THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885

Waterworks Necessitates Sewerage.

UPON the necessity of sewerage for Charlottetown we do not speak with authority; in common with the great majority of our citizens we are in search of light on the subject. If it can be satisfactorily shown to us that Charlottetown can have a system of waterworks supplying thousands of gallons of water every day, and that this immense volume, infused with filth, can be discharged upon our soil without any deleterious effect on the health of the citizens, then we have nothing more to say. But until this proof is adduced we shall not be satisfied.

Be it remembered we are not discussing the system of sewerage. It may be that from the position of Charlottetown, some other method than sewerage by gravitation would have to be employed, possibly the pneumatic system. We are discussing the point whether the sewerage of our city can be effectually disposed of by soakage and filtration through our soil. We say that it cannot. Already, with our very limited water supply, the filth of Charlottetown smells to Heaven, and is responsible for much—for all—of the diphtheria and typhoid, &c., with which we are visited. But with the filth distributed over a much larger area by the increased volume of water—with the soil besotted with the waste and filth—with the poisonous gases which would be evolved under a hot sun, what would the consequences be?

The *Examiner* takes objection to the statement that our soil is like a sponge—what will it say when we state that a rock is also like a sponge? The *Examiner* says:

"Of the water that is poured upon the soil, part flows into the river through our surface drains, and the few covered drains, the rest goes down into the porous earth, percolates through the soil and the soft sandstone, and passes off through natural underground passages into the river and into the sea."

So far the *Examiner* has disposed of the water, but what about the filth with which that water was charged? It remains in the soil, or—the greater part of it—upon the soil, for sewage is of so slimy a nature that it is difficult to filter it, and, owing to this, a film of foreign matter is produced upon the surface which gradually clogs it, and prevents its effectual working. There is every difference between the rain which falls from heaven and the slops which go to fill the cess-pools. The earth, oft-times thirsty enough, quickly absorbs the welcome rain, but if we had rain every day of the year what would our soil be like? Moreover, if that rain were loaded with slimy, stinking poisonous filth, how much worse would be our condition? Every householder in this town knows that after a heavy rain in the spring of the year there is always an increase of sickness, consequent upon the diffusion of the filth which all winter long had been in course of collection, yet confined within certain limits. We wish to make a quotation from Dr. J. S. Billings, the author of the article in *Harper's Magazine*, from which the *Examiner* quotes, and having reference to that journal's quotation, we shall have something to say presently. Dr. Billings says:—

"A soil constantly saturated with sewage, as in the vicinity of a leaky cess-pool, cannot purify itself, and the decomposition which goes on under such circumstances gives rise to products which are specially offensive and dangerous, contaminating the ground water, and through this the wells and springs in the vicinity, and contaminating also the ground air, which in cold weather is drawn into all houses, which have not air-tight cellar floor and walls."

We contend that, ere a great while such would be the condition of our soil; it would become "saturated with sewage and consequently unable to purify itself."

In proof of our assertion that the soil can become besotted, we again quote Dr. Billings. He says:

"It must be borne in mind that the improvement to health from a system of sewerage does not follow immediately, it would require a year or two for the *filth-sodden soil* to be relieved of its burden by nature's little scavengers, but the result is none the less certain."

The editor of the *Examiner* could not have read Dr. Billings' paper, or he would not have misquoted him as he did. To make a point against the necessity of sewerage, the *Examiner* quotes Dr. Billings as saying:

"No two cities present the same conditions; each requires special study and treatment."

Dr. Billings did not use these words in any such connection, but in reference to the various systems of sewerage as applicable to different cities. The extract is a long one, yet we give it in full, as it conveys valuable practical information:—

"The ideal system of disposal of the sewage of a city is one which removes it promptly and completely beyond the city limits, which makes full use of its fertilizing powers, which neither causes danger to health nor gives offence to the senses of sight or smell either within or without the city, which is to the least possible extent dependent upon the care and skill of the ordinary municipal laborer, and which does not involve too great cost either in its construction or its management. This ideal is by no means an impossible one, but it is so for many cities. The majority must make the best compromise they can, and must do this while hampered with unfavorable conditions of soil, of badly planned and constructed works, and of debt, the heritage from ignorant, careless or corrupt governing bodies. NO TWO CITIES PRESENT THE SAME CONDITIONS; EACH REQUIRES SPECIAL STUDY AND TREATMENT. The first question to be decided in each case is—what shall be the ultimate disposal of the sewage? As stated above, it is desirable, if possible, to make use of its fertilizing powers."

Dr. Billings is outspoken in his belief that a system of sewerage must be co-existent with a system of waterworks. He says:—

"When a town has obtained a general system of water supply, a system of sewers should be provided for the removal of the water after it has been made foul by use. * * * It may be laid down as a rule that, in a city which has a general water supply, a system of sewers should be provided for the removal of the fouled water, whether the excreta be removed in this way or not. * * * Both for economical and for sanitary reasons, it is now generally admitted that all fouled water shall be removed by the sewers. * * * As regards water supply this is now generally admitted; but the public does not yet understand that sewers are equally important, that, in fact, the one necessitates the other; and the sooner this lesson is learned and acted upon, the better it will be for all concerned."

Dr. Billings makes no exception—the conditions are the same wherever waterworks exist—sewerage is necessitated.

There is one phase of the question that has not been touched upon. With a system of waterworks and no sewerage, how would our fouled water be disposed of in the winter time? Again, very few of our houses are built warmly enough to ensure the water in the pipes against freezing; to obviate this difficulty, the same plan would have to be adopted as in other cities, allow the water to run all night. Where would it run to? Into the cellar? And what would the cellar be like in the morning?

The *Examiner* talks a lot of nonsense about the City Council being ignorant of waterworks and their management, and that, therefore, they should not be entrusted with the control of the waterworks. Whose fault is it but the citizens' own, if the City Councillors are not capable business men? We have an opportunity of turning the Mayor and one-half the Board out every year, and if we cannot be entrusted to exercise our franchise judiciously, we should not be entrusted with waterworks. Let a company construct the waterworks, but let the city own them.

The *Examiner* adduces several towns as having waterworks but no sewers. The first on its list is Gloucester. Now, we are credibly informed that Gloucester has sewerage, but not a complete system. Then the *Examiner* mentions Pottsville, Pottstown and Lebanon, in the United States, and Cupar Fyfe, in Scotland. There is an old Scotch proverb, "They that will to Cupar, maun to Cupar." Let the *Examiner* apply it. But what if Pottsville and Pottstown have no sewerage? Where are these towns of such euphonious names? What positions do they hold in the scale of cities, and will the *Examiner* assure us that the result of waterworks without sewerage, as worked out in these places, is a happy one? Why did our contemporary not adduce Reading, in Pennsylvania, a town which for many years had no sewerage, yet has lately been compelled, for sanitary reasons, to introduce it?

During the summer two American gentlemen visited Charlottetown—Messrs. Abbott and Woodward—the one being City Solicitor, the other the publisher of the *Sentinel* newspaper in the city of Keene, New Hampshire. In an interview with these gentlemen one day, the following conversation took place upon the subject of waterworks, and as we think the conditions of Charlottetown are very similar to those of Keene, we subjoin the remarks upon the occasion:—

QUES.—How is your city supplied with water?

ANS.—By a system of waterworks owned by the City Corporation.

QUES.—How long have you had such a system?

ANS.—About 16 years.

QUES.—Did you have a system of sewerage simultaneously with your waterworks?

ANS.—No; we had no sewerage for 8 years afterwards. It was thought by a large class of our citizens that we could do without it for an indefinite period.

QUES.—What induced you to construct a system of sewerage subsequently?

ANS.—The increased rate of mortality from epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria, traceable to the pollution of our soil from sewage.

QUES.—Was the health of your city appreciably deteriorated consequent upon the introduction of waterworks without sewerage?

ANS.—Immensely so, and to the extent that all our citizens loudly demanded their immediate construction.

QUES.—What system of sewerage did you adopt?

ANS.—We sent for Colonel Waring, a sanitary engineer of the United States Army who, after examination, recommended the Pneumatic system. He submitted his plans and estimates—we adopted that system which cost only $80,000. Col. Waring charged $500 for his services, and no such amount has ever been expended to better advantage. We have now a good water supply, an admirable system of sewerage and a healthy, clean city.

QUES.—Does your city cover as large an area as Charlottetown?

ANS.—Not quite—our streets are somewhat narrower.

QUES.—What is the character of your soil?

ANS.—Chiefly a porous sand of considerable depth.

QUES.—In digging for wells how many feet must be dug before striking ground water?

ANS.—The depth varies from 15 feet to 25 feet according to the situation.

QUES.—What is the population of Keene?

ANS.—Ten thousand.

QUES.—How does the topography of Keene compare with Charlottetown?

ANS.—We should say not much different in respect to level, &c.

Did we introduce waterworks in Charlottetown without sewerage, our experience would be the same as that of Keene. Let us fully enquire into the matter and discuss it in all its bearings, and that we may have an intelligent and impartial opinion upon it, we recommend that a competent Sanitary Engineer be employed to report whether sewerage be absolutely necessary, and if so, upon the system best adapted to Charlottetown. The money would be well spent.

Change of Tune.

THE *Patriot*, speaking for Mr. L. H. Davies, denies that he has ever expressed himself in favor of putting on armed cruisers to keep the American fishermen out of our waters; but says that "what he denounced was the lack of effort on the part of the Government to secure a new reciprocity treaty." It may be that Mr. Davies has not used the exact words "armed cruisers," but that he has strongly censured the Government for allowing the Americans to use our fisheries this season, we presume the *Patriot* will not deny. We have referred to one or two of Mr. Davies' public utterances since his return from Ottawa, and we find him using the following language:

"The Government have surrendered our fisheries without any compensation whatever. The Americans can now fish side by side with our fishermen. He hoped there was sufficient manliness among our people to make those who were responsible for it suffer for their action in this matter."

"The Government have delivered up our invaluable fisheries to the use of the Americans."

"On 1st July, Sir John again sold the interests of the Maritime Provinces and gave up to the Americans, for the season, the use of our inshore fisheries."

Mr. Davies here condemns the Government for something active, not for inaction such as "lack of effort." He says "the Government have delivered up our invaluable fisheries to the Americans." Pray, how would Mr. Davies propose to keep the Americans out of our waters, if not by armed cruisers? It may be that he would recommend a policy of obstruction such as he and his friends introduced last session in the House of Commons. We doubt, however, if Yankee skippers would be any more daunted by Grit eloquence than were Sir John and his Cabinet. In the absence of any organized protection of our waters, it is scarcely to be expected that our cousins over the border, on account solely of their respect for British law, would abstain from transgressing it, particularly if a haul of mackerel were within their reach. If Mr. Davies did not complain, in so many words, that armed cruisers were not put on, the *Patriot* did. Witness its issue of the 19th inst.:

"They (the Government) knew they would get no treaty without the asking and yet they did not provide a single gun-boat to cruise in the Gulf."

But the fact remains the same that, last session, when Mr. Davies thought it was the intention of the Government to fit out armed cruisers, he strongly opposed the idea, declaring that it would be found impossible to keep the Americans off our fishing grounds except at the cost of "a great deal of discord and ill-feeling and animosity, different from the feeling that now prevails between the people of the United States and the Maritime Provinces." So soon, however, as the Government showed that it was not their policy, during this season, to put on the cruisers, Mr. Davies changed his tune and now vociferates, "the Government have surrendered our invaluable fisheries to the Americans."

But the *Patriot* considers that we should address our lecture to Messrs. Hackett and Jenkins who, in Parliament, spoke in favor of shutting out the Americans. These gentlemen are perfectly consistent, and we have nothing to upbraid them for. There is no difference of opinion anywhere upon this point that, if we do not get reciprocity with the United States, the Americans must not be allowed to use our fisheries. What we contend for, however, is this, that so long as negotiations for a new treaty are pending—if it be true that Reciprocity is going to benefit us—it is better that we should court them with favors than provoke and estrange them by enforcing the rigors of the law. If negotiations fail this winter, there is only one course for the Government to pursue and that is, to use Dr. Jenkins' words, "at any or every expense to adopt such means as will protect our people in the rights of their fishing grounds." We appeal to the good sense of our people—they are anxious for reciprocity with the United States, only a portion of the people of that country are desirous of such trade relations with us—is it not our best policy, if we expect to obtain from our neighbors what many, if not a majority of them, are opposed to granting us, to keep on the good side of them? We admit that our Island fishermen suffer under the temporary arrangement, but we have every confidence that eventually they will not lose a dollar.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE have not yet received Mr. L. H. Davies' letter.

MR. L. H. DAVIES has not yet vouchsafed an explanation of the discrepancy which exists between his statement and ours, as to whether he was a subscriber to the HERALD.

AT a Bazaar and Picnic lately held by the Catholics of Sheet Harbor, N. S., the net proceeds amounted to over five thousand dollars; a recent Bazaar in Moncton netted between three and four thousand dollars, and a Tea Party at Oxford, N. S., on the 17th, netted over five hundred and fifty dollars; and yet the Grits would have us believe that the people are poor!

THE *Patriot* while endeavoring to convey the impression that Mr. Davies admitted, in his speech in the Market Hall, that the five millions lent to the C. P. R. company had been returned to the Government, dare not state that Mr. Davies did say so. The *Patriot* knows very well that Mr. Davies did not tell the whole truth upon that occasion, but with the intention of misleading the people, refrained from acknowledging the fact that the loan had been repaid. We intend to keep Mr. Davies down to the truth, although we admit that it is no easy task we have undertaken.

TO-DAY'S issue contains a call for tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station and Freight House at Peake's Road. This is a work which we have several times brought to the notice of the Railway Department, and we are glad to observe that the people of this large and flourishing section of country are to be provided with the accommodation which the importance of their traffic demands. Tenders are also invited for the construction of a dwelling for the Station Master at St. Peter's. These are evidences of increasing business upon our railway, as also of the desire of the Government to afford all reasonable conveniences to our people.

WE hope our friends in the country are keeping their eyes open for lightning rod agents, hay-fork peddlers and such trash. A new form of swindle has lately been traced, which it would be well for farmers to be prepared for. It is managed in this way: Two travellers, apparently strangers to one another, arrive at a farm-house and arrange to put up for the night. In the course of conversation during the evening they pretend to drive a trade about something, and to clinch the bargain, they write out a supposed agreement which they sign, and then get their host to witness by writing his signature also. In the course of a few weeks the unsuspecting farmer discovers that he has signed a note of hand.

WHILE Mr. Davies and kindred Grits are howling through the country that the Dominion Government have robbed our young men of the franchise, the New Brunswick Grits are conducting their canvass in St. John upon the ground that this Island receives special favors in the Franchise Bill, which were denied to the people of their Province. The St. John *Telegraph* thus reports a speech of Mr. Weldon, M. P., delivered last week:

"In Prince Edward Island they had universal suffrage and the bill was so amended that the Islanders retained this right. They would not allow the freemen of St. John a vote, but they would to other people in Prince Edward Island."

It would be interesting as also amusing to have Messrs. Davies and Weldon exchange places for a night and observe what story they had to tell.

NOW that Mr. Parnell and the Irish party seem to be gaining ground in public opinion, we are met in the telegraphic despatches, with a new crop of the most atrocious agrarian outrages, not one tithe of which probably have any foundation in fact, while such few as may have taken place have doubtless been instigated and promoted by Ireland's enemies. For fear that the "outrages" might not be sufficient for the purpose, we are assured of very alarming dissensions among the members of the Irish party which provokes the Toronto *News* to remark thusly:

"The regular announcement by special cable of a split in the Irish Nationalist ranks is along on time. But the agent has varied the usual story which was getting to be a little stale from frequent repetition, and this time the kicker against Parnell's leadership is Timothy Healy, M. P., instead of Michael Davitt. We welcome the change. The Parnell-Davitt quarrel was getting to be so monotonous in its frequency that in some newspaper offices the item was kept standing in type for use as required."

CANON FARRAR, who is at present visiting Canada, is one of the most eminent divines of the Anglican Church. He is not a Ritualist, and therefore cannot be accused of any "leanings to Rome;" his views are what are denominated in England "broad," and at his lecture in Quebec, a few nights ago, nearly all the Protestant ministers of that city occupied seats on the platform. He is an educated gentleman, a noted author, a man of highly cultivated tastes, and therefore it is that he can appreciate the beautiful and the good in art, in science, in literature and in religion wherever he meets them. We commend to the notice of some of our local brethren the following paragraph extracted from the Montreal *Post* of 15th inst.:—

"Yesterday Archdeacon Farrar visited the Rev. clergy of the Seminary, in company with the Rev. Mr Desmazues, of St. James' Catholic Church. In company with another of the Priests of the Seminary, he visited the adjoining Cathedral of Notre Dame. The Archdeacon pronounced the view from the top of the tower as grand, and quite different from that obtained on the top of Mount Royal. The galleries were visited and the organ was played by one of the reverend gentlemen. Archdeacon Farrar said the finest view of this grand old church was had from this point. The garden in rear of the church was also visited. Here a hasty lunch was partaken of, and with the presentation of a finely engraved view of the church, the eminent theologian drove off to visit the old Church of Notre Dame de Pitie and the Congregational Nunnery."

IT has come to our knowledge that attempts are being made by some irresponsible persons connected with the Liberal-Conservative party, to influence the appointments of the revising officers under the new Franchise Act. We had hoped that this wire-pulling had ceased, and we desire to call Dr. Jenkins' attention thereto that he may effectually suppress it. These parties do not propose, we learn, to interfere with the selection of the Judges of Prince or King's Counties as revising officers; it is against Judge Alley that their schemes are directed. The Franchise Act, as we understand it, was not framed in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative party but of the people at large, that they might have the fullest and freest opportunity of expressing their opinions at the polls. What is the objection to Judge Alley? He is, we are sure, not inferior to either of his brethren on the County Court Bench in ability or legal attainments, and we have yet to learn that, in his decisions, he has ever displayed any partiality. We do not think the Liberal-Conservative party need fear the effect of the Franchise Act, and we are sure its administration is as safe in the hands of Judge Alley as in those of either of the County Court Judges. In the interest of fair play and justice to all, let no discrimination be made in this matter, and let this wire-pulling be made to cease AT ONCE.

THE news from Ireland is exciting. The Radicals, under Chamberlain, have thrown down the gauntlet of battle; Ireland has picked it up. The struggle promises to be an interesting one. Parnell, as leader of the Irish race, has proclaimed his platform; it is O'Connell's cry of Repeal. Eagerly have the Irish people grasped Parnell's plan, and a burst of enthusiasm, such as has not been known in Ireland during this generation, has taken possession of the people. They are holding meetings throughout the land, and Chamberlain has been quietly and effectively answered. The sinews of war are being furnished from America as in the days of the Land League, while Vice-President Hendricks, in his speech which we published last week, has given utterance to strong words of sympathy for the Irish people in their struggle. To all lovers of the Irish cause the outlook is hopeful. There are good grounds for believing that after the 14th of November, Mr. Parnell will have a following of at least eighty members to aid him in his demands for Ireland's rights. On the Irish Question the two great English parties, Liberals and Conservatives, are split into factions. In the next house Mr. Parnell is likely to hold the balance of power. He may have it in his hands to hurl either party from office, or to so hamper all legislative business that they may be disposed to grant Ireland her demands. It is to be hoped that the dawn of a better day is breaking for the old land, and the Irish race throughout the world may soon have the pleasure of reading the Debates of an Irish Parliament in College Green.

THE S. S. *Tremont*, plying between Boston and Portland, Me., is reported ashore on the Salvages, near Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann. She was on her trip from Portland, and due in Boston last Friday morning. No particulars as to safety of passengers given.

Wedding Bells.

On the morning of Wednesday last, an unusual commotion awoke the echoes in the quiet little Capital of King's County. This was no less an event than the marriage of Mr. Dennis Murphy, of the firm of McDonald, McDonald & Co., Souris, to Miss Mary Walsh, daughter of the late James Walsh, of Charlottetown.

Long before the hour appointed St. James Church was crowded with the beauty and fashion of Georgetown, all anxious to witness the interesting ceremony. At nine o'clock the wedding party arrived. The bride, who entered the church on her brother's arm wore a travelling costume of bronze green relieved with grenat. She was attended by Miss Murphy, sister of the groom. As the bridal party walked up the aisle Mr. Murphy, accompanied by his groomsman, Mr. McQuaid, of the *Examiner*, came out of the vestry door and met his bride at the altar railing. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Pastor of Georgetown, assisted by Rev. Charles Macdonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown. The nuptial Mass was then said by very Rev. Dr. McDonald, who also pronounced the blessing.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony, the wedding party repaired to the residence of Hon. A. J. McDonald, whose guest the bride had been previously to her marriage, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of.

It had been Mr. Murphy's intention to take his bride to Picton in his yacht the *Claribel*, but the wind not being propitious, a short sail was enjoyed, after which the day wound up by a dance at the Hon. A. J. McDonald's. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy proceeded next morning by the *Princess of Wales* to Picton, *en route* for Boston and New York.

The estimation in which Mr. Murphy and his bride are held, is evinced by the number of costly and elegant wedding gifts, showered upon them by their friends in all parts of the Island. The HERALD, congratulating them, wishes them prosperity and happiness.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

SOME CRANK has been searching at Keppoch for Captain Kidd's treasure, with the usual result.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Dickieson's Fan Mill and Seed Separator in another column. They have taken first prize wherever shown. Get one.

A DISTRESSING accident, with sadly fatal results, occurred at Rustico on Saturday last. Eugene Doiron, aged 18 years, son of Mr. Adrian Doiron, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, was assisting a neighbor's boy to catch a sheep which had got among Mr. Doiron's flock, when the boy fired at the sheep. The charge entered young Doiron's leg, severely lacerating it and severing the large arteries. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the poor young man had almost expired before Dr. Gallant arrived, who revived him for a while with stimulants, but he sank and died soon after the arrival of Dr. Jenkins from Charlottetown. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Doiron and his family in their terrible affliction.

THE *Worcester* sailed for Boston last Thursday with 1075 cases eggs, 450 brls mackerel, 25 brls potatoes, 50 cases lobsters, 10 cases mackerel and following passengers—John Walker, F. A. MacLeod, John Coyle, John McKinnon, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. J. T. Moore, Mrs. A. A. Ross, Mrs. Angus McDougall, Mrs. W. Beard, Mrs. James McLeod, Mrs. McCormack; Misses Millie Edmunds, Jane Stewart, M. Neill, Bessie Martin, Christy Buchanan, Annie O'Farrell, Maggie Huggan, Gibson, Mary McQuarrie, Bertha Ross, Annie McPherson, H. McGillivray, A. McPherson, Maggie Sullivan, Mary McLean, G. A. Strong, Belle McFarlane, F. A. McLeod, Belle McLeod, Eliza McKenzie, L. Fisher, E. Fisher, May Ross, P. McPherson, Katie Coyle, M. McDonald, Julia Brown, Eliza Wilson, Mary McLeod, A. Ross, Dashon.

THE sensation of the hour at Summerside is the unexpected demand, by an eminent legal firm of that town, for the immediate payment of the legacies in the will of the late Notus Darby. The property, it seems, was willed by Notus Darby to his son James, to be paid by James to his brothers and sisters, five or six in all. James parted with the estate at different times, but, it is said, paid none of the legacies, he himself three or four years ago going off to the United States. Benjamin, his elder brother, after ten years' absence, returns home, and now enters his claim, in which he is joined by his sisters. The holders of the property say the legacies, if they have not been paid, have slept on their rights, and have allowed the lands for the last twenty-five years to be sold bit by bit before their eyes, without ever putting in their claims, and also that some large portions of the estate were sold at sheriff's sales, which were confirmed by the Supreme Court. The legacies, it is said, will amount in all with interest to $5000.—*Patriot*.

THE race at the Roller Rink last Thursday evening was very exciting. The four contestants were Brecken, Newsom, Large and Trainor. Trainor slipped at the start, but bravely worked up to second place, with Brecken in the lead, Large in third place and Newsom fourth. Soon Brecken broke a roller, and Trainor, who had hurt his knee in the fall, fell back; Large then came to the front, but was eventually passed by Newsom, who captured the race in 13.30, with Large about half-a-lap behind, Trainor a good third, and Brecken retired. Last night the third preliminary race was to have taken place, but the chief contestants, Brecken, Newsom, Large and Trainor "struck for wages"; they said that they were working hard to afford amusement to the public, and to put money in the pockets of the rink proprietors, and they contended that as compensation for anxiety of mind and general wear and tear from this to the New Year, about which time the races may be concluded, they should share in the gains. However, the proprietors and they could not come to terms, and so they declined to skate. A very good race was arranged between Jenkins, Taylor, McDonald and Burns. It looked at one time as though Taylor would win, but he got a bad fall, and Jenkins shot to the front, and captured the race by half-a-lap, Taylor second, McDonald third, and Burns fourth—Time, 14.15.

MANY of our older residents remember the California fever of 1849, and remember the sailing of the vessel from this Island which bore many of our countrymen to the new Eldorado, some of whom wandered to other lands, some "struck luck," some wandered back to their native isle, and some sleep under the genial skies of the Pacific slope. The majority of those who were dazzled by the golden phantom of 1849 have gone to "the stillness of their rest." Last week, however, word was received from one who was supposed to be a member of the majority. The evening before the *Fanny* sailed for California, Ethelred Craswell, son of Mr. Jas. Craswell, of St. Eleanor's, was married at that place, and the next morning joined the gold hunters, and sailed away. That is thirty-six years ago. From California he wandered to Australia, where he was seen by the late Mr. John Haszard, of Charlottetown, but he denied his identity. For thirty years not a word was heard from him, and so gradually passed out of the recollection of those who knew him, as one who was dead. But through all these long months and years of waiting, the bride of thirty-six years ago remained true to her first love, and she had her reward last week when a letter reached her from her long-lost husband, saying that he was on his way home. That the bride he left behind him was faithfully remembered is shown by the touching words in the letter—"I fancy I see you yet in all your beauty." This is the kind of way that romance is woven of.—*Summerside Journal*.

Around the World.

The Newfoundland elections take place on 31st October.

The whale fisheries are a failure owing to heavy gales.

Wiggins predicts ten feet of snow on the level for the coming winter.

Barnum has pensioned Matthew Scott, who had been "Jumbo's" keeper for 21 years.

It is said that a ship that recently sailed from Boston to Western Africa carried 132,000 gallons of rum and three missionaries.

There are more violent deaths in the United States in one year than in the whole British Empire, which contains seven times as many people.

Although the *Puritan* is called an American yacht, her builder, George Lawley, is an Englishman who, for some years, resided in Cape Breton.

Sergeant William Dery, a well known resident of Picton, was instantly killed last Saturday by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was cleaning.

Mr. Whelan, the ex-Fenian whom President Cleveland appointed United States Consul at Fort Erie, Ont., has been recognized by the British Government.

Canada has secured three diplomas of honor, thirteen gold medals, thirty-one silver medals, thirty-three bronze medals, and thirty honorable mentions at the Antwerp Exhibition.

An agreement has been signed for a double scull race between Hanlan and Lee, and Conley and Courtney. The distance will be three miles with a turn for a thousand dollars a side.

The American Annexation League claims to have discovered that Riel was arrested on American soil, and the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard has been called to the matter.

The populace of Palermo, Sicily, have become panic stricken owing to the prevalence of cholera there, and are fleeing from the town. There is a great scarcity of food, and the people of Naples are sending money and beeves for the relief of the sufferers.

John Coulbert, arrested in London on a charge of having abducted for immoral purposes a girl under thirteen years of age, was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months servitude. This is the first conviction under the provisions of the criminal law amendment act.

The Hants, N. S. *Journal* says: The gold mine here, under Mr. McNaughton's direction, shows a splendid result for the month of August. The proceeds for the one month were nearly $8500. It is thought that this can be improved upon as facilities for work increase.

Barnum's elephant "Jumbo," the largest in the world, was killed last week in a railway collision in Ontario. The baby elephant also had a leg broken. It is said that Barnum has instituted proceedings against the Grand Trunk Railway to recover $100,000 damages.

It is expected that the C. P. R. will be completed before Sir Charles Tupper returns from Victoria, Vancouver Island, which he will do via the C. P. R. It is proposed, therefore, that Sir Charles shall drive the last spike in the road somewhere west of the second crossing of the Columbia river.

From a few stations along the line of the New Brunswick railway, between McAdam and Fredericton Junction there has been this season exported to the United States probably 30,000 quart boxes of blueberries, and this is only a small item in the immense aggregate of the export of those berries from the maritime provinces. And the trade is not yet over for the season.

The New Brunswick Cotton Mills have achieved another signal success at the Toronto Exhibition, and have received the only gold medal awarded for cotton goods. This is another evidence of the excellence of the cottons produced at the New Brunswick mills. Inasmuch as the goods exhibited were selected largely from general stock made a few days before the exhibit was forwarded to Toronto, the award is all the more satisfactory to the proprietors of the mill.

A decree by Pope Leo XIII. has been received by Archbishop Gibbons. His Holiness renews his encyclical "Supremi Apostolatus" of 1883, concerning the celebration during October of the Rosary. The Pope decrees and commands that the regulations contained therein be observed in all Catholic churches this year and in subsequent years, "so long as the present distressing state of the Church and of public affairs continues, and so long as it is not granted to the Church to return thanks for the restoration to the Supreme Pontiff of his full liberty." Copies of this decree have been sent out from Baltimore to all Catholic churches.

THE *Ulunda* arrived last Thursday morning with freight and following passengers: Reverend James Carruthers, W. Henderson, A. McEachern, A. Grant, W. Jackson, R. C. Troy, W. Sheehan, M. Billing, Jas. McLean; Mrs. McMillan; Misses Katie McDonald, Flora A. McDonald, Mary Creed, Billings, Wheeler. She cleared again same evening with freight and following passengers: Mrs. J. Burbridge, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Gillis, Mrs. Stiggins; Misses Elliot, L. Ferguson, Eliza McDonald, Mary A. Daly, Lena Forbes, Annie Gill, Alice Holland, M. A. McKenzie, Maggie Currie, S. Ferguson, Matilda McInnis, Lizzie Doherty, Helen McDonald, Florence Beaton, Mary Ellen McNeill, Gordon, McCabe, Ann Callaghan, C. McCabe, Jennie Brown, Ann Walsh, Mary Ann Cairns, Jane Martin, Cassie Martin, Kate Jennings, Billings, Ross, Eliza McLaren, Billings, Mary A. Stewart, Christy A. McKinnon, M. McIntyre, Priscilla McDonald, McIntyre, Sarah Gillis, Florence McLean, Glover; Messrs. O. E. Smith, Thomas Brown, M. S. McCormack, Jos. King, David Carroll, A. S. Knight, John Daley, Chas. Ostridge, W. J. Millet, P. Turner, Billings, H. Forbes, D. Farquharson, F. T. Newbery and wife.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

In Great Pulse in Children's Diseases.

Dr. T. B. CRANDALL, Sterling, Ills., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with very satisfactory results especially with children. It is doubtless the best combination of Cod Liver Oil."

Smith Medicine Company.

Gentlemen,—I have made a trial of one box of DR. SMITH'S GREAT GERMAN WORM REMEDY, with such good effect that I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a prompt and reliable medicine. J. HARVIE, 172 Cadieux street. Montreal, December 8th, 1881.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

At St. James Church, Georgetown, on Thursday, the 17th inst., by the Very Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., assisted by Rev. Charles McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Dennis Murphy, of Souris, to Mary Walsh, daughter of the late James Walsh, merchant, Charlottetown.

At Darnley, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. George McMillan, John S. Bagnall, D. D. S., of Charlottetown, to Annabella E., eldest daughter of Peter McNutt, Esq.

On Sept. 15th, by Rev. Job Shenton, James D. Crosby, to Jane E. Sanderson, of Charlottetown.

On Sept. 18th, by Rev. Job Shenton, C. P. White, of Shediac, to Matilda Pollard, of Charlottetown.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. M. McLeod, Mr. Murdoch MacKinnon, of Brown's Creek, Lot 58, to Miss Flora Ross, of Valleyfield, Lot 58.

DIED.

At Bedeque, on the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, L. C. Hooper, aged 65 years.

At Longmont, Colorado, on the 29th of August, John McKiernan, formerly of Summerside, in the 33rd year of his age. May he rest in peace.

At Albany, August 31st, Nettie H., only and beloved child of William and Annie Boulter, aged 9 months.

At Grand View, on the 9th inst., of gastric fever, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Angus McDonald, and third daughter of Archibald McLeod, Orwell Head, aged 45, leaving a sorrowing husband, three sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother.

At Waterford, Ireland, September 2nd, in her 84th year, Anne, widow of Thomas Scott, Esq., formerly of Belfast, Ireland and of Falconwood and Warblington, in Charlottetown Royalty.

At Cape Traverse, Sept. 16th, Harriet, youngest daughter of George and Catherine Bell, aged 17 years.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of Mr. D. Currie, Surrey Road, Peter Hector, aged 2 years three months and two days, son of Hector M. and Angelina Sinclair, of Gloucester, Mass.

In this city, on the 14th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Margaret Augusta Sommers, aged 16 years and 5 months. May she rest in peace.

In this city, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th instant, from general decay of the system, Anselm McDougall, formerly of Orwell, Lot 50, aged 87 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

On September 7th, at his son's house, Rossie, Crosby-road, South Waterloo, England, aged 71 years, John T. Thomas, Esq., formerly of Charlottetown.

At Georgetown, on the 13th inst., Katie, infant daughter of John and Catherine Renton, aged 6 months.

At Rustico, on the 20th inst., from the effect of a gun shot accidentally received in his leg the previous evening, Eugene, eldest surviving son of Adrien Doiron, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Rustico, aged 18 years. Deceased was a young man of very amiable character and his kind and gentle disposition gained him the esteem and love of all who knew him. As a son he was obedient, dutiful and affectionate and his death will long be lamented by the family that loved and cherished him so much. May he rest in peace.

At Kildare Cape, of consumption, in the 26th year of her age, Catherine, the beloved wife of Michael Dillon and daughter of William and Mary Fitzpatrick, leaving a sorrowing husband and one child to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

Several of our subscribers in the United States and Provinces owe for one or two years' subscription. We shall be obliged if they will forward us quickly the amounts so due by them.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—Pork, Mess, $13, Prime Mess $12, Prime $10, Butter, choice, 17c. to 18c., do. ordinary, 13c. to 15c. Fresh Beef, quarter, 4c. to 6c. Pork, carcass, 7c. to 8c. Potatoes, $1 per bbl. Oats, 44c. to 45c. Cattle, active, 3c. to 3½c. live weight.

BOSTON MARKETS.—Eggs, firm, receipts well sold up, Island readily command 18c.; prices about one cent a dozen higher than quotations. Potatoes in liberal supply, prices easy at 45c. to 50c. for Northern Rose, and 50c. to 53c. for Eastern. Indications in mackerel that prices will be higher.

The 4th instalment of those 4 clasp Dent's Kid Gloves, at the ridiculously low price of 85 cents. Reid Bros.

Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild doses, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy action.

Fresh arrivals of Childrens', Youths' and Men's Clothing at Reid Bros., $2.85 per suit up.

IRON.—The Iron in Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic is in a form and in a chemical condition easily broken up and assimilated by the blood; and being combined with pure Sulphate of Quinine and Sherry Wine forms an agreeable and pleasant Tonic and Invigorator to the whole system.

A large stock of Tweeds and Overcoatings in the newest designs, at panic prices. Reid Bros.

The continued use of PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION, invariably cleanses the blood from all impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness that is manifested in increased constitutional vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

CONUNDRUMS.—Who hath sun-burns? Who hath complexion? Who hath chafing? Who hath sorrow? Who hath roughness? Who hath soreness of skin after shaving? They who use not Philoderma?

Twenty yards Grey Cotton for 75 cents at J. B. Macdonald's.

PHILODERMA is as "familiar as a household word."

The Cheapest Store for men's and boy's Felt Hats go to J. B. Macdonald's.

NEURALGIA, by which so many lives are made wretched, is cured permanently by the use of SCIATICINE. It cures by neutralizing the Rheumatic Poison in the Blood. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

The stock of Men's and Boy's Ready-made Clothing at J. B. Macdonald's are unequalled for variety, quality or low prices.

Boston Steamers

CHANGE OF TIME.

CARROLL & WORCESTER.

ON and after THURSDAY, 1st October, the hour of sailing from Charlottetown will be

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

CARVELL BROS., Agents

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885.

School Maps.

I HAVE in Stock, a lot of SCHOOL MAPS, which will be sent to any part of the Island on receipt of price. Dominion of Canada, 8½ feet by 4½ feet. The World in Hemispheres, 5½ feet by 4½ feet—North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, British Isles, etc.

These Maps are specially prepared for use in Canadian Schools.

G. H. HASZARD, Printer, Bookbinder, &c., QUEEN SQUARE, BROWN BLOCK.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—3m

GRAND COLONIAL

Exhibition in London, England,

OPENING MAY 1st, 1886.

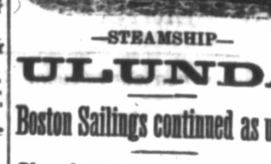
HAVING been appointed by the Dominion Government as Agent, to collect and forward to this great Exhibition, Cereals of all kinds, and other Farm Products, Fish, Canned Goods, Manufactured Articles in every line of Home Industry, &c., I trust, with the co-operation of the Provincial Advisory Board and the aid of the general public, that the Exhibits from this Province at this, as at past Exhibitions, will prove worthy of the products of our manufacturers.

Samples of all kinds received at my office, 11 Queen Street.

A. McNEILL, Agent.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885.

HALIFAX LINE.



—STEAMSHIP—

ULUNDA

Boston Sailings continued as under

Charlottetown to Boston, via Halifax,

Monday, 28th September, at 6 p. m.
Thursday, 8th October, at 6 p. m.

Boston to Charlottetown, via Halifax.

Wednesday, 23rd September, at 4 p. m.
Saturday, 3rd October, at 4 p. m.

For freight, passage, and further information, apply in Boston to A. C. Lombard & Sons, 38 State St.; Halifax to Joseph Wood, or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent.

Sept. 23, 1885.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House, containing five rooms and back kitchen, with frost-proof cellar. Apply to

WALTER LOWE, Kent Street, East.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Supreme Court House in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of OCTOBER, next, A. D. 1885, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece and parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number fifty-one, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of the Baldwin's Road at the north-west angle of a farm of land in possession of John Cairns; thence running eastwardly along John Cairns' northern boundary to the division line between Townships Numbers fifty-one and fifty-two; thence north along said division line till it meets the southern boundary of a farm of land in possession of John McAree; thence westwardly along said McAree's southern boundary to the Baldwin's Road aforesaid; and thence along the line southwardly to the place of commencement, containing by estimation fifty acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eighth day of May, A. D., 1884, from William Cullen, of Baldwin's Road, in King's County, Farmer, and Margaret Cullen, his wife, to the undersigned Artemas Lord (trustee under deed dated the thirtieth day of August, A. D., 1878, and made between David Stirling of the one part, and the said Artemas Lord of the other part), and for default in payment of the interest due on said Mortgage.

For terms and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Sullivan & Macneill, Barristers &c., Charlottetown.

ARTEMAS LORD, Trustee and Mortgagee.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—4w

GEORGE M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office and Salesroom next door to J. D. McLeod's Store, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—tf

THE DICKIESON

Fan Mill and Seed Separator

HAS NOT YET FOUND ITS EQUAL.

FOR Speed and Thoroughness in Cleaning and Separating all kinds of Grain and Grass Seeds. It has been awarded Four First Prizes at Dominion Exhibitions, and always takes the lead at Local Fairs. Seven hundred of them are now in use on this Island, and not one has ever been returned for a fault.

Orders by Mail promptly filled, and Machines sent on trial to responsible Farmers. Every Machine warranted. Manufactured and sold by

JOHN DICKIESON.

Summerside, Sept. 23, 1885.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until SEPTEMBER 28th, 1885, for the erection of a passenger and freight station at Peake's. "Tenders to be endorsed on the outside, 'Tenders for Peake's Station.'"

Plan and specification may be seen at the Superintendent's office, Charlottetown.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or, if after entering into the contract, he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plan and specification.

If the Tender is not accepted, the deposit will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1885—1i

P. E. Island Railway.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until SEPTEMBER 28, 1885, for the erection of a dwelling for the Station Master at St. Peter's.

Plan and specification may be seen at the Superintendent's office, Charlottetown.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or, if after entering into the contract, he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plan and specification.

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Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1885—1i