

The Daily Examiner SEPTEMBER 21, 1885.

Waterworks and Sewers.

J. S. BILLINGS, M. D., writing for Harper's New Monthly Magazine on the subject of "Sewage Disposal" in cities says:—

"No two cities present the same conditions. Each requires special study and treatment."

This may be accepted as true; and, if true, it would not be wise to demand for Charlottetown, in respect to water supply and drainage, all that is found to be beneficial or necessary in other cities under different conditions.

That something must be done is evident. We want—absolutely want—a supply of water for fire and domestic purposes; and the city ought to be—must be if we are to have good health—kept dry and free from sewage.

And, first, what can we afford? Not much. The city is not rich. Already we every day hear taxpayers complaining in our streets. We cannot afford expensive systems of waterworks and sewerage. If we cannot obtain a supply of water and means of removing filth, without paying large sums of money, we must certainly do without them.

Dr. Johnson says, truly, that the "un sanitary state of the city" is "deplorable"; but can we suppose that the opening of more sewers would prove a remedy, when he tells us that the few sewers we have now "emit 'odious smells,' and are filled with 'black offensive slush?'"

What, then, in view of our conditions, is the proper course to pursue? Dr. Billings says:—

"The ideal system of disposal of the sewage of a city is one which removes it promptly and completely beyond the city limits, which makes full use of its fertilizing powers, which neither causes danger to health nor gives offence to the senses of sight or smell either within or without the city, which is to the least possible extent dependent upon the care and skill of the ordinary municipal laborer, and which does not involve too great cost either in its construction or its management."

This ideal may, we believe, be reached in Charlottetown, and that without great cost, if, only, we adopt the proper course. Let us adhere strictly to the dry earth (or ashes) system, and thus, at the first step, deprive our excreta of its extreme offensiveness; and then make arrangements by which it and other offal may be promptly and regularly removed and placed within reach of neighboring farmers.

The splendid results already obtained by Mr. Newson, Mr. Hertz and other gentlemen who have used this manure on their farms, are not unobserved; and if placed within reach of farmers generally, they would be glad to take it, and pay for it, too, a sufficient sum to meet the cost of its removal from the town.

Then, have a good liberal supply of water to make us clean, to wash out our yards and drains and to flush the few underground sewers that are required, as well as to use in case of fire, and so reduce our rates of insurance,—and our requirements will have been fully met without loss, or even much cost to the corporation.

Then, again, it is said, a water company would make all they could out of the citizens, who would be compelled to take water from them. The answer to this is that there would—so far as private citizens are concerned—be no compulsion about the matter. The Company would, it is true, be compelled to supply fifty hydrants for fire purposes, and the City Council would be compelled, if sufficient water were supplied for fire purposes, to pay the Company \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year, or any less sum that might be agreed upon; but no private citizen would or could be compelled to take a single drop of the Company's water if he did not like it.

The supply of water by a Company would be just like the supply of gas by a Company. No one is compelled to take gas!

Moreover, as between the City Council and the Charlottetown Waterworks Company, there is this difference: The Council cannot move until, by the voice of the citizens, they are authorized to raise by debentures and expend the money required, say \$100,000 to \$200,000. This, judging by past experience, they can never obtain.

The question has already been repeatedly submitted to the taxpayers at the polls, and always negatively by an overwhelming majority. But the company scheme has been emphatically endorsed at the polls, the company has been duly incorporated and invested with the necessary powers, the payment to them of not more than \$3,000 a year has been authorized by the Council; and, but for the fact that the Council is now at "sixes and sevens", and for the revival of the question whether or not waterworks must necessarily be accompanied by sewers, the contract would, by this time, have been signed.

And, now a few words as to the necessity of having sewers with waterworks. Certain scientists have stated that, as a rule, waterworks and sewers must come together. As exceptions to the rule, we may mention Gloucester, Pottsville, Pottstown, Lebanon in the United States, and Cupar Fyfe in Scotland.

But let us—be advised by one of the scientists—study and treat the matter with reference to our own conditions. The Herald says:—

"With a largely increased—practically an unlimited—supply of water, and no means of carrying it off, the town would soon be flooding in filth. Our soil, like a sponge, can absorb only a certain quantity, and soon it would become so charged as almost to be putrid."

Is our soil like a sponge? Everyone but the Herald will say it is not. Of the

water that is poured upon it, part flows into the river through our surface drains and the few covered drains, of which complaint is made; the rest goes down into the porous earth, percolates through the soil and the soft sandstone, and passes off through natural underground passages into the river and into the sea. Our soil does not hold water as a sponge does. There was heavy rain yesterday—to-day the town is dry; and there is no good reason to suppose that the waste water to be disposed of when we have waterworks will make the town any wetter than it is at present. There are, certainly, some flat, lowlying parts of the town which need drainage; and we are not of those who go for shutting up the drains leading out of the lower end of Grafton Street and the jail square. Let them be kept open by all means; but let us have waterworks, so that they may, from time to time, be properly flushed and cleansed, in order that we may get rid of the nuisances they have created.

Dr. Johnson says, truly, that the "un sanitary state of the city" is "deplorable"; but can we suppose that the opening of more sewers would prove a remedy, when he tells us that the few sewers we have now "emit 'odious smells,' and are filled with 'black offensive slush?'"

What, then, in view of our conditions, is the proper course to pursue? Dr. Billings says:—

"The ideal system of disposal of the sewage of a city is one which removes it promptly and completely beyond the city limits, which makes full use of its fertilizing powers, which neither causes danger to health nor gives offence to the senses of sight or smell either within or without the city, which is to the least possible extent dependent upon the care and skill of the ordinary municipal laborer, and which does not involve too great cost either in its construction or its management."

This ideal may, we believe, be reached in Charlottetown, and that without great cost, if, only, we adopt the proper course. Let us adhere strictly to the dry earth (or ashes) system, and thus, at the first step, deprive our excreta of its extreme offensiveness; and then make arrangements by which it and other offal may be promptly and regularly removed and placed within reach of neighboring farmers.

The splendid results already obtained by Mr. Newson, Mr. Hertz and other gentlemen who have used this manure on their farms, are not unobserved; and if placed within reach of farmers generally, they would be glad to take it, and pay for it, too, a sufficient sum to meet the cost of its removal from the town.

Then, have a good liberal supply of water to make us clean, to wash out our yards and drains and to flush the few underground sewers that are required, as well as to use in case of fire, and so reduce our rates of insurance,—and our requirements will have been fully met without loss, or even much cost to the corporation.

Then, again, it is said, a water company would make all they could out of the citizens, who would be compelled to take water from them. The answer to this is that there would—so far as private citizens are concerned—be no compulsion about the matter. The Company would, it is true, be compelled to supply fifty hydrants for fire purposes, and the City Council would be compelled, if sufficient water were supplied for fire purposes, to pay the Company \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year, or any less sum that might be agreed upon; but no private citizen would or could be compelled to take a single drop of the Company's water if he did not like it.

The supply of water by a Company would be just like the supply of gas by a Company. No one is compelled to take gas!

Moreover, as between the City Council and the Charlottetown Waterworks Company, there is this difference: The Council cannot move until, by the voice of the citizens, they are authorized to raise by debentures and expend the money required, say \$100,000 to \$200,000. This, judging by past experience, they can never obtain.

The question has already been repeatedly submitted to the taxpayers at the polls, and always negatively by an overwhelming majority. But the company scheme has been emphatically endorsed at the polls, the company has been duly incorporated and invested with the necessary powers, the payment to them of not more than \$3,000 a year has been authorized by the Council; and, but for the fact that the Council is now at "sixes and sevens", and for the revival of the question whether or not waterworks must necessarily be accompanied by sewers, the contract would, by this time, have been signed.

And, now a few words as to the necessity of having sewers with waterworks. Certain scientists have stated that, as a rule, waterworks and sewers must come together. As exceptions to the rule, we may mention Gloucester, Pottsville, Pottstown, Lebanon in the United States, and Cupar Fyfe in Scotland.

But let us—be advised by one of the scientists—study and treat the matter with reference to our own conditions. The Herald says:—

"With a largely increased—practically an unlimited—supply of water, and no means of carrying it off, the town would soon be flooding in filth. Our soil, like a sponge, can absorb only a certain quantity, and soon it would become so charged as almost to be putrid."

Is our soil like a sponge? Everyone but the Herald will say it is not. Of the

water that is poured upon it, part flows into the river through our surface drains and the few covered drains, of which complaint is made; the rest goes down into the porous earth, percolates through the soil and the soft sandstone, and passes off through natural underground passages into the river and into the sea. Our soil does not hold water as a sponge does. There was heavy rain yesterday—to-day the town is dry; and there is no good reason to suppose that the waste water to be disposed of when we have waterworks will make the town any wetter than it is at present.

Mining at Keppoch.

THE FORTUNES OF A WOULD-BE "MONTE CRISTO"—VANISHED.

Another of those "cranks," who believe that Captain Kidd buried a portion, if not all, of his ill-gotten gains on Prince Edward Island has turned up. He locates the scene of the burial at Keppoch, the beautiful summer residence of Wm. Welsh, Esq., Lot 49. Filled with the idea that untold wealth lay almost within his grasp, he called upon Mr. Welsh and requested permission to commence operations for the treasure at Keppoch. Mr. Welsh, of course, scouted the idea that any of Capt. Kidd's money was hidden on his premises; and advised the would-be Monte Cristo to cease persisting in his foolish speculations. But his expostulations were in vain. The gold-hunter was firm in his convictions, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to believe he was in error. As a proof of his earnestness and determination, he offered Mr. Welsh three thousand dollars in the event of the treasure being discovered at Keppoch. Mr. Welsh, noticing that the man had the "Kidd" fever in its worst possible form, finally consented, just to humor him. The gold hunter was delighted. Visions of bars of gold, Spanish doubloons, diamonds, etc., were constantly before his eyes. He at once began operations. Armed with the inevitable mineral rod, he walked over the farm. The rod, with wonderful persistency, always pointed in one direction: the low land near the shore, between the boathouse and Lobster Point. This undoubtedly was the secret hiding place in which lay stored untold wealth. He fairly danced with joy. True, the soil was somewhat hard and rocky, and would necessitate a great deal of exertion with pick and shovel before the treasures were unearthed. But what did three or four or more days of laborious delving matter when the future would be one perpetual sunshine. He was determined that no person should share his secret, and with all the cunning of an old 49er, camped out near his "claim."

He pitched his tent in the grove a short distance to the right of the scene of his labors, and in close proximity to a never-failing spring of pure water. Here, when not asleep or engaged in the more laborious part of the business, he would sit before the camp fire, wrapped in the regulation blanket, and indulge in bright dreams and brilliant speculations for the future. But all this could not go on for ever. After three days hard labor in the rocky locality pointed out by the mineral rod as the hiding place of the gold, the poor deluded miner struck—not a keg of gold, but a spring of water of such magnitude as to compel him to desist from his labors—at least in that locality. The poor man's feelings at his unlucky "find" can be better imagined than described. The rod still pointed in the direction of the "diggings," but the stocks therein were so much "watered" as to be unavailable—at least at present. Becoming chagrined at his ill-luck, the would-be Monte-Cristo folded his tent, and Arablike stole quietly away,—leaving the genial owner of Keppoch minus his three thousand dollars. Visitors to Keppoch can see for themselves the large hole dug by the miner, as well as the remains of his camp—sad mementoes of "what might have been."

Among the athletic games and foot-races at Pictou, on Tuesday last, was a most interesting foot race of one hundred yards, in which D. J. McDonald, of the P. O. Department, in this city, took part. The Pictou News says a good deal of interest centered in this race, from the fact that such fast ones as Seymour, of St. John; Langille, of Halifax; McDonald, of Charlottetown, and Grant, of Westville, were to run. There were seven entries, and the competitors drew for heats, Grant drawing a bye. In the first heat C. Langille, P. Fraser and A. Murdoch started. Langille won easily in 10 4/5 sec, with Fraser second.

The next heat was expected to be very close, as the three men were good ones. D. J. McDonald, Charlottetown; W. Seymour, St. John; and D. Stewart, Londonderry, toed the scratch. Seymour got the start, but McDonald, who was left a couple of yards at first, ran steadily and fast, and came in about a yard from Seymour, with Stewart third. Time, 10 3/5 sec. On running off the final heat, Langille, McDonald and Grant were the contestants. McDonald was again left badly on the start, while Langille got much the best of it, and held his lead, though closely pushed by McDonald, and won by less than a yard, in 10 3/5 sec. Grant third.

The races, says the News, were all that could be desired, and it is safe to say no better field of starters has ever been seen at one time in the Maritime Provinces. The running of McDonald, of Charlottetown, was much admired, and with practice and training he will certainly make a very formidable competitor for any runner.

Fatal Shooting Accident at Rustico. A SAD accident happened on Saturday at Rustico to the eldest son of Mr. Adrian Dorion, Cashier of the Rustico Bank. A boy employed by a neighbor was hunting up a missing sheep, which had got among Mr. Dorion's flock. He asked young Dorion, who was ploughing in an adjoining field, to assist him. Dorion was in the act of trying to catch the sheep when the boy, who had a gun in his hand, fired at it. The gun charge struck the unfortunate young man in the leg, tearing away all the muscle of the calf, and severing the large arteries. Considerable delay occurred before medical assistance could be obtained. Dr. Gallant arrived about two hours after the accident occurred, and found the patient pulseless. By the use of stimulants, he kept him alive some time, and Dr. Jenkins was sent for; but a reaction did not set in, and he sank from the shock and loss of blood about an hour after the arrival of Dr. Jenkins.

TEN years ago all our fine manufactured tobacco came from the United States. But month after month and year after year, the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" is now known in every village in the Dominion, and is as familiar to the smokers upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as to those of the city in which it is manufactured.

Summerside Exports.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 67 cases eggs, 2 boxes plover, 595 bris oysters, 600 lbs calfskins.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 3200 lbs cheese, 142 bris oysters, 22 sheep, 100 lbs leather, 160 bush oats, 14 cases eggs, 2 horses, 1 brl potatoes.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 370 lbs butter, 1400 lbs wool, 25 cases eggs, 1 potato digger, 203 sheep, 447 bris oysters, 3 bris calfskins.

DIED. In this city, yesterday afternoon, 20th inst., from general decay of the system, Anselm McDougall, formerly of Orwell, Lot 50, aged 87 years. Requiescat in pace. [Funeral from his late residence, south side Rochford Square, to-morrow morning at 6 45 a. m.]

AUCTION.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, J. D. McPeeck and Leod's Building, Queen Street, to-morrow, TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Desks, Chairs, Lounges, 1 new Walnut Set, Smoking Chairs, Pictures, Crockery and Glassware.

A few Sewing Machines (in perfect working order), Stoves, &c. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Dissolving View Entertainment

WILL be given in the NEW TEMPERANCE HALL, over J. D. McLeod's Store (entrance on Queen Street),

On Tuesday Evening, the 22d. AT 8 O'CLOCK, comprising Views in Natural History, Statuary, Naval Scenes, Machinery in Motion, Scenery, Comic Views, &c. &c. Tickets, 10 Cents, at the door. Ch'town, Sept. 21, '85—21

WOODMILLS GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Is fully up to the Highest Standard. Is giving Very Great Satisfaction. Is certain of being Continued in Use by all who try it.

FRED. A. JONES, HOTEL DUFFERIN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Sept. 21, '85.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

LOST—On the 20th inst., between Zion Church and St. James' Church, a small gold Brooch, attached to a piece of black lace. The finder will please leave it at THE EXAMINER office. sep21

LOST—Near C. D. Rankin's Drug Store—a sum of Money, in two notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER office. sep19

WANTED—A Cook. Apply to Mrs. Gray, Inkerman House. sep17 5ipd

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—I hereby give notice that all Taxes due the City, and unpaid by the 30th of September, instant, will be advertised according to law.—F. S. Chandler, City Collector. sep16 1dte

TO LET—For six months, from 1st Nov., a furnished House, with use of horse and Cow. Apply at this office. sep12

LOST—A Brooch. The finder will please leave it at THE EXAMINER office. sep9

FOR SALE—A piece of Land, 85 by 47, situated on Great George Street, near Post Office; building on same worth about \$500. The whole can be had for \$1350 by applying at EXAMINER office. sep9 1mo

BOARDERS—Two or three gentlemen or lady Boarders may find comfortable accommodation by applying to Mrs. William Kennedy, Brick House, Hill-borough Park. sep9 1f

WANTED—A young man as Clerk in Boot Store—Dorsey, Goff & Co. sp5

BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated in a private family, with parlour, dining and bedrooms; situation healthy; terms moderate. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. aug25

WANTED—Immediately a Cook and Housemaid. Good reference required. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. au 24

ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for offices or for sample Rooms. Enquire of W. R. Boreham, Grafton street. aug18 1f

HOUSE TO LET—Containing five rooms. Apply to Jas. A. McLeod, Spring Park Road. fly8

No. 83 Queen Street. FIRST INSTALMENT OF AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS.

JUST opened a large assortment of the Latest Novelties, in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, MANTLE AND ULSTER CLOTHS, TWEED, &c

The balance of my stock expected daily. A. L. BROWN, Next Door to Messrs. Beer & Goff. Ch'town, Sept. 21—wkly

SEPTEMBER. NEW GOODS!

Ex. Manitoban and Clifton now Opening. —AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE!

TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BEAVERS, PILOTS, FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE, WINCEYS, CRETONNES, PRINTS. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1885.

NEW SCOTCH GOODS NOW OPENING,

DIRECT FROM GLASGOW, BOUGHT BY A SCOTCHMAN—MR. PATON— SCOTCH TWEEDS, Famous, SCOTCH SUITINGS, Nobby, SCOTCH TARTANS, Nice, SCOTCH DRESS GOODS, Stylish, SCOTCH SHIRTINGS, Strong, SCOTCH TOWELINGS, Rough, SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Genuine, SCOTCH CRASH, Thistles, SCOTCH SHAWLS AND WARPS, Warm, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, Splendid, SCOTCH WINCEYS, Cheap, OTHER SCOTCH GOODS, Various. Sales not confined to Scotchmen—all are Welcome. Prices Low! Call and see the Goods. P. S.—Our LONDON GOODS will be ready this week.

WEEKS & CO., Market Square and Queen St.

Ch'town, Sept. 7th, '85—wkly

BOSTON STEAMERS. (CHANGE OF TIME.)

Garroll and Worcester. ON and after THURSDAY, 1st October, the hour of sailing from Charlottetown will be 4 o'clock, p. m. CARVELL BROS., Agents. Ch'town, Sept. 19—2wks pat her s pis

SHINCLES.

BY Auction, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21st, at 6 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Convent, Pownall Street.— 61,000 Saw N B. CEDAR SHINCLES. do do 100 do ONIONS. 300 CITRON MELONS.

The above will be offered for Sale during the season in Stalls Nos. 1 and 3, Market House, Charlottetown, on market days, and at the Garden, half-mile from Southport, Lot 48. JAMES BULKE. Sept. 4—2wks mo thr

GRAND Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng., Opening May 1st, 1886.

HAVING been appointed by the Dominion Government as Agent, to collect and forward to this great Exhibition, Cereals of all kinds, and other Farm Products, Fish, Canned Goods, Manufactured Articles in every line of Home Industry, &c. I trust, with the co-operation of the Provincial Advisory Board and the aid of the general public, that the Exhibits from this Province at this, as at past Exhibitions, will prove worthy of her products and manufacturers. Samples of all kinds received at my office, 11 Queen Street. A. McNEILL, Agent. Charlottetown, Sept. 18th, 1885.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

RECEIVED per steamer Clifton— 50 Barrels Portland Cement. SIMON W. CRABBE, Sign of the Stone, Walker's Corner. Ch'town, Sept. 7—4wks 2wk

CASE PAID for any quantity of old Rops, Cans, Iron, Copper, Brass, Race, Lead, Zinc, Nets, Horsehair, Bagging, &c., at the Junk Shop, Lord's Wharf. J. McLEOD. Ch'town, Sept. 18—wkly 4ipd