THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 11, 1888.

Donald C. Martin, M. P. P.

MANY persons throughout the Province will unite with THE EXAMINER in an expression of deep and sincere sorrow for the early and unanticipated death of Donald C. Martin, Esquire, of the law firm of McLean, Martin & McDonald, and member of the Legislature for Belfast. Mr. Martin had been unwell for some days, and became seriously ill on Sunday last. Inflammation set in. The combined skill of Doctors McLeod and Conroy was obtained and exerted to the utmost in his behalf. But, in vain. His spirit passed away last night.

Mr. Martin's parents emigrated from Invernesshire, Scotland, in 1803, and he was born at Belfast on the 1st February, 1850, so that when he died he was but thirty-eight years of age. He attended the common school of the district, Prince of Wales College and the Norman School in this city; and Dalhouse College at Halifax. But he was, in the strictest sense, a self-educated man. He earned the means for his schooling by keeping books and preparing pupils for examination. Having obtained a teacher's certificate, he made the high school at Alberton noted throughout the Province, during the five years in which he taught there. In 1875 he entered the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod as a student at law, and in 1879 passed a highly creditable examination, and became one of the fraternity of barristers and attorneys for the Province. His reputation as a sound and prudent lawyer was good.

He was first returned to the House of Assembly for the fourth district of Queen's County in the general election of 1882, and re-elected in 1886. He was a strong Liberal. The sad and untimely end of career in this world is a lesson to all to live,—

"Ever in the Great Taskmaster's Eye."

Winter Communication.

IT seems as though all the experience of all the years that are past has gone for nothing, and that all the railways and other improvements which have been made to better our communications with the outside world during winter are useless.

The Northern Light is now stuck in the ice, and the mails are stuck in her. Had the advice of THE EXAMINER been followed, had the plain lessons of experience been heeded, this could not have happened, and we should now be receiving the mails daily.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in building railways to the Capes. The policy of these expenditures is undoubted; for if we are ever to have constant and regular communication with the Mainland, it must be by way of the Capes—where the distance across the strait is shortest.

But for the present purpose of carrying mails and passengers, it would be better—unless a special train be put on—that the branch to Cape Traverse had not been built. If there were no railway, we should have sleighs to bring passengers direct to and from the Capes, as in the olden time.

To send the mails to Cape Traverse by regular trains will never do. A special must be put on; and the sooner the Government wake up to this fact, the better it will be for their credit in this Province.

If they permitted their officers here to manage the business, there would, we feel sure, be little cause for complaint. It cannot be expected that gentlemen at Ottawa whose attention is seldom called to the matter and who cannot possibly understand the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed during winter, can direct the mail service efficiently and satisfactorily. We suggest that some one here, some experienced and circumspect man, be empowered to direct the winter mail service of this Province at his discretion, and keep the Government from the disgrace reflected upon them by the present (mis) management at Ottawa.

Another Government Victory.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch received by THE EXAMINER this morning, announces the election by acclamation of Mr. Chouinard as a member of the House of Commons for Dorchester. Mr. Chouinard is a Conservative, and will support the Government. His election by acclamation is another proof of the demoralization and unpopularity of the Opposition Party.

NEW CHURCH.—The new Methodist Church at Bedeque was opened on Sunday last. The building was filled with people. Rev. Job Shenton, of this city, preached the opening sermon, at the close of which the dedicatory services were proceeded with. The choir did excellent service. The new church is said to be one of the finest wooden buildings on the Island. The main building is 50x31 feet, and has a seating capacity of 200. The vestry, which, we understand, is to be used for Sabbath School purposes, is 32x24 feet, with seating accommodation for about one hundred persons. The tower, which is some eighty feet high, contains a large bell presented by Benj. Rogers, Esq., of this city. The main building is heated by hot air. The total cost of the buildings and fittings is estimated at $4,500.

Health of the City.

PRACTICALLY, the most important of the annual reports of the City officials is that of the Health Officer, Dr. Johnson. Dr. Johnson refers to the statistical tables, which show "a greater mortality from zymotic diseases in 1887 than in any of the preceding years excepting 1885—the year of the small pox." The increased number of deaths of children under five years of age from summer complaints and the mortality from measles are subjects of special remark by the Doctor, and he proceeds to say:—

In this connection I note the following state of things exhibited by the Police Register, and published in the City Reports:—

Dirty yards and privies reported			....1884—232
"	"	"	....1885—450
"	"	"	....1886—400
"	"	"	....1887—170

It thus appears that (if the number of householders in the city be correctly estimated at about 2,000) from one-tenth to one-fifth of the several premises occupied is year by year found by the police inspectors, at their annual visits, to be in an extremely unwholesome condition; and there is no doubt in my mind that if a thorough sanitary inspection were made, the largest number now reported would be more than doubled. Indeed, to be a police inspector, the Stipendiary Magistrate or the Health Officer of the city is to have these matters pressed upon the attention, verily, *ad nauseam*.

"Viewed in the light of sanitary science, it is simply monstrous to see the central areas of many of the four-fronted blocks of houses in this city, closely studded with structures intended for the temporary or prolonged concealment of all the excrement, refuse and filth which they can be made to contain; where privy, slaughter house and pig-sty are banded together in dread conspiracy to carry on the work of air-pollution by the process of putrefaction, or to cultivate the germs of disease, to be in due season floating upon the air on their errands of destruction; where backyard is bounded by blackyard, without drain or sewer, so that one neighbor can possible do nor better nor worse than fling his slops and refuse where they will be most likely to gravitate from his own upon his neighbor's yard, there to stagnate and fester, and saturate the ground, and soak into the cellar, and by the emission of poisionous exhalations, eventually to victimize by croup, or diphtheria, or diarrhœa, or typhoid fever the innocent child, or it may be the bread-winner of the family.

"That such sad events do happen year by year in our city the statistics plainly testify: that they may be thus, in great measure accounted for, and in like measure prevented by proper sanitary regulations, is equally plain. Such regulations should embrace (at least in casesof typhoid fever), compulsory notification of the appearance of the disease, the notice to be immediately given either by the householder or the physician in attendance, to the Board of Health, through its secretary, so that such action may be taken as the Board may deem necessary to provide against the further spread of the disease; and after the death, recovery or removal of the sick person, to secure the cleansing and disinfecting of the premises, of the thorough accomplishment of which the Board soould be satisfactorily certified.

"The exceptionally high rate of mortality from cousumption which annually occurs in our city, as shown by the statistics, demands more than a mere passing notice. The recorded deaths from this disease have been as follows:—

Number of deaths from Consumption.	June 1 to Dec. 31,	1883	15
	Jan. " " "	1884	32
	" " " "	1885	25
	" " " "	1886	36
	" " " "	1887	34

Thus making a total of 142, equal to 18.22 per cent. of all the deaths of the period. It certainly should not be quietly taken for granted that all these deaths were inevitable simply on the ground of the hereditary nature of the disease. In order to throw some light upon this subject, I have calculated from the figures given in the official report for 1886, the ratio of deaths from consumption in all the cities of the Dominion which collect their mortuary statistics. The result is shown in Table III appended hereto. It being there shown that the mean ratio of deaths from this disease per 1000 of the population in all these cities, under their varying conditions of race, clime, soil and sanitation, is 2.34, the question naturally arises, why is the ratio for Charlottetown so nearly 50 per cent. above the mean? It being also there shown that the mean percentage of deaths to the total mortality in the same cities is 10.71, why is the percentage for Charlottetown so nearly 100 per cent. above the mean?

Now, it is unquestioned that many factors co-operate in the causation of consumption; among these are heredity, contagion, personal habits, unfavorable occupations, and unsanitary surroundings, especially in regard to malaria, generated by heat and moisture in undrained localities. Applying this to Charlottetown, there is certainly no sufficient reason why heredity, or contagion, or personal habits, or unfavorable occupations should operate with so much greater force here than in the other cities named only as these baneful forces are supplemented by the miasms previously referred to, with which the air in and around our dwellings is charged, especially in the spring and autumn seasons, when consumption usually commences, or renews, or completes its work. It should not by any means be considered as a matter of course or of necessity that this city should year by year send, in mournful procession, to its cemeteries, some 30 or 40 of her sons and daughters, slain by consumption, at least not until reasonable and proper preventive measures have been resorted to, and such as many, if not most, of the other cities have adopted, with such apparent benefit in this respect,

"About two years ago, I was called upon by your Board to inspect several localities in this city, which it was afterwards my duty to report as being in an extremely unsanitary condition, mainly for want of proper drainage.

"What I then saw led me to conclude that Report with the following words: "Efficient water supply, however important, is by no means of greater importnce than efficient drainage; and of these two pressing questions of the day, my own opinion is that the latter is, in a sanitary point of view, more urgent and pressing than the former," My present increased knowledge of the unwholesome condition of many parts of the city on this account, and my further study of the lessons to be learned from its mortality statistics, have only convinced me more fully of the correctness of those remarks. The former question now happily no longer presses; the latter with increased and ever-increasing urgency. As an offset against the cost of the proper drainage and sewerage of the city, is to be set the cost of the diseases and untimely deaths which are to be prevented thereby. The cost of the one or of the other has certainly to be met year by year, and it remains for this city intelligently to consider which of the two it is the more easy to meet, and to decide accordingly.

These forcible words of our respected Health Offider are worthy of the most serious consideration.

MARGATE MURDER MYSTERY.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE

NOW TO BE TRIED.

THE trial of William Millman, charged with the murder of Mary Tuplin, will take place at the Supreme Court now sitting. A large number of witnesses are in attendance, and great interest is taken in the case. Mr. F. Peters has been retained to assist in the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., will conduct the case for the defence. Following is a

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In the latter part of June last Miss Mary Tuplin, of Margate, suddenly disappeared. She left her home about nine o'clock on a Tuesday night and did not return during that night nor on the following day. On Thursday search parties were organized, and the neighboring woods were scoured, but not a trace of the missing girl could be found. On Friday Eel Creek, a branch of the Southwest River, which flows a short distance below the Tuplin homestead, was dragged but without success. On Saturday the search was renewed. One of the searchers, while resting on the bank, found thereon a white cotton handkerchief with the letter "M" worked in the corner. This handkerchief Mrs. Tuplin identified as the property of her missing daughter. This strengthened the suspicion of the searchers that the body of the young girl was not far away—probably in the creek. They set about their work with renewed energy, even working all day on Sunday. On Monday the search was resumed That afternoon

THE BODY WAS FOUND

in the creek, in about four-and-a-half feet of water, in the neighborhood, it is said, of a large hole or quicksand. Around the waist of the unfortunate girl was a rope rein, attached to which, at a distance of about a foot from the body, was a stone weighing some eighty or ninety pounds. The body was partially decomposed and much swollen. There were no marks of violence about the body; but on the head, back of the ear, the skin and flesh were lacerated. In this lacerated place, indenting the bone slightly, a revolver bullet was found, flattened out into the shape of a button. About two inches above this spot, and back of the ear, there was a bullet hole about two inches above and behind the ear. Some time after the finding of the body

AN INQUEST WAS HELD

by Coroner McKay, of Clifton. The girl's parents and several other witnesses were examined. After the examination of the witnesses a *post mortem* was made. The examiners found a bullet hole in the rear of the ear, and a bullet embedded in the substance of the brain, on the side opposite the hole. The stomach was empty, and there was nothing to indicate that the girl was alive when placed in the water. The verdict of the jury was in substance that Mary Tuplin came to her death from the effects of a bullet wound in the head, received at the hands of some unknown person or persons.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

After the girl's disappearance it was alleged that William Millman could throw some light on the subject if he were so disposed. These stories coming to Millman's ears annoyed him considerably, and on the Monday on which the body was found he came to this city and consulted with a well-known counsel with a view to taking legal proceedings against those who were circulating the reports. On his return home, after the finding of the body, he was arrested for the murder. Thomas Bryenton, an employé of Millman's uncle, was also arrested as an accomplice. A preliminary examination was held before two J. P's., as a result of which Millman was committed for trial in the Supreme Court and Bryenton was released. The accused was then removed to Queen's County jail where he has since remained.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER AND HIS VICTIM.

William Millman, the alleged slayer of Mary Tuplin, is about twenty years of age. He is a son of Mr. John Millman, a prosperous farmer who lives at Burlington, across the line from the Tuplin residence. Since his arrest he has, so far as we can learn, behaved with the utmost coolness, and is strong in his protestations of innocence. Mary Tuplin, the unfortunate girl whose career was cut so short at the hands of the assassin, was in her seventeenth year at the time of her death. She was a daughter of Mr. John Tuplin, a well-known farmer who resides at Margate. Both families have relatives and friends all over the Province, and intense interest is shown in the case and in the solution of the mystery surrounding it.

Fainting.

It is surprising how everybody rushes at a fainting person and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep his head erect. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or other fit fall into a recumbent position, death is most imminent. Always remember this fact, namely: Fainting is caused by a want of blood in the brain. The heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the usual amount of blood to the brain, and hence the person loses consciousness because the function of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain and instantly the person recovers. Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is still under the influence of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation, and the supply to the brain is dimished as compared to the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If then, you place a person sitting whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive the blood; while if you lay him down with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by mere force of gravity and in fainting in sufficient quantity to restore consciousness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to treat fainting persons, for they always fall, and are frequently restored to the recumbent position into which they are thrown.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, of inflamation on the 10th inst., Donald C. Martin, aged 38 years. [Funeral will leave the Davies House for Belfast at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The funeral service will be held in St. John's Church on arrival of the remains.]

Extensive Sale!

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

—AND—

DRY GOODS

In the different Stores of the late

OWEN CONNOLLY, ESQ.,

—AT—

Charlottetown and Souris,

ARE NOW BEING

SOLD OFF FOR CASH

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

And in quantities to suit all customers,

Either Wholesale or Retail.

By order of the Trustees.

FREDERICK PETERS,
Solicitor.

Charlottetown, Jan. 11, 1888—law dy wky.

WRECK SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, for the benefit of all concerned, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon:

The Hull, Sails and Rigging

of the wrecked Schooner VOLANT, as she now lies on Souris Beach.

Dated at Souris, P. E. I., this 9th day January, 1888.

JOSHUA EMBERLY,
Master.

jan11—4i

To the Civic Electors of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of the Electors who, without solicitation on my part, so generously returned me as Mayor at the last Civic Election, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayoralty at the forthcoming Election.

Your obedient servant,
T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Alma Cottage, Jan. 9, 1888.
jan9

Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade.

THE Annual Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Board Room, Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

J. MACEACHERN,
Secretary.

Ch'town, January 9, 1888.
jan9—pat 2i

BANK STOCK.

BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, January 13th, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Stevenson's Building, Queen Street:—

50 Shares Farmers' Bank of Rustico.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1888.
jan9—tl sle

The above sale is postponed until further notice.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

jan11

Auction Sales.

To Close Out Consignments.

BY AUCTION,

Thursday, January 12th,

At 11 o'clock, at STEVENSON'S BUILDING Queen Street,—

25 HALF CHESTS TEAS (a good article.)
Balances Invoices in Groceries, Earthenware, Dry Goods, Pictures, Fancy Goods, Wrapping Paper, &c.

Also,—Same day at 3 o'clock, p. m.,—
2 Cases Japanese Goods, part of former invoice, received since last sale.

No Reserve. Terms Cash.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Jan. 5, 1888.—4i 5 7 9 11

The above sale is postponed until further notice.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

jan11

Xmas Goods,

Xmas Goods.

25 to 50 Per Cent. Discount.

WE OFFER the balance of our Stock of FANCY AND XMAS GOODS at from 25 to 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SMITH BROS.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5, 1888. jan10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Canada Temperance Act having been again adopted by the people of this city, and as it is the intention of the authorities to strictly enforce the same, I have determined that in the future my Hotel, "The Railway House," will be conducted on strictly temperance principles. I therefore solicit the patronage of the travelling public. A few permanent Boarders can find good accommodation at a moderate price.

JOHN BOLGER.

jan7—3i ebd pd

HOME MANUFACTURES,

VERSUS

IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons ave money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO,

Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sacks and Reding-gotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash, before stock-taking. Ulsters worth up to $4, for $2; $8 for $5; Jackets worth $4.25 for $3; worth $7 for $5, and our whole stock at equally low prices.

These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them---we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jna. 3, 1887.

STOCKTAKING.

Before Commencing Stocktaking,

J. B. MACDONALD

will clear out several lines of Goods at Great Bargains.

Ladies' Dolmans and Paletots, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes and Boas, Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Knit Underskirts,

These Goods must be Cleared. Bargains may be expected.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1888.—d & wky

JAMES PATON & CO.,

will continue to give Bona Fide Bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS. Our reputation for selling the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

is well known throughout the Island. We think it needless to quote prices in the papers as they very often mislead the public. All we ask is when you are searching for good goods, at low prices, call on us.

During this month we have a number of rare Bargains to offer in

Dress Goods, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets, Fur Capes and Boas, and the Largest and Best Assortment of Carpets on the Island.

JAMES PATON & CO,

Cash Stores Charlottetown and Summerside,

an. 4, 1888—dy wky