

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

Dangers of Electric Lighting.

We have the electric light. There is reason to fear that, as at present conducted, it is full of danger.

On Oct. 11th, 1889, an electric light wire crossed the C. P. R. telegraph line at the Welland House, St. Catharines, and destroyed the magnets, the house narrowly escaping destruction by fire.

Two weeks later the instruments in the telegraph offices at Trenton and Colborne were melted by contact with an electric light wire, the contact probably made at Trenton.

Early in November the Bell Telephone annunciator at Windsor was burned by the crossing of its wires with that of an electric light wire, and to save the building the wires had to be cut.

On November 13th, the G. N. W. Telegraph instruments were destroyed and other damage done at Walkerton, through down-right neglect and careless construction on the part of an electric light concern.

Some weeks ago the telegraph relays at Yorkville and at Aurora were burned out, and the Aurora office set fire to by reason of an electric light contact made thirty miles away. Fortunately the burning was discovered at 9 p. m., or the lives of the operator and his family might have been lost, and his house and contents destroyed.

The Toronto Telegram of Nov. 20th has the following item: "Miss Leigh, a telephone operator living on Cumberland street, was severely burned through the telephone and electric light wires fouling each other."

To these might be added the exhibitions on the outside of Connolly Brothers' store in this city, a short time ago, in which the boys were receiving shocks of electricity from the iron frame of the awning, and electric lights were dancing about the sides of the building.

In view of the above recited facts, the Monetary Times asks:—"Is it not time, then, that attention was given to the fact that the present methods of constructing electric light lines and of operating them are full of danger? The truth is that this business, which might with proper care in construction and maintenance of lines be carried on with the utmost safety to life and property, is done in so hurried and slipshod a way as to endanger both by night as well as by day. Edison has condemned alternating currents in the strongest terms. But lest he should be considered a prejudiced witness, Professor Siemens says, also, that "no insulation can stand the tremendous pressure of alternating currents and make them safe for use."

And the English and French electric light regulations forbid the use of any alternating current of over 100 volts. Mr. D. A. Henry, superintendent of construction, was killed in New York in September last by a current of 1,000 volts from the East River Electric Light Works. No wonder, then, that the New York Sun calls for the prohibition by law of alternating currents of above a stated pressure.

Notes and Comments.

The Montreal Times says:—"A Prince Edward Islander a few days ago brought over a quantity of pork for sale. Strange to say he did not go through to Boston, that Mecca of Gritism, but got off at Montreal. Going to pork buyers here, he was informed that if he wished to do business he must come down to American prices. The truth is that American pork is now and has for years been coming into New Brunswick, paying the freight charges and two dollars and a half per barrel in duty, and is sold at prices below what our farmers are willing to take. What about unrestricted reciprocity in pork?"

The Provincial Government of Brazil guaranteed to the deposed Emperor, Dom Pedro a handsome provision for his wants, and he philosophically accepted the situation. Thus far, there is little else that is revolutionary in the changes effected in Brazil. Everything proceeds quietly and in order. The different provinces will comprise the United States of Brazil, and will form each its own local Government. They will each send representatives to a Congress soon to convene, which will presumably proclaim the New Government and establish a constitution. The election of these representatives will, by special decree, be by universal suffrage. In the meantime, all the obligations of the Empire are assumed by the Republic; the diplomatic service is for the present to remain undisturbed.

Dinner Given by Senator Prowse at the Hotel Davies.

A correspondent writes:—"On Tuesday evening, the 26th Nov., Senator Prowse entertained a number of his friends and former colleagues at the Davies Hotel. Among those present were Chief Justice Sullivan, Senator Howland, Hon. Neil McLeod, Hon. Mr. Bentley, Hon. D. Ferguson, Hon. J. Lefurgey, Hon. J. O. Arsenault, Hon. J. Nicholson, Hon. A. J. Macdonald, Hon. John A. McDonald, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. D. Gordon, James Clow, M. L. C., A. Martin, M. L. C., J. C. Underhay, M. P., P. P., John McLean, M. P., P. P., H. L. McDonald, M. P., P. P., Cyrus Shaw, M. P., P. P., A. M. McLean, M. P., P. P., Angus McLeod, M. P., P. P., Hon. S. Burns, ex-M. E. C., A. McNeill, C. H. Adams, R. F. DeBlain, C. E. C., William Campbell, ex-C. P. W., Donald McKay, ex-M. P., James E. McDonald, ex-M. P., Mr. Cameron, of Strathalbyn, Mr. Crawford, of Wood Islands, and George F. Owen, of Cardigan.

At nine o'clock dinner was announced, and the guests proceeded to the dining room, where elaborate preparations had been made in the best style for the comfort of those present. Senator Prowse presided, and was supported on his right by the Chief Justice, and on his left by Senator Howland, Premier McLeod occupying the foot of the table. An excellent menu having been discussed, the guests enjoyed themselves in social chat until a late hour, when all united in singing "Auld Lang Syne," with hands joined around the board. Thus ended one of those social events that are indicative of the good feeling existing among the supporters of the Local Government.

The unexampled value offered at James Paton & Co's will bring thousands of buyers from all parts of Queen's County. See their notices and advertisements.

Prolongation of Human Life and Vigor.

It is the great aim of preventive medicine both to prolong the average life of humanity and to make the lives that are thus prolonged fuller of vital force and power. The two are not precisely synonymous. There are those who by great care and under the most favorable conditions live long lives whose vitality is nevertheless much impaired, and who, after the age of fifty, spend more time taking care of their health than they do in any other useful avocation. It is a query often put to sanitarians whether, after all, the average of human life has been increased by this new science and art of hygiene. Herbert Spencer goes so far as to argue that it is diminished, since many are kept alive, who, on the selective basis of the survival of the fittest, ought to die, and ought not to continue their weakness into posterity. But a careful review of the whole field plainly shows that we can serve the interests of society best by striving to preserve all that we can.

A study of the past history of epidemics reveals the fact that no modern scourges have their way as did some of those of the middle ages. Sir Edwin Chadwick, in a life of seventy years, has kept fully abreast with the history of sanitary progress, and, in a recent address, gives some illustrative facts as showing how in England the general health and prolongation of life have been affected by sanitary measures. The following is his language:—"It is no Utopia that death-rates in towns under the separate system of drainage have been reduced by one-half through the work of the sanitary engineer alone. It is no Utopia that the death-rate at Rugby, for example, which was one of the towns first treated by our first General Board of Health, was then 24 in 1,000, and is now only 12. It is no Utopia that at Salisbury the old death-rate, as high as 40 in 1,000, is now about 16; or that at Croydon and a number of other places, death-rates of 24 in 1,000 now average 15. These reductions have been effected by the system of 'circulation versus stagnation,' which is yet to be made generally understood, to be by constant and direct supplies of water, by the removal of the fouled water through self-cleansing sewers, and by the removal of the refuse—fresh and undecomposed, and un-wasted—on to the land.

"Various experiences in this country, by these factors alone, have established with such certainty that a contractor may contract with safety for the attainment of sanitary results, and by them the general death rate may yet be reduced by 10 in 1,000. Beyond the reduction of the annual death rate from the work of the sanitary engineer, nothing is yet commonly expected or sought for. I had, however, early anticipated that the reduction of the annual death rate would be accompanied by an advance of the life rate, and I have recently obtained from the Registrar General examples of what that advance may be. "I find that at Rugby the life rate has been extended to all living there, of every class, by eight years, or from thirty-three to forty-one years. At Hastings the duration of life has been advanced for males an average of five years and five months, but for females eight years and one month; at Leek it has been extended by ten years; at Croydon and Salisbury, and other places, the extension has been from six to seven years, females, as a rule, obtaining, by our science, the greatest share—that is to say, some eight years more of life rate, more of painless life, more of health and strength and beauty. These extensions of the life rates, as yet little known and regarded, belong, however, to all classes, both to the well-to-do and to the lowest. Of the wage-classes, whose life rate is largely the lowest, the extension will be found to be the greatest.

The facts are not less obvious as to individuals. Here and there are those who lead long and reckless lives, but it is interesting to note how, as a rule, those who live long represent either a storage of life derived from a careful and vigorous ancestry or the results of their own special care and good habits. We have been able to trace the history of a large number of families noted for their longevity. We can now refer to a small neighborhood in which are living twenty or more persons ranging from seventy-five to ninety-five years of age in which their personal history and that of their ancestors verifies this fact. Sir Edwin Chadwick, before referred to, is now in his ninety-second year, he has been a hard worker, taking good care of himself, and besides he has a special record of heredity. His father died at eighty-four, his grand-father at ninety-five and his two great-grandfathers each lived over one hundred years.

M. Chevreul, the celebrated French chemist, recently died at the age of 103. He worked in his laboratory, and read papers containing the results of his scientific research in the Academy of Science, until he was over 100. At that age it was said of him that "although he wears spectacles, he can see without them; he is not deaf, and he talks with great ease and distinctness; his hands are comparatively steady; he walks rapidly and surely." On his hundredth birthday he was asked how he accounted for his extraordinary activity of body and mind. He said:—"I do not try to account for it. A few years ago in preference to one of my books, I thanked my father and mother for the physical and moral force that they transmitted to me. They were both over ninety when they died. I have never touched a drop of wine, but have always drunk water. I do not smoke nor do I eat fish. I take a light breakfast in bed between seven and eight, and my next meal, dinner, occurs at six or seven in the evening. I have never been attacked with a fever for wealth, I care nothing for riches. Perhaps I might say, with your Assisiz, who used to live just across the street there, and whom I knew, that I have no time to make money. I adore science, and I enjoy work. Perhaps some or all of these circumstances—and especially the pure life and character of my parents—will account for my longevity and for my good health on the threshold of my century."

Exceptions to these general rules, even on the part of those who are reputed as persons of good habits, are often owing to some form of strain or periodical overwork. As an instance, we quote as follows from the Herald of Health:—"Mr. Gladstone is living, hale and hearty, at over eighty years old. Mr. Bright died recently at sixty-eight. Bright and Gladstone differed in one important particular. Bright never took any decent care of his body. On this subject Mr. Gladstone says: 'Bright did not think that he should preserve his health and everything he should not. If he had only been wise, and wise in time, there is no reason why he should not have been alive today, hale and strong; but he would never listen to advice about himself. I would be advised him

as the one panacea for preserving his health of mind and body, never to think of political matters in bed or on awakening in the morning.

"As for myself, in the most exacting political crisis, I dismiss current matters entirely from my mind when I go to bed, and I will not think of them till I get up in the morning. I told Bright this, and he said: 'That's all very well for you, but my way is exactly the reverse. I think over all my speeches when I am in bed, like Sancho Panza.' "Gladstone's habits are worth noting. First he believes in plenty of sleep. 'Seven hours I always take, and often eight. The latter I much prefer.'

News Notes.

It is estimated that by March Italy will have a stock of 40,000,000 smokeless cartridges.

A Berlin despatch says that the social democrats have already nominated 102 candidates for the general election, and are confident of a return of one half of them.

The last batch of breweries in Chicago are awaiting purchase by an English syndicate. It is also said that the syndicate is negotiating for eighteen breweries in St. Louis.

The managers and performers of four theatres at Cincinnati for giving performances on Sunday. The managers on the 25th were fined and the performers were compelled to pay the costs.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas express train, north bound for St. Louis, was held up on Pryor Creek, near Perry station, and the express was robbed of about \$50,000. The robbers displayed great coolness and were evidently old time professionals. They were only two in number.

The trial of M. Gouvin, proprietor of the cartridge factory at Antwerp, in which the disastrous explosion occurred last September which resulted in the death of many persons and the destruction of much property, and M. DeLauney, the engineer of the factory, who were charged with homicide by imprudence, has just been concluded. The prisoners were convicted and the judge sentenced Gouvin to four years and six months, and DeLauney to one year and six months imprisonment and fines of 2,500 francs on each.

Personal.

J. W. Richards, M. P. P., Bideford, was registered at the Davies Hotel yesterday.

At the ordinations held in Rome on All Day Saints, the 1st inst., Revs. Peter Curran and James Morrison, of the diocese of Charlottetown, were elevated to the priesthood.

An exchange says that Mrs. Phair, of Pictou, grandmother of Rev. D. M. Gordon, is seriously ill and is not expected to recover. The lady is almost 100 years old.

A despatch from Queenstown says Colonel John Atkinson and Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish National League in America, have sailed for New York. Colonel Atkinson stated that Mr. Gladstone told him the present Government was doomed and Ireland's wrongs would soon be rectified. Both gentlemen complained of being shadowed by detectives, which action they deemed a slur on the part of the British Government. Dr. O'Reilly regretted to find since his last visit, 22 years ago, the best, noblest and most intellectual of the Irish people imprisoned behind bars like wild animals, simply because they had made constitutional efforts for the regeneration of their country.

DIED.

In this city on the 28th inst., Margaret, widow of William Trail, in her 58th year. May her soul rest in peace.

(Funeral from her late residence, Sydney Street (east), to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock to Railway Station, thence by train to Tracadie. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.)

In this city on the 29th inst., Annie May, infant daughter of Henry M. and Mary L. Chandler, aged seven weeks. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Local Notices.

Best plain cheese only 14 cents; great bargains in crockery, groceries, toys, etc. at R. K. Brace's.

Successful beyond all other seasons—the great sale of clothing at James Paton & Co's. Those thinking of buying a good reefer or overcoat should try James Paton & Co.

A very special lot of overcoats, \$4.75 at James Paton & Co's.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.—Do not be led astray by any firm that tells an untruth about their goods and also about the goods of their competitors simply because they can't do the trade; but travel the well-trodden road to the Wonderful Cheap Men's store, where you can get clothing as represented, and at prices that defy competition. They try no game of bluff for trade, but do business straight and square, and back up their advertisements by the goods every time. Without a doubt they have the largest stock of clothing in P. E. Island. As their expenses are small and they buy for spot cash, they can afford to sell cheaper than most of their competitors can buy. nov29 2i

FOR THE WEAK AND LAGUID.—Campbell's Beef, Iron and Wine is one of the best tonics, possessing many nutritive and strengthening qualities. It is recommended by the leading medical men. If you are weak and laguid a bottle will give instant relief. See that you ask for and get Campbell's Beef, Iron and Wine. nov 6lyeod

Give your poor feet a treat by putting them into boots that is not a prison, but a palace fine to look at firm in-work with a foundation of solid supple leather. We have the best boots in the city and we make the lowest prices at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. nov 23 3i

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to investigate the affairs of the Public Lands Office, do hereby give notice that our investigation of the matters so referred will commence on Monday the second day of December next at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. in the House of Assembly Rooms in Charlottetown, and all parties interested are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly. Held at Charlottetown in Queen's County this 25th day of November, A. D., 1889. F. H. ARNAUD, LEWIS CARVELL, Ch' town, 25th Nov, 1889.

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.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1889-90. Winter Arrangement. 1889-90.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1889, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3. Rows include Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, North Wilshire, Hunter River, Bradalbane, Emerald Junction, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside, Misconche, Wellington, Port Hill, O'Leary, and Tignish.

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 2, No. 4. Rows include Tignish, Summerside, Kensington, Freetown, Emerald Junction, Bradalbane, Hunter River, North Wilshire, Royalty Junction, and Charlottetown.

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 5, No. 7. Rows include Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, Bedford, Mount Stewart Junc., Cardigan, and Georgetown.

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 6, No. 8. Rows include Georgetown, Cardigan, Mount Stewart Junc., Bedford, Royalty Junction, and Charlottetown.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27th, 1889—6i all prs 6i

Lyceum, Charlottetown.

Boston Comedy Company, H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager.

SECOND WEEK!

This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 29th,

THE HIDDEN HAND.

Change of Programme Nightly.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at usual place. Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8. nov29

Freehold Property by Auction, AT SOUTHPORT.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the Premises at Southport,

On Tuesday, 17th of December next

At the Hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, without reserve:

The Property formerly occupied by W. H. Farquharson as a DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, situate on Hillsborough Street, with a frontage of 30 feet on said street, and running back 144 feet to Wre street.

As this property must be sold, a great bargain may be expected.

Terms of sale:—Half the purchase money to be paid down; the balance may remain for a term on security on premises.

E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers, nov29—3aw tl sle

Furnished House To Let.

TO LET, for the winter months, or longer period as may be desired, a Furnished House in a pleasant and conveniently situated part of the city. For further particulars apply at this office. tf—nov26

NOTICE.

The Edison Incandescent Light IS expected to be in operation in this city BEFORE CHRISTMAS. It is a perfect light for the HOUSE or SHOP, being very soft and perfectly steady. No danger of any kind. Oil lamps will explode and gas escape, and direct electric current kill, but the Edison indirect system has reached the maximum of safety. All things considered, it is an economical as oil. More convenient than gas, as the lamps are lit by turning a tap or touching a button. There is no smell or smoke with it, as the light glows in a vacuum. In fact, it is not too much to say that it is perfection.

For further information apply to GEO. B. FULL, nov29—2i (th 40)

EXTRA VALUE

IN

Men's Underwear

AT

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

Scotch Undershirts and Drawers, Canadian Undershirts and Drawers, Natural Lama Shirts and Drawers.

PATON & CO.

Are now showing a nice lot of

Gents' Gloves,

IN

Knit, Deerakin, Buck & Undressed Kid.

PATON & CO'S

Persian Lamb Caps.

We are at present offering some extraordinary value in MEN'S PERSIAN LAMB CAPS.

Men's Silk and Wool Mufflers.

We have a large stock of GENTS' SILK MUFFLERS, bought direct from the manufacturer. The prices are low and the goods are nobby.

GOAT ROBES! GOAT ROBES!

LADIES! Come and see our Dress Goods! This department is now stocked with the leading goods of the season, with beautiful Gimps and Plushes for trimmings.

MILLINERY.

We have an immense stock to choose from. HATS and BONNETS made and trimmed on short notice.

Carpets! Carpets!

Our Carpet Department is the largest and best in the Province. Our prices are low, the patterns are handsome. Rooms measured, Carpets made up and laid by experienced workmen.

OILCLOTHS,

From 18 inches to 18 feet wide.

Ladies' Mantles and Dolmans.

Wool Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Unbleached Fleecy Cottons.

JUST OPENED

—A BIG LOT OF—

Ladies' Kid Gloves,

LINED AND UNLINED.

ALSO—LADIES' IMITATION SEAL GLOVES, nice for a Xmas Present.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

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