

THE DAILY EXAMINER. OCTOBER 31, 1889.

Mortgages in the States.

The experience of farmers in the United States is full of warning to farmers in this country. A writer in the Science Monthly for November makes this statement:

"In the Western States the farm mortgages amount to three billion, four hundred and twenty million dollars. This is equivalent to a debt of two hundred dollars per capita for each person, or one thousand dollars to each head of a family. The interest which these mortgages pay runs from seven to nine per cent., while the profit on the farm capital, to put it large, is only from four to five per cent."

A report of the New York State Assessors is quoted to the effect that,

"In fourteen counties visited they found that farming land had depreciated in value. In a few decades there will be few or none but tenant farmers in this State. Year by year the value of farm lands depreciates."

Farmers are compelled to sell their products below cost, in order that they may make up the interest; and the final result is, of course, financial ruin. It is an easy thing to put a mortgage on a farm; it is a very hard thing to get it off again. A fine carriage, a big house, a few machines, an occasional spree, together with some losses of stock and machinery, and one or two seasons in which the crops are not good or the prices are not high,—and then the mortgage comes—comes to stay, unless extraordinary exertions are made by the farmer, or means outside of the farm are obtained. While we may well rejoice that our farmers are not in the position of too many farmers in the States, we should not fail to take to heart the lessons which their fate teaches—the lesson that it is best to be patient, prudent and severely economical.

Notes and Clippings.

—The Patriot says: "The political horizon of the Dominion is gloomy." Yes, very gloomy—for the Opposition! The question now is when will the Patriot tell its readers about the election, in Victoria, by acclamation, of a Government supporter.

—Commenting upon the large surplus in which the Dominion rejoices this year, the Montreal Star says:—

"A large surplus in the public treasury is very much better than a big deficit, but the people at large will not complain if it is somewhat reduced in order to properly pay the postmasters who serve them so faithfully."

It is true, many of our postmasters are underpaid.

—According to the Boston Post the total bank clearances last week in thirty-seven cities of the United States aggregated \$1,218,028.9, against \$1,073,955.634 same date last year, an increase of 11.8 per cent., while out of New York city the total was an increase of 19 per cent. Business in the States appears generally active, speculation is subdued, exports of produce are large, and the iron and steel industries show substantial improvement.

—The Empire: "On the authority of an organ of the Dominion Opposition we are informed that the Young Liberals of Toronto will probably differ in opinion about Mr. Waman and his movement. We know that they differed considerably in opinion about Mr. Laurier. We are told, however, that all this difference of opinion is all right. If the young and old Liberals will only vote for the policy of Mr. Waman and Mr. Laurier, they are welcome to hold any opinions they like. Their votes, not their opinions, are important in the eyes of their party organ."

—Lieut-Governor Fletcher gave South Dakota some good, common-sense advice in the course of his speech on the occasion of the adjournment of the Senate. After making a number of suggestions regarding subjects for future legislation, he said:—"I am of the opinion that our legislature is entirely too large for the needs of the state. It is too expensive, and more than our people demanded or can afford. I trust that some senator will come up in January with a carefully prepared measure reducing the number of representatives in both branches. But above and beyond all, I wish to see every member actuated by a desire for retrenchment and economy in the management of our public affairs. Our public institutions must be conducted on a more economical basis than has characterized our history under territorial government. This subject, I earnestly hope, will receive at your hands the most profound attention, and I shall hope to see some scheme devised by which a great saving can be made to the taxpayers of the state. If we are to thrive and prosper as a state, we must inaugurate a new era of retrenchment, and be prepared to practice the most rigid economy in every department of the public service. With these remarks I declare the senate adjourned."

The legislature and people of South Dakota will do well if they take Governor Fletcher's advice.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A London despatch to the Times says it was learned last night that word was sent round to the London dailies, last night, asking them not to print any reports their correspondents at Athens might wire about the Prince of Wales health. The papers here all obeyed the suggestion. The medical report received here on Monday says that the effects of Bright's disease are beginning to be obvious and the route of his voyage to Egypt will be watched for with deep anxiety.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—Mgr. Bosse has made another piteous appeal for further aid for the starving population of the Labrador coast, and while urging a prompt and generous reply to it in this instance, Mr. Tarte, in Le Canadien today, strongly expresses his disapproval of Mgr. Bosse's action in encouraging these people to continue their precarious mode of life, and declares that the time has come to warn them that they must leave their present inhospitable abode.

BERNE, Oct. 26.—The budget was presented to the national council today. Among the expenditures are 9,000,000 francs for renewing rifles for the army.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The forty-first annual meeting of this order was called together on October 30th in the Philharmonic Hall, Charlottetown, the Rev. W. P. Archibald, G. W. P., in the chair.

The morning session was attended by about forty delegates, seven or eight new members being initiated. Most of the time was occupied with routine work. Reports were received from G. W. P. Archibald, G. Scribe Burns and G. T. Henderson. Then followed verbal reports from several representatives. The order has made a good addition to its membership during the past year. It now numbers nearly 2000 members. Financially it is in good condition. It has over \$200 to the good. In the afternoon, several new members and visitors arrived. About seventy persons were present, representing almost every part of Queen's and Prince Counties. The election of officers was attended with the following results: Rev. George Steel, P. W. P.; Miss Ada Wadman, G. W. A.; Jesse P. Burns, Esq., G. W. S.; D. W. Henderson, Esq., G. W. T.; Rev. E. Bell, G. W. C.; Mr. Burns McPhee, Grand Conductor; Mr. Anthony R. Matthews, G. Sentinel; Rev. W. P. Archibald, P. G. W. P. The new officers were all duly installed.

Then considerable discussion took place relative to appointing delegates to a prohibition convention to be called together next month in Moncton. Several of the speakers were strongly opposed to the formation of a third party, while others confessed it was their only hope for prohibition. The following took part in this discussion: Messrs. W. P. Archibald, A. J. Wright, J. Carruthers, D. Arbing, Rev. E. Bell, Jas. Wall, W. Sabine, Hon. G. W. Bentley, S. F. Hodgson, and others. Rev. W. P. Archibald moved that the matter be laid upon the table for three months. In amendment, Mr. J. Carruthers moved that any action regarding the convention be left with the executive of the Grand Division. In amendment to the amendment, the Rev. E. Bell moved that we appoint two representatives. This latter prevailed.

Then, on motion of Rev. P. Archibald, it was resolved that as the Grand Division was divided relative to the expediency of forming a third party, the representatives of the Grand Division be instructed not to commit it to any course of action relative thereto. Jesse S. Burns, G. Scribe, and Rev. E. Bell were then appointed representatives. The representatives to the National Division were then elected. Some other matters being attended to, the Grand Division closed a most delightful and profitable gathering. The quarterly sessions of the Grand Division for the ensuing year are to be held at Sealowen in January, Charlottetown in April, Cape Wolfe in July, and Summerside in October.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER.

The officers and representatives were last evening entertained to a complimentary supper in Division Room, McLeod's Hall, by Orient Division, No. 161. About 100 Sons of Temperance and lady visitors partook of a sumptuous repast. P. G. W. P. Simon W. Crabbe presided. The officers of Grand Division were seated at the upper end of the room upon a raised dais, and down the full length of the hall were two tables, around which were the smiling and happy faces of loyal sons and daughters of temperance. After full justice had been done to the good things upon the tables the following programme was presented and the toasts were drunk in pure cold water:

"The Queen, God bless her," National Anthem.

"The National Division," responded to by Brothers Burns and Bentley.

"The Grand Division of P. E. Island," responded to by Brothers Carruthers and Bell.

Song by Brother Ross.

"Our Retiring Grand Worthy Patriarch," responded to by Brother Archibald.

"Our newly installed Grand Worthy Patriarch," responded to by Brother Steel.

Song by Brother Stretch.

"Representations from Subordinate Divisions," responded to by Brothers Wright, Carr, Hall, Warren and Simpson.

Resolving by Brother Melan.

"Our Scott Act Prosecutors," responded to by Brothers McCaul and Henderson.

"Our Visiting Brethren," responded to by Brother Whidden, Antignish, N. S.

"The Ladies," responded to by Brothers Hodgson, McKinnon and Ramsay.

"Thanks of Grand Division to Orient Division," responded to by Brothers Small and Ross.

Presentation of National Division Regalia to P. G. W. P. Wm. Ramsay, of Park Corner, by Brother Bentley.

Parting toast—"Auld Lang Syne."

About ten o'clock the meeting was brought to a close, and all present retired with the feeling that such gathering can be much better conducted without the use of alcoholic beverages, and are more conducive to the enjoyment of all concerned, both morally and physically.

A Washington despatch says: Vice President Morton has become a licensed liquor dealer here. He is building a large and handsome hotel at the corner of H and fifteenth streets on the ground formerly occupied by the house which Mr. Morton occupied when he was a representative in Congress. It has already been partly occupied. In order to make his guests perfectly comfortable, landlord Morton yesterday secured from the District Government a license by which he is authorized to deal in wines and spirituous liquors.

Ladies, if you want a perfect-fitting saque or ulster, go to P. J. Foran's.

The citizens of Charlottetown are respectfully invited to the Skating Rink this evening to inspect the new furniture which will be sold to-morrow.

The ladies are delighted with P. J. Foran's out of saques and redingotes.

Auction Sale of Farm and Stock.—Mr. James Stewart's farm, known as the Stetson Farm, on St. Peter's Road, 8 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, which we are instructed by Mr. Stewart to sell on the premises next Wednesday, November 6th, at 12 o'clock, noon, offers a good opportunity to secure a conveniently-situated and valuable property. Horses, cattle and farm implements will also be sold at the same time and place.—E. H. Norton & Co., Auctioneers. oct31dw11

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A bill has been introduced in the Bundesrath empowering Prince Bismarck to grant concessions to German contractors for a monthly steamship service to East Africa. The bill provides a subsidy of 600,000 marks annually.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Health of the City.

SIR,—In an editorial in your paper you attribute a great deal of the sickness now prevailing in the town to filth and laziness, and you might add neglect of duty.

It would be hard to find a more dangerous place in our city than our Market House. In front there is a platform composed of rotten plank. At the east end there is a staircase, or caboose—a pile of rot. Worse still, there is an accumulation of filth under these plank which is seldom, or never removed. Here filth is in both solid and liquid form. The stench from it must enter the cellars and ascend among our meat and vegetables. All this filth should be removed, and the filth carted away and replaced by good clean soil, and also replanked.

There is another place equally as bad on Queen Street, between Holman's corner and DesBrisay's, about mid-way. When the rain comes down on the platform the stench is something dreadful. The filth here should also be removed, clean soil put in its place and then newly planked. Again on Kent Street, between Holman's corner, east and Rackam's store there is any amount of rotten plank. The filth that drains from the yards gets under the plank; there it remains and festers and sends forth its deadly poison. When it reaches the street drain, it cannot get away for it is impeded by loads of stone dumped into the drains every here and there in front of gangways. The filth is seldom, if ever, removed from the main drains, but the rough stone is placed on top of the filth, so we get the rough stone and filth to bargain. A sample of this can be seen on Grafton Street, between DesBrisay's Corner and Crabbe's. The filth that collects here must flow in under the platforms, for it has no drain in which to run. On reading an account of an investigation which took place recently in England, the medical board stated that there was nothing worse than rotten wood for producing fevers.

WIDE AWAKE.

Sewage Wells.

SIR,—The Patriot says that "the method of boring holes in the ground to let off the house wash is abominable." Has the Patriot ever tried the method? I have such a hole under my house, and I think it an excellent contrivance. The water flows away in a steady stream. I have let water pour into it for hours together; and I am confident that it might be so used continuously. As for the underground air of which you spoke in your not unreasonable editorial, the draught in my well is down—not up. The idea of fever germs being developed in the darkness forty feet below the surface seems to me ridiculous. Sun and warmth, as well as filth, are required in the development of fever germs.

Yours truly,
CITIZEN.

The Public Health.

SIR,—Is it true that one of the principal causes of the present epidemic of typhoid fever in this city is the bad quality of the water supplied through the waterworks system from Mount Edward? I have been told that the reservoir water is continually covered with a green scum, and that it is from this source, as often as from the spring, that the mains are flushed. If this be true is it any wonder that fever is prevalent when we have to drink daily the juices of decayed vegetable matter? It is to be hoped that no time will be lost by the Water Commissioners in remedying such a state of affairs, and that the march of this deadly disease may be instantly checked.

Yours in haste,
HEALTH.

Oct. 31.

Braden Defended.

SIR,—In reading the letters which have appeared in your columns from time to time, with reference to the character of Mr. Braden, let Mr. R. T. Holman and Mr. Joseph Read possess their souls in patience. The original statements made by the gentleman referred to in the last EXAMINER will be forthcoming in due time.

I have no intention of entering into a religious discussion with Mr. Read, nor will I ask for any further favors touching this subject, but it looks to me as if Mr. Read was worshipping the beauty of his own brain in the grandeur of the productions he has exhibited towards his opponents. There are none of us who have got more virtue than we should have; and in the discussion we have only to look below the surface to see the specious sophistry by which the worst part of our lives are made to appear as the better reason in their behalf. Personalities may be more telling to the less thinking than abstract argument, and of course, whatever may be said in this way needs only to be refuted by the person whose character is attacked; but much is implied in the manner in which Mr. Braden has been so repeatedly assailed.

What was said by Mr. Braden touching the character of Ingersoll, to whom Mr. Read plays the role of defender of the faith or no faith, was given as an offset to the charges brought against Christ, the Apostles and adherents to the Christian system.

Mr. Watts was not assailed in a brutal manner by any Christian gentleman who spoke at his meetings, and I only wish I could say the same for the secularists towards Mr. Braden. The questions to be solved were never touched upon by any of these gentlemen, and to my mind they lie beyond the horizon of their narrow vision.

Reason and Science may be all the Providence these men want; they may provide to know all that everybody else knows; conceive themselves to be the survivors of the fittest; peer into every corner and cranny of our lives; show up their inequalities of character and intelligence; trace our pedigree and pronounce us scrubs; but the man, or men, who will try the game of boycott, and who cannot master his opponent by fair, honest discussion of the questions at issue, should at least refrain from stigmatizing their opponents as tadpoles, dugouts, ignoramuses, superstitious bigots, and hypocrites.

Of course there is an imperial tone and a kind of broad humor given in making these statements; but there are some things which have a true chemical affinity, and there are some things which have not—for instance, the poison fang of a rattlesnake and the white of an egg are chemically in-

distinguishable; yet, one is wholesome food, while the other is deadly poison; and humor is all right in its place, and when it does not turn its heroes into quacks and weaklings, it is astounding to what an extent this good humor will boycott in the one instance and run riot in the other. And I must confess I have felt its force in more ways than one, but there is a bit of Highland blood in me, and I can't stand too much of it. Of course I am aware of the fact that the noise one or two persons can make in religious matters is quite out of proportion to the influence they possess and will only end as all Emerson's and Holy-oak's fads have ended.

No reasonable man can have any objections to listen to the great Canadian Ingersoll or any of his lesser lights, if in their descriptions of our moral and social conditions they impart information to quicken and exalt our minds, give us nobler and higher ideas of music and beauty upon which all forms of art are founded, or upon any of the problems of life to which scientific men have become so positive in their declarations, but let those gentlemen of Summerside who have so often tried to put the elephant on the back of the tortoise remember that twenty years ago the leaders of science asserted that they knew things which, as a matter of fact, they did not know.

If Mr. Braden's character is not what it should be, so much the worse for Mr. Braden; and I fancy he is quite able to defend himself. Your Peoria letters have been a fizzle so far, and I take it to be implied in the publication of these letters, that there is an attempt to throw a slur at Christian men nearer home. But, go on, you can no more move our gravity than when we see boys ride a cock horse, (although we may find it in our heart to embarrass them, by telling them that then stick a mock horse, and that they really carry what they say carries them.)

R. H. McDONALD.
St. Eleanor's, Oct. 28, 1889.

The Markets.

SIR,—I send you a circular of Boston markets which is quite different from the reports in your paper, which are not in accord with actual prices and are misleading. Island Chenangoes are selling at 48 cents; Rose and other kinds at 50 cents; Western stock, which is abundant, moving at 35 cents, and the market generally demoralized. The crop is reported in the United States seventeen million bushels in excess of last season, which was the largest known, so the prospect for a market for Island stock is not very bright and will make a loss to shippers of seven to ten cents per bushel. In Halifax prices had gone down from 40 cents to 25 cents per bushel in less than three days, with supplies far in excess of the consumptive demand; one agent alone having consignments of 17,000 bushels in one week, and however anxious to do business, had to decline receiving any more. The shipments from this port alone have averaged six schooners daily, with a capacity of nearly three thousand bushels each. Prices in most cases are twenty-two cents for potatoes and thirty-four cents for oats. Some parties with more zeal than judgment have been paying higher prices; where they find a paying market is at present a mystery. The merchants who have shipped freight will make serious losses in both provincial and American markets, while the farmer who has disposed of his crop here at the current rates will avoid the risk and losses attached to the shipping business. Still they complain of the prices, and having the best market in the Dominion.

"Happy the man who tills his field,
Content with rustic labor,
Earth does to him her fulness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbor;
Will days sound nights, Oh, can there be
A life more rational and free."

Yours &c.,
TRADER.

Montague, Lot 52.

[The Boston market prices published in THE EXAMINER are obtained from the official circular of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The circular "Trader" forwarded is headed "Boston Produce Market Report", and is dated October 24th. The wording and prices of this circular and the wording and prices of the Boston reports for the same date, as published in THE EXAMINER of Monday last are almost identical. Our correspondent has reference, evidently, to our report of the previous week.]

Ancient History.

SIR,—Yesterday's Patriot gives its readers what purports to be an original idea in regard to the practice of drilling blind wells to get rid of the foul waters from houses. To the readers of THE EXAMINER the idea may be classed as ancient history, as the whole matter had been fully and clearly illustrated over the signature of "Sanitas" a month ago. It affords another instance of stealing Jupiter's thunder.

A Suggestion.

SIR,—Last evening was as mild as summer and quite fine enough for a concert by one of our bands on the Square. Indeed, the pleasantest season of the year is that known as Indian Summer. If the glorious autumn evenings were taken advantage of we might occasionally have outdoor music which would prolong the season and make the time enjoyable.

LOVER OF MUSIC.

Y. M. L. A.

—OF—

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence with a Concert and Readings

—IN—

ST. JAMES' HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5th,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Programme to appear shortly.

oct31

A GENUINE CHEAP SALE!

Commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 4th, and continuing for TWO WEEKS, a BONA FIDE disposal of

BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, PLUSH GOODS, DOLLS, VASES, &c.,

—WILL BE HELD AT THE—

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE.

20 PER CENT. OFF!

This Sale is undertaken in order to reduce the large and varied Stock, and to lessen the crush peculiar to the Holiday Season.

Make your purchases early and obtain the best.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1889—3i eod wky li

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE

FOR UR GOODS of all kinds go to BEER BROS.

BEER BROS.

SPECIALTY.

Astracan, Bocharan, Persian and Seal Jackets.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS—Latest Novelties in all qualities.

MUFFS—Beaver, Persian, Seal, Astracan, Hare, &c.

CAPES—Nutria, Opossum, Astracan, Beaver, &c.

BOAS—Beaver, Wolf, Goat, Neufion, Hare, &c.

Caps, Storm Collars, Gloves, Trimmings.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Our Stock of Black Goods is very complete and of unusual value. Samples sent to any part of the Island.

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1889.

SOAP. STROPS.

PEARS' WILLIAMS', BOTTLERS', &c.

Emerson's, Barber's, Belt, &c.

CREAM.

RIMMEL'S, DUNCAN and Flockhart's.

HAZARS.

Peculiar, Bengal, Wade & Butcher's, Rogers', Hollow Ground, Galvanic, &c.

MUGS.

BRUSHES.

For Use After Shaving.

Philoderma, Glycerine Jelly, Jelly of Cucumber and Roses, Toilet Powder, Bay Rum, Magnesia, Moustache Wax, Cosmetics, &c., at

W. R. WATSON'S.

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CLOTHING AT AUCTION,

—ON—

SATURDAY NIGHT,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK.

A CONSIGNMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING from Montreal, at Auction, commencing on Saturday Night, at half-past 7 o'clock.

SUITS, COATS, TROUSERS, SHIRTS etc. Suits to suit everybody; Suits at prices to suit. More suitable than diamonds. Better value than fly-back watches.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers.

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NOTICE.

HAVING decided to wind up my business on the Island, I have to request the payment of all amounts due me, either by book account or note of hand, by the 15th of December. All amounts not settled by that date will be handed to my Attorney for collection.

J. J. SEAMAN.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1889.

"God Speed the Plough."

Harvest and Thanksgiving

CONCERT.

A HARVEST CONCERT will be given by the Sunday School Scholars of the Upper Methodist Church, assisted by an Adult Chorus—W. A. Hawley, Conductor—on the Evening of

Thursday, November 14th,

IN THE CHURCH.

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Church will be appropriately decorated with a bountiful supply of the various products of orchard and field. It is proposed to make this an unique and attractive feature of the Entertainment. Tickets, 20 cents. Children's Tickets, 15 cents. Programme next week.

oct30—w f s

J. D. SEAMAN,

Superintendent.

JOHN T. MELLISH,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary Public, &c., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE—London House Building, (Davies' Corner), Queen St.

All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Money loaned at low interest.

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