

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 6, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

There are thirteen opium refining factories at present in operation in Victoria, B. C. The quantity of crude opium imported last year would produce fifty thousand pounds of the refined article. Five thousand pounds says a Canadian Customs officer, would supply all demands for home consumption, and the remainder would have to be disposed of in the United States, into which country it of course goes without going through the custom house.

Bradstreet shows that while the number of failures in Canada during 1889 was 114 less than during 1888, in the United States there was an increase of 1,132. In Canada the aggregate liabilities were \$2,356,332 less, while in the United States the aggregate was \$20,117,088 greater than in 1888. The failures in New Brunswick last year were one less in number than the failures in the preceding year, and the liabilities were \$362,593 below the figures of 1888.

The story that the Sultan has requested the British Government to suppress the London Daily News for publishing accounts of the massacre in Armenia and Crete and demanding the punishment of Moussa Bey is presumably a mere joke. The Daily News has raised Europe more than once over Turkish massacres of Christians. The loss of Bulgaria to the Turkish empire was the result of the exposure of the Bulgarian atrocities as well as of the Russian campaign. The Sultan has good cause—better cause than any other European monarch—to know that the English Government cannot suppress English papers.

A great point of difference between English and Australian sportsmen, says the London Sporting Telegraph, is that the latter very seldom shoe their horses, and in nine cases out of ten they run their horses unshod. Thus Mr. White's colts, Kirkham and Narellan, who are now at Newmarket, will run next season without shoes. Australian breeders aim at size, combining speed with strength. Remembering this, they invariably choose a limestone foundation for their pasture land. They are also believers in strong bracing air, and as a consequence the large racing establishments at Mordialloc and Williamstown are close to the sea.

E. B. Hatfield, of Liverpool, Eng., writes to the Yarmouth Herald: I observe that you have on several occasions noticed the iron ship, Palgrave, and her great carrying capacity in your paper. It may be interesting to your readers to know that the writer designed and contracted for that ship, and I have now before me the contract specifications. What I wish to impress upon the minds of the shipping community is, that the proportions of the Palgrave were based upon the proportions of Noah's ark, and every divergence therefrom to form a beautiful model for purposes of speed, etc., was duly compensated, to preserve as nearly as possible the exact balancing proportions of the original divine structure. The success of the Palgrave as a sailing ship, and the fact of others now modelling after her proves that those proportions are very good.

The Terrible Tariff.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

One is sometimes amazed, sometimes indignant and sometimes amused at the criticisms of Reform journals upon the existing tariff and their censures of the manner in which the customs officials execute the law. No doubt, there is frequent cause for censure, for we have it on excellent authority that it is as easy for man to err as for the sparks to fly upwards. Sometimes the best-intentioned men err in their interpretation of the law; and we have heard hints that some gentlemen are not unwilling to carry out the law in an offensive manner, possible. But, let the thing be as it may, the Reform journal invariably comes to the conclusion that because the present tariff is a protective tariff, everything connected with it is essentially and villainously bad. We are all familiar with the demonstration of the Toronto Globe that the tariff compels producers to accept lower prices for their products than they would get under free trade, and compels consumers to pay higher prices for those products; and that it compels employers to pay higher wages than they would pay under free trade while workmen must accept lower wages. Another free trade authority has demonstrated that anthracite coal is dearer than it ought to be because a duty is imposed on bituminous coal. Every free trade journal in the land has proved a dozen times over that the duty of 2 1/2 cents a pound on sugar in 1878 was very moderate indeed, while a duty of 1 1/2 cents in 1888 was disastrously high. Perhaps nothing of late has been funnier than the solemn opinion of the Globe that hams and bacon must necessarily be smuggled into Canada because the imports of these articles are less in volume than the imports of pork. The talented tariff-whacker of the journal named cannot sleep a night for thinking of the hams smuggled over in hollow canes and fraudulent watch cases, or of the bacon concealed by female smugglers in their wire bustles. It is very evident that we need more watchful officials. The Globe ought to import a lot like the English customs officer who seized a lot of undeveloped photographic plates, and refused to pass them until he had exposed them to the light to satisfy himself there was nothing contraband in the pictures on them. He spoiled all the plates but he protected the revenue. If this occurrence had taken place in Canada it would have demonstrated the wickedness of the tariff. As it occurred in England, we are bound to accept it as evidence that free trade is one of the greatest blessings that any enlightened people can enjoy.

Local Notices.

Have a trial of the "Ideal" Machine before buying any other, as it is one of the best machines in the market to-day.

Any person can have a trial of the "Ideal" Machine by applying to C. I. Morrison, Queen Street.

Very Rev. Thomas Connolly, V. G., has received advice from Rome that he has been appointed a Monsignor, a rank that entitles him to wear the purple. Father Connolly is the first priest in the diocese to be elevated to this position.—St. John Telegraph.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Advantages of Sewerage.

SIR.—Before I proceed to explain the advantages of a system of sewerage, permit me to comment briefly upon your remarks in your Friday's issue regarding the sewage wells now in use in this city.

Notwithstanding all that has been written, as well as the quotations submitted from the very highest and most eminent authorities in their condemnation, THE EXAMINER still halts between two opinions pending more "definite information." Now, finally, so far as I am concerned, let me quote once more the following from the most eminent and reliable source: "The (blind wells) are sometimes excavated to a great depth in order to reach a porous bed, such as gravel, the object being to secure a channel of escape for fluid filth." In all cities and towns, and especially in places where no sewers exist, or where they have been recently constructed, the evil effects of this system, or rather want of system, can hardly be imagined except by those who have made it an object of special investigation, and the contamination of soil, air and water which it occasions, if it could be clearly traced in its influences upon the human organism, would be found to be the means of spreading some of the most common and most fatal forms of disease. Nothing can be clearer or more definite than this, nothing can be more convincing.

Having at various times, through the medium of your columns, called the attention of the Board of Health to the persistent and open violation of the city by laws respecting nuisances, I most cordially endorse the suggestions of both THE EXAMINER and Patriot with regard to the necessity of thorough and systematic scavenging. The sooner the recommendations are adopted the better it will be for all concerned. The Patriot, in its well-timed remarks on the sanitary condition of the city, in Saturday's issue, suggests among other things that surface drainage might be resorted to with advantage until such time as it might be advisable to construct sewerage works. That deep subsoil drainage would be followed by beneficial results, all must admit. But in order to be effective an outlay would be required which would go a long way in defraying the cost of a complete sewerage system; and although it is a well-established rule laid down by sanitary engineers that "systematic drainage and systematic sewerage should be complementary operations," and that "the one cannot properly include nor supply the place of the other," it might here, as in many other places, be found advisable to use the same trenches for both sets of pipes should what is called the "separate system" be adopted. These details would, of course, be left entirely to the judgment of the engineer.

It is doubtless well that the citizens should be in possession of as much general information as possible regarding these matters, but to the sanitary engineer alone must be relegated the task of deciding which of the various systems would best suit our circumstances, and the method of subsoil or surface drainage whether separated or in the same channels with the sewers. To hear some wiseacres one would almost imagine that the people of this city are pioneers in the matter of sewerage. But it is, however, well known that long before the Christian era sanitary works of this nature were very common. The remains of works of sewerage and water supply of ancient times have been discovered at nearly every place of importance where excavations have been made. The Romans constructed works of great magnitude for water supply and sewerage, not only in the Imperial city, but also in Spain, France, Germany and England, as many ruins in those places still testify. During the middle ages sanitary science declined, and it cannot be said to have revived until after the great fire of London in 1666. Since that period its progress kept pace with the growth of civilization among various nations until the present day.

That the introduction of a good water supply and an efficient sewerage system—the one necessitating and the complement of the other—are recognized as the principal agents in greatly reducing the rate of mortality as well as promoting and improving the public health, can no longer be questioned. It is a well-established fact. A reference to the mortality statistics of various cities and towns before and after the introduction of sewerage bears ample testimony in this respect.

But while a large majority will agree with all this, the question of cost is the "lion in the way" to the already overtaxed corporation to grapple with this much needed improvement. The cost of a system of sewerage varies from five to fifteen dollars of population, and here where the excavations can be so easily made the minimum amount might safely be put down as a basis of calculation. Taking our population at 13,000, the principal required would be \$65,000, which at 5 per cent. would amount in interest to \$3,250 annually, or 25 cents per head of population, not a very large sum for so desirable an end, and the benefits that would accrue therefrom. Those who have studied these matters and have observed the benefits derived, inform us that though "sewers cost money there is no better investment for property owners, and that the increase in value of real estate varies from ten to twenty-five per cent." Four classes will especially be benefitted—owners of city real estate, merchants, the industrious poor, and young children.

I can only here merely indicate how the owners of real estate are affected by bad drainage. No one will be disposed to purchase or pay a rental where the site is insanubrious. The consequence will be that men of means will purchase lands for building purposes in more eligible quarters beyond city limits, no improvements will be made in the city proper, and dilapidation and decay will speedily ensue. In a word, who will be found so foolish as to invest money in an unhealthy city. All who can will leave it, and thus merchants are affected by the sparseness and poverty of the population.

With regard to the industrious poor, I cannot do better than quote from what the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable George Goschen, said in one of his speeches during the political campaign in 1885: "I certainly believe that we may put down the increased health and strength of the population as an asset secured by the labor bestowed and the expenditure made, and that we have thus, by this sani-

tary legislation, increased even the material resources of the poor, for if the working man by such sanitary methods is saved twenty days illness on an average in the year, he has increased his wages by a proportionate amount, and thus added an increased asset in the national balance sheet." Lastly, in regard to young children I need only say that pure air, a pure soil, and pure water are the hygienic surroundings only in which they can grow up to be healthy men and women, and that the absence of any one of these is inimical to their well-being.

In view of these facts, why does the press approach the question of sewers so delicately and nervously? It should be in the van of all reform. Is there no faith in the people? We have seen that when as a mass meeting they were honestly appealed to on the water question, when reasonable proposals were made to them, and above all when they were entrusted to control and direct their own affairs, and when consulted at every step of the proceedings, they unanimously arrived at sound conclusions, and did the right. I have no misgivings, if they are appealed to again in the matter of the sewers that they will act in a different manner. Only let no step be taken without their sanction. And therefore it is, that I trust a public meeting will very soon be called to consider this vital question in order to ascertain whether it is their wish that those cesspools, now poisoning soil and water, or the pumps, or both, shall be closed, and free service be given to those who are unable to pay water rates. At such meeting it can be ascertained whether the time has arrived to employ a Sanitary Engineer who will draw up plans and make estimates of cost, and advise as to the best methods for our circumstances, &c., all of which must be submitted to the people for their consideration and approval.

Jan. 6, 1890. S. SANTAS. [THE EXAMINER is in no doubt about blind wells "excavated" to reach "a porous bed." A snuff at the mouth of one of these is sufficient. These we have unhesitatingly condemned. But concerning the "sewage wells," or pipes leading to the ground water, there is a great difference of opinion. No odor at all comes from at least one of them; and we have not yet heard a single complaint that one of them is a nuisance. It is in respect to these that we hesitate to condemn before obtaining additional information.]

Public Meeting at Rock Barra, King's County.

A public meeting was held at Rock Barra Schoolhouse for the purpose of discussing the necessity of having an act passed by Parliament to prevent the setting of nets and seines in the waters of this coast.

The meeting was a large one, and was organized by appointing Ronald McDonald as Chairman and the undersigned as Secretary.

After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting several gentlemen addressed the meeting. They all seemed unanimous on one and the same point, viz: The restriction of seining or netting mackerel in the coastal waters of this Province. The following resolutions were then moved and carried without a dissenting voice: Whereas, the fishermen of this province are beginning to notice the injury that netting and seining is causing to our mackerel fishery. It is noticed that in localities where the catch of mackerel was formerly large, this year was very small, and no other cause than the use of nets this year can be given for the change. Whereas, before seining was resorted to in the waters of this coast, great numbers of shoals of mackerel could be seen almost every day during the fishing season, and so tame that large hauls were often, if not generally, taken out of them by hook and line, whereas of late years a shoal of mackerel is quite a novel sight, and the hook and line fishermen must be content to see them go down at the slightest provocation; therefore it is the opinion of the meeting that if those two evil methods of taking mackerel resorted to in the waters of this coast be not prohibited, one of our most important industries, and one on which many depend,—the mackerel fishery,—will soon be a thing of the past.

Therefore resolved, that our representatives in parliament be requested to bring the matter before the proper authorities with the view of having it discussed, and if possible to arrive at some regulation or law which will prohibit the setting of nets in the coastal waters of this province after the 15th June in each year, and abolishing seining altogether.

Also resolved, that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to THE EXAMINER for publication, requesting the Patriot and Herald to copy.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Sec'y. Rock Barra, Dec. 30, 1889.

DIED.

On Sunday, January 5th, 1890, Catherine Kennedy, beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Dongan, in the 61st year of her age. R. I. P. (Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday, 7th) from her late residence, Sydney Street, west, at 8.45 to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to R. C. cemetery.)

JUVENILE DANCING.

THE Classes for instruction in Dancing, Dumb Bell and Deportment Exercises will be resumed at Terpsichore Hall on MONDAY, 13th inst., at 4 p. m., and will be continued on Mondays and Thursdays from 4 to 6 p. m., being the last term for the season.

A Class for Adults (the last for the season) will be opened at the above Hall on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 p. m. All the new and fashionable dances, including the "Military," taught this term.

Private Tuition given as usual.

E. BURRIS. Jan 6—dy 2i (m s) wky li

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, Dec 23—tl Jan 8

BRAN.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.—Ontario Roller Mills Bran, excellent quality, selling low.

AULD BROS., Dec 1—3m 2aw dy & wky

BEER BROS.

STOCK-TAKING SALE NOW GOING ON!

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, 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—ood & wky.

GEORGE E. FULL'S

Closing Out Sales

WILL BEGIN ON Monday, December 9th.

OVERCOATS, REEFERS, SUITS, PANTS and VESTS, reduced 30 per cent. off. SHIRTS and LINDERS, very low. DRESS GOODS, ULSTERS, WOOL GOODS, HATS, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS, Reduced from 20 to 35 Per Cent. 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. 9, 1889—6i ood wky



For the Largest Assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, try Paton & Co's.

For the Handsomest Silk Handkerchiefs, go to Paton & Co's.

For China Silk Handkerchiefs, with beautiful borders, go to Paton & Co's.

One Thousand Silk Handkerchiefs to choose from at Paton & Co's.

Pure White Silk Handkerchiefs all prices, at Paton & Co's.

Fancy Shot Silk Handkerchiefs at James Paton & Co's.

Don't buy Silk Handkerchiefs before seeing Paton & Co's.

Ladies' and Misses' Kid Mitts, only 45c.—a great bargain—at Paton & Co's

Men's Fur Coats—all prices—at James Paton & Co's.

Men's Persian Lamb Caps, the cheapest, at Paton & Co's.

Goat Robes, in great variety and lowest prices, at Paton & Co's.

For Ladies' Dolmans, Fur-Lined Circulars and Astracan Jackets, there is no better place in the city than James Paton & Co's.

Just the place to buy Dress Goods, where you can get the best variety at the lowest price.—James Paton & Co's.

For Millinery, try James Paton & Co. See their Trimmed Hats at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25.

The balance of our Ulster and Mantle Cloths clearing out at reduced prices.—Paton & Co.

For Shawls—the best value in the city—try Paton & Co's.

Wonderful! Wonderful!

Most Wonderful is our great sale of Reefers and Overcoats, Our Low Prices astonish everyone. Give Paton & Co. a trial if you want to save money.

Men's Underclothing

VERY CHEAP AT PATON & CO'S.

What the People Say!

We have tried everywhere, but can find no better place than PATON & CO'S. They have the Largest and Best Stock to choose from. You try

Jas. Paton & Co.

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1889.