

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890.

VOL. 25.—NO. 50

The Daily Examiner

Is issued Every Evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.,
FROM THEIR OFFICE,

"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months.....\$2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....0 50

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements on application.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 7h., 49.3m., a. m., W.
Third Quarter, 14th day, 2h., 20.2m., a. m., E.
New Moon, 20th day, 7h., 36.6m., p. m., NW.
First Quarter, 27th day, 4h., 3.9m., p. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
	rises	sets	water	len ^h
1 Wednesday	7 49	4 19	1 33	7 9 30
2 Thursday	49	20 1 57	8 9	31
3 Friday	49	21 2 32	8 50	32
4 Saturday	49	22 3 11	9 32	33
5 Sunday	49	23 3 59	10 12	34
6 Monday	49	24 4 57	10 49	35
7 Tuesday	48	25 5 53	11 26	37
8 Wednesday	48	26 6 55	n 0	39
9 Thursday	47	27 7 59	0 34	40
10 Friday	47	28 9 4	1 9	41
11 Saturday	47	30 10 9	1 46	43
12 Sunday	46	31 11 14	2 26	45
13 Monday	46	33 morn	3 11	47
14 Tuesday	45	34 0 21	4 11	49
15 Wednesday	44	35 1 32	5 20	51
16 Thursday	44	37 2 46	6 43	53
17 Friday	42	38 4 2	8 0	56
18 Saturday	41	40 5 17	8 49	59
19 Sunday	39	43 7 28	9 51	9 1
20 Monday	38	45 8 28	11 28	6
21 Tuesday	37	46 8 58	morn	8
22 Wednesday	36	47 9 35	0 12	11
23 Thursday	36	49 9 56	0 54	13
24 Friday	35	51 10 10	1 34	16
25 Saturday	33	52 10 42	2 8	18
26 Sunday	32	54 11 31	4 4	22
27 Monday	31	55 11 58	5 11	24
28 Tuesday	31	57 aft	1 6 23	26
29 Wednesday	17	29 4 58	1 10 7 29	29
30 Thursday				
31 Friday				

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

GET A BOTTLE OF

Johnson's Cough Syrup,

PRICE 25 CENTS,

—AT—

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE

Corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

jan17

JOHN T. MELLISH,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary

Public, &c.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE—London House Building,

(Davies' Corner), Queen St.

All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to.

Money to Loan at low interest.

—AT—

A COOK BOOK

FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

E. S. BLANCHARD, M. D.,

Member M. P. A., G. B. and Ireland,

OFFICE:

Corner Pownall and Water Streets:

TELEPHONE.

nov6—dy 3m eod wky pd

MR. H. L. HEARTZ,

Organist of Methodist Brick Church,

Will take a Limited Number of

Pupils on the Pianoforte.

For terms, etc., apply at the DUNCAN

HOUSE, corner Water and Prince Streets.

oct22—3m

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive

prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyvie, Esq., Cashier

Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C.

Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia

Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON &

MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887.

JANUARY, 1890.

Before Stock-taking we will clear out the balance of our Winter Goods at very low prices in the following departments:

FUR GOODS--Muffs, Boas, Caps, Sleigh Robes, Coats, Fur-Lined Cloaks,

Ladies' Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets, Men and Boys' Overcoats & Reefers, Ulster Cloths, Tweeds, Beavers, Blankets and Bed Spreads.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1890—eod & wky.



IF THE ABOVE LINES, when looked at from a distance of about twelve feet, appear irregular or of unequal distinctness, your eyes need glasses for astigmatism. Such lenses we have made to order from optical measurement of each eye with finely adjusted instruments.

Persons who cannot read easily by artificial light ought to correct their sight by a properly fitting Spectacle. It is just as much of a mistake to go too long without glasses as it is to use them too strong. To avoid either error, call and have your eyes tested. We keep the largest assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in the Province.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1890—2aw wky

CAMERON BLOCK.

CLOTH! CLOTH!

GENUINE MARKED DOWN SALE

THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS CLOTH DEPOT, before their Annual Stock-taking, will, during the month of January, offer their immense stock of Tweeds, Dress Goods, Homespuns, Druggets and Flannels of their own make at cost.

All desirous of purchasing Heavy Winter Goods, for Men and Boys, are invited to examine our stock.

These goods are offered at the present low prices to make room for New Spring Patterns.

ALSO—Five Hundred Pairs of Custom-Made Pants, from our own make of Cloth, which will be sold low.

Charlottetown, January 4, 1890—1m

JANUARY SALE!

Cloths and Custom Made Clothing.

WE ARE OFFERING the balance of our Winter Stock of Cloths at tremendously reduced prices. Come early and secure Bargains.

Our stock consists of Naps, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Overcoatings, Heavy Canadian, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Gloves, Underclothing, etc.

We have no superiors in the Tailoring line. We guarantee every Garment.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1890—eod

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 28, 1890.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration, by reducing the rate of expenditures, saved to the taxpayers a million of dollars in ten years.

Keep it before the people—That the McLeod Administration will maintain the same scale of economy, and save every dollar of the public money that can be saved.

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration collected debts due the Province to the amount of nearly \$80,000—which, if they had not done so, must have come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

Keep it before the people—That the McLeod Administration, also, promise to "vigorously press to a settlement our claims against the Dominion Government."

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration obtained from Ottawa, in spite of the scoffs of the Opposition, an annual grant of \$20,000 a year—equal to a capital sum of \$500,000.

Keep it before the people—That the capital of the Province at Ottawa is larger now than it was ten years ago—though not one cent has been taken from the tax-payers in the past six years.

Keep it before the people—That, notwithstanding this fact, the Sullivan Administration expended more money upon education, upon roads, upon bridges, upon exhibitions, upon the encouragement of agriculture—than any of their predecessors.

Keep it before the people—That it is the policy of the McLeod Administration to continue in the same course and to "go one better" in respect to our farming interests.

Keep it before the people—That nothing—absolutely nothing—has been opposed to this excellent policy of the McLeod administration.

Keep it before the people—That the Oppositionists have submitted to them no policy.

Keep it before the people—That if the Opposition have a policy they should not "keep dark about it."

Keep it before the people—That if the Opposition have no policy, they are not entitled to support and confidence.

Keep it before the people—That for the purposes of administering the Government of the Province, the Oppositionists are without a leader.

Keep it before the people—That under all the circumstances their interests will be best promoted and conserved if they vote for the candidates supporting the McLeod Administration.

Keep it before the people—That hungry foxes are always on the alert, and that it will, therefore, be necessary to guard carefully—until after the 30th—against the tricks of the Oppositionists.

Sewage Disposal—Its Agricultural Interests.

(From the Canada Journal of Health.)

While the subject of sewage disposal constitutes one of the leading sanitary questions of the day, it should not be without interest to the agriculturist, now when so large a proportion of the population live in cities and towns and gives rise to such large quantities of waste matter of high manurial value. It is now pretty generally conceded even in Canada that sewage should no longer be allowed to flow into the water-courses or even lakes; and it is therefore only those towns near the sea which can look forward to the disposal of their sewage for an indefinite time in this wasteful, murderous way of turning it into the nearest watercourse. The time will come, possibly before very long, when a city situated even as Montreal is, will not be permitted to empty its sewage into the river. The necessity for returning the sewage in some form to the land is becoming now too pretty generally recognized.

There are two principal processes in which sewage may be disposed of for the benefit of the soil. One is by turning it at once onto the land, by pumping or otherwise, in its natural fresh state, called sewage farming; the other, the precipitation process, in which the solids and all organic ingredients are separated and made into a manure, while the water, then in a tolerably pure state, is allowed to flow into the nearest stream.

Sewage farming is clearly becoming gradually more and more popular. In the third Progress Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of Melbourne, just issued, a great deal of evidence in favor of this method of sewage disposal, where suitable soil can be obtained, is brought out, as there is likewise in a report to the French Senate in 1888 by Prof. Cornill, a member of the Senate. While the sewage fertilizes the soil, the earth purifies the sewage. "This it does partly by filtration, partly by oxygenation, partly by the action of growing crops. The solids retained in the soil undergo a slow combustion, partly forming a kind of humus, as in the case of ordinary manures, and partly being oxidized into soluble nitrates, which supply nitrogen to the crops. This oxidation process, which is

sense of multitudes of minute organisms in the soil. These earth microbes exist in enormous numbers, especially in manured soil. At Grenneville (the Paris farm), as many as 900,000 have been found in one gramme (15 grains) of earth. In the absence of these organisms, the changes involved in the conversion of putrescible nitrogenous matter into plant-feeding nitrates do not occur. Generally speaking, the earth, more than one metre (3 feet) below the surface, is free from microbes. Hence, the depth of soil required for efficient treatment of sewage is not so great as was once believed.

The most careful experiments have been made by very able scientists, which prove clearly that no microbes ever exist in the pulp of the crops grown on the farms, nor in the effluent water. Prof. Virchow says that on the fields which purify the sewage, the pathogenic microbes are destroyed at the surface by their rivals, the saprogenic microbes which are superior in number; in other words, the few germs of disease which reach the surface of the farm are killed in the contest for existence with the myriads of earth microbes.

Nearly one hundred cities in Europe have now adopted this plan of sewage disposal. In quite a number the system has borne the test of time; as for example, for ten years at Berlin, nearly twenty at Grenneville, over thirty at Croydon, and for centuries at Edinburgh. Much if not all the objections to sewage farming has arisen from errors in the application of the sewage. At Berlin, for example, at the outset three times too much sewage was applied to the land and serious trouble was the consequence. Evil results follow when the soil is unsuitable, badly laid out or badly managed. When properly conducted they do not cause offence to the senses nor endanger the health of persons living on or near the farms. Financially, it is thought that if a sewage farm pays or nearly pays the cost of working, it has been a success. Many of them do this. The value of the farms is usually greatly enhanced. In the plain of Grenneville, land is now five times more valuable than it was when the irrigation was commenced, while the general prosperity of the plain has greatly augmented.

There are two ways of applying the sewage to the land which may here be noted, namely: Broad or Surface Irrigation and Intermittent Downward Filtration. In Broad Irrigation the sewage is applied continuously, and the lands, when flat, are laid out in gently undulating beds and intersected by a number of open channels for the conveyance and distribution of the sewage fluid. In steep, sloping ground the conveying channels run in horizontal lines, following the contour of the hill face, and are placed 30 or 40 feet apart. Transverse channels of smaller sizes connect the main channels and distribute the sewage over the intervening areas. Beyond a rough surface dressing, the land requires no preparation and, as a consequence, the outlay is considerably less than in the other process. The drawback is that the sewage is applied continuously and without intervals of rest.

In intermittent Filtration the principle is to thoroughly drain the land for a depth of 6 to 7 feet, and then lay it out into a series of level beds, over which the sewage is allowed to flow, not continuously, as in the case of broad irrigation, but intermittently, so that the soil has regular periods of rest or exemption from sewage discharge. Each series of beds, containing on an average 1 to 1½ acres, is divided into four compartments, and the sewage is allowed to flow over the first for six hours in succession, when, by an automatic arrangement, it is diverted to the second compartment, which in turn receives the sewage of the next six hours, and so on with the others; each compartment being called upon, during the day, to receive the sewage of six hours, while for the remaining eighteen it enjoys a period of complete rest. During this interval the atmosphere air has a free access to the pores of the soil, and thus destroys and oxidizes the foreign ingredients of the sewage. The great advantage of intermittent filtration is that the sewage of 1 acre of land, and if the soil, of which the filtration beds are formed, consists of a loose sandy loam, the crops produced are nearly as plentiful as those obtained from lands under broad irrigation, when the sewage is only applied at the rate of 100 persons per acre.

In this country with its severe frosts it would be necessary to provide a large proportion of the farm for this filtration process. In Scotland in the winter these filtration areas receive almost all the sewage, the body of which in the furrows keeps the soil open. In any case it is asserted that the two methods in conjunction work much better than either alone. The filtration areas act as a sort of "safety valve" for receiving surplus sewage.

In this connection we would suggest that the application of the sewage of Ottawa to the Central Experimental Farm, or a portion of it, might prove a success. The enormous crops yielded by portions of some of the farms in Europe far exceed anything even approached in this country.

Of Precipitation processes, a great many have been tried and enormous sums of money spent, but not one it appears has yet proved entirely satisfactory. One, which is partly rather a filtration, promises fairly for good results. The principal chemical used is a sort of ligneous carbon found in Devonshire, England. A company has been organized in Toronto, we understand, for the treatment of sewage on this plan, or one very similar, and which has recently been put in operation at the Guelph (Ont.) Agricultural Farm.

Precipitation by electricity promises good results, and is said to be by far the most inexpensive method. The sewage is electrolysed between iron electrodes placed parallel to each other, at a slight distance apart, and alternately positive and negative. Certain chemicals are introduced which, assisted by the electric action, cur-

so that when the latter is run into the settling tanks, the coagulated particles fall to the bottom as sludge, leaving a pure effluent on the surface, which is not liable to fermentation or putrefaction; while the sludge is very fine and not bulky.

In February last Prof. Thierli, writing to the Minister of Works in New South Wales, reported that he had visited the works of the Electrical Purification Company near London, and that "the success of the process proved to be far beyond his expectations." He recommended the process as the most "economical and efficient" for Sidney.

Our readers may feel assured that the above noted are the only ways of sewage disposal now entertained after many years of experiment and experience. On some loamy or light soils, with a good system of sewerage that will carry the sewage rapidly and in a fresh state to the soil, sewage farming is sure to succeed, if properly carried on; while on others, or in some circumstances, climatic or other, the precipitation process, in some form, now apparently approaching perfection, and which may be more easily managed and more cleanly, may be preferable.

Mothers who have delicate children can see them daily improve and gain in flesh and strength by giving them that perfect food and medicine, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. Dr. W. A. Holbart, of Salisbury, Ill., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Scrofula and Debility. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

Sure cure for la grippe, a pair of Goff Bros. felt slippers. jan18

To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN.—Thanking you for the liberal support you have given me in the last three General Elections, and having again been nominated a candidate for the representation of your interests in the House of Assembly, I now seek your suffrages.

After the promotion of the Hon. W. W. Sullivan to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of this Province, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entrusted me with the formation of a Government.

Having accomplished the formation of a Government, it was deemed proper, in view of the number of partial elections required to be held in consequence of the vacancies created and the nearness of the completion of the term of the present Parliament, to consult the electors by means of a General Election before entering on new legislation.

Agriculture being the main industry of the Province, measures will be adopted which will best render the labor of the husbandman remunerative, by increasing the aid given to the Annual Exhibitions, by the importation of improved stock, and by providing instruction on Agricultural Chemistry and a course of popular lectures on agricultural subjects.

In order to give greater shipping facilities, and until the Dominion Government shall have taken over all the wharves that became the property of the Dominion Government at the time of Confederation, it is our policy to keep in repair such of them as are essential to the trade of the locality where they are respectively built.

As in the past, our policy is to vigorously press to a settlement our claims against the Federal Government.

Rigorous economy will be practiced in the expenditure of public money, while at the same time liberal provision will be made for the public service.

Pending the adjustment of our claims against the Federal Government, our annual resources may not be sufficient to carry out the proposals indicated, and at the same time provide for the large expenditure required for our educational system. In that case, such measures to supplement our revenue will be adopted as will bear the least heavily on the people, and will at the same time be just and equitable.

Changes will be made in the public service in order to secure efficiency and greater security to the public interests.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

NEIL McLEOD.

jan13

BRAN.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—Ontario

Roller Mills Bran, excellent quality,

selling low.

AULD BROS.,

1004—3m 2aw dy & wky

THE WELTHER DOES,

—BUT—

WOODS'S

GERMAN

BAKING

POWDER

Never Varies.

jan13