

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 3, 1890.

Civic Politics.

The questions which ought to be considered preparatory to the civic election are:

- 1. The question of the Liquor Traffic.
2. The question of Ward Representation.
3. The Sanitary Question.

After eight years of legal prohibition the liquor interest should not have much influence or importance in this city, or in the Province. But it has. In respect to it we now, therefore, urge that which we urged last year, viz:—

"That liquor dealers, their friends and their sympathizers should be excluded from the City Council. As a burnt child dreads the fire so ought the citizens of Charlottetown to dread the liquor interest as a potent factor in civic politics."

It is possible that these words will have more force now than they had a year ago. Then they were not regarded. Our "temperance reformers," (save the mark) were at that time exhausted by their efforts to carry "the Scott Act." In spite of warning and remonstrance on the part of THE EXAMINER, they permitted the liquor interest to get the upper hand at the Council election and to influence the means for enforcing the law. Some of the results are seen in reeling men, in troubled women, in miserable homes, in young men walking the path which leads to the drunkard's grave, in the death of Godfrey, in the passage by the Council of a resolution in which the ludicrous and the sad are so mingled and combined as to make Charlottetown a laughing stock among its neighbors, to inflict censure upon the officials who have done their duty, and to bring, the law, the corporation and the Queen into contempt. These results show that THE EXAMINER was not wrong when it predicted that that which had been would continue to be; that the ardor of those who passionately insisted upon the continuance of the Scott Act would cool; and that the wave of increasing drunkenness would flow on as it flowed in preceding years. Perhaps the majority of electors of Charlottetown will now try to remedy the evil which might have been averted but for their madly inconsistent action in respect to the Scott Act and the civic elections of last year. We shall see.

Now, as to Ward representation.—Ward Five, comprising about one-third of the town, is represented by but two Councillors, while the other two-thirds—comprised in Wards One, Two, Three, and Four—is represented by eight Councillors! The unfairness is manifest. If we are to have Ward representation, let it be as nearly as possible equal. The Council should, in our opinion, be placed upon a business basis. It is now too big for what it has to do. It should be reduced at least a half. Every member of it should be elected by the whole town at the same time. All parts of our small town are well-known to every active citizen. There is, therefore, no need of a councillor to represent the interests of any particular ward or section. The ward system—as practically worked out in Charlottetown, has usually resulted in one or two wards—represented by leading members of the Council—being well cared for, while the citizens of other wards cry out in vain for repairs and facilities which are absolutely needed. If, however, our leading citizens are too lazy or too apathetic to take part in a movement for the full measure of reform which we have indicated, or if a majority of the ratepayers are content to abide by the ward system,—then let us have a fair division of the town and equal representation at the Council Board.

The third question is, perhaps, the most important of all. Life without health is not worth having. If people find that the town is not healthy they will go away and stay away—they will be wise in so doing—and the town cannot grow or prosper. The maintenance of the healthful conditions of town is, therefore, of the first importance. It is needless to say that there should be greater care about the cleansing of yards and privies—aye, even of our streets. Much more could easily be done in this regard than has been done. Apart, altogether from the decision which may be arrived at concerning sewerage, the work of the scavenger, is and will continue to be a prime necessity. As to sewerage we have this to say: (1) Either the sewage wells should be stopped or the wells from which poor people draw water to drink should be closed; (2) means must be taken to get rid of the overflow of water which comes into the town from the Three Mile Run,—it must not be permitted to become stagnant and to putrify in large quantities in the cesspools of our backyards. As to a system of sewerage, we must first of all obtain data concerning the plan upon which it is to be constructed and the probable cost; as to sewage wells we should know definitely, as soon as possible, whether or not they are, or are likely to prove to be, sources of danger to the public health.

To deal with the important questions to which we have referred, prudent, experienced business men are, first of all, needed. It should be the aim of the citizens to get such men to represent them in the City Council. Men of one idea should be discouraged. Encouragement should neither be

given to temperance cranks or scheming, interested, liquor dealers. We should persuade practical and moderate men of character, men who will uphold the law, to become candidates; and—then we should elect them.

Nova Scotia.

THE MOST PROSPEROUS YEAR OF THE PROVINCE'S HISTORY.

The Halifax Herald says: Nova Scotia never had a more generally prosperous year than 1889. In all chief lines of provincial industry there has been unprecedented success. There has been more money in general circulation, and more employment and better wages for working men than ever before. The farmers have had magnificent crops, with good prices; there has been a regular boom in gold-mining, and the output of the precious metal will be far in advance of any previous year. The output of the coal mines will probably equal that of last year. Cumberland and Pictou may be less, but Cape Breton is far in excess. Lumbermen have done well. Vessel owners have reaped a bonanza, a large proportion of shipping yielding fifty per cent. clear profit and some vessels returning much more than that. This alone means millions of dollars to our people. Manufacturers have done fairly well, but there has been no special harvest from this source. The banks have done splendidly; on the whole they have never done better. In no previous year has there been such a general demand for money, and so few losses. A million dollars or more have been put into circulation this year by the construction of the Cape Breton Railway, the Stewiacke and Lansdowne Railway, the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, the Chignecto Ship Railway, the Springhill and Oxford Railway, the Cornwallis Valley Railway, the Nova Scotia Central Railway and the missing link between Annapolis and Digby. There has been a steady enhancement in the value of all kinds of stocks. There is hardly a financial concern that has not paid a good dividend, not an enterprise managed with ordinary intelligence, but has made money, and shareholders are deriving the benefit. The fisheries alone of all our great staple industries have not yielded the usual harvest, but even here the exports to the West Indies aggregate 207,000 quintals of dry and 38,700 barrels of pickled fish, which is 17,000 quintals and 6,700 barrels in excess of last year and the largest export for seven years, while the prices have also been very good. West India merchants have had a good year. Early in the season there was a sharp rise in the values of sugars and molasses. The price of sugar declined again, but molasses kept up, and some individual Halifax firms netted as much as \$20,000 on these two articles. The imports of sugar aggregated 12,425 hogsheads, 3,286 tierces and barrels, and 120,000 bags, forty per cent. less than last year, owing to the decreased consumption by the Halifax refinery. Twelve thousand puncheons and three thousand tierces and barrels of molasses were imported, which is about the average, but an increased value of ten cents a gallon represents a fortune. There is no better test of the thoroughly healthy condition of business than the failure barometer, kept by Dun, Wiman & Co. This year there were only 66 failures in Nova Scotia, with liabilities of \$469,000, against 126 failures last year, with liabilities of \$1,300,000. This is the smallest number of failures and the smallest liabilities in Nova Scotia's history. In 1875 we had 243 failures, with liabilities of \$2,750,000, and in 1879, 187 failures, with liabilities of \$2,164,000. Halifax building operations this year exceeded \$500,000. The customs collections are \$1,643,000, a decrease of \$117,000. There are 12,421 names on the Dominion voters' list this year, an increase of 16,431.

Drunkennes In and About Town. Sir,—I noticed a short time ago, a statement made by the Rev. D. D. Moore, that intemperance during the last eighteen months has been on the increase. To be accounted for by the fact that the Scott Act has been comparatively inoperative; the public prosecutor having been dismissed, and the City Marshal, who has been twice suspended for drunkenness, appointed to do his work. Mr. Moore made a statement as to the number of drunken people to be met with on market days on the great thoroughfares leading from town, and was taken to task by the Editor of the Guardian, who, with strange logic, went for his illustrations to the old days of rioting under the licence system. He also cited the testimony of a person claiming to be one of Mr. Moore's congregation, who had seen but one drunken man on the road for a length of time. This gentleman does not appear to see double when looking through his glasses. The Guardian, however, patronizingly remarks that what Mr. Moore says may be worthy of consideration. We have a grave matter before us. If, as the Guardian intimates, intemperance is on the decrease, now that the law against the sale of liquor is almost a dead letter, let the temperance workers have a rest, and the assumptions and deductions must be that if non-combated, it will, of itself, die out. But, Sir, judging from all sources of evidence, and by direct observation, one cannot be unaware that the increase of drunkenness amongst us is a terrible reality, and it is of no purpose to close our eyes and pronounce a contrary judgment. I have understood that two of our clergymen, returning from the country the evening before last, had a narrow escape from the violence of four men rendered blasphemous and rufianly by drink, and that on the last market day fifty drunken persons were counted within the distance of five miles from town, on one of our country roads. These facts we feel to be degrading, but our highest wisdom is to bring them to the light and let them have their practical bearing on those who have the great interest of the people at heart. With regard to the city, criticism is needless, the evidences of gravitation are manifold. Lux.

Monday, January 13th, will be nomination day in New Brunswick. The election will be held on the Monday following. Emperor William has ratified the Schloss Freilich Lottery scheme to raise funds for a monument to his grandfather. There will be 200,000 tickets, at 200 marks each.

BEER BROS., IMPORTERS OF Fashionable Millinery, Dress Goods and Mantles. MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY. House Furnishings of all kinds. Special Values in Carpets and Oil Cloths.

News Notes.

Many officers in the Russian army suspected of revolutionary sympathies have been arrested. Gen. Van Novski, the Minister of War, proposes that nobles only should be allowed to become army officers. The Czar refuses to entertain the suggestion.

Mr. Gladstone has received 200 telegrams and 500 letters congratulating him upon his 80th birthday. The earliest telegram to arrive was from the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A man named Tykle kept baths for the cure of paralysis and other maladies at Kokomo, Ind. A well-to-do farmer named Clarke took a course for paralysis. Tykle put him in a hot bath, left the gas burning under the boiler, and went to bed, forgetting all about his helpless patient. The next morning Clarke was found in the tub dead, having been literally boiled to death. Tykle is in jail.

Mr. A. F. McLean, representing the S. of T. Mutual Relief Society, is in the city. Everybody in America thought that it was a very rash thing to make Edison an Italian count, but no one thought it would be so bad as it is. He is now trying to get up a machine that will turn hand organs by electricity.

King Otto of Bavaria receives 4,231,044 marks or a little over a million dollars, a year, from which \$250,000 is deducted to pay off the debts of his predecessor, King Ludwig. How large those debts are may be inferred from the fact that it will take fifteen years to wipe them out entirely.

Sackville University and Mount Allison Ladies' College will receive a large accession of students from the Island this week. The Stanley takes over to-day Rev. Frank Frizzle, Mr. William Davies, and the Misses Amy Moore, Florence Cowperthwaite, Mary Doull, Daisy Lewis, Mary Large, Alice Howard, Leora Reid, and others are to follow. These seats of learning have a curriculum equal to any in the Dominion, a staff of professors and teachers of which any institution might be proud, and their halls are crowded by students attracted from all the provinces.

At Cambridgeport, Boston, Mass., on 27th December, Thomas M. Hynes, a native of Millview, P. E. Island. May his soul rest in peace. [Island papers please copy.] On the 25th December, ult., at his residence, Madawonkeg, State of Maine, in the 57th year of his age, Archibald McFayden, formerly of New Argyle. He also resided in Charlottetown for a number of years. His remains were brought over in the steamer Stanley on Saturday by his son, and taken to Canoe Cove to be buried on the 30th ult. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and made good friends wherever he went. He leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

Charlottetown Markets. Beef (small) per lb. \$0.08 to 0.12 Beef (quarter) per lb. 0.04 to 0.06 Beets 0.03 to 0.09 Butter, fresh, per lb. 0.21 to 0.24 Butter, tub, per lb. 0.19 to 0.20 Cream, per pair 0.00 to 0.00 Celery (per head) 0.03 to 0.00 Cheese per lb. 0.15 to 0.17 Cabbage, per doz. 0.14 to 0.18 Carrots, per bush. 0.30 to 0.09 Chickens 0.30 to 0.40 Codfish, (corned) per doz. 0.00 to 0.00 Ducks, per pair 0.40 to 0.00 Eggs, per doz. 0.26 to 0.28 Flour, per cwt. 2.50 to 2.60 Fowl 0.50 to 0.55 Geese 0.50 to 0.60 Ham, per lb. 0.15 to 0.16 Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.34 to 0.38 Lamb, per lb. 0.05 to 0.08 Lard per lb. 0.14 to 0.18 Mutton, per lb. 0.05 to 0.07 Oats (black) per bush. 0.00 to 0.35 Oatmeal, per cwt. 0.00 to 2.40 Pork, small 0.07 to 0.10 Pork (carcass), per lb. 0.05 to 0.54 Potatoes per bush. 0.20 to 0.22 Partridge, per pair 0.00 to 0.50 Rabbits per pair 0.00 to 0.20 Rhubarb, per bunch 0.06 to 0.10 Squashes 0.06 to 0.12 Snipe, per pair 0.00 to 0.15 Straw, per load 1.50 to 2.00 Sheep pelts 0.50 to 0.55 Turkeys (each) 0.80 to 1.10 Turnips, per bush. 0.17 to 0.00 Wild Geese 0.80 to 0.00 Wild Ducks (per pair) 0.50 to 0.00

STANLEY IN AFRICA. THE announcement of a new and popular subscription book, entitled "Explorations and Adventures of Henry M. Stanley," with a brief sketch of other world renowned explorers, has just come to hand. It contains thrilling accounts of famous expeditions, marvellous escapes, wild sports of the jungle and plain, curious customs of savage races, tropical wonders, marvellous discoveries in the wilds of Africa, and graphical descriptions of mighty rivers and cataracts, vast forests, fertile valleys, mines of untold wealth, etc. The reader has a full account of all Stanley's latest travels and adventures down to the time he reached the coast a few weeks ago. The book contains over 80 pages and 200 engravings, is finely bound in cloth and boards for \$2.50, and in morocco gilt for \$3.25. As it will be sold only by subscription, canvassers would do well to apply at once for an agency. Where there is no local authorized agent, the book will be sent post-paid on receipt of price. Illustrated circulars and terms will be sent to agents or anyone needing employment on application to The Earle Publishing House, St. John, N. B. 21—jan3

WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1890, at the several places, that is to say: In Ward No. 1, at or near the Engine House on King Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Heartz's Warehouse, Sidney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House. In Ward No. 4, at or near the new City Hall, corner of Kent and Queen Streets. In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAleer, corner of Euston and Great George Streets.

Charlottetown Board of Trade. ALL members in arrears to this Corporation for fees and dues are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. J. MACEACHERN, Secretary. dec23—11 jan 8

STRAYED. THERE are on the subscriber's premises, seven strayed Sheep for the last two months. The owner or owners can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, otherwise said Sheep will be sold as provided for by law. P. M. BROTHERS. jan2—wky 31

BRAN. IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:—Ontario Roller Mills Bran, excellent quality, selling low. AULD BROS., dec4—3m 2aw dy & wky

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.

GEORGE E. FULL'S Closing Out Sales

WILL BEGIN ON Monday, December 9th.

- OVERCOATS, REEFERS, SUITS, PANTS and VESTS, reduced 20 per cent. SHIRTS and LINDERS, very low. DRESS GOODS, ULSTERS, WOOL GOODS, HATS, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS, Reduced from 20 to 35 Per Cent. CORSETS, TABLE LINEN, SHEETINGS,

The whole stock of NEW WINTER GOODS must be sold as the subscriber intends closing out the business. Five Pounds of 28 Cent Tea for \$1.00—for Cash only.

GEORGE E. FULL. Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1889—6i eod wky

STILL ON THE TOP

And We Are Going to Stay There. THIS IS OUR BUSIEST YEAR. Since its advent we have not had a dull day. WHY? Because we have earned a reputation for furnishing the very best Suits at the very lowest prices. People from all sections of the country place their orders with us, and after receiving their Suits, stay with us in spite of all competition. We can show the largest range of Cloths on Prince Edward Island—500 different designs and patterns to select from.

Gents' Furnishing Department. HATS, CLOTH and FUR CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDER CLOTHING, GLOVES, &c., sold at bottom prices. Five Hundred BOYS' SUITS we are offering at first cost. Perfect-fitting Garments; strictly first-class work; lowest prices. For FINE SUITS, neat and unique designs, elaborate and artistic trimmings, they all go to

JOHN McLEOD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1889—eod

COLD FACTS!

GENTLEMEN who wear "Made Up" Clothing from motives of economy, will recognize the difference between worth and true value by leaving their orders at the Tailoring Establishment of

D. A. BRUCE.

For a SUIT, OVERCOAT or REEFER we contract to suit you exactly, and will not be undersold by any house in the trade. We have a large stock of FUR GOODS, which must be closed out regardless of cost. Fur Coats from \$16 to \$50; Fur Caps from \$1.25 to \$12, all wool under; Neckties and all Novelties in Gents' Furnishings at prices to tickle your pocket. Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1889.