

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

The New Administration.

A NEW Administration for this Province has been formed, with the Honorable Neil McLeod as Premier and Attorney General.

We heartily congratulate Mr. McLeod on the high position he holds. Coming from the country, he won the confidence of the town. Now he is to take the leading part in town and country—in the administration of the public affairs of the Province at large.

That part of his career which is past, justifies the opinion that he will be judicious and careful in the discharge of the important duties to the public, which, in the future, he will be called upon to perform. Looking over the list of politicians available—whether on the Tory side or on the Grit side—we see the name of no man in whom the people can with greater confidence, place their reliance for the good conduct of public business.

Then, let Mr. McLeod have a fair trial. There are, of course, some difficulties in the way of the new Government. In this world there are always difficulties. If it were not so, men of ability would not be needed. But we see no difficulty which Mr. McLeod and his colleagues cannot easily overcome—that is, if they obtain the support of the people.

Our Province is—thanks to a beneficent Providence and a prudent Government—in a flourishing condition. Our roads are, taken for all in all, in as good order as they can be made without macadamization. Our schools are in a high state of efficiency—better common schools cannot, we believe, be found in all America. For many years the voice of the tax-gatherer has not been heard in our land. The money which, in the days of the Davies administration and after the passage of the Education Bill (in the time of Coles and Whelan) was taken out of the pockets of the taxpayer and put into the public treasury has in recent years been permitted to remain with the people for expenditure in the promotion of private interests—in the erection of larger barns and houses, in the purchase of improved machinery, in obtaining necessities, conveniences, luxuries. The people are, consequently, so much better off now, and so much better able to bear the burden of taxes, should taxes be required in order that the revenue and expenditure accounts may balance at the end of each year.

The recurrence of annual deficits ought not, in any case, to be permitted. Unfortunately the late Government were not allowed to carry out to the full their policy of Economy and Reform. Unfortunately they were not so successful in the collection of debts due the country as they anticipated—though they obtained considerable amounts, for which they deserve great credit.

It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the abrogation of both tax acts, notwithstanding the disappointments to which the late administration was subjected, notwithstanding a large increase in the amount expended in education, the capital sum at the credit of the Province is now much larger than it was when that Administration was formed. Even taking into account the money used as revenue which was obtained by the sale of public lands, the capital of the Province is, we believe, larger now than it was ten years ago.

Great care must, however, be taken that it be not materially reduced by reason of deficits. The financial question is, therefore, to be grappled with in view of the deficits of recent years. Though a man have abundance of capital, it cannot be said that his financial position is entirely satisfactory unless his annual revenue is sufficient to meet his annual expenditure.

We trust, then, that the new administration will address itself to the task of maintaining the financial status of the Province.

The means to be adopted must, of course, be such as will command themselves to the good sense of the people. Continued economy, the collection of debts still due the Province, the application of a tax to meet the increasing expenditure for education—any reasonable policy will not be objected to by an intelligent people. But pimps and spies, and high commissions to appraisers and tax-gatherers will not be endured.

Mr. G. W. Gardiner's Letter.

THAT Hon. Mr. Ferguson should be hounded out of public life on a false and unsupported charge is all right in the opinion of those who inspired the Patriot's one-sided article—perhaps, also, in that of Mr. G. W. Gardiner. But everyone else must see that, in justice to Mr. Ferguson and the other officials of the Land Office, the publication of the Patriot's article necessitated the publication of the whole of the sad story. Even regard for the memory of the dead must give way when justice demands that the reputation of the living shall be preserved against the foul attacks of unscrupulous men.

We feel sure that Hon. Mr. Ferguson would have been, that he is even now, quite content to abide the result of any investigation which may be made by independent men. But his friends, who know the facts, could not stand by and see him ruined in the meantime.

matter whether the \$700 returned to the Government were paid before or after the sureties were notified.

As to the methods adopted by the Commissioner to obtain the money and the veracity of Mr. G. W. Gardiner or THE EXAMINER's informants, we have nothing to say. These points, too, might well be left to the decision of an independent commission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Deep Water Sewage Wells.

SIR,—In one of your recent issues there was an article on the sanitary condition of the city, in which you referred to an editorial in the Patriot based on a communication signed by "J. M." In that communication, the following are the two chief propositions, "Wells bored for the receptacle of foul water render the use of the remaining wells for drinking purposes highly dangerous." "People forget, or do not know, that, owing to the slow movements of the ground waters, they cannot carry off with sufficient rapidity the supplies received from sinks and wells, and that the level of the ground water rises and falls according as the seasons are wet or dry; also that the ground air (thus polluted and saturated with noxious gases) which always follows the water movement, is, as the water rises, expelled to the surface of the ground, and into cellars, and from them finds its way to the very garrets of the houses."

The first proposition may be accepted with some limitations; but the subject is not important, for with the present supply of water from outside the drinking wells will be closed. On the second proposition is based the chief argument against waste water wells, and it seems to be this: that the waste water poured into these wells permeates the ground and saturates it, that foul gases are produced, that these gases, following the law of fluids, ascend to the surface of the water, and as the ground water rises they are pushed to the surface and make their way into the cellars and houses. In this way it is argued that typhoid and other fevers, and enteritis are, either propagated or aggravated. This is certainly worth considering. Now what are the facts concerning these waste water wells. They vary in depth from 18 to 45 feet, or an average of 30 feet, are about three inches in diameter, are bored first through earth, then through a stratum of rock varying in thickness from 2 to 10 feet and are lined with iron tubing until the rock is reached. They always extend to a subterranean running stream of pure water, and will carry off water as rapidly as it can be poured in. You may pour in water as rapidly as you can from your house and the surface of the water in your well will not rise to any appreciable extent, and when it does rise to a small extent it immediately subsides. No power exists on or in the earth to force the water back to the surface through the thirty feet of earth and rock. Whichever of these streams containing the foul water mixed with pure water flow? No doubt some, if not all, flow into the sea. Whichever do the subterranean streams which supply Quirk's well and our outside water-works flow for instance? These two larger streams have the same origin and destination as the smaller streams into which the waste wells empty. As to the possibility of the hypothetical gases which may form in these subterranean streams, escaping through this thirty or forty feet of rock and earth, all fear may be abandoned. Compare with this natural system of drainage an artificial system. The descent to the sea of an artificial system must be very gradual. Excrementitious matter, as well as foul water will be admitted. With all the flushing with pure water you can furnish, the pipes and drains will be saturated with foul gases, which will scarcely be kept from the dwellings by an elaborate and expensive system of house apparatus. Certainly the writer does not here affirm that the natural is preferable to an artificial system of drainage. It is intended to make a fair presentation of the case. The writer in the quoted communication says that the following question has been asked frequently, and no answer has been vouchsafed:—

"If deep sinks and blind wells, or surface drainage are safe conduits to carry off befouled water and other waste, why do corporations the world over find it necessary to expend thousands and millions of dollars in the construction of various systems of drainage?" Now, as regards the question about sinks and surface drainage, no one would take the trouble to reply, for no one has ever made the affirmation. If the question be asked with reference to the deep-well plan, it is enough just now to say that no other city possesses such an efficient system of natural drainage as our city, and, consequently, there could be no choice. Although it has been shown that the water in the deep drainage wells has nothing whatever to do with the rising and falling of the ground water, yet it may not be amiss to allude to the theory that certain diseases as typhoid, follow the rise of the ground water. Certainly the writer of the communication follows very high authority when he hints that it does.

Some of the highest authorities as Pen-ten-kofer, on the other hand, affirm the contrary (he is quoted in Parkes). The fact is the exact and complete doctrine about the production and propagation of disease has yet to be written, and until it is we must not be too dogmatic.

The mortality of Charlotte is actually less than that of the other large cities of the Dominion, for instance St. John, and St. John is built on a rock and has practically no ground water. The writer has witnessed and practised among epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria, in healthy country districts, where there could be no possible contamination of ground water or air. Some of these were more formidable and fatal than he has ever seen in this city. The theories of disease which have been presented to us, and which it has been the fashion to accept, have been written by men of large experience, indeed, but not sufficiently varied. Some important facts are established, and it is our duty to accept and act on them; but we should be careful not to act hastily on mere theory and merely alleged facts. I may compliment the writer of the communication by admitting he has written well and has been actuated by honorable and patriotic motives.

Yours, F. P. TAYLOR.

Mr. G. W. Gardiner's Letter.

THAT Hon. Mr. Ferguson should be hounded out of public life on a false and unsupported charge is all right in the opinion of those who inspired the Patriot's one-sided article—perhaps, also, in that of Mr. G. W. Gardiner. But everyone else must see that, in justice to Mr. Ferguson and the other officials of the Land Office, the publication of the Patriot's article necessitated the publication of the whole of the sad story. Even regard for the memory of the dead must give way when justice demands that the reputation of the living shall be preserved against the foul attacks of unscrupulous men.

We feel sure that Hon. Mr. Ferguson would have been, that he is even now, quite content to abide the result of any investigation which may be made by independent men. But his friends, who know the facts, could not stand by and see him ruined in the meantime.

Fair Play.

SIR,—Your article in last night's EXAMINER re Land Office affairs is misleading, inaccurate and untrue.

The writer of the article seeks to convey the impression that the amount paid to the Government was paid after the sureties were notified. Such is not the case. The larger part of the money was paid in December, 1888, the balance in February, 1889. The sureties were not notified until June, 1889. The method taken to obtain this money, bore-striking likeness to the one usually pursued by tramps and blacklegs, who by threats and intimidations, often compel innocent people to stand and deliver.

The reasons you state that deterred the Commissioner from making the matter public may possibly satisfy some partisans, but they are not in harmony with the true facts.

Your statement that the family of the late Assistant Commissioner "entreated" Mr. Ferguson not to make the matter public is absolutely untrue. I speak advisedly when I say that from the statements he made to the family. This he could not do. No entreaties were ever made to him. The "kindly consideration" you speak of exists only in the imagination of your wily informant.

I think that THE EXAMINER has done a great injustice in naming anyone to be "the guilty party," until some evidence is produced pointing out with indisputable proof the person, if any there be, who has been guilty of these misdeeds.

If it were "hellish" to charge the living with committing this crime, how much more "hellish" is it to convict the dead, who cannot defend themselves, without trial or evidence. The duty of a journalist in a case of this kind is exactly the same as in the case of a prisoner charged with murder in our courts,—to refrain from saying anything which may prejudice public opinion until the evidence is produced.

Should the books in the Land Office be examined by an independent commission, the friends of the deceased need have no fear for the result. Mr. Strong's reputation, life and conduct will compare favorably with any of the officials of the Government; and all right-thinking men will agree with me when I claim that it is the duty of the public to demand justice requires that the public should give the benefit of the doubt to the one who is not here to give evidence in his own behalf.

Yours, etc., GEORGE W. GARDINER.

Improvements at Montague.

SIR,—Your correspondent "G" overlooked one thing in his notes on Montague namely, the substantial sidewalk which has been placed in one part of our flourishing town, if we may so designate it. Too much praise cannot be given our highly-esteemed overseer, to whose energy and perseverance is largely due the credit of the above mentioned undertaking.

Yet with all the various industries and improvements, which your courteous and obliging correspondent noted, we have in our midst men who are the enemies of every commendable scheme for improvement. One of these by refusing to remove, or at least curtail a nuisance in the shape of a dilapidated platform, stopped, for the time, the building of our sidewalk. It is much to be regretted that such persons should be found in a civilized community, with the advantages of education and enlightenment everywhere around them, and yet ready at all times, to show the little authority and influence, which they imagine they possess in a manner which does them no credit.

Yours truly, ANTI-OBSSTRUCTIONIST.

Montague, Nov. 20, 1889.

Personal.

H. L. McDonald, M. P. P., Cardigan, is registered at the Davies.

Cyrus Shaw, M. P. P., Cardigan, was registered at the Osborne yesterday.

We regret to learn that by telegraph yesterday, Mr. Unsworth, Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway, was notified of the death of his aged mother, which took place at her residence in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, on the previous night. Mr. Unsworth left the Island this morning for his old home in which a much-loved face will be missing. We extend to him our sympathy in his bereavement.

It is no use talking! Goff Bros. boots beat them all. nov16f

AN INTERESTING ITEM.

NEARLY all our stock of XMAS GOODS is in and opened. Our Ladies' and Gentlemen's Solid Leather Dressing and Jewel Cases were bought in Germany. The bulk of our Fancy Goods have been bought for cash from Silber & Fleming, London. We ask the public to call and compare these goods with the cheap trash of auction sales that may be conducted during the holidays.

REDDIN BROS.

nov21-2w dy

FOR SALE.

A SMALL-SIZE GURNEY BOILER, in good condition. Has been in use about six months. Also, a good mahogany Desk, suitable for an office. Apply to WILLIAM HEARD.

nov21-1f

TRADE SALE.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, November 23rd, at 10.30 o'clock:— 100 bbls. KIRSTON PIPPIN APPLES, 40 bbls FLOUR.

Consigned and ordered for positive sale.

E. H. NORTON & CO., nov21-2f Auctioneers.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

AT AUCTION, AT MY ROOMS,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

A Lot of Furniture.

R. BEAIRSTO, nov21 Auctioneer.

Summerside Exports.

Summerside, Nov. 16.—Shipped per steamer St. Lawrence, Cameron, master, for Point du Chene,—

43 bags potatoes..... \$26
1800 lbs pork..... 10
100 lbs butter..... 20
150 lbs Island cloth..... 120
100 bbls oysters..... 200

\$ 506

On the 18th, by str Princess of Wales, Cameron, master, for Point du Chene,—

1 horse..... 70
370 lbs butter..... 749
1520 lbs butter..... 304
860 lbs pork..... 48
100 bbls oysters..... 206

\$1362

By same steamer on 19th:

48 cases eggs..... 318
11 horses..... 997
614 sheep..... 1244
9 bags potatoes..... 5
214 bbls oysters..... 428
10 live pigs..... 100
4 cases lobsters..... 20
10 tubs butter..... 60

\$3172

SHIP NEWS.

Summerside, Nov 18.—Entsch Isabella, Fraser, Newcastle, lumber; Ripley Ropes, McDonald, Shediac, bal; Ellen, Sutton, Richibucto, lumber. 19—Gladys, Roberts, Sydney, coal. 20—Jessie Newell, Grady, Pictou, coal; Pioneer, King, Pictou, do. 21—Annie M. Pride, Pictou, produce; Kate, Arsenault, Shediac, oats.

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Mr. William Burhoe to sell by Auction,

On Wednesday, 27th November, inst., AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

On the Premises, Charlottetown Royalty, (Malpeque Road), 2 miles from the city, that superior Farm formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Smith, comprising 44 acres of the very best land, 33 of which are cleared and in a very high state of cultivation, 3 more ready for stumping, and the balance in bush. Large two-story Dwelling House, finished throughout; large Barn, with commodious Stable and Root Cellar; good Horse Stable and Granary, good Well, etc.

Also, that very desirable Farm nearly opposite, known as the "Hermitage Farm," formerly occupied by Mr. Robert McLarren, comprising 43 acres of excellent land, 37 of which are cleared and in the highest state of cultivation, the balance ready for stumping. A never-falling stream of water runs along the margin of this property, accessible for watering stock from every field, and the bed of which is inexhaustible with mud of a very fertilizing description.

Also—The whole of the Stock, Crop, Farm Implements, Household Furniture, etc., as follows:—

STOCK—1 superior Brood Mare, 5 years old (with foal by Honest Lincoln), 1 do., 13 years old (with foal by a young Barrister), 1 Horse, 11 years old; 1 do., 6 years old; 1 do., 4 years old; 1 fine Cart Horse, 3 1/2 years old; 1 Foal, 4 superior Milch Cows, 2 Jersey Grade Heifers (1 year old), 2 Jersey Grade Heifer Calves, 2 Jersey Grade Bull Calves, 1 superior Gurnsey Bull (1 1/2 years old), 2 young Pigs, 50 Hens.

CROP—40 bushels Wheat, 25 bushels Barley, 300 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Potatoes, 1,000 bushels Turnips, 20 tons Hay, a large quantity of Straw.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Maxwell Reaper, 1 Wheel Rake, 1 Seeder and Harrows combined, 1 Spring Tooth Cultivator, 1 Straw Cutter, 2 Carts, 2 Trucks, 1 Bain Wagon, 1 Express do., 5 Wood Sleighs, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Driving Sleigh, 1 set Harness, 2 Imported Ploughs, 1 Moulding Plough, 1 Horse Hoe, 1 set Harrows, 1 Hay Fork and Tackle, 4 sets Cart Harness, 2 sets Oarriage do., 1 set Double do., 2 sets Back Bands and Traces, 1 set Swings, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, etc.

FURNITURE—1 Parlor Set, 1 Bedroom Set, 2 Room Stoves, etc.

TERMS—For Real Estate, liberal and made known at sale. For movable property, all sums under \$7 cash on delivery; over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved joint notes.

If the day be very unfavorable, sale will be held on first fine day following.

J. McWILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown Royalty, Nov. 9th, 1889.

nov20-3f & wky pat

FOR THE

Restorer.

Vigor.

Renewer.

Restorer.

Vitalizer.

Restorer.

WATSON'S ROSEMARY.

HAIR WASHES.

CLEAVER'S TEREBENE, CLEAVER'S CANTHARDINE, BARRY'S TRICOPHOROUS.

HAIR DYES

Canadian, Colorific Guards, Buckingham's, Bush's, &c.

HAIR DRESSINGS.

Rowland's Macassar Oil, Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, Burnett's Cocoa, Butler's Hair Cleaner, Pomades, Oils, etc., at

WATSON'S.

nov18-3m cod (t t s)

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF P. E. ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, NOV. 18, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been this day declared, payable at its Banking Office on and after December 2nd, prox. By order of the Board.

WM. McLEAN, Cashier.

nov18-6f cod

LONDON HOUSE.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Our Fall Stock Now Nearly Complete.

Dress Goods in all the new materials and shades, with Trimmings to match.

Mantles, Dolmans, Ulsters, Ladies' Felt Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers.

FURS! FURS!

A Splendid Assortment of MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, ASTRAKAN JACKETS FUR-LINED CLOAKS.

HARRIS & STEWART.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete, and we call the attention of our customers and the public generally to the immense bargains we are offering in Gents' Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Cuff Buttons, Shirt Studs, Breastpins, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

We have a very fancy lot of Cloths, in Naps, Meltons, Suitings, &c., which we will dispose of at our usual low prices.

P. J. FORAN.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1889. eod wky

P. E. ISLAND

SOAP WORKS.

WE TRY TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC AND SUCCEED. Our Factory has been running over six years, and having thoroughly studied the wants of the people, can please them every time. Ask for the following brands, and get value for your money:—

Maple Leaf, Prize Bar, XXX, Mottled, Silver Bar, Extra Pale, White Rose, Yellow Rose, Dainty and Island Boquet.

CELEBRATED DIAMOND POTASH.

Cash Paid for Tallow and Grease.

BEER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS.

FACTORY—Weymouth Street. OFFICE—King Square.

oct26-3m 2w (tues sat) wky

UNPARALLELED!

WHAT?

McLeod & McKenzie, Star Merchant Tailors.

MODESTY forbids us (to use a slang phrase) to blow our own horn, and as it is contrary to our opinion (according to the old proverb) when in Rome to do as Rome does, we shall endeavor, as heretofore, to present facts so undeniable as to be beyond the reach of dispute. True, people have gained for themselves a name (not an enviable one) which, to all appearances, served the purpose they had in view. But wisdom dictates, before posing as leaders in the great race for supremacy, that we should look well to the foundation upon which those assertions are based. To throw the mantle of charity over such people is our motto; and instead of revealing to the public gaze, through your columns, the errors into which they have fallen, we will endeavor to lead them gently into the light. That you will acquiesce in what we say, is a foregone conclusion, namely, as Fathers of the trade in this Province we treat the several branches of the trade in this city with the same consideration as a loving parent would his innocent offspring; and to this end we invite such traders to aim high and co-operate in elevating this, the first profession, to the high status to which it is entitled. In the meantime, call and see our handsome goods, in NAPS, MELTONS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, etc., made up in the latest styles and cheap.

McLEOD & MCKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1889.