

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 12, 1888.

Health of the City.

ANOTHER bill for the preservation of the health of the city has been submitted to the Legislature. This bill provides that there shall be neither pig-sty nor slaughter-house within the limit, of the city, and that there shall be no such thing in Charlot-town as a resident pig. To secure the clean yards, streets, and privies, the bill takes the powers of a Board of Health from the City Council, and vests it in the Health Officer, the Mayor and the Water Commis-sioners; repeals the power of leasing the scavenging for a term of years, and pro-vides that it shall be let yearly and every year, by tender or private contract, upon such terms and conditions, and under such restrictions as the Board of Health shall see fit to establish; and requires that every privy and yard shall be cleaned in May and November in each year, as well as at such other times as the reorganized Board of Health may determine; sets forth that the prices charged by the scavenger shall be regulated by the Board of Health, and that all the regulations of the Board shall be published.

On the whole, the Bill seems to be a good one. The important point is to have it enforced.

Certainly, it is well that pig styes and slaughter houses are to be abolished as they have long been in Halifax, St. John and other towns on the Mainland; and it is well that the size of the Board of Health is to be reduced, and its powers concentrated and defined.

The Bill is supported by the following petition:—

To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island:

The petition of the undersigned rate-payers of the City of Charlottetown respectfully sheweth:—

"That the report of the Health Officer of the said city for the past year discloses an alarming state of mortality therein, which, in the belief of the said Health Officer and of your petitioners, is due to the want of proper sanitary regulations in the said city, and particularly to the nuisance hereinafter mentioned. That the existence of pig-styes and slaughter houses in Charlottetown is calculated to promote infection and otherwise seriously to injure the health of the citizens, and that such nuisances should not, therefore, be permitted within the limits of the said city. That more effective means than at present exist are imperatively required to enforce the cleansing of privies or water closets within the city by the appointment of public scavengers, whose duties should embrace the removal of all noxious and offensive matter tending to promote disease from the streets and squares, as well as from the yards of private habitations and from all other premises within the city. That provision should be made for the appointment of health inspectors, of whom the health officer should be chairman, to enforce the observance of all sanitary regulations within the limit of the said city. Your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable body may be pleased to enact a law during the present session of the Legislature to carry into effect the reforms set forth in the foregoing petition, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray:

John T. Jenkins, M. R. C. S., F. P. Taylor, F. R. C. S. (Edn.), John Knox, M. D., Thos. J. Leeming, Richard Johnson, M. D., Thomas Dawson, M. D., Jas. McLeod, M. D., Peter Conroy, M. D., James Warburton, M. D., S. R. Jenkins, M. D., Fredk. F. Kelly, M. D., Peter McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, D. Fitzgerald, D. D., J. B. Jos., Job Shearson, Wm. Harrison, John M. Macleod, F. Smallwood, Edward Whitman, Weston Jones, Jan. Caruthers, James Simpson, Fred E. J. Lloyd, George Aley, D. O. M. Reddin, Charles Palmer, Charles Binns, F. de St. C. Brecken, Edward J. Hodgson, Richard Reddin, M. McLeod, Fredk. Peters, D. C. McLeod, F. L. Hazard, A. B. Warburton, S. Blanchard, David Laird, W. L. Cotton, John Ings, A. Kennedy, W. E. Dawson, J. B. Macdonald, Thos. Foley, Isaac Oxenham, D. Montgomery, Thos. A. LePage, D. J. McLeod, E. Hartz, H. J. Cunliff, T. C. James, Percy Pope, W. Leitch, F. Longman, Lemuel L. Beer, W. A. Weeks, W. H. Aitken, J. D. Seaman, Theo. L. Chappelle, C. Robertson, Horace Hazard, T. J. Harris, Fredk. Perkins, J. D. McLeod, W. W. Wellner, D. M. Fraser, Richard Heartz, F. W. Moore, B. S. Davies, Wm. H. Findley, David Small, James Curtis, E. W. Taylor, G. H. Hazard, F. H. Arnaud, L. E. Provase, Geo. E. Full, S. W. McMurray, J. J. Calbeck, R. B. Norton, F. H. Beer, A. L. Brown, George Carter, Benj. Rogers, J. C. Sprague, John McLeod, George E. Hughes, Wm. Dodd, W. J. Miller, C. D. Rankin, J. D. Reid, Robert A. Strong, John Stumbles, L. S. McNutt, Chas. C. Gardiner, George E. Robinson, S. F. Hodgson, Wm. Heard, John T. Mellish, John Quirk, J. J. Quirk, H. C. Macdonald, Lemuel Miller, J. M. Duncan, J. W. Young, Alex. Horns, Samuel McRae, James Bryne, Simon W. Crabbe, T. A. McLean.

met the eye at every turn. Every line fence in the township, and every available space in the village was covered until the two black lines impressed the beholder as a sort of Siamese twins combination. There was no mention of "Unrestricted Reciprocity" then.

Dr. W. F. Hutchinson reports in The American Magazine for April:—Of fourteen cases that I have completely secluded as a method of treatment in nerve exhaustion, not one has done well. I have found better to plan a series of amusements and a course of passive exercise, together with frequent feeding. My business men take two hours daily at the health-lift, where the exercise, together with massage and jolly company, proves strong enough attraction to call them away from their regular occupations every day. They drink a tumbler of milk at a dairy or bowl of bouillon at a pharmacy every two hours. In these days of extracts of beef, mutton, chicken, clam, etc., there is no need for anyone who can pay for them to go hungry. Even sight-seeing—that most exhausting of labors—may be rendered less fatiguing by feeding every two hours, if it be with only a tumbler of milk. Plenty of digestible food and two hours stolen from the middle of a busy day, are the best remedies for nervous exhaustion.

Wild Horses.

Nevada horse raisers and ranchmen on the White Pine ranges are complaining of the wild horses of that region. In the Shellback Mountains are bands of from 150 to 200 of these horses, each under the leadership of powerful stallions, and they make regular raids on the ranches and run off the horses of the ranchmen. A horse once gone is gone forever, for the Nevada men say, for the wild horses are very cunning and wary, and will not let a man get within rifle shot of them. The nuisance became so great that last spring fifteen experienced horsemen and hunters started out with the object of killing off as many of the "boss stallions" as possible. In a ten days' hunt they managed to kill one horse. The wild horses of Nevada average about 800 pounds in weight, and when caught are about the most ugly beasts alive. But if they can be thoroughly subdued and broken they make the most serviceable and hardy horses imaginable.

SAVE your money, gentlemen. You can dress in the correct styles and get the best fitting clothes, in the city from us for less money than any other house in the trade. Call and inspect our immense stock of clothes. John Macleod & Co., w d 3f

Referring to Jay Gould, the American Banker says: "Jay Gould has made a most infamous attack upon the editor of a New York paper. The cause of this is that he has been hounded by vindictive press criticism, which has become intolerably personal of late. Yet there is reason that his acts should be called into question. So great has become the distrust of this man that the fact that he is connected with any

property is enough to depress it far below its intrinsic value in the market; and the bright instead of involving him in misfortune only serves to swell his pockets. If at this moment he were shorn of his baleful influence does anyone doubt that there would be an instant revival of confidence among investors? Still we deprecate personal abuse on the part of our contemporaries, and recommend a more judicial tone."

In the division on Sir Richard's resolution the pairs were as follows: Government—Baird, Coursol, Bryson, Pope, Sir Donald Smith, Dr. Bergin, Sir Charles Tupper, Opposition—Skinner, Choquette, Cook, Mackenzie, Lavergne, Purcell and Flynn. The absentees were: Opposition—Blake, Bausoleil and Yeo. Government—Moncrieff. The following Nationalists, who have been Protectionists in their parliamentary career, voted for the resolution—Anyot, Godbout, Chouinard and Doyon. The following Nationalists voted with the Government—Giguait, Dupont, Labrosse and Couture. The division was otherwise a straight party one.

The Gospel of Despair.

The Ottawa Citizen remarks:—"From the opening speech of Sir Richard Cartwright to the last delivered on their side of the House on the subject, not a solitary sentence has been spoken indicative of hope. A wail of despair pervaded all their utterances, and their words have been taken advantage of by the United States newspapers to show to their readers that no country in the world is in such an unenviable plight as Canada. If an American is anxious to prove to his fellow-countrymen that this country is rushing headlong to inevitable ruin; that its people are groaning under intolerable financial burdens; that Canadians are dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs; and that the public men of the Dominion see no hope for the future unless customs barriers between the two countries be removed, all he has to do is to secure copies of the speeches delivered in the House of Commons by our "preachers of despair," and there he will find sufficient material to demonstrate to his countrymen the accuracy of his contentions. And if the agents of American land and railway companies are desirous of pointing out to intending British or continental emigrants the suicidal folly of settling in Canada, all they have to do is to have recourse to the same sources of information; for nowhere could they find such an ample supply of material in their efforts to belittle the Dominion. That the House of Commons will reject Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution may be taken for granted; for a House elected to support the National Policy could not possibly vote in favor of a proposal which, if carried out, would necessarily result in undoing what that policy has already accomplished; and we feel confident that when an appeal is made to the people, their verdict will be hostile to the latest scheme devised by the Liberal party to secure the reins of power."

Echo of a Late Tour.

The Hastings Star remarks: The debate at present engaging the attention of our lawmakers at Ottawa on Sir Richard Cartwright's motion for "Unrestricted Reciprocity" will recall to our readers the gallant Sir Richard's pilgrimage through this riding in December last, advocating "Commercial Union" It was during the contest between Dr. Mallory and Edward Cochrane, when the former straddled the Commercial Union plug and with Goldwin Smith and Sir Richard as groom and trainer, respectively, hoped to ride into Parliament. Flaming posters on which appeared in six-inch letters.

COMMERCIAL UNION, SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

There are those amongst us who think it was quite unnecessary for the judge to have used so much verbiage in showing how little he knew of the subject of which he professed to treat so learnedly. The Privy Council of England has declared the Scott Act to be constitutional. It is difficult to conceive of its being constitutional, if it be void for uncertainty. But it is quite evident the Law Lords of the Privy Council had not the benefit of the opinion of Mr. Justice Peters, or their decision might have been different. The liquor dealers retained the wrong counsel evidently. Can it be possible that there were any other reasons, and if any, what that influences the decision rendered in this case? The actions of ordinary mortals, are, as a rule, governed by certain motives, in some cases very unworthy ones. Whether or not a seat on the Judicial Bench, has the effect of eliminating from the occupant all that is unworthy of respect in any other individual, it is difficult to say, but there are those—and not a few either—who could regard the decision in this case, as a subject requiring more of their pity than of their contempt for the judge who delivered it, if any other counsel represented the defendant than his own son.

Yours &c., AN ONLOOKER.

Montague Bridge, 10th April, 1888.

Unfermented Wine.

Sir,—An interesting article appeared in the Island Guardian, under date of the 7th inst., on unfermented wines, said to be manufactured in the days of our Saviour, inferring these were the wines that were used in those days, and still continue to be used, and from that time to the present have been, and are being used by the Copts, the descendants of the early Christians in Egypt in the sacred rites of their church. However this may be, I shall leave to the learned savants to settle to their satisfaction, and trust they finally may agree in a decision consonant with Bible as well as profane history. I should very much like to hear the opinion of that interesting writer, "Varia," on this topic. Probably unfermented wine was drunk by the poorer classes, and the elevating finer, or fermented wines, such as has been said to be "food for the gods," by the rich and upper ten of society. I understand the question of the use of

Wild Horses.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Exhilarating Drinks."

SIR,—THE EXAMINER of the 5th inst., with the *ipsissima verba* of Judge Peters in the Nicholson-Weatherbie Scott Act case, came to hand, and the judgment has been read with considerable interest by the people in this locality. Quite a number are at a loss to know what you mean by *ipsissima verba*. The school-master who gave evidence in the case, thinks it sounds something like Greek or Latin; but he is undecided which. He is not of that class of village schoolmasters referred to in the following lines:—

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew, That one small head could carry all he knew."

He knows just enough to know that. He says he is a better judge of intoxicating liquor than he is of such stuff as *ipsissima verba*. After considerable pressure from some of his chums, he expressed himself as of the opinion that it was not intoxicating, as it had never intoxicated him. This opinion having been delivered before dinner, when, to use the words of the judge, "the stomach was empty," and after dinner, when it was full, his auditors unanimously decided that the article must be classed amongst the judge's "exhilarating drinks." Weatherbie expresses great pleasure with the decision, and contemplates calling personally to thank the judge. He thinks if he gives Collins' beer that name it will create a boom in his business, and he would just as soon sell headaches under that name, with the sanction of the Court, as under any other, not excepting "Bass" ale. He does not intend telling the judge that if he drank half a dozen glasses of it, even on a full stomach, he might have some difficulty in calling for more, if he is obliged to call it by that name in full. Some of his friends suggested that he should call it "Peters' Exhilarating Drink," and get it patented, but he thinks the other sounds more classical.

Those about here, who have indulged in the "exhilarating" until they thought they were intoxicated, feel thoroughly disgusted, and are beginning to lose faith in the evidence of their senses. They look upon the judgment as having cast a reflection upon their staying powers, and that it as much as said they did not know when they were drunk. There is but little satisfaction in going out for a time, and absorbing—*ipsissima verba*—until they can see the pump handle reaching out to strike them, or the sidewalk rising up to prevent them falling, if they are to be told from the Bench that they are not intoxicated, but only "exhilarated." They maintain that there are some things, about which a man's opinion respecting himself, should not be interfered with, and that the knowledge of when he is drunk is one of them, and if this is invaded by the Court, it will be impossible soon to say that there will be any degree of fixeness about anything.

There are others in the place who look upon the decision with far different feelings. To those who heard the evidence given before the Magistrate and before the Supreme Court the judgment is inexplicable. Two respectable witnesses swore before the Magistrate that they had bought from Weatherbie intoxicating liquors, and Weatherbie called no evidence to contradict it. The same two witnesses gave the same testimony before Judge Peters. If the Magistrates were wrong in convicting Weatherbie on that evidence, why did not Judge Peters reverse their conviction without the calling of any evidence by Weatherbie? It must have been because he believed the two witnesses. Then, did he expect the Magistrates to say they were perjurers, and dismiss the case? It would appear so, because he reverses the decision of the magistrates on the ground that what Weatherbie had sold these witnesses was not intoxicating, although the witnesses swore that it made them drunk. It is quite possible that Judge Peters, without drinking the liquor, may be a better judge of whether or not it was intoxicating, than those who drank it; but he will find some difficulty in getting any sensible person to believe it.

There are those amongst us who think it was quite unnecessary for the judge to have used so much verbiage in showing how little he knew of the subject of which he professed to treat so learnedly. The Privy Council of England has declared the Scott Act to be constitutional. It is difficult to conceive of its being constitutional, if it be void for uncertainty. But it is quite evident the Law Lords of the Privy Council had not the benefit of the opinion of Mr. Justice Peters, or their decision might have been different. The liquor dealers retained the wrong counsel evidently. Can it be possible that there were any other reasons, and if any, what that influences the decision rendered in this case? The actions of ordinary mortals, are, as a rule, governed by certain motives, in some cases very unworthy ones. Whether or not a seat on the Judicial Bench, has the effect of eliminating from the occupant all that is unworthy of respect in any other individual, it is difficult to say, but there are those—and not a few either—who could regard the decision in this case, as a subject requiring more of their pity than of their contempt for the judge who delivered it, if any other counsel represented the defendant than his own son.

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wine for sacred purposes is causing a very considerable degree of perplexity, as well it may in the minds of many sincere, godly-professing Christians, especially those holding the faith of the Scott Act.

It appears a degree of inconsistency prevails in the latter belief irreconcilable with taking wine at the altar; for my own part I cannot learn from the New Testament any command to use it, or even if wine was administered at the Last Supper given by our Lord to His disciples—probably it may have been so; we know in some instances that the mandates of the church take the precedent, and we also know that we must endorse and follow its teachings, like good sheep following their shepherd.

Please excuse for diverging from what I really intended to say when I took my pen in hand: it was to give your readers the benefit of some little experience I obtained, I think, in the year sixty-eight, in relation to manufacturing unfermented wine, and trust this episode of that wine may not be uninteresting.

It was in the country, over thirty miles from Charlottetown, I was asked to dine with an old acquaintance—Dr. C——, a rather clever but eccentric Englishman—well-known throughout the Island as the father of teetotalism! Dinner being pretty well over, the Doctor said: "On this occasion I intend, in honor of you, to indulge a little, and request the pleasure of taking a glass of wine with you," to which I gladly assented, at the same time remarking I was not aware he was a wine drinker. "Neither am I," he replied, "and you must understand it is not intoxicating,—it is unfermented and of my own manufacture." Mrs. C——, a cultivated and pleasing lady, laughingly observed, "and precious wine it is." The Doctor appeared much displeased, for the lady spoke sarcastically; but she immediately, by her tact, recovered the good temper of her Lord by adding, "you know, my dear, tastes differ," whereon the bottle was brought up from the cellar, bearing the appearance of a good round age, (it was said to be four years old) and I observed on my friend pouring into the glass it bore an indescribable color, and its texture was as to milk. As we raised our glasses, and owed to each other, Mrs. C—— tittered again, the Doctor frowned, then we tasted the wine, the unfermented. In truth I must say it was the most confounded stuff I ever drank. Although I praised it up as being good, it smelled rancid and tasted worse.

My friend who had been in the army over twenty years in his youth, and visited many parts of the world, told interesting anecdotes of the peoples. Amongst the rest he had been among the Copts, and confirmed the statement respecting their unfermented wine, and said he thought his own quite equal to it.

At another time I shall give further particulars respecting the same. Until then adieu.

Yours truly, PAR AVANCE.

AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber is instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, the 30th April next, at 11 o'clock:

That valuable Farm of James Willis', at Kingston, Lot 31, together with his large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c., and all his Farming Implements. For full particulars, terms, etc., see hand-bills.

GEORGE CLOW, Auctioneer.

Lot 31, April 13, '88—wky 3i dy law

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the inhabitants of NEW GLASGOW and vicinity that I have opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in Mr. John McInnis' old stand, where I keep a well-assorted stock of Worsted, Tweeds, &c., with Trimmings to suit. I guarantee a perfect fit, at prices exceedingly moderate. Try us and be convinced.

BENJAMIN B. STEVENSON.

New Glasgow, April 13, '88—wky 3i pd

Furniture, Carpets, etc.

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

AT MY SALESROOM.

Friday, 13th Instant,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

ap10

Farm Stock and Implements.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, at his Establishment, Hillsborough Street, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock:—

All his Farm Stock and Implements, consisting of 1 Horse, 4 years old; 1 do., 3 years old; 1 Mare, 4 years old (Percheron); 1 Horse, 3 years old (Stocman); 1 Colt, 2 years old; 4 Oxen, 1 Milch Cow, 6 well-bred Heifers, and several Pigs. Implements—2 Plows, 1 Gang do., 1 Moulding do., 1 Scuffer, 1 Hay Rake, 2 sets Harrows, 1 Truck Wagon with Pole and Harness, 2 Carts, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Double Seated Wagon, 1 Single Wagon, 1 Single Sleigh, 1 Double Sleigh, 2 Wood Sleights, 3 sets Carriage Harness, and sundry other articles.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

ap6-11 de

AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mrs. Mary A. Bevan, to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all her interest in the Property situated on the Malpue Road, and held by her under lease for the term of 13 years.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

ap6-11 se

Desirable Business Property in Town FOR SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all his valuable Property situated on the West side of Hillsborough Street, and at present occupied by himself as a Meat Store and Pork Packing Establishment, as well as Residences. The Premises have a frontage on Hillsborough Street of 75 feet 2 inches, and extend back wards 123 feet.

Terms easy, and made known at sale. For further information apply to

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

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Monuments, Tablets & Headstones

—AT—

Reduced Prices for Two Months Only,

—AT—

CAIRNS & McLEAN'S,

Kent Street (Phillips' Old Stand.)

—o—

Having purchased the entire Stock of MR. JAMES PHILLIPS and of the late E. G. HUNTER, we are overstocked, and have decided to sell at a

Discount of 10 to 20 Per Cent. for Two Months from date.

Parties wanting anything in this line would do well to call early and have first choice.

Over 200 Fine Designs to select from.

CAIRNS & McLEAN.

April 13, 1888—wky 2m dy 1m 2aw

The Busiest Place on P. E. Island.

—o—

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S

FURNITURE FACTORY.

—o—

If you doubt it, call and see. You will then UNDERSTAND why it is that we SELL many lines of our own manufacture VERY MUCH CHEAPER than anyone in the trade.

We are prepared for a rush in Repairing and Re-upholstering this Spring, and will give all our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Showrooms.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1888.

April Sale. JAMES PATON & CO.,

Market Square.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c.

Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, and Embroideries,

Carpets and Oil Cloths, CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY,

Linen Shades & Spring Rollers,