

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

Water Rates.

Two weeks ago, the Water Commissioners issued the draft of a table of rates and by-laws. We assume that they did so for the purpose of gaining the advantage of the opinions and criticisms of citizens; for it cannot be supposed that they seriously intend that these proposed rates and rules are to be enforced.

The citizens, as a corporate body, having provided the water works at their own proper cost, it is but reasonable that each and every citizen shall obtain the greatest possible advantage from them at the smallest possible charge. That is to say, the citizens at large, and not commissioners, or clerks, or officials, shall obtain, directly or indirectly, all the benefits and profits accruing to the establishment of water works. This, it will be admitted, is the sound principle which should govern the Commissioners when making rates and by-laws.

On this sound principle, the rates should, if possible, be so low, the inducements so great, that every householder shall, within twelve months, have at least one tap or faucet in his dwelling; and his privilege of using abundance of water should only be circumscribed by rules to prevent it from running to waste.

Now, what do the Commissioners propose? They propose to make, for the first tap in each house or tenement, an annual charge of from \$6 to \$12. The greater number of rooms and inmates, the higher the charge is to be. For example, a poor man, with a wife and say eight children, will be obliged to pay \$8 or \$8.50 for his tap; while a comparatively well-off man, with three children and a servant, may pay only \$7 or \$7.25. In practice, this scale of rates is not calculated to induce the poor man to assist in making the waterworks self-sustaining.

Moreover, all householders who take the water will have to provide the pipes and fixtures required within the house, and, in addition, they are to be compelled to pay, in advance, half yearly, for the taps they propose to use, and for the cost of the service pipe from the street to the wall. The Commissioners propose to enact that "in no case will the water be turned on for an applicant until the rate in advance up to the next half yearly day of payment, together with the cost of the service pipe from the street to the wall of the building into which the water is to be taken, has been paid."

It is safe to say that many citizens—hundreds of citizens—will hesitate long before they consent to pay, in advance, the considerable sum of money which the enforcement of this rule will necessitate, and will thus refrain from assisting in making the waterworks self-sustaining.

This, it seems to us, is not desirable; for the greater the number who take the water, the lighter the burden on the corporation at large.

By the way, water companies, if we mistake not, usually pay the cost of the service pipe to the wall of the building in which water is used.

With the proposed charges for additional faucets in houses and for bath tubs, faucets in stores, offices, etc., we have little fault to find. But we fail to understand the principle on which each hotel keeper is to pay an additional dollar on account of "each bed for boarders and lodgers"; and we must protest against any charge for water closets—against water closets being at all permitted unless connected with sewers extending, beyond the shore, to the verge of the channel.

It may be urged that the "sliding scale" of charges is necessary because a family of ten will consume more water from a tap than a family of six. Well, suppose they do, the water will do them good;—and it will not cost any more to supply it. Really, we cannot afford to "split hairs" or be "penny wise" over this matter. Financially, morally, civically, it is of prime importance that each and every householder, every citizen, should at once obtain the benefits of a supply of the pure and health-giving waters of the Three Mile Run. To this end, there must be no complication of rates, no discrimination between householder and householder; but one charge, and that as low as possible! What should this charge be? That will, of course, depend to some extent upon the cost of the works. It is estimated that the work will cost about \$150,000, involving an annual charge for interest of \$7,500. Now, we have in this city about thirteen hundred householders; and if each would pay \$6 per year, or about a cent and three-quarters per day—which no one would hesitate to pay—there would be realized some \$7,800,—or \$300 more than a sum sufficient to cover the interest. And surely the stores, offices, banks, churches, schools, drug stores, bakeries, markets, saloons, stables, foundries, steam engines, breweries, tanneries, laundries, hospitals, conservatories, railways, factories, foundries, sinks, etc., upon which the Commissioners propose to levy, together with additional faucets, bath tubs, etc., in the best houses, will furnish enough money to meet the running expenses—including the salaries of the worthy Commissioners and their clerk. If not, it is but

fair that the Corporation should make up the balance in consideration of water supply for fire service and reduction in the rates of insurance,—both of which will be benefits to the city as a whole.

The Provincial Exhibition, 1888.

A GENERAL meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at Charlottetown on Friday August 31st, which was attended by members of the Board from different sections of the Province, among whom were Hon. Judge Hensley, Chairman; Hon. Senator Haythorne, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. Balderson, M. L. C.; John C. Underhay, Esq., M. P. P.; Thomas A. MacLean, George Tweedy, F. T. Newbery, Wm. Brown, Fredk. Horne, Geo. Mason, John Nichols, John A. MacLaine, D. McKay, David Mutch, John Smith, Wm. Mutch, Albert Boswell, Wm. McGrath, Edward Kelly, E. Ryan, Geo. F. Owen, John Allen McDonald, Thomas Vossy, Isaac Thompson, H. M. McLeod, David Douglass, Samuel Hyde, John R. Hooper, Arthur Simpson, Thomas Doyle, J. Matheson, Dugald Currie, E. B. Alleyne, Alex. McRae, Malcolm McNeill.

After some discussion in reference to some sections in Class I horses, it was ordered that the words "carriage or" be added in Section 1—which will now read as follows: "Best imported carriage or trotting stallion." It was also resolved that another section be added in the same class thus: Section 22—Best general purpose filly, under three years old, 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$3.

Prophetic Lectures.

A good congregation gathered last evening at the Athenæum, to hear the second prophetic lecture by Elder Burch. After the Scripture lesson, prayer was offered by Elder G. M. Little. Selecting as his text, Dan. 7:27, the speaker alluded to the importance of prophetic study and to the increasing number of Bible students who believe from the fulfilment of prophecy and the signs of the times that the Second Advent is near at hand. Reference was made to Moody, Pentecost, Varley, Whittle, Spurgeon, Bonar, Joseph Cook, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Seiss, and others, who make prominent the pre-millennial Advent of our Lord. After showing that the Kingdom of our Lord was to be a literal kingdom established on the earth ("under the whole heavens") at the second advent, the speaker briefly reviewed the prophecy of Dan. 2nd, showing that Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Grecia were in the past, and Rome in the divided condition predicted to exist just before the establishment of the kingdom of God. In the 7th Dan. it was then shown that the lion represented Babylon, the bear Medo Persia, the leopard Grecia, and the fourth beast Rome, with other items not mentioned in Dan. 2d. The rise and existence of the ten horns were noticed from history, the rise of the little horn and the plucking up of three of the ten by it. It was then shown that this power had risen to prominence as predicted, put to death the saints of God during the period mentioned, until judgment after judgment came upon it, and the dominion was taken away "unto the end." The next event in this prophecy is the judgment of the great day and the giving the kingdom to Jesus and His saints.

This evening Elder Burch will speak on "Our Lord's Great Prophecy," Matt. 24. Subjects for Sunday: 10.30 a.m., "What is the inheritance of the Saints?" 2.30 p.m., Rev. 17th, "The Scarlet Beast and its Rider;" 4 p.m., "A Chalk Talk," or sermon to the children, illustrated with colored crayons on a large blackboard; 7 p.m., "Eternal Life, what is it, whence is it, whose is it?" Illustrated by a large painting. Seats free. All are invited.

Sidewalking Barrows.

How fortunate for our street commissioners, town surveyor, waterworks men, and the little gamin that Charlottetown is not in Great Britain. The broken stone on Queen Street, put upon the roadway, makes some sidewalk trespassing unavoidable, for which no body here seems to care a red cent. How differently they act in England. Recently some English magistrates have sent to jail for thirteen days an old man who was convicted of having trundled an empty barrow along the gravel foot-path of a country road where he would have interfered with foot passengers if there had been any anywhere about to be interfered with, which the evidence showed there were not. The regular roadway had just been newly laid with broken rock.

New Idea in Accident Insurance.

In most of the railroad stations and hotels of the city are machines for registering one's weight or the strength of the hand grip, a nickel being the key to unlock the catch and set the machinery in motion. This invention has been applied to an "accident insurance box." When a nickel is dropped into a slot a card, stamped with the day, and hour, drops into a drawer at the bottom of the box. This is good for \$500 in case the holder suffers from legitimate accident within twenty-four hours. A card on the box states that no person can buy more than \$5,000 of insurance at one time. The box, when filled with tickets, holds 150; when the last has been deposited it is automatically locked, the slot covered, the word "empty" falls in sight, and the drawer cannot be opened. The box was invented about three years ago and is now in practical use in England. For this country 1000 boxes have now been ordered, and more will follow as fast as they can be placed. It is proposed to put them into the railroad stations of all cities and towns of considerable size.—E.V.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Lectures Francaises, by Darcy; Shakespeare's Coriolanus, etc., at the Diamond Bookstore.

ISLAND HORSES.—Messrs. H. B. Zebley, and A. W. Vanwart have returned from P. E. Island, where they purchased 16 horses for the Street Railway Company. The horses arrived yesterday morning, and were placed in the new stables, recently built at the rear of the lower part of the car shed. The addition of this lot brings the number owned by the company here, up to 133. The horses that have been sick are recovering.—St. John Tel.

A Strange Tale from the Sea.

A QUEBEC SHIP DESERTED BY ALL BUT THE SECOND MATE.

Twelve sailors of the barque Gylfe, of Quebec, who were brought to New York on the 28th ult., by the steamer Persian Monarch, appeared before the British Consul next morning and told a strange tale of the villainy of the captain of the Gylfe, which ended in his scuttling the barque with the help of his first mate. The story is as follows: We left Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, and while in Gulf of St. Lawrence the barque sprung a leak. It was not of much importance and we were willing to man the pumps and keep on our course, but Captain Tait insisted on changing our course and we headed for St. John's, Nfld., arriving there on July 19. An immediate survey was ordered by Capt. Tait, and after being repaired we resumed our voyage on Aug. 16. On the night of the 19th we again sprung a leak. The pumps were manned and worked until daylight until they suddenly gave out. Several of the men investigated and found that the pumps had been tampered with and rendered useless. This aroused the suspicions of the fore-castle, and steward Brown was ordered to watch Captain Tait. Brown says he did so, and shortly before noon on the 20th saw the captain and first mate go into the hold through the fore hatch. The steward crept forward, and peering down saw the mate on his knees close to the skin of the vessel with an auger in his hand and the captain standing over him. All this time there were four feet of water in the hold. The steward started aft and reported what he had seen to the men, and it was determined to watch the captain and mate still longer. Their patience was soon rewarded, as on that afternoon the captain and mate again entered the hold, this time through the after hatch. What they did in the hold no one knows, but the men believe that additional holes were bored in the side in the after part of the ship. On the night of the 20th a sailor named Lynds sighted the Persian Monarch, and on reporting it to the deck was ordered by the captain to tell all hands to prepare to leave the ship. There were then ten feet of water in her hold, when the men got on deck with their dunnage the captain called them aft in the cabin and made them all sign a paper to the effect that the vessel was unseaworthy. "There are now ten feet in the hold," said the captain, "but when you go aboard the steamer I want you to say that there are fifteen feet of water in the hold." When all hands got on deck the captain sent boatswain Berguisst and six men to saturate the deck, upper woodwork and cordage with paraffine, which was done. He said he wanted to fire the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up the officer in charge came aboard and saw the paraffine. He asked why the stuff had been scattered about and the captain explained. All hands, with the exception of Second Mate Robinson, took to the boats, the latter saying he would stick to the ship as long as a plank of her floated. He did not consider her unseaworthy, he said, and though his chances were poor he would try to take the vessel into some port. The officer of the Persian Monarch, knowing nothing then of the story of the scuttling, thought Robinson crazy and tried to persuade him to leave the barque, but he persisted and remained on the vessel. When the boats reached the steamer the captain, evidently becoming frightened, decided to return to his ship, and call upon the men to return. All refused but the first mate. Immediately after the captain and mate had been returned to their ship the steamer quit the vicinity, leaving the ship about 500 miles south by east of Newfoundland. The men also claim that it was common talk in St. John's that the barque would never reach port. They say that was also their own opinion, and consequently they refused to sail in her. They police, however, compelled them to return to the vessel.

Personal.

James Croucher, of French Village, St. Margaret's Bay, celebrated his 100th birthday on Monday. About fifty of his friends were present to celebrate the event, among them being children, grand children and great grand children.

Dr. McGlynn, the eloquent head of the Anti-Poverty Society, in New York, is threateningly ill. His health seems generally shattered, and his friends fear that some fatal disease will be developed by his bad mental and physical condition.

The New York Star claims to have absolutely reliable information that Frederick G. Blair, the well known turfman and chief of Mrs. Langtry's admirers, is suffering from melancholia, and is said to have an affection of the brain. Recently he has had fits of weeping and despondency in public, and he has gone abroad in the hope that his health may be restored.

It is affirmed that in the course of his illness, up to the middle of the month of June, General Sheridan actually died once but was brought to life again by the skill of his physicians. It was on the afternoon of Thursday June 17th. There was a convulsion; then no pulse, no respiration. The jaw had dropped, the eyes were wide open and glazed, and the hands were as cold as ice. Father Chapelle turned from the bedside and said: "All is over," and then passed sadly from the room. Mrs. Sheridan sobbed in prayer for the dead hero's final rest. Suddenly Dr. O'Reilly discovered that the heart began to beat after five minutes of inaction, the proper aids were applied, and the General gradually came back to consciousness and existence.

After lying in a trance for nearly two years, Thomas Guilfoyle, of Binghamton, N. Y., has just awakened from what appears to have been the sleep of a night. Mr. Guilfoyle, who was attending the high school, was compelled to abandon studies because of his health. Instead of improving he began to decline rapidly. Subsequently he was sent to the country, in the hope that air and exercise would bring again his former health; but this proved a false step. About two years ago last March, he sank one night into a partial trance or epileptic sleep, and since that time he has lain in this remarkable slumber. Lately he awoke, and though some what weak, he is on the high-road to recovery. Of his sleep he remembers nothing. It appears to him as though he had only slept for a night.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—Every one should attend Prof. Buell's spectacular entertainment in the Lyceum on Tuesday evening next. It is well worth seeing. All those who saw it last year were delighted, and are going again on Tuesday evening. Tickets are now on sale at Messrs Reddin and Watson's Drug Stores.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

What the Eye Does Not See the Heart Does Not Grieve Over.

Sir,—There is a truck furnished with a lidless dry goods box, that goes the baker's rounds, and if any device was better than another to get the full benefit of the powdered street filth that high winds make sport of, it is this same truck. Tell it not in Gath, mention it not in Ascalon, it is full of bread. Clouds of desiccated droppings invade the open vehicle, and as may be seen on any windy day, settle down upon the unprotected loaves, which the youthful driver fishes out for delivery to unsuspecting CUSTOMERS.

APPLES!

BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK: 30 Barrels Cornwallis Apples, IN PRIME ORDER.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

APPLES!

BY AUCTION, AT MY SALESROOM, ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.: 15 Bbls. Nova Scotia Apples.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1888, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1886, and made between James Murphy, of the one part, and Jane McGregor, of the other part:—

All that tract, piece and parcel of land situated, lying and being on Lot Twenty-one, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake set in the north side of the Millvale Road, and in the south-west angle of Plot Number Three in the possession of Peter Murphy, and running thence by the magnetic meridian of the year 1874 north fifty chains; thence west ten chains; thence south to said road, and along the same east to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less, known and distinguished as Plot Number Five, and is thus described in a Deed Poll bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1873, and made by T. M. Commissioner of Public Lands to David Mutch.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mr. Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this 8th day of August, A. D. 1888.

JANE MCGREGOR, au88—dy eod t'is le wky

FREDERICTON

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

THE above Institution will re-open for the Session on MONDAY NEXT, the 3rd of September. Applications for the admission of new Pupils may be addressed to the Secretary, the REV. G. GOODRIDGE ROBERTS, Rector, Fredericton, or to the Principal at the Institution. aug30

PROPHETIC LECTURES,

—ON THE— Prophecies of Daniel and Revelation, Illustrated by Large Charts.

BY ELDER WM. A. BURCH,

Pastor of Advent Christian Church, New Bedford, Mass.

IN THE ATHENÆUM,

—ON— Friday, Aug. 31, and Saturday, Sept. 1, at 7.30 p. m.

SEATS FREE. All are invited. aug30

If It Does Not Rain,

ST. PETER'S

Sunday School Picnic

WILL BE HELD AT

ROCKY POINT

—ON—

Wednesday, September 5th.

RACES, GAMES, AUNT SALLIE &c.

Steamer "SOUTHPORT" will leave Ferry at 2 p. m. and 4 p. m., returning at 7 p. m.

TICKETS, INCLUDING FARE AND TEA, 25 CENTS; CHILDREN, 15 CENTS. aug23

MR. J. H. LOGAN

WILL RESUME LESSONS ON

Monday, September 17.

SHOULD a sufficiently large number of pupils desire it, Classes will be formed in PIANO and ORGAN, of not more than four pupils in each, on the plan of the leading Conservatories. The length of the lessons will be one hour, and the rates will then be Five Dollars per term for each. Private Lessons will still be given to those who prefer them, at the same terms as previously—Ten Dollars per Quarter, half hour lessons. The Method of Instruction is conformed to that of the Leisic Conservatorium.

Application should be made as soon as possible after THURSDAY, Sept. 13th.

Rooms, 235 Kent Street.

aug25—1m

Final Notice to Taxpayers.

ALL PERSONS who have not paid their CITY TAXES for this year, 1888, are requested to do so on or before the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT. All defaulters after that date will be advertised, executions issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.

F. S. CHANDLER, City Collector. aug16—tl dte

NEW FALL GOODS

PERKINS & STERNS'

Large Stock New Grey Flannels, Large Stock New Union Shirtings, Large Stock New Woolen Underwear, Large Stock New Top Shirts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Colored Fleecy Cottons, White Fleecy Cottons, Cotton Shirtings and Gingham, WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS & COTTON WARPS. OUR PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1888.



WE guarantee the "CHARTER OAK" STOVES and RANGES, with the wonderful WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR, to be the most perfect. Cooking Apparatus made. In 10 lbs. of Meat roasted in a "Charter Oak" Oven there is a loss of 1 lb., and in the ordinary tight Oven the loss is from 3 to 4 lbs., caused by evaporation of juices.

Made in 18 Sizes and Styles for Soft Coal and Wood.

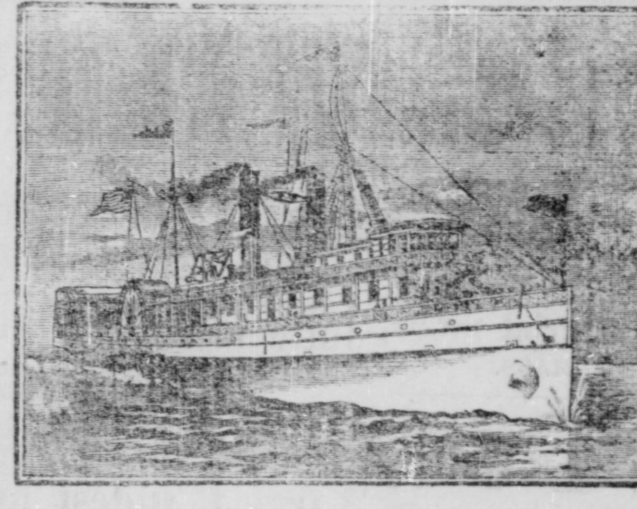
We will be pleased to show samples, and can refer customers to many families in City and Country who are using "CHARTER OAK" Stoves, and are delighted with their working.

DODD & ROGERS,

aug30—2aw & wky CHARLOTTETOWN.

FOR BOSTON!

Low Rates from All Ports



And Elegant Steamers.

VIA ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Palace Steamers of the International S. S. Co.

FOUR TIMES EACH WEEK,

Including the Popular Saturday Trip. Leave any Station on P. E. Island Railway Saturday, and reach Boston on Sunday Afternoon.

TIME TABLE.

The Elegant Steamers "CUMBERLAND" and "STATE OF MAINE" will leave ST. JOHN as follows:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7.25 a. m., and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 6.30 p. m.

All Agents sell Tickets and Check Baggage to destination. aug25

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,

Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture. MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business. We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to exchange for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.

TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO. Cameron Block, July 18, 1888—dy & wky