

substratum in the development of disease germs? Dr. Curtis emphatically says that "localized filth, accompanied with moisture, constitutes the great source of excessive disease and death."

While in Portland, Maine, over a year ago, I had the pleasure of an interview with the chief engineer of the city, Mr. Goodwill, who kindly showed me the plans of their system of sewerage and water supply; and he informed me that they were then improving their sewerage, as by breakages in these, and the eruptions of their contents the soil and water were liable to contamination, and that sicknesses were traceable to that source. I believe that Truro, N. S. is now making the questionable experiment of water supply without sewerage. St. John's, Nfld., which is peculiarly situated to make such an experiment a success, if it might be made anywhere, has tried it and discovered its utter failure. It is now driven, I am informed, to construct a system of sewerage. Truro must sooner or later follow the example. Gentlemen, I feel that no system is complete, and scarcely worth contending for, that does not make provision for sewerage as the necessary complement of a water supply. We want a copious supply of water chiefly for the purpose of flushing our sewers and drains, and thus be the vehicle for conveying from our midst everything noxious to health and unpleasant to the senses. I do not argue that the offer of the company was not a good one enough so far as it went. I argue that no proposal should be entertained unless, and until the cost of a complete system is ascertained. And I further submit, that the city should possess itself of this information without any delay. But let no step be taken until the whole cost is at least approximately ascertained, and plans submitted, and then let the water rates be levied on the cost of both sewerage and supply. Let no company get advantage of the citizens by securing to themselves the monopoly of water rates on any basis of calculation short of general and universal distribution and a complete system of sewerage. The demand will be, must be, universal, and the corporation should only agree to water rates on that basis, and on that basis alone. The cost, no doubt, will be great, but the advantage in improved health and the saving of human life will surely be worth it all. "There is that scattereth, and yet it increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than it meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

I hope when the estimates are made that our city will not be in the category of those referred to by Dr. Billings, of the United States Army, when he says:—"There are some cities which it would be cheaper to either abandon or burn down and commence afresh, than to put them in good hygienic condition, retaining their present levels, streets, sewers, and so forth." For our encouragement the same authority says elsewhere:—"Since it is quite proper to distribute the cost of permanent improvements over a term of years, and since sanitary improvements, which are really such, soon pay for themselves, not only in money saved but in labor saved and distress avoided, it will rarely happen that the plea of poverty can be admitted as sufficient excuse for permitting well recognized unsanitary conditions to remain."

And now lastly, gentlemen, permit me to reiterate in the most emphatic terms that inasmuch as the analysis by Mr. Hayes, of Boston, some years ago, proved beyond a doubt that the water of our wells was then unfit for domestic use, and no measures having been since taken to remedy the evil, it must certainly be in a much worse condition now. The medical profession are, I believe, unanimous in their condemnation of our wells, and no intelligent citizen who has given the matter any serious consideration will use the water as a beverage. They should, therefore, be closed down at once. They should be latched with a skull and cross bones—the insignia of death—and marked with large red capitals POISON, and the Corporation should prohibit human beings from using the water for drinking purposes by a city law. In all well-regulated cities, officers are appointed to inspect the diet for the population and to destroy whatever they may find unfit for human consumption, as well as punish the persons who expose it for sale. The people of Charlottetown are not a whit behind the people of any other city of its size on this continent in point of intelligence and public spirit, and I believe they are to-day ready to co-operate in any well-vised scheme to improve their sanitary surroundings, if proper means were adopted to direct the public mind. It has been truly said that "people often wish for what they are told they wish." Hitherto, however, a very different course has been followed amongst us in the education of the popular mind, and more especially has this been the case in respect to civic improvements. An illustration of what mutual co-operation and mutual good-feeling can accomplish is furnished in the fact of the cheerful readiness with which, last summer, all classes of our fellow-citizens responded to the invitation to plant our squares and streets with trees. The promoters of that useful as well as ornamental work had faith in the people. They approached them with the right spirit and the success which crowned their efforts shows they acted wisely. In like manner, I believe whatever other improvements are desirable they can be successfully accomplished only by pursuing a similar course.

A certain amount of ignorance, poverty, and negligence are to be met with in every city, and possibly to a much greater extent in many other cities than in our own, but party strife and factional opposition are surely not the means best calculated to effect reforms. Social progress of states and nations are best promoted by the adoption of such measures as best tend to promote peace, harmony and goodwill. There is a German proverb that says:—"The better is often an enemy to the good." If the class of our citizens who seek to obtain what they deem the better system of water supply, both on economic and sanitary grounds, fail to carry out their designs, the good that may be accomplished on a simpler and less perfect basis should not therefore be left undone. Party strife has ever been the enemy of progress, and, doubtless, did less of it exist amongst ourselves, matters which are allowed at present to drift from bad to worse would soon be found to move onward from "good to better." It is, as a majority of our citizens should unfortunately decide not to have a water supply introduced by any of the schemes proposed, civic improvements should nevertheless be undertaken and

vigorously presented, and in no direction are those improvements more urgently required than in the introduction of sanitary reform. The advocates of those schemes who declare that no system of sewerage will be necessary, consequent upon the introduction of a water supply, while they cannot claim that the evil effects of the bad sanitary conditions now existing would be materially improved thereby, are surely the men who ought now to be in the front ranks devising ways and means to remedy an evil which must be grappled with if the health of the people is a matter of primary importance. They should at once give proof of the sincerity of their belief that without sewerage the town can be kept in a decent state of cleanliness. If I were permitted to throw out a suggestion tending to that desirable end, I would propose the organization of a Board of Health, invested with legal powers to regulate all matters pertaining to the sanitary affairs of the city. The men best qualified to occupy a position of such importance should be chosen from amongst our Doctors, Lawyers, Scientists and Engineers. Such a Board should be constituted independently of party politics, either local or general. They should be selected to the office by reason of their fitness to perform the various duties devolving upon them in their respective capacities. It is impossible to estimate how much real power and influence such an organization could exercise, by collecting and diffusing information on sanitary matters, even without having the slightest legal authority to enforce its recommendations.

To show the evil effects resulting from entrusting the public health to men elected by the popular vote, this is what took place in the city of New York, in consequence. I quote from a writer on the subject:—"Men elected by party caucuses, were treated as competent to administer the science of health, and to solve the problems of sanitary precautions. Health wardens and other officers were allowed to be selected and salaried without limit by the city side-men and common councilmen. It is no wonder that the exercise of sanitary authority soon became a greater peril than miasma and contagion; that political doctors became the agents of partisan and mercenary city officials; that mayors of New York, by no means scrupulous or timid, did not dare, for a whole term, to call a meeting of the New York Board of Health; that of the forty-eight health wardens and assistants, more than one half were keepers of corners groggeries, and the other half were partisan repeaters and bullies; that nearly the whole sanitary force was for utility, worse than a sham, and was in reality a scandal and a peril to a civilized community."

The common council of Charlottetown never did, and I trust never will, relapse to such moral depths as the aldermen of New York, but the case clearly shows the tendency of the system; and the sooner it is abolished here the better, and a Board of Health on one or other of the bases referred to should be established immediately; and, nowhere, I think, could the initiatory steps for such a purpose be better undertaken, than amongst the members of the Literary and Scientific Societies.

The Daily Examiner

JANUARY 20, 1885.

Advanced Chinamen.

ABOUT ten years ago the Chinese Government sent 120 Chinese boys to the United States to be educated in the colleges of that country at the expense of the Government of China. The authorities there seemed to become aware that Eastern art, science and education generally, was greatly behind those of the Western nations, and that if China wished to cope successfully with Western civilization, she must introduce it among her people. These young men were selected from good families to become educated in European art, science, literature, philosophy, etc., and it was designed that they should eventually become missionaries among the Chinese people for the introduction of Western ideas. With these young men came several old, staid Chinese of good standing and education, who remained with the young men to see that they retained their native language, and did not neglect Chinese usages while they were being inducted to Western customs. The young men remained in the United States several years, and made wonderful progress in their education, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English language and literature. All at once, for some reason as yet unknown, the whole of the students were suddenly recalled home. And strange to say, that for a couple of years the Government took no notice of them, gave them no preferment, and utterly ignored the professed policy which lay at the base of the reasons for despatching them to the United States. There seemed to be an ill-will and jealousy pervading the government officials towards the young men, who, before they left the United States, had made many friends among the best families in the towns they had been located in. They had imbibed many advanced ideas, and were ambitious of introducing usages, customs and measures which tend to elevate, and which have made the Anglo-Saxon race great and mighty, enterprising and prosperous. But when the poor fellows got home amongst their old jog-trot countrymen, the greater portion of whom cannot comprehend or appreciate the benefits of Western civilization, and therefore looked upon the returned Chinese students as turn coats and ingrates, who unpatriotically derided Chinese institutions and customs; and to use a vulgarism, the Chinese authorities "sat down" upon them severely. Many of the youths, when the difficulty with France commenced, volunteered their services and at length were given places in the Chinese fleet. In the battle at Foo Chow the students fought bravely, and many lost their lives through the murderous execution of the revolver guns, of

which we have made mention in a former article, and by the destruction of the Chinese fleet by torpedo boats, shells, &c. We were much interested in a letter written by one of the students who miraculously escaped death. The letter was to a friend in the United States, and we copy it entire, as a piece of English composition by a Chinaman, and to show what a few years of education will do for an intelligent Mongolian youth, and how he may be impregnated with the ideas and aspirations of a people who are almost the antipodes of the Chinese in every particular. Written by a Chinaman, the expressions, "Just like kicking a fellow when he is down," and "frog-eaters," sounds exactly like what an English lad would write under similar circumstances. The latter term—"frog-eater"—is particularly comical, coming from a Chinaman, whose countrymen are particularly fond of fat puppies. Mr. Wooki Joe writes as follows from Shanghai, Oct. 2, 1884, of the battle, a number of his fellow students and himself as follows:—

"Doubtless you have heard that the first naval battle in China has been fought off Pagoda Anchorage. The Chinese fought as any other nation could have done under similar circumstances, and our returned students fought to the last. Only Young Leung and I escaped without wounds from the Yang Woo (Luship). We plunged into the water and succeeded in reaching shore, after four magazines had exploded. The French were so cruel as to fire at the swimmers, just like kicking a fellow when he is down. That is warfare with a civilized nation. The rest of the students—Sun Yan Hook, Yang Chew Chung, Wong Kai Liang and Kong Wing Ching—were probably all killed. Sun Yan Hook was at the bow of the ship when the magazine exploded and his body was afterward found on top of Mr. Robertson's house. Wong Kai Liang was probably wounded and burnt when the ship took fire. The last seen of Yang Chew Nam he was swimming for dear life. Our dear friend Kong Wing Ching had been promoted to rank of Second Lieutenant. The Captain and First Lieutenant being killed, he succeeded to the command, and when the fore part of the gunboat was burning he stuck to his ship and kept firing with his stern guns at the Frenchmen. He made his men work to the last, and out of a crew of a hundred, eighty were killed."

"I have no doubt that the newspapers give the number of Chinese gunboats as eleven, but two were unarmed transports and one a small gunboat which only carried four five-pounders. The Yang Woo, our largest boat, had only a tonnage of 1,400 tons, while the French had nine gunboats, with tonnages of 1,300, 2,237, 3,700, 2,900 tons. So you see it was altogether a one-sided affair. Yet these gallant and chivalrous 'frog-eaters' were actually afraid of us with all their superiority of arms and men. "The Frenchmen gave us no warning, took us at a disadvantage, and passed us with flags of peace flying; but the most contemptible part was their shooting the Chinese while in the water. I say I know this by personal experience. The first shot of the Yang Woo swept away the English pilot Thomas, four sailors at the helm, besides nine others, leaving Admiral Courbet standing alone on the bridge. If we had aimed our gun just a little to one side we might have blown the brains out of that Frenchman, too. The day after the engagement we walked up to the city of Foo-Chow and luckily for us Admiral Doyle happened to be at the United States Consulate, and sent us a kind offer to take us to Shanghai. So we sailed on the American sloop Etisprize and were treated like gentlemen, and given the best of accommodations. This is the cordial treatment we receive from the higher class of Americans. When we reached Shanghai we were heartily congratulated by our friends, and the Chinese newspapers gave the returned students great praise for their bravery."

Our Advertisers

J. P. Tanton is again in the field as a candidate for civic honors. Horace Hazard solicits the support of the electors of Ward Four. Robert D. McLaren is desirous of representing Ward Three in the City Council. A. E. Macdonald announces that the water question will be discussed on Wednesday evening at the Caledonian Club Rooms.

The market to-day was large and well stocked. Sales were brisk at the following prices: Beef (small) 5 to 12c per lb; do per qr, 4 to 7 cts; mutton, per lb 4 to 10 cts; lamb, 4 to 8c; veal, 3 to 8c; turkeys, \$1.00 to \$2.00; ducks, each 20 to 35c; fowls, (each) 20 to 30 cents; butts (fresh), 22 to 25 cents; do (tub) 18 to 21 cts; eggs, per doz, 25 to 30 cts; flour per 100 lbs, \$2.50 to \$2.75; oatmeal, \$2.40 to \$2.75; hay per 100, 55 to 65 cts; oats, 33 to 34 cts; potatoes per bush, 30 to 35 cts; sheepskins, 45 to 55c; cabbage per doz, 36 to 60c; pork (carcass) 5 to 6c; do (small), 8 to 10c; apples per bus. 45c to \$1.00; geese, 50 to 65 cts; turkeys 15 to 18c.

OWING to the pressure upon our columns to-day, we are compelled to hold over a number of communications and other interesting reading matter. Among them is the letter of Wm. Heard, Esq., which will appear to-morrow.

MR. THOMAS WOOD, of Alexandria, Lot 49, butchered two young pigs recently that weighed 240 and 260 lbs, respectively. They were only six months and twenty days old. Best that can be seen.

REMEMBER the Tea and Social in the basement of the Methodist Brick Church, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

WE are pleased to learn that Percy Pope, Esq., of the Dominion Savings Bank is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness.

THE Northern Light arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the mails and passengers reached this city at 4.20 this evening.

REMEMBER the meeting of the Dominion Alliance this evening at half-past seven.

SENATOR CARVELL arrived home this evening.

TO-NIGHT—Temperance Alliance.

TERMS below zero this morning.

DEED. At the residence of his son-in-law, Mark Wilson, Long Street, on the 19th inst., John Wilson, aged 82. Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD 4:

GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting of the electors of Ward 4, held on Friday evening last, I declined the nomination offered me, as I then understood other candidates were in the field, holding views the same as my own; but having since been waited upon by a large and influential committee, composed of electors of Ward 4, and feeling as I do that it is a mistake to allow any ward to elect its representatives by acclamation, especially when questions of great importance are claiming the attention of our citizens, I have decided to contest the Ward, not in my own interest but I trust in the interest of citizens generally.

Believing, as I do, that a system of Water-works, suitable to the requirements of our city, is a positive necessity, I shall, if elected as your representative, do all in my power to have water introduced under the best possible arrangements for the citizens.

I do not approve of the present mode of taxation, therefore would favor a readjustment of the taxes which would do justice to all, favors to none.

I consider that the interests of our city have, for some years past, suffered very materially from the fact that people do not take that interest in civic affairs that, as citizens, we all should feel it our duty to do. I would therefore support any good measure that may be suggested at the Council Board, making it compulsory for Mayor and Councilors to retire either annually or at some stated time, or that all representatives should be elected by the whole city.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, HORACE HAZARD. jan20—cod tl elects.

To the Electors of Ward 5:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated at a public meeting of the Ward as a candidate for civic honors at the ensuing election, I most respectfully accept the nomination, and solicit a continuance of that support which you gave me in the past.

I elected to represent you in the Council, I shall continue to advocate those measures of reform and retrenchment which I believe are best calculated to advance the interests of the city and relieve the taxpayers. I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOHN P. TANTON. Ch'town, Jan 20—1wk cod pd

To the Electors of Ward 3:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been requested by a large number of the electors of Ward 3 to accept the nomination for common councilman, I have decided to do so. If elected I will support all useful improvements within the means of city rate payers.

ROBERT D. MACLAREN. Ch'town, Jan. 20—24, 27 pd

THE WATER QUESTION.

THIS important subject will be discussed before the Caledonian Club Literary Society, at their Hall, Maccaehers' Building, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock, sharp. Open to John Small Macdonald, Esq.

JENAS A. MACDONALD, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1885—2i

To the Electors of Ward No 5:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated by a large and intelligent meeting of voters in your Ward, I have decided to accept the nomination, and would kindly request all who desire the advancement of the city's interest to give me their support at the coming election. If you do me the honor to elect me, I will endeavor to represent your views and carry out your wishes as far as lies in my power. My personal views on the water and other questions of reform are well known to you. Hoping you will judge those questions on their merits with candor, and cast aside all local prejudices and the sectional views advanced by my opponents, and stand up for the interests of the city as a whole. By so doing the good results will be felt by every man who has to earn his bread honestly, for prosperity follows industry and enterprise in all countries.

Yours truly, T. A. McLEAN. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1884—pat

TO LET.

THE Lodge Room adjoining apartments situated in the upper part of Oiler's brick building, Upper Queen Street, at present known as the ODDFELLOWS' HALL. Possession given on or about the 2nd day of February ensuing. Apply to DONALD NICHOLSON, at Hickey & Stewart's. Ch'town, Jan. 17, 1885—3i cod

PHOTOS

For the Holiday Season!

LEWIS' Photographs are now known as the most Genuine and Artistic productions in the Province. Landscape and Portrait Work are made by men who have real practical ability and know how in their respective lines. The public never regret calling on LEWIS, Grafton Street, Ch'town, P. E. Island. dec10—3w wky3mos

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Nurse. Apply at this office. jun 50

FOUND—On Lower Queen Street, yesterday, a large Door-Key. Owner can have same on applying at this office. jun 16

TO LET.—The "Dunoon House," corner Prince and Water streets, containing 16 rooms, lately occupied by Dr. Hobkirk R. McMillan. jan21 cod wkytl

TO LET.—The premises at present occupied by Horace Hazard, Esq., at the foot of Queen's street. Possession given on the 1st day of January next, A. D. 1885. For further particulars apply to R. B. Fitzgerald, nov26

LOBSTERS -- 1885.

IN STOCK:

- 3 Tons Pure Manila MARLINE,
5 Tons Pure Manila ROPE,
2 Tons Mixed do do,
5 Tons Sisal ROPE,
200 Kegs Steel Trap NAILS, 11-4 inch,
100 do Iron do do do,
209 Boxes Clench do do do.

Our Rope and Marline is made by the best manufacturer in Canada. Prices as low as first-class goods can be sold at Charlottetown.

NORTON BROS., City Hardware Store. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1885 - 3i wky2i

1885. JANUARY 1885.

J. B. MACDONALD,

IN order to make a speedy reduction before Stock-taking will give great bargains in Clothing in Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefing Jackets and Suits.

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS!

A Big Reduction in price of Men and Boy's Fur Caps to clear. Balance of stock of Ladies Mantles, balance of stock of Shawls, balance of stock of Knitted Woollens, Squares, Scarfs, Vests, Jackets, &c.; Ladies Plush Felt and Velvet, 26 cents (half price). Blankets, in white and grey, very cheap. Buffalo and Goat Robes, Coon and Bear Coats, Ladies Astracan Jackets, Ladies Fur and Plush Caps and Muffs—Must be cleared.

Come and get Real Bargains to J. B. MACDONALD, Queen Street, Charlottetown, Jan. 3, 1885—wky her pres

Ward Four Electors:

GENTLEMEN.—At the urgent request of a large number of the electors of Ward 4, I have consented to contest the Ward at the incoming Civic Election, as a candidate for common councilman, and most respectfully solicit the support of the electors. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WM. LADNER. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1885—3i pd

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office up to noon of Wednesday, the 21st inst., for the removal of building at end of Water and Queen Streets to its former position on Queen's Wharf. By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk. Ch'town, Jan. 17, 1885—3i

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the office of THE EXAMINER newspaper, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of January, inst., at the hour of eight o'clock, in the evening.

N. A. MITCHELL, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1885—wky

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS. Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.

Act 43, Victoria, Cap. 15.—Seven Days before the time of any and every election for Mayor or Councilors, the Person or Candidates for the office of Mayor or Councilor shall give their names in as such Candidates to the City Clerk, and the City Clerk shall duly enter the names, residences and addresses of such persons, together with the office and wards for which they are candidates, and such entry, when made, shall be deemed nomination for such candidates. There shall be paid by each person so nominated for Mayor, at the same time, a fee of ten dollars, and by each person so nominated as Councilor, a fee of five dollars, which sums shall go toward paying the cost of the election. No person shall be qualified either for the office of Mayor or Councilor unless such nomination be made in manner and the time aforesaid. The time appointed for the nomination of candidates, shall be from the time of twelve at noon, until the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose. Qualification of Electors, see Act 43, Victoria, Cap. 15, sec 20 and 64.

VOICE TRAINING.

MR. REID wishes four additional pupils to complete his class in the mechanical formation of the voice. Persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the correct method of singing would do well to call at once. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—6i wky

CIVIC ELECTION BY THE MAYOR

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the forty-third year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the eighteenth Victoria, Chapter thirty-four, intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown and all Acts amending the same." I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of a Mayor and one person to serve as a Common Councilman in the City Council for each Ward of said City, being in all a MAYOR and FIVE COMMON COUNCILMEN, will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1885. At the several places, that is to say: In Ward No. 1, at or near the store of Messrs J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets. In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connelly, opposite Mr. R. Heartz's Warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House. In Ward No. 4, at or near the Fire Engine House, fronting on Kent Street, east, between Weymouth and Cumberland Streets. In Ward No. 5, at or near the house of Widow Tierney, corners of Easton and Great George Streets. And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY

The rush for BOOTS and SHOES is to Dorsey, Goff & Co. People say they sell cheap. Their own make of Solid Leather Boots takes the lead. DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1885.

Lobster Factory for Sale

THE undersigned offer for Sale the Lobster Factory situate at Trapidge Beach. There are about 800 Traps (mostly new), seven Boats, 30 lbs. Bat and 40 cords Wood. Will be sold at a bargain. MORRIS & HYNDMAN. Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1885—3i

DAVID R. HOPPER

Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. A. H. MacPHERSON, City Clerk. Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1885.