

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 30, 1889.

Notes and Comments.

It is stated that the Boston Board of Aldermen have unanimously agreed to ask that their present salaries of \$1,500 each shall be increased to \$3,000 each.

The press of the United States is no actively discussing the political probabilities of James G. Blaine being the republican candidate for the presidency in 1892.

The members of the Elizabeth, N. J., City Council were arrested on Christmas Eve and remanded to the county jail in the custody of the United States marshal for refusing to obey a writ of mandamus, issued by the Circuit Court, ordering them to pay the amount of judgments and cost in a case brought by Moran Bros., of New York against the City of Elizabeth.

St. John Star: Canada can afford to wait patiently to see what congress will do with Mr. Bartow's unrestricted reciprocity bill. If the measure is accepted in the United States, the question will be relieved of one element which has shut it out from becoming a live question. Should we have free trade with the United States, we would have free trade with England also, which would bring about a great change in the industrial and commercial situation, and bring in the era of direct taxation.

We have the Christmas number of the Daily Colonist, edited by Mr. P. R. Bowers. It is beautifully printed and highly creditable to all concerned in it. Among the biographical sketches which it contains is one of the Hon. Philip Francis Little, a native of Charlottetown, who won distinction (he did not become great) in "ye Ancient Colony." Mrs. A. D. McLeod, of this city, contributes to the Colonist a Christmas poem which we quote:

Oh, fair and buoyant Christmas, Well-spring of childish glee; Glad music thrills in noisy mirth Around thy fairy tree. Oh, roseate flush of Christmas! Bright vistas crown the day When young hearts wake to tenderness Beneath thy genial ray. Oh, cheerful, hopeful Christmas! Rest in the toils one year; Thy glory glimpse illumines the soul, Earth's cloudlets disappear. Oh, sweet and tranquil Christmas! Hours past, and hours to come; Calm retrospect of vanished joys, Dear prospect of our home. Oh, high and holy Christmas! Untroubled of earthly leaven; Our spirits chime in angel song And near the nearing heaven.

Masonic.

On Friday last, 27th inst., being St. John's Day, the brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., held their regular annual communication at the Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, for the purpose of installing the officers elect for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other important business. The installation ceremony was ably conducted by Bro. Adam Murray, H. P. G. M., assisted by Bro. P. M. George W. Wakeford, who acted as Marshall. The following are the officers for the current year:

- W. Master—David R. MacLennan. Senior Warden—John A. Messerve. Junior Warden—James R. McKee. Treasurer—A. N. Large. Secretary—John G. J. Weldon. Chaplain—Rev. Wm. H. Sampson. Senior Deacon—Fredk Perkins. Junior Deacon—James A. Stewart. Senior Steward—H. W. Anderson. Junior Steward—Charles Webster. Marshal—Simon W. Crabbe. Inner Guard—Augustus Down. Tyler—John Hobbs. Friday evening last being St. John's Day, the brethren of Victoria Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., met at their Lodge Room at 7 p. m., for the purpose of installing their officers. The ceremony was performed by P. M. S. F. Bro. J. W. Morrison, assisted by P. M. S. F. H. Edgson as Grand Marshal. The following are the officers for the year 1890:— W. Master—Walter P. Davell. Senior Warden—Duncan McLean. Junior Warden—Alex S. Urquhart. Treasurer—J. W. Morrison (re-elected). Secretary—J. R. Davison. Chaplain—Rev. Jas. Carruthers. Marshal—E. F. Purdy. Organist—L. B. Miller. Senior Deacon—C. H. Dingwell. Junior Deacon—W. W. Stanley. Senior Steward—J. T. Peardon. Junior Steward—F. F. Higgs. Inner Guard—Pope Clarke. Tyler—John Hobbs.

Personal.

Ellis Wilcox, born August 12, 1789, died on Monday near Springfield, Missouri. Don Pedro and the ex-Empress of Brazil are in Opaco. The ex-Empress is still indisposed. A wealthy farmer near Binghamton, N. Y., suicided yesterday for fear he would be sent to the poorhouse. In his will were found bills on gold amounting to \$7,000. The King of Portugal is suffering from influenza. Herr Markdoff, the Vienna millionaire, is dead—aged 91. Dennis O'Hara, a laborer, has just died in Chicago, aged 110. Rev. William R. Hogan, son of M. P. Hogan, Esq., of this city, officiated at High Mass and Vespers in St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday. The Marquis de Gallifet, one of the most beautiful women in Paris, is suffering from a strange form of insanity. She goes into convulsions whenever she sees her face in a mirror. Usual women are affected the other way, and in twelve cases out of a dozen would be hysterically mad if there were not a mirror in the house.

TEMPERANCE SERMONS.—Last evening in the Methodist Brick Church, Rev. John Reid delivered a powerful discourse, showing that in the temperance reform, the individual voter was responsible for the manner in which city matters were attended to. In St. Peter's Church a similar address was given by Rev. Fred E. J. Lloyd. Reference was briefly made to the famous resolution recently adopted by our city council and to the absurdity of electing a prohibitory act and afterward electing a body of men in opposition to it. Both sermons were attentively heard, and will doubtless do good.

CITY APPEAL COURT.—The case of E. H. Norton & Co. was disposed of this morning. Norton admitted his liability to pay property tax on \$1,000 worth of the assessment was reduced accordingly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Sewerage Question.

"I will make myself a public nuisance, but the people shall have their drains." It seems to me, said Langham, musing, that in my youth people talked about Ruskin; now they talk about drains. "And quite right too. Dirt and drains, Cashier says I have gone made upon them. Its very very well, but they are the foundations of a sound religion."—Robert Elsemere.

Sir,—In again resuming the discussion of the sewerage question, I do so not so much for the purpose of taking up the gauntlet flung down by "Taxpayer" in your Monday's issue, as to simply pursue the course I laid down for myself long before any controversy arose touching the matter. Mr. Bain, as well as "J. M." will, therefore, I hope, understand that I do not presume to take precedence in dealing with the questions raised by "Taxpayer."

As most of these questions and objections have already been abundantly, and, I trust, satisfactorily answered and disposed of by the two gentlemen just named, it remains for me, in passing, to review only a few of the statements of your correspondent.

"Taxpayer" confidently affirms that he knows that there are running streams beneath the town—a statement I need scarcely say which is sustained by no sort of evidence and supported by no weight of authority; and I know not of any explanation he can advance unless, indeed, he may choose to call the entire body of the ground water by that name, notwithstanding that the best authorities refer to it as a "great subterranean sea or lake" with a movement infinitely slower than any sewerage system yet devised.

No one denies the "purifying" and "cleansing" power of a well-aerated, genial soil. The normal and beneficent processes of decomposition go on most rapidly and efficiently where there is a free and constant supply of oxygen. If into a sufficient area of dry, porous soil sewage be intermittently discharged, and time allowed for alternate moistening and drying, fermentation, nitrification, &c., go on with very satisfactory results, and the effluent, if any, will be comparatively clarified. On this principle the sewage of many large cities is disposed of. It is known as the "Intermittent Downward Filtration" system, or sewage farming.

When, however, under any circumstances, aeration is prevented, as by the soak or sewage-well methods, the combustion of organic matters would cease, and consequently purification. Putrefaction would then take possession of the soil or "subterranean earth," and the noxious gases emanating from such a source, and conveyed through channels, and in the present state of our knowledge so impossible to guard against, that, to use the language of the celebrated Dr. Billings, "casks of powder or cases of dynamite would be really safer neighbors."

"Taxpayer" refers approvingly to the sanitary law commanded to be observed by the Israelites. No superior method could be adopted while they led a wandering, pastoral life, or when they went "abroad" into the country. But evidence is not wanting that in their cities—in Jerusalem and Nineveh, and I suppose in all other cities—they had sewerage systems on an elaborate scale.

And I may here express my conscientious conviction that God never commanded Moses, or anyone else, to sink blind wells or cesspools within city limits to the underground water, or to lose gravel. The Canon of Scripture, in no case of which I am aware, gives such a method the least shadow of encouragement or warranty.

The principal objections raised by "Taxpayer" against sewers are based on the danger arising from sewer gases and the various diseases occasioned thereby. Certainly, where a bad system prevails ill-consequences will follow. Yet surely, in all candor, no one will avow that there are not good systems which will obviate all these difficulties. The eminent Dr. Billings, whom I have already quoted, referring to this matter says: "Other large cities have sewers badly planned and worse constructed, leaky, clogged, so nearly level in some places as to be little more than long cesspools, with outlets so placed as to sit up docks and burling the sides of piers and shipping, or so that at times their contents mingle with the water supply—buried monuments of the ignorance of the men who planned them, of the rashness of those who constructed them, and of those who are responsible for their continuance." It is to such systems above described that the "ancient inhabitant" and the narrow-minded taxpayer (I do not mean your respected and clever correspondent) invariably point whenever the question of the sewer is mooted. Good and bad systems are, to them, one and the same thing. "We know," says "Taxpayer," "that good gas is purified by passing through the earth."

A number of instances are on record where persons have been fatally poisoned by the entrance of this gas through the foundation floors. Says Prof. Pettenkofer: "I know cases where persons were poisoned and killed by gas, which had to travel for twenty feet under the street, and then through the foundations, cellar vaults and flooring of the ground floor rooms" (See Ziemsse on Public Hygiene and Health, vol. 18, page 548) "If gases so proceeding were not purified by the superincumbent earth, it would be very dangerous to live near a graveyard. It is, as a rule, never safe." Mr. Chadwick, in his able report on the "Practice of Interment in Towns," remarks: "I have no doubt whatever that the burial grounds, as at present constituted (intramural burial grounds), are a continual source of pestilence—slow, perhaps, in its operation, and hence overlooked by ordinary observers. They are undermining the constitutional stamina of thousands of our town population, while people are denying that they have any injurious tendency; and it is only when some epidemic comes to try it, like a touchstone, that the consequences of long antecedent neglect become so apparent as to rivet and excite alarm." The disinterment of bodies in the old cemetery of the Innocents in Paris, in 1785, was directed on account of the sickness of the neighborhood. So impure was the air in the adjoining cellars that candles were quickly extinguished. Dr. Reid detected the escape of deleterious miasma from graves twenty feet deep. (See Ziemsse on vol. 18, page 542.) Many other instances of noxious and fatal gases, issuing from great depths, I

could, on the most reliable authority, adduce, but I will not at present trespass further upon your valuable space. In my next I shall endeavor to place before your readers as clearly and plainly as possible, the great advantage of a good system of sewerage, as well, pecuniarily, as on the score of health and comfort.

SANITAS.

Ch'town, Dec. 30th, 1889.

The Stanley.

SIR,—There has been considerable talk about the present running of this vessel, and I, with many others, thought she should leave here in the mornings; but having looked the matter up, find the following to be probably correct: All mails coming here excepting the mail leaving Halifax in the mornings, get to Pictou at 8.30 p. m., standard,—the Halifax morning train leaving Truro two hours before the day mail arrives there from the north. Consequently all Upper Provinces, and American mails coming through these places in the evening accommodation are forwarded under the present system. These mails are brought over the following morning, delivered here at noon, and the eastern and Summerside mails are forwarded in the afternoon. If the Stanley left here in the morning our mails would lie in Pictou from 8.50 p. m. till afternoon the following day and all out going mails would lie in this city till next day. Our outgoing mails leave Pictou on the early morning trains, connecting with the fast day express for Halifax.

Under the present arrangement all freight coming over the P. E. I. R. in the morning is despatched the same day, making close connections at Pictou; also freight coming to the Island arrives on the 8.30 p. m. train, coming right along in the morning. Now, why do we want a change? Our mails are here seven hours earlier, and in time to despatch the same day to many business centres; our freight does not suffer nearly as much delay, and the vessel has daylight to come in through our ice-up narrow passes—which, in men's opinion that should be worth much, is a great safety.

OBSERVER.

Will They Do It?

SIR,—I presume our City Council took office under the sworn obligation to administer the civic laws. By a unanimous vote they have put themselves on record in antagonism to one of the most important statutes they are pledged to enforce. Is it not, therefore, their bounden duty to hand in their resignation at once?

JOHN READ.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, 29th inst., of consumption, Ellen Amos, wife of Edward Hurry, aged 31 years, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

[Funeral from her late residence, Upper Queen Street to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock p. m., to Highfield Cemetery. Friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend.] (American papers please copy.)

At Charlottetown, on Sunday, Dec. 29th 1889, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Peardon, Esq., and wife of Charles C. Henry, in the 34th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children, besides a large number of relatives and acquaintances to mourn the loss of a loving wife and kind mother; but we mourn not as those having no hope, for she died trusting in the merits of her Redeemer. [Funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) 31st Dec., leaving her late residence, Bayfield Street, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the Peoples Cemetery.] (Island Guardian please copy.)

APPLES, &c.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 31st, at 10.30 o'clock:—

- 15 bbls American Baldwins, 20 " N. S. Apples, extra choice keeping stock, 10 " No treat Onions, 15 boxes choice Spanish Onions, 100 " Digby Herring.

E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Medical Association will be held in the Law Library, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, Jan. 6th, 1890, at 8 p. m. All members and those wishing to become members are requested to attend.

S. R. JENKINS, M. D., Secretary.

GLENGOWAN FARM FOR SALE.

125 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, situated at Commercial Cross, Township 59. Eighty acres are under cultivation, and the present crop consists of 36 acres of grain and root crop, 25 acres of hay, and the balance under pasture. All of the arable part of the farm is fenced off in 6 acre fields. There is also a never-failing spring of water running through the farm, and abundance of alder mud. The Dwelling House is good, as also the out-buildings. This farm is situated two miles from Montague Bridge, one of the best produce markets on the Island. It will be sold with or without crop, as may be required. For further particulars inquire of owner, on the premises.

PETER STEWART, Commercial Cross P. O., King's County. jyl2-wky tf

Montague Carriage Factory.

JOHN McLEAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF— Fine Carriages and Sleighs, Carts, Truck Wagons, &c., Montague Bridge, P. E. Island. HAS now on hand a large number of Sleighs ready for the market, and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as can be had anywhere. Parties in need of such will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that we can satisfy them. PAINTING and REPAIRING in all its branches carefully attended to. nov15-wky 1 yr

1889. For the Month of December. 1889. This Month we are offering Special Inducements to purchasers of Fur Goods, Dress Goods, Mantles and Mantle Cloths. Our Stock of Fur Goods is large and our Assortment complete. The most fashionable Furs in the market, in Boas, Capes, Muffs and Caps. Dress Goods, in Plains, Fancies, Plaids and Stripes. The balance of our Mantles and Jackets, New, Fashionable Goods, will be cleared out at a sacrifice. Mantle and Duster Cloths, in plain colors, Stripes, Plaids and Bordered Goods, will be sold at prices to suit purchasers. Flannels! Flannels! Flannels! White, Grey and Red—at lowest prices.

BEER BROS.,

—IMPORTERS OF— Fashionable Millinery, Dress Goods and Mantles.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

House Furnishings of all kinds. Special Values in Carpets and Oil Cloths.

GEORGE E. FULL'S Closing Out Sales

WILL BEGIN ON Monday, December 9th.

- OVERCOATS, } Reduced 30 per cent. off. REEFERS, } SUITS, } PANTS and VESTS, reduced 20 per cent. SHIRTS and LINDERS, very low DRESS GOODS, } ULSTERS, } WOOL GOODS, } HATS, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS, } Reduced from 20 to 35 Per Cent. CORSETS. } TABLE LINEN, } SHEETINGS, }

The whole stock of NEW WINTER GOODS must be sold as the subscriber intends closing out the business.

Five Pounds of 28 Cent Tea for \$1.00—for Cash only.

GEORGE E. FULL.

Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1889—6i cod wky

LOW PRICES!

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING AROUND FOR

BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY GOODS,

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT THE

City Hardware Store,

And see if you cannot Invest some of your Surplus Cash to Advantage.

NORTON & FENNELL,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1889—dy 2aw wky

"CLEANLINESS" IS NECESSARY.

TIME IS MONEY

—THEREFORE—

Save Time and Money,

AND AT THE SAME TIME HAVE CLEANLINESS.

THIS CAN BE DONE BY BUYING GENUINE SOAP,

AND THE FOLLOWING BRANDS ARE GUARANTEED GENUINE:

White Rose, Silver Bar, Maple Leaf, &c.,

ALL MANUFACTURED AT THE

P. E. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.

BEER & SONS, Proprietors.

dec2-3m 2aw (tues sat) wky

CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS!

Cutters, Pointers, Clippers, Rocking Horses, Shovels, &c., &c.,

—CHEAP AT—

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S.

Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1889—dy 2aw wky