

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

With the view of increasing Russian influence and pro-Russian sentiment in the Balkan states, the czar has decided to erect and subsidize theatres in the principal cities of Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, the condition of their maintenance being that only Russian plays in the Russian language and performed by Russian actors shall be produced.

According to an extract from a French commercial paper in the October number of the Board of Trade Journal, a semi-official British publication, there are estimated to be in France 45,000,000 fowls, representing a value of 22,500,000. The number of egg-layers is put at 22,500,000, from which 5,000,000 chickens are reared annually. Poultry farming yields about \$67,000,000 a year, of which \$30,000,000 is obtained from the sale of the flesh of the fowls, and \$37,000,000 from the eggs. This is, of course, the domestic as well as the foreign trade.

In Newfoundland, this year, no less than 15,000,000 lobsters have been hatched and planted; while returns received from nine of the hatching stations show that 35,000,000 lobsters have been hatched and set free in the waters. The eggs are obtained from the factories before the female lobsters are thrown into the boilers, and are brought to life in the floating incubators of which there are thirty-six at each station. Three stations have yet to be heard from; but should these prove as successful as the others, the season's operations will have resulted in 480,000,000 young lobsters being hatched and planted in the waters of ye ancient colony.

A German scientist claims to have discovered a method of treating common sawdust by which he is able to manufacture from it a substance of great value and durability. By means of an acid process he converts the sawdust into a material of firm texture and extreme hardness, incapable of being bored by a common gimlet or of being penetrated by a nail, more impervious to the action of the elements than the ordinary metals or the common building stones, and practicable by fire, a Bunsen burner simply charring the interior surface. It is claimed to be stronger than timber for joists and girders, and several times lighter than iron or steel, and above all, the cost of manufacture is claimed to be so low as to bring it into competition with both wood and iron. It is said that experiments will be made to still further decrease the cost and increase its field of influence, and that its manufacture is to be pushed.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, has broached in England a grand scheme for the relief of poverty, in a book entitled, "In Darkest England and the Way Out." The leading papers are discussing the projects suggested by the founder and leader of the Salvation Army, and some of them make favorable comments. "Waste Labor and Waste Land," is the General's watchword. He makes three propositions. The first is the organization of a city colony for the hungry and homeless of the metropolis, who are to be given work, and are to be fed and clothed with broken victuals and old clothes collected by a "Household Brigade." The second feature is a farm colony, for which the metropolitan salvage brigade is to be a basis of support. Piggeries, brush and soap works, bone and button works, are to be established. The third proposition is a foreign colony, in South Africa, recruited from the other two, the best workers of each colony being sent thither. General Booth calls for £1,000,000 to put his grand schemes in operation. There is so much interest manifested in the project in England, that it would not surprise us to see it in operation before long.

The Methodist churches of the United States are now voting upon the question submitted to them by the General Conference, as to the rights of women to be delegates to that Conference. It will be remembered that in 1888 five women demanded admittance as delegates from subordinate conferences, one of them being Frances E. Willard. The demand caused a great disturbance. Sixteen years before a constitutional amendment providing for lay delegates had been adopted, but no one up to 1888 had construed this as admitting women. A committee of 17, to whom the matter was referred, reported that women were not eligible. Six members of this committee did not concur in this report, and being very active and influential men, there ensued a brilliant debate that will be long memorable in Methodist annals. The contest was evenly balanced, and a compromise resulted by which the matter was submitted to the churches, the final verdict of which cannot be doubtful. The membership of the Methodist Church, as indeed of most other churches, is composed of about twice as many women as men. The churches of Maine that have already given their voice in this matter are unanimous in according to women the right to be sent as delegates to the General Conference.

Montreal Gazette: "Of the total increase of \$162,000,000 in the debt of Canada since Confederation, \$62,000,000 has arisen out of expenditures upon the Pacific Railway, and \$7,000,000 represents the purchase price and cost of surveying the Northwest Territories. It may be that Canada would be more independent of the United States without the Northwest, without the Pacific Railway, without communication with British Columbia, as Sir Richard Cartwright contends; but most people will agree with the Earl of Aberdeen that the acquisition of the Western provinces and the construction of a railway to the Pacific ocean is one of the finest achievements of the age. Then about \$40,000,000 of the debt increase is made up of expenditure upon the Intercolonial and connected railways, \$33,000,000 of expenditure on the canals, and \$30,000,000 represents debts allowed to the provinces. It would be interesting to learn which of these particular items Sir Richard Cartwright objects to. His condemnation, as is customary with him, is so sweeping as to include every dollar of expenditure upon public works since 1867, and he has the audacity to expect people to believe that Canada would be more prosperous and more independent of her neighbor if to land connection between the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and Quebec had been provided; if the canals had not been enlarged; if the Pacific railway had not been built; and if the Northwest had been kept a seal-off-book."

Sewage Disposal.

AN AGRICULTURAL QUESTION.

It has been well said that sanitation is purely an agricultural question. Sanitation consists mainly, almost wholly, in the proper and safe disposal of all the waste used-up matters of individuals and communities, and in so far as this disposal is concerned, it is, or should be, purely an agricultural question. In like manner, en passant, as we have herein stated, the physical man, that part of man to which sanitation directly relates, is a direct product of the soil, just as are any of the lower animals, and that therefore, the subject of public health administration is more properly associated with the State Department of Agriculture than with any other of the Departments.

Soil purifies the sewage, while the sewage fertilizes the soil. The soil purifies sewage partly by filtration, partly by oxygenation and partly by the action of growing crops. The oxidation process, called also nitrification, depends on the presence and action of multitudes of microscopic vegetable organisms. The black mould on the surface of the earth consists very largely, in fact mainly, of these organisms—a million of them being found in about 25 grains of earth. The dead, waste excremental matters thrown on the surface of such soil become the food of—aro consumed by—these saprophytic fungi which so abound in the soil. Solid matters, even pieces of wood and leather, upon the surface of the earth, become softened and permeated by these fungoid growths and finally crumble away and become the fertile "humus" which "is the only source of permanent wealth in any country;" the source whence we derive all materials for our food and clothing.

The living vegetable mould on the surface of the earth forms a filter of the most perfect kind, and sewage filtered through it in proper proportions is purified in the most perfect manner. The oxygenation and purification of sewage in the soil is a process analogous to fermentation. Cobbet has told us that "the earth begins to ferment in the spring," and that before sowing the seed a thorough tilling and mixing of the upper strata of soil is very necessary, with the view not only to the pulverizing of the soil but to "a thorough leavening of the whole mass with fermentable matter." Hence, in order to keep the soil in a healthy state, and to "keep up its appetite for dirt" and its power for digesting or disposing of it, the one thing necessary is tillage—cultivation. In this way, with a small beginning of "humus," with a proper disposal of waste excrement upon it, it will increase gradually from year to year, as the yeast plant increases by fermentation.

As relates to disinfection in the soil: Some of the bacteria in the soil are injurious to mankind; but organisms that flourish in the human body usually cease to multiply in the soil, which is unsuited for even their survival for any length of time; and "the great doctrine of the survival of the fittest holds good for them as for all other organisms." The pathogenic or poisonous bacteria must be mingled by soil cultivation with the other or saprophytic bacteria by which the former are destroyed. As was said at the annual congress in August last of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, on "The Living Earth," by the President, Dr. G. Vivian Poore, "well cultivated soil, which is compelled to produce good crops, has never yet been convicted of causing any danger to health in any circumstances."

It was further said by Dr. Poore that "he was convinced that in their sanitary arrangements they had not sufficiently distinguished between the living mould and the dead earth of the subsoil. When they perforated the living humus with a pipe and took their dirty water to the subsoil, they, as it were, pricked a hole in their filter."

"In 1843, the advice to drain was tendered with a light heart by the pioneers of modern sanitation. The panacea for all sanitary ills had been, and still was, "drainage," and the only scavenger in favor water, notwithstanding the fact that sanitation by water had for its main characteristic incompleteness. Their houses were flushed, but they paid for it by fouling every natural source of pure water."

The Thames, the Liffey, the Clyde, the Mersey, and the Irwell were standing testimony to the failure of these great engineering schemes, and the last scheme put forward with regard to the sewage of London, to convey it all to the Essex coast and cast it into the sea, was an experiment which, like its predecessors, might be productive of unforeseen results. It may be regarded as a distinctive mark of man's obduracy that he is so slow to take up with this best and only natural method for his sewage disposal—this method of applying it, or returning it, in some way, to mother earth; which the cyclic character of the processes of nature plainly indicate as the only true method—in which we return again to the earth what we take from it.

All other methods, so far it appears, have been failures; even those in which it was aimed to provide a manure. Electrolysis promises good results, but however scientific and valuable, it is not "natural," any more than the various chemical processes—the "A, B, C," the lime, or the iron—are natural. Sewage farming, where it has been understood, and so, properly carried out, has not been a failure, and we venture to predict that it must become, sooner or later, the one universally accepted process for sewage disposal. Possibly time, with science, may give rise to an artificial "living earth" or humus for treating sewage, but that time it yet far away in the future.

Personal.

James Ross, Esq., M. L. C., Mount Stewart, is registered at the Osborne House today.

J. E. Moberley has accepted the editorship of the Toronto Week. Mr. Moberley is of Nova Scotia, and has been practicing law in Toronto for many years.

The thanks of THE EXAMINER are due Mr. Charles Bell, lately of Charlottetown, for copies of late Lowell, Mass., papers. Mr. George Stanley, of the firm of Stanley Bros., returned home last evening. A Halifax despatch says:—Inspector Brenner and Gauger Robinson are here, arrived back from P. E. Island, where they have been regulating the system of gauging, the entire maritime districts being gone over and the one way of gauging put in operation, so that there will be no advantage gained or no loss suffered, and all handlers of gauged merchandise will be on the same footing as regards measurements.

The Sailor Archduke.

FEARS IN VIENNA THAT SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED TO HIM.

Great anxiety is felt at Vienna on account of the strange disappearance of the Archduke John Salvator, who relinquished his title and position as a noble of the house of Hapsburg, took the name of Johann Orth, and became the master of a merchant ship. He left La Plata on July 17 for Montevideo, at which port he was to join his vessel, the St. Margaret, and proceed to Valpariso for a cargo of saltpetre to bring to Europe. He has not been heard of for fifteen weeks and letters addressed from Vienna to La Plata and Valpariso remain unanswered.

The ex-Archduke, John Salvator, now known as simple John Orth, belongs to the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburgs, being the youngest son of the late Grand Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany. He was born at Florence, on November, 26th, 1852. He has always been recognized as a man of unusual ability and independence of character. He was an intimate friend of the late Crown Prince Rudolph. He finally came into conflict with the military superiors, especially by publishing certain pamphlets criticising Austria's army and urging alliance with Russia. He was then deprived of his command, and lost the friendship of the crown Prince. A year ago he petitioned the emperor for permission to lay down his rank and titles, and this request was granted. He also renounced the appanage of twelve thousand florins a year out of the emperor's civil list, intending to live hereafter on his own personal earnings. He took the name of Orth, after his little Schloss on Lake Gmunden, and is now the Captain of an English merchant vessel.

News Notes.

The Count de Paris, gave \$200 to the poor of Paris.

An "elastic steel horse collar" is a recent invention attracting the attention of British farmers.

From the 1st of January to the 20th of October, 101,000 pilgrims have visited La Bonne Ste. Anne.

It has been estimated by an employe of the United States Bureau of Labor that there are 27,000 married men in the City of New York who are supported by their wives, less than 7,000 of whom are in menial services. The modest are in the majority. This includes dressmakers and milliners, many of whom own property, some being very wealthy, and all well-to-do. The boarding-house keepers rank next in number; the professional women, who embrace doctors, lawyers, dentists, artists, writers, teachers, musicians, lecturers, designers, painters, and embroiderers, come third. Then there are the shopkeepers, who, it is said, make the best providers.

A lady of New York city who has just got back from Nice, Italy, relates to the New York Sun the following regarding the hairy-faced specimens of the feminine sex whom she saw at Nice. She says: "I often wandered along the banks of the Paillon, where the native Nicoise women do their washing of clothes. They dress plainly, but are all very clean, whether old or young, or middle-aged, and the different colors of their attire, blue, pink, red or yellow, make the sight well worth seeing. I noticed among them many women belonging to old Poecian stock who had heavy moustaches, or even beards. Some of these were aged, others less so, but the oldest ones had the biggest hirsute adornment on their faces. When I went to the market one morning I noticed a woman who was selling flowers, and who had a beard that was certainly four inches long, and it curled well. Her spouse, who stood near by vending fruit, was not furnished with a beard as vigorous as that of his better half."

Religious Services.

Upper Prince Street Methodist Church.—Rev. W. W. Brewer will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

Remember the Railway Gospel Meeting to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in McLeod's Hall. Strangers always welcome. Lesson, Matthew, 6-10. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

Services in the Zion Church to-morrow will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. Sutherland, in the morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The service in the evening will be in reference to missions. Morning prayer meeting at 10.15. Sabbath School at 2.30 p. m.

Elder D. Crawford will (D. V.) preach in the Meeting House on Upper Great George street to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Baptist Church service to-morrow—preaching at 11 a. m. Subject, "Harnessed or unharnessed forces." Preaching at 7 p. m.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30.

A RARE ANIMAL.—Says the Amherst Sentinel: Mr. Fred. Burke shot a very fine black fox last Friday on the Minudie marsh. Foxes are quite numerous on the marsh, but a black one has not been seen before for over twenty years. An old hunter says he never saw but one with a finer fur.

A MILD WINTER.—A gentleman has handed the Windsor Journal the following: "The fowls have not yet shed their feathers, and the leaves on the plum trees are as green as July. This is generally a sure sign of a mild and fine winter." The gentleman is said to be an expert in forecasting the seasons.

Y. M. L. A.

St. James' Church.

THE FIRST LECTURE of the Sixth Course will be delivered in ST. JAMES' HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 4,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

BY REV. DAVID SUTHERLAND.

Subject—"Dreams and Dreamers."

Admission, 15 cents. Season Tickets, admitting to the Six Lectures and three Concerts of the Course, \$1.00. May be had at the door, and from any of the members.

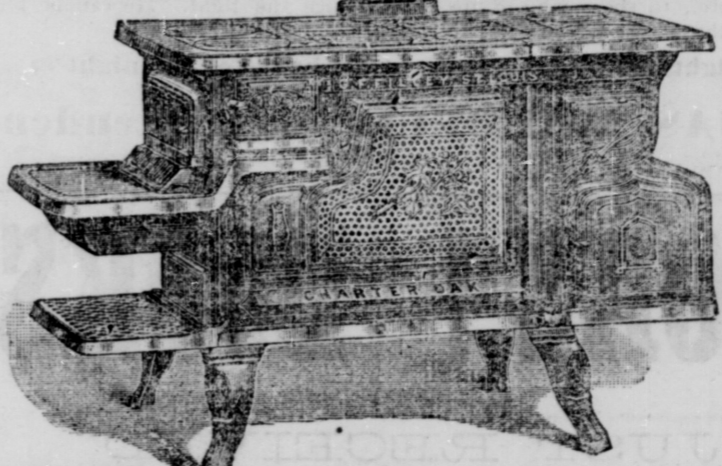
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"CHARTER OAK" COOK STOVES AND RANGES, With Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors.



THE ABOVE CELEBRATED STOVES AND RANGES are now made in 22 sizes for all kinds of fuel, including 11 sizes for Soft Coal. Prices run from \$24.00, with Fittings complete. Every Range or Cook Stove sold is guaranteed perfect in operation.

We can refer intending purchasers to hundreds of families who are now using "CHARTER OAKS" in the City and Country.

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Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1890—dy 2aw (mon sat) wky



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THE BAZAAR STORE.

New Goods! New Goods!

FROM THIS UNTIL XMAS we will receive a shipment of Goods every day, and will always have something new to show you. Our Fall Stock of Window Blinds arrived to-day, and you should see them and hear the prices—lower than the lowest. Large and beautiful Pictures (Framed and otherwise) always on hand. Framing done to order at lowest prices. Twenty-five samples of Moulding to choose from. About our China and Glassware we need say nothing; you have only to see it and hear our prices to be convinced that this is the best place in town to buy.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—We want to make the heart of every Child in Charlottetown glad with some new Toys never before placed in this market. For want of room we are going to show our Toys, Dolls, etc., on the second floor, which is now being handsomely fitted up. Get your Xmas Toys, etc., before the big rush comes on.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—All the Standard and late popular issues of the day always on hand. SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES—We keep on hand all the prescribed works for School and College AT THE LOWEST PRICES. This accounts for our daily increasing trade. Orders from all parts of the country promptly filled. Special Discount to Teachers. Books of all kinds (if not on hand) ordered at once. We call your attention to our new stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins from 60 cents to \$25; Accordions from \$1.00 to \$12.00. Call and examine our new stock, and don't go without hearing prices, be the rush ever so great.

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Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1890.

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THE NEW REMEDY for affections of the Throat, Larynx, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, such as obstinate Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Congestion of the Lungs and Incipient Consumption.

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We have the Stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the taste. Our Fall and Winter buying has been done with the view of offering you the best qualities at the best figures. SUPERIOR GOODS will be found in each department of our well-assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Mantle Cloths, Jacket Cloths, Cloakings and Seal Sealettes.

W. J. BOSWALL,

Commission Merchant, McNeill's Old Stand, Lower Queen St.

IN STOCK:—Barrels of KENT MILLS FLOUR. Other brands to arrive.

Barrels Cornmeal, Beans and Split Peas, Boxes Cheese (Canadian), Bakers Biscuit, Soda, etc., 10 barrels Onions, 20 half chests Tea, Boxes Murray Harbor Codfish, Barre's Oatmeal, 50 bags Bran—car to arrive, Casks Kerosene Oil, 30 baskets Green Grapes, to arrive Friday. TO ARRIVE:—Bags Rice, boxes Valencia and L-yer Raisins, boxes Large Figs, half chests Tea, 20 boxes Soap, boxes Pipes, kgs Baking Soda, Buckets and Brooms, at lowest cash prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

6,000 Bushels OATS, 500 " BARLEY. W. J. BOSWALL. oct30—dy 31 wky 11

TO LET.—A House on Pleasant Street, with Stable and Coach House. Possession immediate.—WM. DODD. sept22