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The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1889.

MOON S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 9h., 14.4m., a.m., N.E, below horizon.
Full Moon, 11th day, 0h., 30.4m., a. m., S.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 6h., 39.0m, a.m, S.
New Moon, 26th day, 9h., 47.6m., a. m., S, E.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	morn	h m
1	Thursday	4 47	7 25	9 25	0 59	15 38
2	Friday	48	23	11 34	1 37	35
3	Saturday	49	22	11 43	2 18	33
4	Sunday	51	21	aft 56	3 7	30
5	Monday	52	19	2 9	4 13	27
6	Tuesday	53	18	3 24	5 27	25
7	Wednesday	54	16	4 35	7 3	22
8	Thursday	56	15	5 39	8 16	19
9	Friday	57	14	6 34	9 15	17
10	Saturday	58	12	7 18	10 7	14
11	Sunday	59	10	7 54	10 51	11
12	Monday	5 0	9	8 25	11 33	9
13	Tuesday	2	8	8 41	aft 11	6
14	Wednesday	3	6	9 14	0 40	3
15	Thursday	4	4	9 37	1 55	0
16	Friday	5	2	10 1	2 4	13 57
17	Saturday	7	1	10 22	2 47	54
18	Sunday	8	0	10 56	3 41	52
19	Monday	9	6 58	11 30	4 46	49
20	Tuesday	10	56	morn	6 2	46
21	Wednesday	12	54	0 11	7 12	45
22	Thursday	13	52	0 58	8 11	39
23	Friday	14	50	1 52	8 59	36
24	Saturday	16	49	2 51	9 41	33
25	Sunday	16	47	3 55	10 19	30
26	Monday	18	45	5 1	10 55	27
27	Tuesday	19	42	6 8	11 28	24
28	Wednesday	20	41	7 16	morn	21
29	Thursday	22	40	8 25	0 2	18
30	Friday	23	38	9 35	0 26	16
31	Saturday	5 24	6 36	10 47	1 13	13 12

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Banker and Broker,
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—(x)—

AUGUST.

—(x)—

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Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks.

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Men's Rubber Coats,
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Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing.

New Carpets,
New Carpets,
New Carpets.

New Flannels,
New Flannels,
New Flannels.

—(o)—

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Charlottetown, Aug. 13, 1889—3m 2aw

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—ON—

Thursday, Oct. 3rd (Exhibition Day),

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The property of the late George Wright, situated in Charlottetown Royalty, 2½ miles from the city, on the St. Peter's Road, and consisting of Dwelling House, Farm Buildings and 144 Acres of Land, nearly all clear, well watered, and under a high state of cultivation.

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Michaelmas Term opens Monday. Sept. 2. Pupils prepared for matriculation at the Universities.

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Aug. 5, 1889—1m eod

Piano For Sale.

A Second-hand Square Piano, Mahogany Frame, a good instrument, will be sold at a bargain, for cash or approved paper. Apply at this office. aug. 3, 3w eod

Aliens in the States.

In the current number of the *Forum* is a thoughtful article by Bishop Cleveland Coxe, dealing with the above subject. After describing as essential to the consolidation of a truly great nation and the permanence of its institutions, the possession of a fixed system of public morals and a spirit of fidelity to national traditions and long established institutions, the writer proceeds to relate the result of great movements of populations in the past, and does not hesitate to recognize the wholesale immigration into the United States, as invasion pure and simple. He describes the weapons brought by many of these debased subjects of European countries as vice, ignorance and corruption, and asks how the assimilation of these incongruous elements is to be brought about. When we find that during the ninety years preceding 1880 ten million foreigners have made their home in the Republic, and that the lowest estimate of the foreign born population in 1900 is 19,000,000 persons, while the addition of those born of foreign parents would make a total of 43,000,000 persons, we realize somewhat of the importance of the problem which will in the future demand solution.

This element constituted in 1870 twenty per cent. of the population of New Zealand and furnished seventy-five per cent. of the crime, while the census reports of 1880 give the following figures regarding the population of foreign birth or extraction in sundry States of the Union:—

Washington Ter	38	p. c. of population
Montana	48	" "
Wyoming	50	" "
Utah	51	" "
Idaho	53	" "
Arizona	55	" "
Dakota	66	" "
California	59	" "
Nevada	63	" "
Minnesota	71	" "

It will be noticed that this foreign part of the population is concentrating west of the Mississippi, and it is estimated that if the movement westward continues, it will form in 1900 a total of 25,000,000 persons in one portion of the Republic alone. After referring to the perils engendered by sudden wealth, the universal appetite for excitement, and the socialistic disposition of vast masses in the back ground clamoring for wealth. Bishop Coxe asks, "if our children's children shall see another centennial commemoration" and adds: "I think every thoughtful man must pronounce such a consummation improbable in the extreme."

Another author dealing recently with much the same subject, voiced the sentiments of many in writing: "When class antipathies are deepened; when Socialistic organizations, armed and drilled, are in every city; and the ignorant and vicious power of crowded populations has fully found itself; when the corruptions of city government is grown apace; when crops fail or some gigantic 'corner' doubles the price of bread; with starvation in the home; with idle workmen gathered, sullen and desperate, in the saloons; with unprotected wealth at hand; with the tremendous forces of chemistry within easy reach; then, with the opportunity, the means, the fit agents, the motive, the temptation to destroy all brought into evil conjunction, then will come the real test of our institutions; then will appear whether we are really capable of self-government." While these troubles are looming up over the border, Canadians can remain calmly conscious of the superiority of their institutions and the characteristics of their people, while justly appreciating the slower but more beneficial development which is so steadily building up and unifying their country.—*Empire*.

Bacteria in Drinking Water.

FILTERING WATER FOR DRINKING PURPOSES—BOILING WATER TO KILL BACTERIA.

That not all bacteria are deleterious is well known. According to Kraus and other investigators, the ordinary bacteria of putrefaction may act beneficially by destroying the disease-producing bacteria in drinking water. The causative germ of typhoid fever was found alive after thirty-two days in water from which the ordinary bacteria had been removed. When the putrefactive bacteria were not destroyed, the typhoid bacillus could not be detected after six days. As most natural waters contain putrefactive bacteria, it is probable that many disease-producing bacteria are destroyed through this activity. Yet it is, of course, not safe to depend entirely upon these means to give us pure water. How to remove the bacteria from our drinking water is a most important question.

There are two classes of filters in general use in families. The first class consists of some kind of a receiver into which the water is poured. After passing through the filtering medium, the water is collected as needed or stored for use. The second variety are so arranged that they can be connected with the faucets and thus strain the water as it flows from the hydrant.

Extensive experiments have been recently made in this country and in Europe to test these filters with reference to their power to stop bacteria. Most of the filters stopped part of the germs, and more were stopped immediately after the filter had been cleaned and sterilized. After a few days of use the flow from the filter was very slow, at which time the bacteria were increased in numbers. The greater the pressure the more bacteria passed. After a few day's use it was found by preventing the entrance of bacteria into the filter that the germs actually multiplied in the filter so that the filtered water contained more bacteria than the unfiltered. Very briefly these are some of the results obtained by actual trial. From these and other results the following advice may be given as to the best means of purifying water on a small scale:—

1. Boiling for thirty minutes frees water from bacteria. This is the most efficient method at present known to destroy bacteria in water.

2. Ordinary filters, while satisfactory as strainers, do not remove bacteria from water. The finer the substance through which the water passes the more perfect is the action of the filter in holding back bacteria.

3. The best substance for domestic filters is porous rebaked porcelain.

4. If filters are used they must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized by dry heat or steam every few days.

5. A bad water filtered is not so desirable as a pure water in its natural state. When, therefore, there is reason to suspect that water is contaminated it is well to boil it, even if it has been filtered.

It is amply demonstratrated that certain bacteria retain their vitality in ice longer than in water. Consequently, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to cool water by placing it on the ice, and not by placing ice in the water.—*Dr. Burleigh, in Industrialist.*

Trotting Fast Double.

The *Turf, Field and Farm*, has been publishing some interesting letters from prominent owners of fast trotters on the double-harness question, as to whether two horses truly mated can trot faster double than each can in single harness. There is no better nor more skilful road driver in America than Mr. John Shepard of Boston, and his opinion is worth hearing. This is what he says: "We must remember, horses are like people; one day they feel equal to any task possible within their power, and another day it is a great effort for them to come anywhere near their limit. You and I both know that drivers are often blamed for not winning a race when the time is apparently slow, yet they are the most anxious party to do so. Some days I feel like jumping over a three-rail fence, and next day it is an exertion to climb through it. Now I think after above explanation two horses can trot as fast together as either can trot in harness, that is, if there is not over two seconds or so difference in their speed; say if one horse can trot in 2.22 and the other in 2.17, or even in 2.20, they might be driven double in 2.20, if both were in good condition. I don't think the weight has much to do with helping the slower horse to go a faster mile to pole than to harness, as the four wheels fully balance the difference in weight they pull. The fact of one horse trying to beat the other has much to do with it. I have often found when a horse finds out that his mate can beat him easy the slower one gets discouraged and they are not a good fast pair any longer. I change mine from one side to the other, or have done so with different teams I have owned, and I have always made it a point in driving to try and convince the slower horse he can out-trot his mate. In this way and no other can a man drive a pair faster double than single. I think Mr. Vanderbilt's driving as he did in 2.15½ was a wonderful feat even if he did have the fastest mare in the world, (2.08¾) as one of the pair, and if he had started to do just what he did do, I don't think he ever would have accomplished it. He talked with me about an hour on this subject, and said he had no thoughts of going the mile, only a fast half."

The Shah's Country.

More than three-fourths of the whole area of Persia is an elevated plateau, whose plains are at an average height of 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. This plateau, diversified and broken up by numerous mountain ranges, is *par excellence*, the distinctive feature of the country, and that on which its climate, its products, and its means of communication chiefly depend. To reach it, no matter from what side it is approached, a long and rugged ascent must be made. Once, however, the plateau is fairly reached, a comparatively easy road can generally be found from one part of the country to another, notwithstanding the many lofty mountains by which the plains are intersected. The climate is extremely dry, and the temperature somewhat excessive—that is to say, very warm in summer and very cold in the more elevated parts of the country in winter. For the growth of the crops the rainfall, except in a few localities, is insufficient, and has to be supplemented by means of artificial irrigation of which an elaborate and ingenious system has been in use from the earliest times. The mountain ranges, with their superincumbent masses of winter snow, are the great natural reservoirs from which the irrigation channels derive their supplies. Hence it is that where the mountains most abound, as they do in the west and southwest, there also the most luxuriant crops, the most abundant pasture and the most numerous flocks are to be seen. On the other hand, the great plains of Eastern and Eastern Central Persia are more or less simply deserts. Wheeled vehicles are practically non-existent. The whole transport work of the country is done by beasts of burden—camels, mules and donkeys.

An Australian Cable.

The committee appointed recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce to investigate the feasibility of laying a cable from San Francisco to Australia has reported in favor of the project, and estimates the cost of a cable from San Francisco to New Zealand by way of Honolulu and Fruitalla at $10,000,000. The line would be a paying investment, as it would secure the whole of the Hawaiian business, all the business of the Pacific Islands centering at the Samoa group and all of the United States business of the Australian colonies and New Zealand with a large percentage of the colonial business with the United Kingdom and Europe. The cost of cabling from Sydney to London it is estimated, would be reduced to eighty-seven cents per word. It is suggested that the United States Government grant a subsidy for the purpose to the extent of guaranteeing three per cent. per annum of an investment of $10,000,000 bonds to be issued by a company incorporated under the laws of the United States.