THE CITY COUNCIL.

Important Meeting.

Col. Waring's Report on Sewerage.

THE regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. There was a full attendance of members.

A memorial was read from three men working about the stone crusher, viz., John Hughes, Joseph Murray and Frank Hughes, stating that their pay had been reduced to $1 from $1.25, and asking that they be paid the same wages as formerly, as their work was very laborious. Increase granted.

A letter was read from H. J. Palmer, attorney-at-law, in reference to the claim of John Trainor for $12 for services rendered in connection with the waste-gate at Government Pond. Mr. Palmer thought Trainor was entitled to the amount claimed, and asked that it be paid. The bill was ordered to be paid.

A report from Charles McGregor, inspector of Queen's Wharf, was next read. The report was to the effect that the contractor, Mr. Egan, had almost finished his work, that the buildings had been removed to the head of the wharf, and that the wharf was now ready for shipping. The inspector recommended that Mr. Egan receive $1,000 on account of main contract. The $1,000 asked for was ordered to be paid.

Councillor Crabbe submitted the report of Col. Waring on the matter of sewerage for the city, which was read by the Clerk The full text of the report follows :—

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
Oct. 8th, 1892.

His Worship the Mayor and Councillors, City of Charlottetown,—

GENTLEMEN, — In compliance with your order, I have made a careful examination of the local conditions of Charlottetown, as affecting the question of sewerage.

As a whole, these conditions are favorable. In most of the towns the slopes are good and the facility for trenching is unusually good; an exception being made, perhaps, with reference to the lines along the shores, where, because of the depth required to get sufficient fall, there may be some interference with the work by ground water. With this exception, it seems to me that sewers can be constructed here more cheaply than in almost any other town that I have examined.

The most serious question affecting the problem is that of the disposal of the effluent of the sewers. Evidently, it will not suffice to discharge these directly into the nearest water, on one side or the other of the city. The available methods that seemed to present themselves were, either to discharge directly into the harbor during the outgoing tide, from some single selected point, or to discharge into the channel from a point this side of the exhibition grounds, or to deliver the sewage all to a sewage-farm to be purified by irrigation. My first inclination was in favor of the latter course, and an inspection of the Government farm indicated that an arrangement to deliver the sewage there would be advantageous for the farm and for the city alike. Further investigation, however, satisfied me that the wisest course would be to discharge directly from one central point into the harbor in front of the town. The reasons influencing this decision were as follows :

1. If the discharge is placed here, the sewage from the central part of the town can be carried to it by gravity without the cost of pumping, confining that cost to the effluent from the low districts at the east and west sides near the shores.

2. By establishing a reservoir large enough to hold the sewage delivered between tides, and having a suitable discharge pipe, with a gate delivering into the deep channel beyond the pier line, we could make sure of immediate and complete disposal by opening the gate only for a sufficient period during the ebb tide, closing it at least an hour before the ebb ceases to flow, so that all foul matters shall be carried to a point from which they are sure not to return to these shores.

3 As only a small portion of the sewage would have to be pumped, instead of the whole of it, as in the case of a farm, or of a discharge into the channel at a remote point, and as the works would all be concentrated, it would bring the administration of the whole system easily within the control of one employee, reducing the cost of maintenance to the lowest figure practicable.

I, therefore, without hesitation recommend the construction, at a suitable elevation at the point on the water front that it may be found the most convenient to take for the purpose, of a reservoir with a capacity of three hundred thousand gallons (300,000) gallons, having its bottom at such a height that it may be entirely emptied at least one hour before low water. In connection with this a suitable well and steam pump should be established and the whole should be enclosed in a building to protect the works from the action of severe frost and to secure such advantage as may come from the housing of the stored sewage, to which a sentimental, though not practical, objection may exist on the part of some persons.

Especially as the sewage has to be disposed of in an artificial manner, and largely also because of the economy of construction and the satisfactory results secured, I recommend that the sewers be devoted to the sole use of removing household and other foul wastes, as from factories, slaughter houses, etc., no surface water being admitted to any of the sewers.

To make up for the loss of occasional flushing effected by rain, which it is thus proposed to reject, I recommend the use of an automatic flush tank at the head of each branch of the sewer system, to be supplied with water from the public supply, and to discharge at least once in twenty four hours, each tank to discharge suddenly and in mass about one hundred and fifty gallons. This will suffice for the perfect cleansing of the whole system, barring those rare cases where deposits and obstructions may result from improper use of the house fixtures. As a safeguard against stoppage and inconvenience from this source, I recommend the construction of sufficient suitable manholes and inspection pipes, giving adequate control of the entire system.

I find by computation that it will be cheaper on such of your streets as are 100 feet wide to lay two sewers, one at each side as close as convenient to the property line. It will cost less to build the second sewer than to build the house drains from each side of the street to its centre line. This arrangement will also have the great advantage of giving better drainage to the soil about the cellars of houses and a better fall to house drains, and especially of obviating the considerable difficulty and annoyance of breaking up the streets for the construction of sewers and house drains, for the making of new connections for the occasional removal of obstructions, etc, chiefly from the house drains. In streets less than 100 feet wide I recommend the construction of one sewer in the middle of the street only.

While there are not yet sufficient data in my possession to justify anything like a close estimate of the cost of the work, I do feel justified in saying that I consider one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) entirely sufficient. This is probably more than the final estimates based on actual measurements will amount to.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Councillor Crabbe also submitted the following letter from Col. Waring in reference to plans and specifications for sewers :

To His Worship the Mayor and the Council of Charlottetown, P. E Island :

I submit the following proposal for taking the necessary levels and for the preparation of a sewerage plan of Charlottetown, to include these items :

1. A map of the city, showing the location and sizes of all sewers, outlet works, etc., with all manhole, inspection pipes and flushtanks.

2. Profiles showing the elevation of the surface of the ground, the depth and rate of fall of the sewers, and the relation of different sewers to each other where they connect.

3. Detailed drawings, showing the construction of the reservoir, pumping works, etc., at the outlet; manholes, inspection pipes and flushtanks.

4. Detailed specifications for the construction of all parts of the work.

5. A detailed estimate of the cost of the work.

6. A report explaining the principles, arrangement and working of the system. For this the city is to pay me as follows :

(a) For the taking of the levels and for the securing of other necessary data, all of which are to become the property of the city, $150

This is to be paid to my engineer for me when his work in the city is completed

The city is to furnish the necessary men to assist my engineer in this work.

(b) For the services of my assistants in drawing plans, etc, making computations, preparing specifications, etc., $300.

This is to be paid to me when plans, etc., are completed.

(c) A fee for professional services of $1000.

This is to be paid in two separate sums, i e $500 when plans, etc., are completed, and $500 when the actual construction of sewers in Charlottetown is begun.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Moved by Councillor Crabbe, seconded by Councillor McKay,—

Resolved, That the Council accept the proposition of Col. Waring in reference to plans and specifications for sewerage.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Beer and seconded by Councillor Hughes,—

Resolved, That Councillor Crabbe have leave to withdraw his motion.

Councillor Beer said the sum of $1000 had been put in the estimates for plans and a report on sewerage. He had voted against the motion setting apart that sum when it was before the Council. So far $166 had been expended on the strength of that vote. We have received good value for our money. In Col. Waring's report we have nearly all the information we want to put before the citizens. He thought, in view of this fact, and the fact that we could not very well afford to expend a large amount of money just now, that Councillor Crabbe's resolution should not pass. We have now sufficient data to go on and decide if we will have sewerage. There is a difference of opinion on this matter, as every one knows. Some of our medical men are strongly in favor of a complete system of sewerage and others think that it would be as well to leave things as they are and look more closely after the cleanliness of our premises. He thought it would be unwise to go ahead and expend some $1,160 for a report on sewerage until the citizens had decided that they would have sewers.

Councillor Taylor said he had voted to set apart the $1000 for a report and plans on sewers for the city, and he agreed with Councillor Beer that the amount so far expended was money well spent. We want a complete report to submit to the citizens, and if we have not got enough information now we should get more. For himself, he did not think we wanted sewers, but he thought the citizens wanted full information on the subject.

Councillor Hogan agreed with Councillor Taylor that we should not let the matter drop where it is now; but should get plans and specifications, no matter whether we are to have the sewers or not. In his opinion it would not be many years before we would have sewers. He would not, however, go for the construction of sewers without the consent of a majority of the citizens.

Councillor Crabbe said the matter of the construction of sewers was not in the hands of the Council. It would have to be gone about in the same manner as the waterworks. As for the report and plans and specifications on sewers he thought we should have them. The sum of $1000 has already been voted for this purpose, and that amount has been paid in by the citizens. If we go no further now the $160 already expended will be money wasted. Councillor Beer says that doctors differ on this matter of sewerage. But that is nothing new. It is an old saying that "doctors differ and patients die." The people have been talking about sewers a good while, and want the fullest information on the subject. He thought the amount asked for by Col. Waring was very small. The citizens have already been taxed for the money and it has already been voted. He thought it would be a pity to let the chance go by. The plans and specifications will be here for all time to come—and we will be able to discuss the matter intelligently.

Councillor Hughes said he thought there was enough information in the report to submit to the citizens. When the citizens decided to have sewerage he thought it would be time enough to get plans. The plans would only show more minutely the cost of sewerage. Col. Waring's report, now before the Council, estimated the cost of putting in sewers at $150,000.

Councillor Beer's amendment was then put and declared lost on the casting vote of the Mayor and the following division :

For—Beer, Hughes, Hooper, Robertson.
Against—Crabbe, Hogan, McKay, Taylor.

His Worship, in giving his casting vote against the amendment, said there was no doubt but that sewers were necessary. What system we wanted he could not tell, not being a scientific man. In a few years, unless something were done, Charlottetown will be a very unhealthy city. The sum of $1,000 had already been voted by the Council and taken from the taxpayers for plans for sewers, and he would take the responsibility of now voting the extra $100 or so it would take to have Col. Waring furnish plans.

Councillor Beer moved in amendment to the main resolution, that before plans and specifications are called for the voice of the people be taken on the subject. Seconded by Councillor Hughes.

This amendment was also defeated on the casting vote of the Mayor and the following division :—

For—Beer, Hughes, Hooper, Robertson.
Against—Crabbe, Hogan, McKay, Taylor.

Councillor Crabbe's resolution was then put and carried.

Councillor McKay introduced "A by-law amending the by-law regulating the fire department," repealing section 17, it being deemed advisable to leave the regulation of the storage of petroleum under the provisions of the Dominion statute, intituled "The Petroleum Inspection Act," and the order in Council thereunder. The by-law was read a first and second time and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Councillor Beer said that some time ago the Rev. Mr. Almon, of Halifax, who appeared to have charge of some convict labor, had spoken to him in reference to some crushed stone for the streets, asking if we wanted to purchase any. He suggested that the clerk write the Rev. Mr. Almon for prices. The suggestion was adopted.

Councillor Beer said that in company with Councillor Hughes he had waited on Mr. Needham in reference to his leaving the premises in the basement of the Market building and had taken some notes of the conversation that took place. He did not consider that Mr. Needham had much of a case against the city. Mr. Needham informed them that the principal reason he left the premises was because of the noise made in the butcher stall over his head. When asked if he would go back if a tight floor were put down—one that would prevent anything coming through—he said he would not come back if sixteen floors were put down.

The clerk was ordered to publish the list of defaulting taxpayers, according to precedent and statute.

Meeting adjourned till Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

This morning the Council met and passed the by-law relating to petroleum.

FOR ST. JOHN'S.—The steamer M. A. Starr leaves for St. John's, Nfld., to-morrow with a general cargo consisting of potatoes, oats and hay.

TO LET—An office in Brown Block. Apply to JAMES PATON. oct8

BEER BROS.

Sensational Slaughter Sale !

Our Whole Stock of CHOICE NEW GOODS is now thrown on the market at

BANKRUPT PRICES !

WE WILL BE UND RSOLD BY NO ONE.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures. No misrepresentation as to Discounts.

BEER BROS.

Black Diamond Steamship Co.

THE S S. "BONAVISTA," due here from Montreal on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 18th, will sail for St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying produce, etc., under deck, and Horses, Cattle and Sheep on deck.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
oct11 Agents.

Lyceum Hall, Charlottetown,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 14th.

BENGOUGH

(FOUNDER OF "GRIP.")

IN HIS ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL

Sketching Entertainment

Music, Elocution, Comedy and Lightning Crayon Sketches,

WITH LOCAL HITS,

FINER THAN EVER BEFORE.

"A host in himself."—Boston Globe.

Admission 25c.; Reserved Seats, 35c. Plan of Hall at the Diamond Bookstore.

FOUND—The person who left an overcoat in Dr. Taylor's office a few days ago can get the same by calling for it. oct11

WANTED—City Canvasser of good address. Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Position permanent. Canadian and American grown stock. Advantages unequalled.—BROWN BROS Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. sept14 3m (m w s)

DISSOLUTION AND WINDING UP BUSINESS.

(x)

Great Clearance Sale of Dry Goods.

(x)

PERKINS & STERNS.

[o]

Our term of Partnership expires in a few months, and in order to wind the business up quick we will at once begin the Greatest Sale of Dry Goods ever held in the City.

The greater part of the Stock is of recent importation, bought for Cash, and will now be disposed of regardless of cost. Get your New and Fashionable Dry Goods at a Bargain by attending this Sale. Discounts 25, 33, 40 and 50 per cent.

This Sale will continue until all is disposed of or a purchaser is found who will buy the Entire Stock and unexpired lease of the premises. This is a grand opportunity for any young men wishing to start in Dry Goods to secure a well-established business and good stand.

SALE NOW ON and for CASH ONLY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, October 5, 1892—eod & wky

CHEAPEST YET

Clearing Out Everything.

To meet the insane competition now existing with the Dry Goods trade, we have put on sale the whole of our New Dress Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Cashmeres, Merinos, Mourning Goods, Corsets Gloves, Underclothing, and all our New Stock of Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Tippets, Astrakan Jackets, etc., at same discounts as offered by Perkins & Sterns and other firms. Below is an idea of the lines we are offering :—

1,000 yds. Toweling at 8c.
Now only 2c.

1,500 yds. Toweling at 9c.
Now only 4c.

1,250 yds Heavy Fleecy, 10c.
Now only 5c.

1,000 yds. Bed Ticking, 15c.
Now only 9c.

1,075 yds. Bed Ticking, 19c.
Now only 10c.

2,000 yds. All-wool Grey Flannels, 25c.
Now only 14c.

3,200 yds. Dress Goods, 13c.
Now only 6c.

4,000 skeins Scotch Yarn, 7c.
Now only 4½c.

SPECIAL PRICES

—FOR—

COTTON GOODS !

Everything Must be Sold.

These prices mean a heavy loss to us, but we have bought the goods for ready cash and are bound not to be undersold.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Next to Beer & Goff's.

Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1892.

A By-Law Amending the By-Law Regulating the Fire Department.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows :—

Section 17 of the By-Law of the City of Charlottetown, entitled "A By-Law regulating the Fire Department," is hereby repealed, it being deemed advisable to leave the regulation of the storage of petroleum under the provisions of the Dominion Statute, entitled "The Petroleum Inspection Act," and the Order-in-Council thereunder.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of City of Charlottetown.
H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Oct. 11, 1892—dy 121

Auction of Bankrupt Stock.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th of October, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at Dr. Ford's Drug Store, Souris East :—

The whole of Dr. E. P. Ford's Stock in Trade, consisting of Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Books, Dyes, Patent Medicine, Household Furniture, Shop Furniture and Fixings.

An inventory of the above Stock, etc., can be seen at the office of Messrs. Matthew, McLean & Co., Souris, up to the day of sale. Terms Cash.

JOHN McLEAN,
Assignee of Dr. E. P. Ford.

Souris, October 7, 1892—dy tl 13th

MILLINERY—Millinery done in all the latest styles and fashions by Miss MARY J. CURTIS at her home, Upper Queen Street. oct7

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Judge Alley.

SIR,—I have read with some interest the correspondence between "Historicus" and "Thistle," which recently appeared in your columns in relation to the statement that Capt. John Macdonald, of Glenaladale, was at one time offered the Governorship of this Island. This statement appears to be based upon the following extract from a lecture delivered in 1881 by the late Rev. Dr. McDonald, familiarly known as Father DAN :—

"In proof of the estimation in which Capt. John McDonald, of Glenaladale, stood with the Government of Great Britain, it may be here mentioned that the Government of this Island was offered him, but as a consistent Catholic he was obliged to decline owing to the oath required to be taken at that time."

Until the enactment, in 1830, of "an act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects," our early Colonial governs were required under their Commissioners and the original Royal instructions for the Government of the Colony, to take, in addition to an oath for the due execution of their office, the oath appointed to be taken by an act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled "An act for the further security of His Majesty's person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secret abettors." This oath was called the Oath of Abjuration and Supremacy; and they were further required to make and subscribe a declaration mentioned in an act of Parliament in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants."

It appears to me that the reason assigned by the rev lecturer for Capt. McDonald's declension of the governorship affords in itself sufficient prima facie evidence that it could not have been offered to him. His religion was well known, and it is unreasonable to assume that he would be offered a position which, as a consistent Roman Catholic, he would be obliged to decline—to which, in fact, he was practically ineligible. Though, as a resident proprietor, he took an active interest in the public affairs of this colony, yet, as a matter of fact, Capt. McDonald never held any civil appointment in or under its Government.

The letter of "Thistle" affords no answer to the most important question asked by "Historicus": "When was the governorship offered to him?" Only two occasions arose during Capt. McDonald's lifetime when any such offer could have been made, namely, on the removal of Governor Patterson and the retirement of Governor Fanning.

The circumstances connected with the appointment of Governor Fanning as successor of Governor Patterson clearly establishe that Capt. McDonald could not have been offered the governorship at that time. Governor Fanning—who was at that time Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia under Governor Parr—was at first temporarily transferred to this Island in 1786 to fill Patterson's place while he was required to proceed to England to answer certain charges against his administration; and, owing to Governor Patterson's refusal to surrender to Fanning the reins of office, and his delay in proceeding to England, he was dismissed from office, and Fanning was confirmed in his appointment in 1787.

On Governor Fanning's retirement in 1805, Col. J. F. W. DesBarres was appointed as his successor. He derived his appointments in recognition of distinguished services as a soldier and hydrographer, of which the following account, gleaned from a work published by himself, may prove interesting to your readers :

Mr. DesBarres first embarked for America in 1756, being then a Lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, and was for some time employed in raising recruits in Pennsylvania and Maryland and in disciplining a corps of field artillery. In 1757, with a small detachment of volunteers he was sent in pursuit of a band of Indians which had plundered the village of Schenectady, on the frontier on New York and scalped several of the inhabitants. Overtaking and coming up on them by surprise in the night, he routed the Indians and made prisoners of some of their chiefs. He then established a post in the heart of the forest, where he remained three months and kept the savages in subjection. During the remainder of the campaign of that year he served under Lord Howe near Lake George, and was employed to reconnoitre and report upon the state of the French works at Ticonderoga. In 1758 he distinguished himself at Louisburg by seizing an intrenchment of the enemy, which greatly facilitated the debarkation of the army, and towards the close of the siege he opened a sap at the foot of the glacis with such judgment and promptitude that General Wolfe brought his conduct under the notice of the King, who ordered him to attend Wolfe in the celebrated expedition against Quebec. On the field of battle, upon the heights of Abraham, in 1759, Des Barres was in the act of reporting to General Wolfe an order he had just executed, when that gallant hero received his mortal wound. In 1760 and 1761 he served in Canada, and after the conquest, was sent to Nova Scotia to make plans and estimates of fortifying the dockyard and harbor of Halifax. In 1762 he served in the capacities of engineer and Quarter Master General in the expedition under Colonel Amherst, for the recapture of St. John's, Nfld. During a period of ten years, commencing in 1763, Des Barres was employed in making surveys of the coasts and harbors of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and during the succeeding ten years in preparing and adapting these surveys for publication. Upon the establishment of separate government in Cape Breton in 1784, he was appointed its first Lieutenant Governor. He held this position until 1787, when he returned to England, owing to certain complaints made against him. Though summoned there for the purpose of an investigation into his conduct, this was never granted, and in tardy redress for his losses and in redemption of an official promise of recognition of his long and valuable services, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of this Island on Governor Fanning's retirement in 1805.

If the Government of this Island had been offered to Captain Macdonald, some official record of this fact would be extant. He preserved all his official correspondence, which I have been privileged to peruse, and it disclosed no evidence, that I could find in support of the assertion.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Oct. 10, 1892

Sad Drowning Accident.

[Special by Telephone to THE EXAMINER.]

James Murphy, carpenter, of Montague, who has been missing since exhibition day at Georgetown, was found this morning drowned at Railway wharf, Georgetown. He was about forty years of age—an inoffensive and obliging man. He leaves a wife and a little girl. Cause of drowning, unknown.

Get your RAIN COAT at the SCOTCH HOUSE.

BLANKETS and BED FURNISHINGS at surprising low figures at the SCOTCH HOUSE.