28
31 Friday	7 49	17 11	12 2 0	8 28	28

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that all accounts unpaid after the 15th day of DECEMBER next, will be handed into his attorney for immediate collection.

J. B. MACDONALD.
Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1886—dy & wky

POTATO BAGS!

JUST RECEIVED,
5,000 Shipping Bags,
WEEKS & BEER.
Nov. 27, 1886—1w cod.



FOR BOSTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. S. S. CO. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 15, 1886—ood wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—ily wky

BARCLAY & CO.,

GENERAL Commission & Shipping Merchants,
191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market. Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports.
Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Eggs.
June 17, '86—3mo, ood

IMPORTANT

FINAL NOTICE.

We must have a Settlement at once of All Accounts due the late firm of W. A. Weeks & Co.

JAMES PATON & CO.

GREAT IMPORTANCE

CASH BUYERS.

IN selecting DRY GOODS, most people like to buy where they can get the Largest Assortment and Cheapest Goods for READY CASH. Our importations this Fall are larger than any other Dry Goods firm in Charlottetown, and in order to induce Cash Buyers we offer SPECIAL VALUE.
Our Millinery Department is very complete—for Wedding and Mourning Outfits we cannot be surpassed.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Nov. 22, 1886.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT

Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

FROM this Fall's Importations we are showing some of the VERY BEST CLOTHS manufactured, in Meltons, Beavers, Worsteds, Vicunas and Tweeds

OVERCOATINGS,

SUITINGS & TROUSERINGS in all the leading patterns.
We are making NAP CLOTH REEFERS FOR \$7.00.

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

(OUR OWN MAKE) FROM \$6.00, UP.

We don't sell Imported Clothing with BAGGING for coat canvass.
A very large stock of Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Sleigh Robes, Driving Gloves, in Persian Lamb and other kinds, at prices lower than we ever before offered.
Don't buy till you see our stock. We are determined to give our customers the Best Value for their money.

D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, Nov. 29, 1886.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1886-7. Winter Arrangement. 1886-7

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 1st, 1886, Trains will run as follows (Sundays excepted):—

TRAINS DEPART—FOR THE WEST.			TRAINS ARRIVE—FROM THE WEST.		
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Charlottetown	A. M. 7 15	P. M. 1 50	Charlottetown	P. M. 2 30	A. M. 10 00
Royalton Junction	7 34	2 12	Royalton Junction	2 12	9 37
North Wiltshire	8 17	3 05	North Wiltshire	1 29	8 45
Hunter River	8 39	3 29	Hunter River	1 15	8 30
Bradabane	9 00	3 57	Bradabane	12 45	7 53
County Line	9 09	4 07	County Line	12 35	7 43
Freetown	9 23	4 22	Freetown	12 23	7 28
Kensington	9 40	4 45	Kensington	12 05	7 05
Summerside	10 10	5 20	Summerside	11 35	6 30
Miscoche	12 10	P. M.	Miscoche	10 35	A. M.
Wellington	1 07		Wellington	9 49	
Port Hill	2 08		Port Hill	9 07	
O'Leary	3 22		O'Leary	7 54	
Bloomfield	3 45		Bloomfield	7 30	
Alberton	4 20		Alberton	6 55	
Tignish	5 15		Tignish	6 00	

TRAINS DEPART—FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.	STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Charlottetown	P. M. 2 30	A. M. 10 25	Charlottetown	A. M. 10 25	No. 8.
Royalton Junction	2 50	10 05	Royalton Junction	10 05	
Bedford	3 23	9 32	Bedford	9 32	
Mount Stewart	3 55	9 00	Mount Stewart	9 00	
Cardigan	4 10	8 50	Cardigan	8 50	
Georgetown	5 22	7 38	Georgetown	7 38	
Mount Stewart	5 45	7 15	Mount Stewart	7 15	
Morell	6 43	6 00	Morell	6 00	
St. Peter's	5 12	5 12	St. Peter's	5 12	
Bear River	5 57	5 57	Bear River	5 57	
Souris	6 49	6 49	Souris	6 49	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
Trains on Cape Traverse Branch leave County Line Junction at 4.10 p. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Cape Traverse at 5.00 p. m., and leave Cape Traverse at 6.45 a. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at County Line Junction at 7.35 a. m. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1886.—all gas 06

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.
25 Cts.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either chronic or acute coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors, F. W. KISSAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, 322 4th AVE., N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that HENRY JAMES FOLLAND, of Northam, Lot Thirteen, Prince George, has this day assigned all his stock in trade, goods, wares and merchandise to me as Trustee for his creditors. The deed of assignment can be seen at the office of Messrs. McLean, Martin & McDonald, Solicitors, until the first day of January, next, 1887.
THOS. H. POPE,
Northam, Lot 13, P. E. I., Nov. 23, 1886.—41 2aw

BIRD CAGES.

RECEIVED to-day, via steamer Worcester:—
1 CASE BIRD CAGES,
FROM SIMON W. CRABBE,
Sign of the Stove, Walker's Corner,
Ch'town, Nov. 25, '86—2wks 2 aw

NOTICE.

We have to request the immediate payment of All Amounts due the late firm of Geo. Davies & Co.
HARRIS & STEWART.
Nov. 23, 1886—2aw wky 21

THE PLACE

TO BUY ALL YOUR

Dry Goods

CLOTHING

Where Everything is Cheap.

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS

that we offer in ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of "RED LION," QUEEN STREET.
Nov. 12, 1886.

"Nothing Injurious."

WOODILL'S & ERMAN BAKING POWDER
MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, N. S.
Dec. 2, 1886.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for Book Account, Note of Hand or otherwise, are hereby notified that all amounts over due must be paid in full, on or before the 15th DECEMBER next. All amounts unpaid at that date will be sued for without respect to persons.
A. HORNE & CO.,
Upper Queen Street,
Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1886—41 wky 41

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Government Pond Again.

Sir,—The late action of the City Council in deciding to drain the water from Government Pond and dry its bed, seems to be viewed with disapproval by many of the citizens; and as there seems to be immediate danger of the city losing this sheet of water, which, in the very near future, may be made one of the most beautiful features in the city's appearance, it may not be amiss to bring the subject into the newspapers for a little ventilation. Now that the work of beautifying the city has commenced in such good form, as exemplified by Mr. Newbery's arrangement of Queen Square, it seems unfortunate that the members of the City Council have not taken a little more time to consider the subject instead of at once accepting the apparently wise proposal to dry up Government Pond, allow moss or grass to grow over the surface, and to form a narrow stream in the centre to carry away all drainage.

In the first place, the bottom of Government Pond is below the level of high water, so that if a narrow stream channel is formed in the centre to carry away drainage, the drainage water must either overflow its channel and again fill up the pond or the river water will rush in at high tide; or if a sewer is built instead of an open drain, then the surface water from the surrounding slopes will flow to the depression of the mossy ground and again form a pond or swamp. Then, again, the idea of allowing moss or grass to grow over the filthy, decaying, organic mud strata of the bottom of the pond, which is some six feet in depth, would be a most unsanitary action, and be a very likely cause of producing malaria, as land fog at night, after the heat of summer days, would be almost certain to rise from such a formation, and we would probably create for ourselves a miniature Roman Campagna, across which it would be dangerous to walk after nightfall. Nature thus seems to be very strongly opposed to the idea of draining the pond.

If the whole surface is covered with four or five feet of earth to above the level of high water mark, the dangerous material would be simply bottled down a little tighter, and the cost of covering the pond with earth would be three times as great as cleaning it out, and if in the future any habitable buildings should be erected on the site, disease would never be separated from the inmates. This has been proved lately in a district of London, built on land raised somewhat in the above manner. It is a well-known fact that what sanitary engineers call ground air is continually sucked out of the strata under and around a dwelling house by means of the ascending heated column of air in the interior of the building. The atmospheric air continually sinks into the ground from the surface, passes through the earth and ascends into the house. It will thus be seen that if the strata of earth on which a house is erected, is in any way filthy, or if earth pits are sunk in a yard adjoining, or if impure waste water is thrown upon the surface to sink into the earth and saturate it, the air in the dwelling house will be continually impure. If the surface of the pond is covered with earth we will thus have three or four acres of poison bottled up in the heart of the city waiting for its unsuspecting victims.

Another objection to drying up the Pond is that all people owning land on the edge of it would probably encroach and purloin the whole of the property now under water, as has already been done within the large area that used to form a portion of the pond above the Brighton Bridge, between the two tanneries, which space, I believe, was at one time covered with the ebb and flow of salt water, and therefore citizens must still have certain legal rights to the same.
In Murray River, where an old mill dam was constructed years ago across the tide water, the present proprietor, after a lawsuit, is now compelled to allow farmers to dredge for mussel mud inside his mill dam.
One method proposed for clearing the Pond is to dredge it out to the level of the shore, and allow it to remain full of salt water, by the use of an inward opening flood gate. This, however, would be objectionable, as a salt water pond is always very unpleasant on account of greater offensiveness from decay of vegetable or animal matter on its margins than in a fresh water pond, and the tendency in a salt water pond to promote the growth of marsh weeds and slimy mosses as in Kensington marsh.

Everybody will acknowledge that the Government Pond could be made into a very beautiful lake, and that all the present difficulty and nuisance lies in the fact of the woolen factory, tanneries and other drains emptying into it. Instead of the present idea of drying up the Pond (even if it can naturally be performed without incurring the great cost required of filling it up with earth), I beg leave to propose that a plank drain, two feet square, be laid from high water mark, sunk in the earth bank along the margin of the pond up to the Brighton Bridge, into which the Euston Street drain from Holland Grove Hill will flow. From this point up to Boyle's tannery, and thence up to the woolen factory and tapping the Malpeque Road, an eighteen inch plank drain should be laid at the margin of the aforesaid stream. This drain would be sufficient to take drainage from factories and all waste water from yards and houses in the district. The present plank drain on Euston Street is an enormous arrangement, having a sectional area of nine superficial feet, out of which the water flowing into Government Pond during the late heavy rains only had a sectional area of about one superficial foot, and probably more money was expended in constructing this drain than would be required to form the smaller one proposed from the woolen factory to tide water. Along the course of this drain I should propose to have ventilators every one hundred

feet apart, for the admission of sunlight and atmospheric air, which will be a sure preventative of the formation of sewer gas in the drain.

All foul water from the district around Spring Park would be carried off by the drain, and the pure water from the spring could flow along its present course, and would be quite strong enough to supply and keep pure a clear, fresh water lake, where we now have the filthy water of Government Pond. The mud in the pond could be cleaned out in winter by farmers with mussel mud diggers, for the material would be a most valuable fertilizer (too valuable, indeed, to bury under a layer of five feet of earth.) I already know a farmer living across the river who intended to ask permission of the Council to allow him to place a digger on the pond during this winter.

When the bottom has been cleaned out, the banks at the sides can be neatly graded and sown with grass down to the water's edge, and a pathway of fifteen or twenty feet in width carried around either side of the Pond and planted with willows. This would make a pleasant connection between Brighton Road and Government Bridge, and a small foot passenger bridge of good design could be thrown across the Pond at the foot of Fitzroy Street leading down from the Kirk, and a curved pathway continued from the bridge across the angle of the corner field of Government farm on to Brighton Road, and the small space of the field between the pathway and Brighton Road turned into a public garden and planted with trees. The Pond and its surroundings would then make a beautiful foreground to Government House grounds and gardens, and Brighton Road would become a spacious entrance to the Park, instead of appearing, as at present, but a gloomy passage across the River Styx, with Black Sam's Bridge as a parody on the bark of Charon.

In many a city thousands of dollars have been expended in making artificial lakes, and now, for the trifling expenditure required in making a simple wooden drain, we are likely to lose the opportunity that nature has given us for beautifying the city.

In carrying the brook of clear water from Spring Park to the entrance into the Pond at Brighton Road, if a space of land fifteen or twenty feet wide on each side is reserved for a pathway, and this space planted with a row of willow trees on each side, a beautiful avenue would thus be made, forming a direct promenade from the spring into Spring Park to Brighton Road, and along the side of the Pond to Government House Bridge. As soon as a good drain is constructed the vicinity of the tanneries would cease to be objectionable, and the avenue as proposed would very much enhance the value of building lots on the north side of the brook between McKinnon's tannery and Spring Park Road, and I imagine that it would be money in the pockets of gentlemen who own this property to give the city a slice of thirty or forty feet out of their fields to construct the proposed avenue. As far up, however, as tide water used to flow, the citizens may probably have a right to utilize the land for highway purposes.

The proposed avenue would be very useful in connecting the many residences of prominent city gentlemen living to the north and west of Spring Park in a very direct route with Victoria Park, Government House and Dundas Esplanade when South Street is extended.
In Halifax a great deal of money was expended in forming an artificial lake in the public gardens, and a few years ago the margins of a small stream of water running from the common into it were planted with willows on each side, and they now form a delightfully shaded avenue for walking under. I hope your readers will pardon me for having extended my letter to so great a length. My excuse is that I have a very strong opinion that with a little care, Charlottetown may be made one of the most beautiful cities in Canada, and I do not like the idea of passively seeing Government Pond changed into an unhealthy swamp without protesting.

I remain, yours &c.,
W. C. HARRIS.

The Hungarian Colony.

Count Paul Oscar d'Esterhazy has been in Ottawa for some time, on business connected with the Hungarian colonization of the Qu'Appelle Valley. All the families who will move into Esterhazy this winter are now there, and mostly in comfortable winter quarters. The Count has been much amused by reports that the Hungarian settlers were giving place to Scotch and Irish, a statement that he strenuously denies. Some ten or fifteen of the settlers have gone to work in various places for the winter, but these have all obtained permission from Mr. Bedford who, it appears, is a sort of burgo-master of the new village. The settlers have now some 27 houses, and are fairly provisioned for the winter. About \$300 worth of clothing has recently been distributed amongst the new settlers. In the spring it is Count d'Esterhazy's intention to continue the work of bringing immigrants, and settling the new colony. He is also at present engaged in considering and maturing plans for extended sheep ranching, an occupation in which the Hungarians are especially clever. These plans will probably be carried into effect next year, and Count d'Esterhazy contemplates securing large profits from the enterprise in a few years.

Those in want of a desirable place of business in a flourishing county district could not do better than attend the sale of the property of Simon Bolger, Esq., at Head St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. The property is eligibly situated, and suitable for any kind of business. It consists of store, dwelling-house, tannery, etc., all in a good state of repair. This is a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. Terms easy. dec 4 wky 41