

The Daily Examiner

ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON
FROM THE OFFICE OF

The Examiner Publishing Company

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
(IN ADVANCE)

One Year	\$4.00
Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.00
One Month	0.35

Sent post paid to any part of Canada or the United States.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

Issued every Friday morning. It is made up of matter which has appeared in the Daily and is a first-class newspaper containing all the latest news. Subscription \$1.00 a year.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

JANUARY, 4, 1898.

A PAPAL DELEGATE.

Canadian Government Asked for one Last Fall—The Report is Confirmed.

It was stated some time ago on authority of a Belgian clerical paper that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had addressed a request to the Pope, asking for the establishment in Canada of a permanent apostolic representative. The statement is now confirmed by L'Univers, the leading Catholic paper in France, and a journal that is looked upon in Paris as the Pope's mouthpiece. In its Rome correspondence, dated December 13th, L'Univers says:

"A despatch from Ottawa gave a denial to the rumor that the Dominion of Canada had proposed to the Holy See the establishment of an apostolic nunciature. As a matter of fact, there was never a question of instituting an apostolic nunciature, but as it is not necessary to play on words, I can assure you in the most positive manner, after making full enquiry, that the leader of the Federal Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, formally requested the Holy See to institute a permanent apostolic delegation in Canada, and it appears that the Prime Minister was brought to this way of thinking on account of the benefits derived in the way of pacifying public opinion, during the temporary delegation of Mgr. Merry del Val.

"It was, perhaps, Mr. (Sir Wilfrid) Laurier's intention also to give some little satisfaction to Canadian Catholics, whose support was so useful to him at the last general elections, though in return he had not satisfied them in the grave manner of the Manitoba schools.

"It happened, however, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's request to the Holy See for an apostolic delegation provoked, when once known, the opposition of the Protestants, and especially of those of Ontario and Manitoba, and in order not to irritate that opposition it was thought expedient to send out a denial regarding the project of the official representation of the Holy See.

"It is not less true, however, that the request was made and that it was supported by certain politicians in England, amongst others being Mr. Charles Russell, who came here for that purpose towards the end of last month.

"The denial, therefore, from Ottawa can only apply, as to the results, unless it is simply a political move. At all events, if the Holy See does not see fit to accede to the project of instituting a permanent apostolic delegation in Canada, it is, no doubt, because Rome first desires to solve the Manitoba School problem to the full and entire satisfaction of Canadian Catholics."

A Common Cold

and common carelessness can make a combination strong enough to defy all the healing skill of the physician. Common carelessness lets the cold root and grow. Common carelessness says, between paroxysms of coughing, "It will be all right in a day or two," and the common end is confirmed lung trouble, perhaps consumption. The common-sense treatment of a common cold is a prompt dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the most efficient and reliable cure for colds and coughs, and is constantly prescribed by physicians.

S. HAYNES, M. D., Saranac, N. Y., says:—
"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice since 1853, and have always found it reliable for the cure of colds, coughs, and all lung diseases."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Free advice on any disease from our eminent physician. Address, Medical Department, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SEWERAGE

Read by Dr MacLeod Before the British Medical Association at Montreal, Sept. 1, 1897

Charlotte town, Prince Edward Island, has a population of 12,000, and borders on an arm of the sea. It has had a public water service for nearly nine years, but there is no sewerage system as yet.

The consumption of water in the summer season is a little less than half a million gallons per diem. "The rock strata," as described by the late Mr. Francis Bain, Geologist, "underlying the city are firm sandstone and a soft clay shale." The following is a section, in descending order, of the beds which underlie Charlottetown:—

1. Boulder clay, 10-20 feet.
2. Red sandstone, coarse thickbedded, 45 feet.
3. Red clay with grey stains, 8 feet.
4. Dark red sandstone (soft), 7 feet.
5. Fine grained sandstone and beds of red clay shale, 10 feet.
6. Dark red sandstone, coarse and thickbedded, 10 feet.

The upper beds outcrop on the north side of the town and the lower beds appear on the south side, next the harbor. The great sandstone bed No. 2 forms a range of elevations agreeable for their healthfulness and excellent natural drainage. Immediately to the south of these elevations and parallel with them is a lower tract formed by the outcrop of beds Nos. 3, 4 and 5. This makes a belt running diagonally across the city, from east to west, known for its flat and ill-drained character. South of this again is the outcrop of No. 6. It forms a slight bluff running along the waters of the harbor.

This ridge placed on an open sandstone substratum is dry and well drained.

The ground water at the highest levels is struck at from 30 to 40 feet and at the lowest from 12 to 9 feet, giving a mean depth of about 24 feet.

The ground water is made to a great extent the receptacle for the large increase of waste water, which a system of water-works implies, by means of tube wells connected with kitchen sinks and guarded at the surface with fine gratings, which prevent the entrance of solid matters. In addition to the numerous privies there are also leaching wells in use, constructed with a view to retain the solid personal and household wastes, but to allow the organic wastes in solution to pass directly into the ground. These are constructed as follows:—A settling tank is dug in the ground six feet square and nine or ten feet deep. Through the bottom of this pit, a four-inch pipe is sunk to a distance of about 16 feet from the surface of the ground, or to such a depth as ensures the rapid flowing away of water poured into it. A standpipe two and a half feet from the bottom of the settling tank with a curve at half bend or a large perforated disc is attached to the tube to carry off the organic wastes in solution. These settling tanks are not cemented; they are merely covered over with planks and a ventilator to carry off foul air is attached.

The promoters of this scheme of sewerage claim that the ground water is a running sheet or stream, and that all organic matters thrown into it are held in harmless solution until they are carried away to the sea; that this is the natural system of drainage, and that the descent to the sea of sewage by an artificial system must be slow and unsatisfactory in comparison; that "the practical utility for the disposal of waste water of the tubular wells connected with kitchen sinks has been tested for a long time, and that they have been found to fulfil all the requirements of perfect drains," and "that it has been claimed for them that they afford a safe, effective and economical method by which to secure that at which all true sanitation aims, viz: the dryness, cleanliness and purity of the ground, and of the air around and about our dwellings."

In condemnation of any such disposal of sewerage it is contended that normal decomposition viz: nitrification and oxidation can take place only at the surface of the earth in the presence of air heat and moisture in due proportions through the agency of mould fungi, these nitrifying organisms forming with the vegetable and animal kingdoms the true "tripod of life;" that deeper down in the rock or ground water where these due proportions are disturbed, owing to excessive moisture and the relative lack of free oxygen, as Pasteur pointed out, putrefaction only can take place; that its products, carbonic acid, carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphide of ammonia "and various more complex gaseous compounds and organic vapors" are evolved and intermingled with the ground air; that while these products of putrefaction in their upward course are no doubt resolved into simpler combinations by the oxidizing power of a well aerated earth, the ammonia eventually changing into nitrates and nitrites, also water, hydrogen, nitrogen, and the very simplest gasses resulting; yet, that if the soil be ill-drained, the original gasses will find their way into damp cellars unchanged, especially of houses artificially heated and from which special care is taken to exclude the cold external air; that this will certainly take place in the ill-drained section described above; that it would be a great mistake to turn the sewage of the city into the underlying subsoil waters of this ill-drained section; that the wet cellars, being wet by the subsoil water, the question of the presence or absence of organic filth in this water is an important one to the inhabitants of the house; (on a stone wall of a cellar in this section I have seen a

thick layer of a greenish jelly also huge fungi sprang up through the cracks of its plank floor.)

But we go further and contend that, in the best drained sections, it is not safe to utilize the underground water as a conduit of putrescible matter, that "land is unable to take a continual supply of sewerage without great deterioration in its purifying and aerating properties, that it gets clogged and choked with albuminous and glutinous matters and becomes sewage-sick and inefficient as a purifying agent;" that assailed from above with privy, dung heaps and kitchen middens, oozings, and from below with organic matter, underground putrefaction, the best soil imaginable will eventually become paralyzed and surcharged with filth; that as a matter of fact the tubular wells, so much relied upon as "perfect drains," do frequently become clogged and have to be abandoned and replaced by others at some distance from the sites of those abandoned. It has also been pointed out that out as the springs which are the outlets of the ground water of the town are clear, this fact affords a proof that the strata through which it slowly percolates must hold, as a filter, all the organic matter thrown into the ground water, that this organic matter is not carried into the sea, but that stagnation takes place, and that therefore the great principle of sanitation insisted upon by all sanitarians is violated, namely CIRCULATION versus STAGNATION; that as Sir E. Chadwick says, "the only and vital sanitary plan is the drawing away, every moment, of all dead human and other animal excreta of communities, and that any town which has a general water supply should have a system of sewers to remove the water which has been fouled by use, and to convey it entirely beyond the limits of the city before decomposition has set in.

I will not enter upon the question of the absence or the presence of germs in sewer air, or as to whether their being less numerous in it than on the surface and its innocuousness are related as cause and effect, preferring to leave that as an interesting topic for discussion by distinguished sanitarians here present. I may be pardoned if I advert to the experiment reported in the conclusions of the Rivers Pollution Commission (England) upon three dogs and a mouse confined in boxes into which the air of a cess-pool was conducted and the result: the mouse dying on the fifth day and the three dogs all suffering from vomiting, purging and a febrile condition; also to the inquest on the body of a plumber in Liverpool, dying within forty hours, who had been engaged in repairing pipes connected with a sewer through which a considerable quantity of foul air escaped, the verdict being that death was due to the inhalation of sewer air according to the evidence of the medical witnesses, and to express my humble opinion that even if the bacteria are relatively less numerous in sewer gas than in the surface air, yet their products, whether elaborated within or without the human frame, are inimical to health; and in conclusion to say that my object in bringing this matter before the section of Public Health is to elicit a discussion which I hope will be of great value to my own as well as to other towns similarly situated and similarly interested in the problem of the safe and proper disposal of its dead organic matters.

DR. OLDRIGHT'S REPLY.

(One of the members who discussed this paper.)

DEAR DR. MACLEOD,—I have carefully perused again the paper read by you regarding the proposal to store the filth of Charlottetown in pits throughout the city, allowing the liquid portion (including that which becomes liquified in pits) to spread laterally beneath the city after having been carried down to a depth of 16 feet below the surface.

I regard the existence of privy pits as a



A woman cannot be too careful of her health. Her happiness as maid, wife and mother is dependent upon it. Every woman should realize that her general health depends upon her health in a womanly way. When a woman complains of being sluggish, dizzy, nervous and despondent the average doctor attributes these symptoms to heart trouble, or disorders of the liver. He is not right once in ten times.

When a woman feels this way she is usually suffering from weakness or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all known remedies for suffering women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. Thousands of women who were weak, nervous, fretful and unhappy wives are today happy, healthy, helpful and robust as the result of the use of this marvelous remedy. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. During those years, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for many thousands of ailing women. He will gladly, without charge, answer letters from suffering women. The "Favorite Prescription" is for sale by all good medicine dealers and nothing else is "just as good."

Sister Eliza L. de Falcon, of Corpus Christi, Nueces Co., Tex., writes: "This is to tell you that I have been ill for twenty-one years and was finally cured by your medicines, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.' I was completely cured after taking this medicine."

relief of barbarism: they ought to be abolished as rapidly as circumstances will allow, instead of being sanctioned and perpetuated by a scheme which at best may for a time carry off a portion of the liquid filth to a point deeper down in the soil. If by this so-called system of sewerage, people are induced to connect with it directly or indirectly, the waste pipes of sinks and other "conveniences" inside their houses, the experiment will be a dangerous one—a serious danger will be added to the one now existing.

To express an opinion as to what is the best solution of the problem of disposal of refuse now confronting the people of Charlottetown is what one could not do without a much more intimate knowledge of all the facts and circumstances; but I have no hesitation in saying that the scheme is not an advisable one by which your people would continue to pour into the soil, even at a depth of 16 feet, the filth of the city, and allow it to spread over an even or uneven substratum.

To criticize the scheme in detail, entering into the probabilities and possibilities pro and con, would take too long, unless you specially desire it.

Returning to the first part of my remarks, permit me to say that in an article entitled "Sewage Disposal" in Woods Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences Vol. vi, p. 418, I have cited some startling examples of soil pollution from privies which have come under the observation of others as well as one of my own noting. I may also add that in one of the reports of the Provincial Board of Health of this province, and in other articles, are given instances of gases travelling a long distance through fissures in the soil and entering houses.

Hoping that your warnings regarding this matter may prevail,

I am yours sincerely

WM. OLDRIGHT.

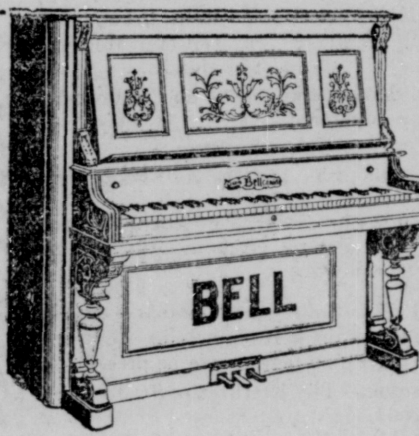
Prof. P. H. Bruce, Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, who also took part in the discussion, closes his letter to Dr. Macleod as follows:

"I think the system cannot be defended from any sanitary standpoint, and while, where the ground waters are deep, immunity may exist or continue for a greater or less period, yet the system as one to be generally applicable cannot, in my judgment, from the facts set forth in your paper, be one to be for a moment commended."

Seems as if consumption always picks out the brightest and best. Fully one-sixth of all the deaths that occur in the world are caused by consumption. Many things were once considered impossible. It would be strange if medical science did not make some progress. The telegraph and telephone, the phonograph, the electric light—all were once impossible, and once it was impossible to cure consumption. That was before the time of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Taken according to directions, the standard remedy will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Consumption is caused and fostered by impurity in the blood. It is cured by purity and richness in the blood—surely, certainly cured by the "Medical Discovery." It builds up solid healthy flesh and vigorous strength.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008 page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BELL LEADS.



Fine Display of
PIANOS
AND
ORGANS
AT
FLETCHERS

Warerooms, Opera House Building.

The Way to Get Good Reliable Whisky in to Ask Some Reliable Dealer For

"MORNING DEW SCOTCH WHISKY"

This rare old whisky is guaranteed TEN YEARS OLD, and is the product of the most noted stills in the Highlands of Scotland.

Ask for the "Black Label"

MORNING DEW SCOTCH

For Sale By All Licensed Vendors

Poultry Wanted

300 to 500 Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, for which we will pay the highest price.

CRANT & CO.,

Queen Street, Charlottetown

Examine Our Stock of all Wool Beaver Overcoating

All well made and first class trimmings.

Prices \$14, \$16, \$18 and up.

Those in need of a winter overcoat, should call and see these wonderful values before purchasing.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO MERCHANT TAILORS.

There's a Tide

in the affairs of music, which taken at it's flood, leads up to the purchase of a

HEINTZMAN - PIANO

It's Exactly The Kind

of PIANO you want, at exactly the PRICE you ought to pay. It's easy to pay more and get a Piano not as good, but it is impossible to pay less, and get one as good.

MILLER BROS.

The P. E. Island Music House.
Sole Agents for P. E. I.

200 Bicycles Wanted

To be stored (free of charge) for the winter, and cleaned repaired, nicked or enameled, thoroughly renewed, ready for spring.

ENAMELING

We use the highest grade Enamel (black or colors) that money can buy in New York, and bake it on in a manner that the most fastidious cannot criticize, and the cost is the same as others charge for ordinary paint. See sample at shop.

W P. DOULL, Kent Street