

The Liberal-Conservative Party have taken the room in the Market House, formerly used as the City Council Chamber. This room will be open throughout the campaign.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 15, 1890.

Summerside.

DAVID ROGERS, Esq., and GILBERT DES-ROCHE, Esq., have been nominated as the Liberal-Conservative candidates for this District.

Cardigan.

MESSES. SHAW and McDONALD are still unopposed in the Cardigan District. Desperate efforts are being made to work up an Opposition candidate for Cardigan.

Bedeque.

A large and influential convention of Liberal Conservative delegates, from the Fourth District of Queen's County, was held yesterday at Bedeque. Hon. G. W. Bentley and Major Wright, Esq., were unanimously nominated to contest the District.

Rustico and West River.

ADVICES from this District are very encouraging to the candidature of McKay and Currie. At the meeting held in Brookfield last night, Mr. McKay was cordially received and obtained many assurances of aid for the ticket supporting the McLeod Administration.

Those Tolls.

If we had had the Grits in office, we should now probably have toll gates on our roads and bridges, as a supplement to the assessments, all these years. The passage of the law, as quoted by THE EXAMINER, is the best evidence of their intention. Their Leader may plead that the law was passed inadvertently and meant nothing. But such a plea will be a damning admission of his own carelessness, the carelessness of his followers, and their inattention to the legislation of the Province. To talk about the carelessness of Mr. Ferguson, after such an admission as that, will be useless.

What About That Policy?

WHAT do the Oppositionists propose? Do they still intend, if they win the confidence of a majority of the people, to cut down the pay of the venerable Crier of the Supreme Court, and amalgamate the offices of Provincial Auditor and Deputy Provincial Secretary—as they proposed to do last winter? Is this their policy? Having heard what the Government intend to do, the Oppositionists intend to do! The publication of their Leader's card is anxiously awaited.

By the way, who is their Leader? In the event of their return to power, Hon. Mr. Yeo will not leave Port Hill to take office in Charlottetown—of that we may be sure. Is Mr. L. H. Davies' law partner the coming man? Or is Mr. J. H. Bell?

Civic Finances.

WE have in the City accounts an exhibit which is clear and intelligible, reflecting credit upon Mr. A. H. McPherson and the Finance Committee.

The receipts of the corporation in the year 1889 are summarized as follows:— Ordinary Receipts, \$ 9,295 27; Scott Act Fines, 1,000 00; Real Estate Tax (Civic), 24,886 85; Personal Property, 6,902 25; Poll Tax, 9,040 00; Water Tax Fund, 7,387 50; Total, \$51,511 10.

The expenses were:— Ordinary Expenses, \$29,990 68; School Trustees, 9,700 00; Interest on Water Debentures, 7,025 00; Total, \$46,715 68.

Deducting the unpaid accounts of 1889, amounting to \$1,561 70, there is shown an excess of revenue over expenditure of \$3,233 72; and if all the uncollected taxes of 1889 can be gathered in, the excess of revenue will amount to \$5,476 92.

The capital account shows an excess of assets over liabilities to the amount of \$23,738 21.

Civic indebtedness is stated as follows:— Total ordinary City debt, Dec. 31, 1889, \$129,300 50; Total Water Debentures issued, 165,000 00; Total net debt of the City, 31st Dec., 1889, 294,300 50.

Concerning the Water Works the Commissioners report that:— "The amount received in water rates for the year was \$4,621 81. The sources of revenue during some part of the year were as follows:—

935 Dwellings, \$3,039 73; 124 Stables or Barns, 228 55; 65 Stores, Offices, &c., 216 83; 112 Horses, 110 27; 28 Miscellaneous, including factories, public buildings, steamers, &c., 1,019 43; 7 Fines, 7 00; Total, \$4,621 81.

At present there are 1,018 services in operation yielding an annual income of \$3,839 40, or at the rate of \$8.63 each. On the other hand, the total expenditure on maintenance was \$3,081 67, but it includes coal for the greater part of two years, the amount paid for which being \$1,440 24. The Commissioners, however, have been able to pay over to the City Treasurer \$1,540 14, a sum which they did not calculate upon being able to deposit.

The "Patriot" and the Policy.

THE "Patriot" keeps dark about the improvements in respect to agriculture proposed by the McLeod Administration, "keeps dark" about everything in the card of the Leader of the Government, except the "just and equitable" measures which may have to be passed, "pending the adjustment of our claims against the Federal Government," to supplement our revenue. To this it refers, interpreting it by the remarks of THE EXAMINER. It is possible that the "Patriot" is wrong in going to THE EXAMINER for an interpretation; for THE EXAMINER is not in the secrets of the Government, and knows nothing about the prospects for an early settlement of our claims against the Dominion. Our conclusion was based on these grounds: (1) The severest economy was exercised by the Sullivan Administration; (2) still the revenues of recent years have not balanced the expenditures; (3) the new Administration propose additional expenditures for the promotion of agriculture, etc.; (4) the Legislative Council stands in the way of further administrative or legislative reforms, therefore it will, we believe, be necessary to revert, for a time at least, to taxation. Taxation is not, in itself, a curse. If levied justly and equitably, and if the proceeds be applied prudently and carefully—to the development of the resources of the country, it may be not a bad thing. We had, for many years, a land tax, the proceeds of which were expended in defraying the cost of education. No one thought of calling it a "curse." It was only when spies and tax gatherers were sent over the land; when the taxes were made to bear unequally upon the people; when the heavy burden of the taxes was placed upon enterprise and thrift; when the proceeds of the taxes were being frittered away by an extravagant careless and thoughtless Government,—that the taxes were called a curse, and the taxpayers were driven to the verge of rebellion on account of them. A moderate tax, equitably applied and prudently husbanded, will not, we feel sure, be objected to by our intelligent yeomanry. In view of the fact that the cost of education has been enhanced by about \$40,000 a year, and that it is proposed to promote the interests of our farmers—the bone and sinew and main resource of the country—the policy of the Government in respect to taxation will, we believe, be regarded as justifiable. Better taxation than stagnation or debt.

An Explanation.

A FEW days ago the "Patriot" published, under sensational headings, a report of some remarks of Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., respecting the management of the Land Office. Concerning this report Mr. McLeod has written an explanatory letter, which the "Patriot" has published—but not under sensational headings! Mr. McLeod states that the paragraph referred to is "calculated to convey a wrong expression," by leading the "Patriot's" readers to understand that his remarks were intended as "a personal attack on the Hon. Donald Ferguson." He explains that "Mr. Ferguson had then (in 1881) been but a very short time in office; and that none of the occurrences on which he based his remarks had taken place during the term he had been in the Land Office, except so far as he had acted as Commissioner in connection with the case then on trial.

Notes and Comments.

—The Toll Gate Law was passed in 1877, when Mr. L. H. Davies was in office—not in 1887 as stated by THE EXAMINER yesterday.

—A correspondent informs the "Agriculturist" that the Emerald Debating Club very ably discussed the question "High License or Scott Act," a few evenings ago, deciding in favor of High License. Thus one by one the great questions of the day are being disposed of.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Third District.

SIR,—The candidature of Mr. Fred. Peters for the Third District of Queen's is an infliction too heavy for the people. The honest yeomanry of this section prefer as representatives good practical and intelligent farmers who are always willing to listen to and remedy our grievances. The dastardly manner in which this lawyer and his brother chip, L. H. Davies, are presenting Mr. Ferguson, whom we look upon as the friend of the husbandman and a self made man will prove a boomerang. The antecedents of Mr. Peters are well put in a couplet which appeared in your paper at the time he asked the electors of Charlottetown to accept him:—

"A 'Tory of the Tories' now, With much assurance makes his bow, And says that he 'A Liberal' is!" Leopards may change their spots, and we the Ethiopian White may see, But not this Metamorphosis!" I feel that Mr. Peters will, before long, prove that he cannot deceive.

BRACKLEY POINT, Jan. 13, 1890.

Disgraceful.

SIR,—I understand that the Liberal party are seeking to enter the political wedge into our civic election, so as to be of advantage to them at the local contest. Knowing that Ward Four contains a majority of their supporters, they are anxious to bring opposition against Mr. Crabbe, who is an active temperance man. What care these hypocrites for the morals or the good of the city so long as they may reap a party advantage? Out on such tactics! I am confident that this insult to our intelligence will be resented on the 22nd inst. I am surprised that a party could fall so low.

JANUARY 14, 1890.

The Sewerage Question.

DR. JOHNSON SUMS UP AND GIVES HIS OPINION.

In the course of his annual report to the City Council, as Health Officer, Dr. Johnson says:

"Now, in your consideration of this subject it cannot be lost sight of that the large increase of waste water which the new system of water supply involves, has absolutely necessitated the devising of some ready method for the disposal of it. Every household in the city is being now made to realize the impious demand for the proper drainage of his premises,—and the best answer to the question 'How shall we dispose of our waste water?' is being demanded on every hand. It is indeed plainly discernible that a crisis is reached, and that unless and until the citizens are prepared to adopt a costly system of artificial sewerage, some expedient must be resorted to in the emergency. As such expedient it appears that certain wells, variously styled 'blind wells,' 'sewage wells,' &c., have been largely experimented upon and strongly recommended.

"These wells are tubular shafts of the diameter of three or four inches, bored through the strata of the earth to the depth of from twenty to forty feet, so as to reach an underground water-way, or to the ground water, and down this shaft an iron tube is driven. By the term 'underground water-way' is meant an opening in the strata tapped by the tube, and through which a stream of water, unlimited for all intended uses and purposes, will flow away rapidly and uninterruptedly. By the term 'ground-water' is meant the great body of water which underlies the city, permeating and filling every interspace in the solid strata, so as to form a virtual sheet of water, and to the level of which all excess of the water of saturation gravitates from the overlying strata, whether by coursing through the crevices or percolating through the pores of the rock. It is presumed that the ground-water being distinct and not separate from the sea, and being governed by the law of the equilibrium of liquids, is always seeking its level with the sea by emptying into it all additions to its volume which would otherwise raise it above the sea level, and that its horizontal and vertical movements are controlled by the tidal forces.

"Governed by these views as to the course and final destination in the sea of all liquids poured into these tubular wells, their practical utility for the disposal of waste water has now for a long time been tested in all parts of the city, and they have been found to fulfil all the requirements of perfect drains, and to be capable of being flushed at the rate of thousands of gallons per hour. It has therefore been claimed for them that they afford a safe, effective, and economical method by which to secure that at which all sane sanitary aims, viz., the dryness, cleanliness, and purity of the ground and of the air around and about our dwellings.

"Against this advocacy of their use it has been strongly objected that whatever might be the immediate benefits to be derived therefrom, the ultimate results would be disastrous in the extreme. In this direction it has been pointed out, and strenuously argued, that the level of the ground water, as indicated by the depth of the city wells, varies according to the elevation or depression of the surface from about 40 to 15 feet below it; that the movements and changes of the ground water are slowly effected, and that therefore the intermingling of the waste water with it would tend to its gradual and irretrievable pollution; that a process of putrefaction would be set up, as a result of which noxious gases would be formed and which might readily ascend through the tubes as ventilating shafts, or be forced upwards by the pressure of the rising ground-water, or be drawn through the overlying strata to the surface by force of the vacuum caused by the heated or rarified air of the house or of the outer atmosphere.

"Such a summary statement of the principal arguments which have been advanced by the objectors to the use of the drainage wells, and as theoretical objections they are unquestionably founded upon a solid basis of well known physical laws,—laws which will operate with unflinching certainty whenever and wherever all the required conditions are found. And it is just here that the real force of the objections is called in question. Will all the conditions required to produce these baneful results be brought about by the use of the tubular drains? In support of a negative reply to this question, it has been affirmed that the waste waters conducted perpendicularly down these tubes to the depth of twenty or forty feet, there at once or soon to mingle with the great body of the ground water, cannot by any natural force be again elevated to near the surface in their impure state; that tidal pressure cannot raise it above the sea level, and that capillary action would involve purifying filtration of the water in its upward course through the rock and shale. It is further argued that the conditions of great dilution, low temperature, constant motion and outflow to the sea, are unfavorable to the process of putrefaction, and that the gases generated by the process would, to a great extent if not altogether, be held in solution by the ground water, to be eventually lost in the sea, and that the chances of any liberated gases finding their way to the surface in harmful volume are very small having to pass, as they would, through the overlying strata, holding, as water of saturation, the computed equivalent of a body of water of the depth of from seven to twelve feet, and which is ordinarily replenished from the surface to the extent of its gravitation to, and gradual absorption in, the ground-water. And further, that the direct ascent of the mephitic air through the tubes as a probable source of danger is no greater than that incident to the best constructed systems of artificial sewerage. It is further contended that the porous and fissured sandstone rock beneath this city and its being bordered so extensively by tidal water and elevated so safely above it, constitute special advantages for the use of these tubular drainage wells for the waste water, by removing the liability to danger from stagnation and putrefaction to which the same system of drainage under less favorable conditions might give rise.

"The arguments employed on either side of this question are thus presented to the notice of your Council and Board as clearly and concisely as it is at all easy for me to formulate them, and as such they are submitted to your judgment thereupon. I desire to say that they give evidence of a close and intelligent study of the subject, and of earnest and noble purpose on the part of those who have produced them. My opinion is, that in the present uncertain and unsettled state of the public mind in regard to this all important subject of the sewerage, any immediate authoritative interference on the part of your Council or Board with reference to the use or non-use of these drainage wells would be ill-timed and ill-judged. Of their great sanitary value in relieving the small or wide and premises of the surfeit of slugs with which, in the absence of this and every other opportunity for drainage, they must be constantly deluged, there can, I think, be no room for doubt. Neither does it appear to me that by any such use of them as can or will be made by the citizens, any remote dangers will be incurred as all compared to those otherwise ever

BEER BROS.

STOCK-TAKING SALE NOW GOING ON!

Now is the Time.

AS I AM DETERMINED not to carry any of my present stock of WINTER GOODS over, they must go regardless of profit, as I must make room for my SPRING STOCK.

These goods are warranted genuine ENGLISH and SCOTCH BEAVERS, MELTONS, VENETIANS, NAPS, WORSTEDS and TWEEDS.

Customers wanting SUITS, OVERCOATS or REEFERS, can have those goods made up at prices away down.

Parties wishing to secure Bargains should avail themselves of this opportunity.

A. J. MURPHY,

MERCHANT TAILOR, UPPER QUEEN STREET.

The Writs Are Out

ELECTION "PROBABILITIES" for the next Thirty Days is not the question of the hour, but for

Bargains in Fur Caps, Fur Coats and Robes

D. A. BRUCE.

I have decided to sell AT COST for Cash the balance of FUR GOODS.

Just Opened—40 pieces Tweeds and Worsteds, received ex S. S. "Stanley," and will be sold away down.

D. A. BRUCE, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1890—eod & wky

UNPARALLELED!

WHAT?

McLeod & McKenzie, Star Merchant Tailors.

MODESTY forbids us (to use a slang phrase) to blow our own horn, and as it is contrary to our opinion (according to the old proverb) when in Rome to do as Rome does, we shall endeavor, as heretofore, to present facts so undeniable as to be beyond the reach of dispute. True, people have gained for themselves a name (not an enviable one) which, to all appearances, served the purpose they had in view. But wisdom dictates, before posing as leaders in the great race for supremacy, that we should look well to the foundation upon which those assertions are based. To throw the mantle of charity over such people is our motto; and instead of revealing to the public gaze, through your columns, the errors into which they have fallen, we will endeavor to lead them gently into the light. That you will acquiesce in what we say, is a foregone conclusion, namely, as Fathers of the trade in this Province we treat the several branches of the trade in this city with the same consideration as a loving parent would his innocent offspring; and to this end we invite such traders to aim high and co-operate in elevating this, the first profession, to the high status to which it is entitled. In the meantime, call and see our handsome goods, in NAPS, MELTONS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, etc., made up in the latest styles and cheap.

McLEOD & MCKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1890

present and formidable dangers which they are intended and calculated largely to avert. In making this statement, the disse of the city wells for drinking purposes is understood, as other ample supply is within reach, and should be at once made freely available in lieu of the public wells.

"To my mind there is no question affecting the public welfare, and with which your Council and Board have to deal, more important than that to which your attention is now directed, and it is a very hopeful sign of the times that the citizens are now at length fully awake to the dangers which lurk about their homes, and which can be removed only by an efficient system of drainage or sewerage. "I hope to be distinctly understood in my previously expressed opinion regarding the drainage wells, as speaking thus favorably of them only in comparison of the otherwise absolutely undrained condition of the city, and not in comparison of a properly constructed system of artificial sewerage.

"My personal conviction is, that no system is so sound in principle, or so safe and effective in practice as that which provides for the direct application to the land of the mixed sewage—including waste water and excrement—upon the plan of the sewage farm. It is my purpose to present to the public as opportunity may offer some facts respecting this and other systems for the disposal of sewage, hoping thereby to aid in the general search for the best."

\$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to my Store at Cardigan, on the morning of 14th January, 1890.

WM. MINTO.

Jan 15—dy 1w pd

SOUTHPORT FERRY BRIDGE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Mount Herbert Hall, Lot 48, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The Candidates for Charlottetown and for the Third and Fourth Districts are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Committee, ROBERT STEWART, Secretary.

Jan 15, 1890.



A Big Reduction

—AND GREAT—

Ready Cash Bargains

—AT—

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

WE ARE CLEARING OUT the balance of our WINTER STOCK at a great reduction.

Big Discounts off Fur-Lined Cloaks.

Big Discounts off Winter Jackets.

Tremendous Bargains in Fur Caps, Fur Boas, Capes and Muffs.

Millinery & Dress Goods

VERY CHEAP.

2,000 Yards Grey Flannel

—AT—

20 p. c. Under Regular Prices.

We offer this great inducement for Two Weeks only.

Goat Robes and Fur Coats,

At the Very Lowest Prices.

The Whole Stock of Ready-made Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters at prices that will astonish those who favor us with a call.

Our Carpet Department

—IS THE—

LARGEST & BEST ON THE ISLAND.

For Low Prices and Best Designs we take the lead.

Mantle and Ulster Cloths

clearing out at 20 per cent. under regular prices. Now is the time to secure Bargains.

Our Whole Stock of Blankets at a Great Sacrifice.

REMEMBER!—Now is the time, if you want to buy a lot of goods for little money

Jas. Paton & Co.,

MARKET SQUARE.

January 15, 1890.