

The Daily Herald.

VOL. X.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905

NO. 191

St. Mary's Departmental Store.

S. Herbert Logan, Manager, - St. Mary's, N. B.

Summer goods have almost entirely disappeared from the stage. Our offerings this week will be much in demand for fall.

Householders will find money in our cotton and sheeting offers.

McCall's Patterns

have not yet arrived from New York, but we are expecting them any day. A most stylish pattern sheet will be saved for anyone requesting same.

Cotton and Sheeting.

WHITE COTTON.

36 in. wide, reg. 10c. Tuesday 8c.
36 " " " 8c. " 7c.
36 " " " 9c. " 7c.
36 " " " 6c. " 4c.
36 " " " 14c. " 12c.
These prices are for 5 yd. lengths and upward.

GREY COTTON.

36 in. wide, reg. 5c. Tuesday 4c.
36 " " " 7c. " 5c.
36 " " " 8c. " 6c.
36 " " " 10c. " 7c.
40 " " " 11c. " 8c.
These prices are for 5 yd. lengths and upward.

White Sheeting.

2 1/2 yd. wide, reg. 25c. Tuesday 20c.
2 1/2 " " " 35c. " 20c.

Grey Sheeting.

Plain 2 yds. wide, reg. 18c. Tuesday 14c.
36 " " " 25c. " 20c.
Twisted " " " 24c. " 20c.

White Pillow Cotton.

42 in. circular, reg. 17c. Tuesday 14c.
40 " " " 15c. " 12c.
44 " " " 18c. " 16c.
44 " " " 20c. " 17c.

Silk

A few ends Pin Check Silks suitable for shirt waists, colorings are black brown and blue.
Regular 95c., Tuesday 68c.

Boys' Shirt Waists

A very limited number of boys' shirt waists, light coloring.
Reg. price 50 to 75c. Tuesday 38c.

Boys' Blouses.

Boys' linen and galatea blouses just a small balance.
Reg. price 50c. to 70c., Tuesday 25c.

Ladies' Jackets.

If price is any object these prices will clear out our small jacket balance. Colors are fawn and black, a few of each size, 32, 34, 36, 38.
Reg. price \$3.50, Tuesday \$2.19.
" " " \$3.75 " \$2.39.
" " " \$4.50 " \$2.49.
" " " \$5.00 " \$3.09.
" " " \$5.25 " \$3.39.
" " " \$6.00 " \$3.49.
" " " \$6.50 " \$3.59.
" " " \$7.00 " \$3.99.
" " " \$8.50 " \$5.69.
" " " \$9.50 " \$6.19.

Ladies' Capes.

Black cloth capes plain and trimmed. All new and up-to-date styles. Just the thing for evening wear.

Reg. price \$3.00, Tuesday \$1.69.
" " " \$3.75 " \$2.09.
" " " \$4.25 " \$2.60.
" " " \$4.50 " \$2.79.
" " " \$5.00 " \$2.89.
" " " \$5.25 " \$3.19.
" " " \$5.75 " \$3.39.
" " " \$6.00 " \$3.49.
" " " \$6.25 " \$4.29.
" " " \$6.50 " \$4.69.
" " " \$7.50 " \$4.99.

Ladies' Skirts.

Our regular prices on these lines are exceptionally low. Sale prices have been made with the idea of making a great clearing.
Reg. price \$1.50, Tuesday 99c.
" " " \$2.00 " \$1.19.
" " " \$2.25 " \$1.39.
" " " \$2.50 " \$1.69.
" " " \$2.75 " \$1.79.
" " " \$3.25 " \$1.99.
" " " \$3.50 " \$2.19.
" " " \$3.75 " \$2.29.
" " " \$4.25 " \$2.89.

Misses' Skirts

Splendid for school wear. Just a few left.
Regular price \$1.85, Tuesday \$1.29.
" " " 2.00, " 1.39.

St. Mary's Departmental Store.

ST. MARY'S, N. B.



Vacation Days are KODAK Days

Picture taking will add immensely to the pleasure of your vacation.

KODAKS \$5 to \$108.
BROWNIE CAMERAS \$1 to \$9.

C. Fred. Chestnut,
Apothecary,
Queen st., - Fredericton, N. B.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

I expect to remove in the near future from my present place of business to the store lately occupied by Mr. H. D. White, between Gleaner and Western Union Telegraph Offices, where I will be glad to receive the same splendid patronage as in the past.

F. E. BLACKMER, 222 QUEEN ST.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Belief at Portsmouth that an Agreement Cannot be Reached.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ENVOYS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—At midnight Assistant Secretary Pierce hurriedly called at Hotel Wentworth, where a long message was awaiting him from President Roosevelt, and he immediately wrote a lengthy reply.

Later he called at the telegraph instrument, and for half an hour carried on conversation by telegraph with the president, who was at the other end of the wire at Oyster Bay.

When the telegraphic conversation with the president ceased, Mr. Pierce left the hotel in an automobile, but before going he declined to make any statement. "I will tell you nothing," he said to the anxious inquiries of the newspaper men.

It is believed that the purpose of the president's conversation with Mr. Pierce was to arrange for one of the Russian envoys to go to Oyster Bay.

The president is understood to already have had communication with the Japanese through Prince Kaneko.

Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly prepared to make an effort to induce the warring countries to compromise.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Black pessimism reigns at Portsmouth tonight. The prevailing view is that the fate of the peace conference is already sealed, that it has ended in failure, and that all that now remains is for the plenipotentiaries to meet on Tuesday, to which they adjourned this afternoon upon completing the serious consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the formalities and bid each other farewell.

Mr. Witte accepted outright seven of the twelve Japanese conditions, one in principle and four including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalin, he rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the

surrender of interned warships, might have been arranged had there been a prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irreconcilable.

In the oral discussion of the terms Mr. Witte yielded upon two articles but substantially the result of the thirteen sittings of the plenipotentiaries has already been to emphasize the position taken by Mr. Witte in the written reply he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms. And now both sides turn to home let the last word before the cards are thrown face downward upon the table next Tuesday.

The gravity of the situation from the Japanese point of view is contained in the following authoritative statement given to The Associated Press:—

"I cannot say positively, because all things are possible, but I fear that the meeting on Tuesday will be the farthest session of the Washington conference. Japan has done her utmost for peace. Russia how knows Japan's irreducible minimum."

Mr. Witte himself tonight gave not the slightest encouragement. For publication he said:—

"We meet Tuesday only to sign the protocol."

He put accent on the word "only." Another bad sign was the change in the personal attitude of the plenipotentiaries toward each other. During the week they have been growing more and more friendly at the luncheon, which they take together at the navy yard. Their conversation was lively and even gay at times. Today they sat together and ate in silence. All seemed strangely constrained as if realizing that they could only agree to disagree and that the war must go on. Tonight the situation can be summed up in a single sentence. Prompt and heroic action by outside influences alone can save the conference.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

Eleven Year Old School Boy Shot and Instantly Killed Little Girl Near Detroit.

Detroit, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—John Goodson, an eleven year old school boy, is under arrest, charged with the murder of Hannah McQuade, of Greenfield township just outside the west city limits of Detroit last night.

The little McQuade girl, daughter of G. McQuade, a gardener, was driving toward the McQuade home with her two sisters aged ten and twelve, when young Goodson and three companions, boys of about the same age, who had been shooting sparrows along the road appear-

ed and attempted to climb on the rear of the wagon.

The girls, ordered them off and whipped up the horses.

Goodson, it is charged, became enraged and shot at the girls with a 22 calibre Florent rifle, he was carrying.

A bullet struck the little girl in the temple, killing her almost instantly.

Goodson's companions, who are also in custody, declare that the bullet which struck the girl was aimed at a sparrow on a nearby telegraph post.

INDIAN MARAUDERS.

Making Trouble for Settlers of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Word was received at the headquarters of the New Mexico rangers yesterday that Apache Indians are committing depredations on the Mogullon reservation.

Much stock has been taken from the settlers who have organized and are pursuing the Indians.

The Indians are believed to be under the leadership of Apache Kid.

Couriers from the pursuers report that the settlers surprised the Indians in their camps at Elk Mountains and scattered them, recovering some of the stolen animals.

While the pursuers were in camp that night, the Indians returned and stole several of their horses. Arrangements are being made to send out rangers after the marauders.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. Alfred Rogers of Bear River, N. S., will preach at both services in the Methodist church tomorrow.

Rev. J. R. Kerr of New Jersey, will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's church at both services tomorrow.

Baptist church. The morning service at 11 a. m., will be conducted by Dr. A. Melville Scott, of the U. N. B., and the evening service at 7 p. m., by Rev. Horace Sloat of Milton, N. S. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m., and the regular church prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services. Seats free.

CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

Russian Envoys Think it Will Create Favorable Impression at Home and Abroad.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—All the members of the Russian legation read with the keenest interest and the greatest satisfaction the text of the Czar's manifesto, promising the Russian people a constitutional assembly.

M. Witte read it attentively, but would only express pleasure in finding that it was identical with the original draft showing him for his opinion and suggestions before he left St. Petersburg.

He declined last night to express any opinion on the manifesto, the effect it will have in Russia and abroad, its effect upon the internal situation in Russia, or its influence on the war with Japan.

Some of the other members of the Russian mission were not so reticent. They frankly said that the recognition of the Emperor's promise by the manner of manifesto cannot but have the best impression at home, and unite and strengthen the position of the Emperor.

A ST. JOHN DEATH.

Mr. William Girvan of St. John who died yesterday at Hampton of consumption, aged twenty years, was a son of Mr. Samuel Girvan of the Bank of New Brunswick, and a maternal grandson of the late John Richards of Fredericton.

DR. ATHERTON'S VIEWS

On the Question of Purifying Fredericton's Water Supply.

CAUSES OF TYPHOID--SEWERAGE NOT A NECESSITY FOR THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

To the Editor of the Herald,

Sir,—Having had some considerable knowledge of the history of Fredericton as to the prevalence of typhoid fever for a good many years, I may with some propriety make a few remarks in reference to the questions of water supply and sewerage which are now so much agitating the minds of the citizens.

I well recollect the severe epidemics of typhoid that we used to have before the introduction of our system of water works, which were undoubtedly chiefly due to our drinking water from wells lying close to privy pits and cess pools. As soon as our supply was changed to the river there was an immediate drop in the number of persons affected, so that the city seemed almost free from the disease. Since then, however, we have again gone gradually back to the old state of affairs.

Now, the question is, what have been the cause or causes of this? As the highest authorities are agreed that typhoid fever is mainly the result

OF DRINKING IMPURE WATER OR MILK.

we may fairly presume that its prevalence in Fredericton is due to our water.

Then we may ask ourselves what is the reason that our river water has changed its character since we first began to drink it twenty-two years ago. Among the chief causes of the change is, we think, the contamination of the supply because of the proximity of the outlets of the hospital and private sewers, together with the fact that some water closets have been connected with the Smythe street sewer, which, as we all know, empties almost directly opposite the crib.

I am glad to see that the hospital sewage is about to be diverted into a pit, but ought not the filth from the other sewers mentioned be treated in the same way? Are we so insensible to what we take into our systems as to allow of the bare possibility of drinking the smallest amount of such abominable stuff?

OTHER SOURCES OF POLLUTION

such as the matter deposited by the boom hands above town, the occasional dirt that gets into the river all along its banks, and the sewage lately introduced from Woodstock, undoubtedly exist, but these, we believe, can only exercise a minor influence in comparison with our own up-town sewers.

It may be questioned by some whether the sewage can be carried from places some distance below the intake to that point. I think, however, that the probability of such an occurrence will be pretty generally conceded if we call to mind that in low water (the time when typhoid prevails) there is a tide of about a foot at Fredericton, and that there is also an eddy along the shore at the part under discussion. Furthermore, when the wind blows strongly up stream there is still greater danger of the water at the crib being fouled.

If after trying the effect of removal seek to remove all possible sources of contamination near the intake, which can be done

WITH BUT LITTLE EXPENDITURE

before we undertake even the moving of the intake or putting in a filtration plant, both of which will be attended with a large outlay?

If after trying the effect of removing these probable causes of pollution of our water we find no marked abatement of typhoid, then let us by all means adopt either or both of these propositions, or, better perhaps still, procure the water from some other source.

Now a word as to the advisability of putting in a system of sewerage. As far as my memory serves the cost of this was estimated at about \$100,000 and we may safely add 25 or 50 per cent advance for increased wages and increased cost of material, not to mention the customary over-running of all estimates for public enterprises. It was also contemplated to have one or more pumping stations in connection with the system, which would doubtless involve some unusual expenditure to keep in operation. This would have to be added to the interest on the first cost of the whole in order to arrive at

THE ANNUAL EXPENSE TO THE CITY.

There would of course, be also some further cost for repairs.

It seems to me the importance of a system of sewerage has been very much over-estimated by its advocates. Dr. Wm. Osler, who is admitted to be one of the greatest of living authorities in medicine says that "filth, bad sewers, or cesspools cannot in themselves cause typhoid fever." He admits, however, that they furnish conditions suitable for preserving the germs of the disease. In another paragraph he makes this statement:—"Infection of water is unquestionably the most common

mode of conveyance."

Such being the case surely it is too much to hope for any great diminution of typhoid in Fredericton by the introduction of a system of sewerage. Unless great care is taken to have the outlet at a sufficient distance from the crib well, matters may be even

MADE WORSE THAN NOW.

When only a small portion of our filth is drained into the river, sewerage for the city will of course be a great convenience to all those who use water-closets and drains for bath-rooms and kitchens, but is that a sufficient reason for such a large expenditure? In other words is the "light worth the candle?"

Besides it is revolting to think of our beautiful river being made a receptacle for all kinds of filth from the towns and villages situated along its course. Some means should at least be taken to purify the sewage before it is allowed to enter the river. If we do not adopt some method to this end, will not the people of Manguerville and Sheffield, who largely use the river water for domestic purposes, make strenuous efforts to have an injunction put upon the undertaking? From my own knowledge and the reports from those places I believe that typhoid fever has become far more prevalent there than it was twenty years ago, and this is doubtless chiefly due to the fact that more and more of our citizens have drained their sewage directly, or by way of the street sewers, into the river, not to mention the entrance of the hospital sewage.

To show that a system of sewerage is not

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

in order to secure a fair degree of health to a community I may instance the city of Baltimore, which I am credibly informed is no more subject to typhoid fever or other disease than any city of its size in America. It has had up to the present no general system of sewerage and 90,000 cesspools are in use in it today. I admit, however, that the city has recently voted a large sum for sewerage, and undoubtedly it seems that it would be almost a necessity in a city of 500,000 inhabitants. I know of other cities much larger than Fredericton where there is little or no typhoid, and where cesspools are the receptacles for water-closets, etc.

In view of these facts Fredericton cannot be considered to be in a very deplorable state or so very far behind the times because of the lack of a system of sewerage, as some would lead us to think.

Seeing then that a pure water supply

IS WHAT WE MOST NEED,

to free our fair city from the bad reputation that it has acquired, let us proceed to remedy the conditions we are in as speedily as possible.

Removing all the sewage from the neighborhood of the intake may be of some benefit, but it is more than probable that some radical action will be necessary to make anything live a permanent and satisfactory change for the better.

The present appears an opportune time to do this, as it is found that our existing pumping plant is inadequate to meet the demand for an increased supply of water.

Prof. Brydson Jack, in his report, recommended the removing of the intake to a point 1 1/2 miles above its present position, as well as putting in a filter. Indeed, the results of the different analyses would seem to prove that the river water is scarcely pure enough for many miles above the city to warrant its use without filtration.

NOW LET US

Count the cost of all this. Removal of intake estimated at: over \$50,000, and filter plant at more than \$25,000 the whole making a sum of about \$100,000. To these estimates one may reasonably add 25 per cent., which would bring it up to \$125,000. This would represent an annual interest of \$5,000. The operation of our pumping system involves an expenditure of \$5,000 or \$6,000. Adding these together, we get from \$10,000 to \$11,000 as the yearly cost of the proposed change, in the running expenses. This is equivalent to an outlay of \$250,000 capital. But I am led to believe, on the opinion of an engineer of acknowledged ability, that this amount of money would probably suffice to lay a pipe to Yoho Lake, and erect a reservoir for extra pressure. If such is even approximately true, it will be far better to adopt this plan, of obtaining what we know will be a pure and abundant supply of water for all time by gravitation, than continue on our present course of drawing it from the river, which must always be a somewhat doubtful source as regards its fitness for domestic purposes.

Yours, etc.,

A. B. ATHERTON, Fredericton, Aug. 19, 1905.