

See Our Ladies

Fancy Slippers

FOR

\$1.88

Received Since Xmas

GOFF BROS

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salt-bury method of persistent self-help, in removing causes from the blood. Continents, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure possible in each case.

Avoid attempts unaided.

Graduate of N. Y. University

And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Twenty years practices in N. Y. City.

Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada.

ADDRESS: CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., CANADA.

OFFICE: Victoria Row.

Accommodations reserved for patients.

References on application.

Oct 15 1897

About Clocks

Whether you have a dollar or twenty dollars to spend for a clock, you can spend it here probably to better advantage than anywhere else in town. Do not try to drag along without a clock in your home. I have a most complete line of Clocks, the prices so low that you could have one in every room in your house if you so desired.

Parlor Clocks
Dining Room Clocks
Bedroom Clocks
Alarm Clocks

Clocks from \$1.00 up. See them.

W. W. WELLNER

Jeweler.

It's a great Satisfaction

To find by the liberal patronage given us that we have pleased our customers, both as to quality and price.

We intend to study their wants in every way during 1898 as in the past.

G. H. TAYLOR
JEWELER.

North Side Queen Square.

SEWERAGE

Sewer gas is escaping. Its influence is sufficiently strong to indicate to a careful observer the probability of the question of sewerage becoming an issue at the civic election in February next. The press is, or should be, the representative of, not a portion or faction, but all our interests. Our people are and will be divided upon this question. With these considerations before them, does not fairness to all classes demand that our city editors abandon the unconditional advocacy of any system, and instead lay before their readers every available fact and all possible information upon the subject leaving the decision of this important question to the taxpaying electors. I make this suggestion which I think will commend itself to the good judgment of all.

I will not ask to deal with features that are outside the region of discussion. That sewerage would prove a great convenience—even a luxury—is not open to question. The real problem, boiled down, resolves itself into this:

1st. Can a system of sewerage be constructed which will efficiently meet our main requirements and give general satisfaction to our citizens.

2nd. If so, what will such a system cost?

3rd. Is the necessity for sewerage sufficient to warrant the expenditure, and are our citizens in a position to sustain the resulting increase in taxation.

THE SYSTEM PROPOSED

by Colonel Waring in his report of 1892 is the only one before our citizens, the merits or disadvantages of which are open for discussion.

Will that system satisfactorily answer our purposes? In my opinion it will not meet the views of sewer advocates themselves, much less the approval of the general public. It is not a complete system, and does not even claim to be such. It does not propose to carry off roof water or surface drainage of any description. Surface drainage, the washings of our streets, festering pools, and miasmatic effusions, which have been pointed to with such horror in the past are not to be removed, but must remain with us a perpetual reminder of the imperfections of this ideal scheme. When you add to these disadvantages the fact that manure from stables, henhouses and piggeries, offal from kitchens, slaughter houses and tanneries, dead rats, cats, and animals on the streets, lobster shells and fish waste on our market square—all like the prodigal's elder brothers are to remain with us, the actual comforts of this proposed system will be made more apparent. These latter substances will, of course, be removed only by the scavenger's cart, even with a perfect sewerage after the most modern and approved plans.

But will the Waring system prove efficient even for the limited purpose for which it is designed? I do not claim to be an authority upon this point, but it seems to me that an eight inch pipe for a main with 6-inch tributaries will be entirely insufficient. Instance the load to be carried by one of those 8-inch main pipes. Quote from Mr. Waring's report: "The 8-inch pipe on Pownall Street after receiving two sewers on Fitzroy Street receives two sewers on Kent Street, and one on Dorchester Street."

In another part of the report, Mr. Waring says: "The local sewerage will be carried to these rough pipes of vitrified earthenware, varying in size from 6 to 8 inches, nearly the whole amount being 6 inch." If I remember aright, the Dominion Government were asked for permission to connect the market-house with the post office sewer (an 8-inch one I believe). This permission was at first refused on the grounds that the sewer was already taxed to its full capacity. If this is the case with a sewer with a steep decent draining three or four buildings, what would be the condition of affairs with sewers of similar size with an inclination of 1 to 400, loaded with the sewage of nearly half the city?

Another serious objection to this system, and one which I trust will be excluded from every programme, is the proposal to pollute the waters and shores of our beautiful harbor by emptying the filth from a 300,000 gallon reservoir at every tide. It would be difficult, almost impossible, to establish the claim that this sewage would be carried out to the ocean by the tide. The debris, wreckage, seaweed, etc., accumulating about our shores and floating matter in the harbor, notwithstanding several tides, is sufficient evidence to the reasonable that a large proportion of the sewage would locate around our shores making the cure infinitely worse than the

disease. Even the passage of that portion which would follow the tides out through the harbor's mouth would be anything but an inviting spectacle to the tourists and visitors whom we are so anxious to welcome to our shores. I urge this not as an objection against sewerage, but against this system. It is not an insurmountable barrier and the advocates of sewerage will make their case more popular by eliminating this feature from all their plans. I am not proposing a system,—only let me suggest that the sewage-larm system would cost more; but would not the sale of fertilizers be more than sufficient to meet the interest on this increased cost?

THE COST OF SEWERAGE

is to our citizens an item of supreme importance. The estimated cost of the toy system, as per engineer Waring's report, is \$150,000.00. In comparison with the cost of our water plant I am not inclined to accept that estimate. The waterworks cost the city \$260,000.00. The water pipes run at an average depth of 6 feet below the surface while it is proposed to place the sewer pipes, in some places, 24 feet deep. Digging clay out from below a depth of 6 feet, nearly doubles the cost of excavation. In the water plant the pipes only pass once through each street. In sewerage the pipes are to run twice through all streets 100 feet wide thus doubling the cost on our longest and most important streets. The only apparent saving as between the two will be the difference between iron pipes in the water plant as against vitrified earthenware in sewerage and the saving of three miles of pipe to our pumping station and the water hydrants. Against these we have to put the cost of three siphon walls, a flush tank, man holes at different points in the city, a T connection at every piece of property passed, and an actual increase, in the total quantity of pipes laid of more than two miles in excess of pipes laid for water purposes. Allowing the cost of the main system to be no more than the water plant, and that it can be completed for \$200,000, the private cost of these connections must then be added. These are much more expensive than a water tap and a few feet of 3/4 or 1 inch pipe. The individual cost will probably range from \$25 to \$100 or \$150. Admit the average cost of house fixtures and connections to average \$50 each, and place 2000 houses in connection with the system,—you must then add this private cost of \$100,000 to the \$200,000 cost of main plant and you have \$300,000 as the total cost of an inefficient, almost a toy, system. Like Engineer Waring, I have not at hand sufficient data to justify anything like a close estimate to verify the figures, but I am satisfied that our past experience in the actual costs of public works, as compared with estimated cost, will justify my estimate. And this for a system which will not meet the views of our citizens or answer the requirements of the city. When the citizens of Charlottetown decide in favor of sewerage it will be in favor of a complete system, and efficient for all purposes. This will entail a cost probably 25 per cent. more than a toy model, and it will be worth one hundred per cent. more in performances. Such a system might be completed for \$400,000 possibly a little less. This being the case then,

IS IT NECESSARY SUCH AS TO WARRANT THE EXPENDITURE AND THE RESULTING INCREASE OF TAXATION?

The Hon. D. Davies, in his reasonable letters, has clearly pointed out first, the present demand for other important city works, and then the decreased and decreasing value of real estate already overtaxed, upon which the cost of sewerage or a very large proportion of it will principally lay. I was amused by a statement made to me by one of our sewer princes to the effect that "a cent increase in taxation will be required." I reply that one of two things must take place. Either the sewer plant must be sent down and placed in position a freight from heaven, or else it must be constructed here and every red cent of its cost paid for by our people; and as Mr. Davies wisely remarks by our property holders to the greatest extent. We have at present far more important avenues of expenditure than sewerage, in city improvements and in public work which we cannot dispense with. The boiler and pumping apparatus at the water works are not guaranteed for ever. An additional boiler and other machinery must be placed there, and that at no distant day,—otherwise the calamity may be more frightful than one of mere individual discomfort. A larger sum could be expended on our streets in the way of stone crossings, permanent sidewalks and macadamising.

In a few years more when our streets are finished and our water debt paid off, with our then largely increased revenue—a revenue which can be devoted to some work of this nature, we can then construct a complete and magnificent sewerage system, having the up-to-date improvements of the twentieth century, and a cost reasonable within the means of our people. Sewerage will then become a practical question and, with relief from our present exorbitant taxation, will meet the approval of all our people.

These are only my views on the subject. I do not presume to dictate. Let the question be fairly discussed from every standpoint. Do not tell the people that you can put in a plant for sewerage for \$100,000 when it is known that it will cost several times that amount. Do not claim that it can be done without extra taxation for such talk would sound like the palaver of an idiot. But in straightforward honest manliness lay all facts and figures before those who will have to pay the bills. Then if, after a thorough and careful investigation, fortified with a full knowledge of their subject, the citizens decide in its favor, I for one will not oppose the well understood public desire. Rather than this I would encourage and aid the intro-

duction of the most complete system at the lowest possible cost.

To submit the question to a plebiscite as suggested by THE EXAMINER seems to me the most reasonable way of ascertaining the views of the people.

L. P. TANTON.

LOCAL AND O.H.R.E. ITEMS.

BAND at the rink tomorrow afternoon.

REHEARSAL—Rehearsal of "Forced" to the War" tonight in St. Patrick's Hall at 8 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.—Fresh to strong southerly veering to westerly winds; cloudy and mill with light rain or sleet.

LECTURE. Mr. J. M. Duncan will deliver his lecture on Evolution in St. Peter's Church Hall on Tuesday evening next.

HERRING FISHING EXCELLENT.—Advices from Newfoundland state that the fishing in Placentia B. y is exceedingly good and promises to be the largest lot of herring ever reported.

C. W. A.—A full attendance of the members of this club is requested at the meeting to be held in club rooms at 8 o'clock this evening. Business of great importance.

WORTH HAVING.—The North American Life Insurance Company is again issuing a very useful little memorandum book. The book also contains some interesting information regarding the North American Life.

A. O. H.—A special meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., will be held in their rooms on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, sharp. All the members are requested to attend as business of importance is to be transacted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At the annual meeting of the Summerside Conference of St. Vincent de Paul a few days ago, officers were elected as follows: President, P. C. Gallant; Vice President, Jas. V. Higgins; 2nd Vice President, J. B. Strong; Treasurer, Frank Perry; Secretary, Paul Perry.

SILBY HOSE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Silby Hose Company was held last night. Thomas Ronaghan was re-elected captain, A. N. Large, jr., Lieutenant, and J. M. Hennessey, Secretary. The other members of the company are F. Creehan, J. Mahar, D. McDonald, J. Hennessey, F. Trainor, R. P. Gaudet, and E. Heartz.

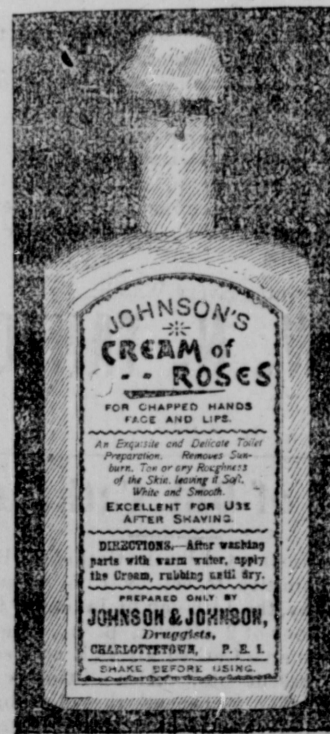
ANOTHER MURDER CASE.—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Tuesday afternoon, J. B. Dubois shot Mrs. Tanguay. He then turned the revolver on himself, killing himself instantly. The woman is still living. Dubois last summer was engaged to marry Mrs. Tanguay. While absent the girl changed her mind and married a man named Tanguay. Dubois swore revenge on his return.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.—We hear with regret that the three-year-old son of Mr. E. W. Taylor, of this city, was considerably burned about the neck yesterday. It seems that the little fellow was standing before the grate when his clothing took fire. Fortunately his mother was near and saved him from serious injuries as he received. It is pleasing to hear this afternoon that the little fellow is not so badly injured as was at first thought.

DOGS FOR THE KLONDYKE.—Two carloads of dogs passed through Truro a few days ago, intended for use in connection with the route to the Klondyke country. Mr. E. K. Young writing in the New York Herald, says the use of dogs will prove a failure. In his long winter journeys in the north he had found that four good dogs could draw a load of 600 pounds if the track was well beaten by the snowshoes of the guides or drivers and that in ten days the dogs would eat 400 pounds of food to work efficiently the dogs require ten pounds of food for each per day. The trip to the Klondyke is estimated to occupy from 40 to 50 days.

28 wadded quilts on sale at from 80c. each to \$2.00 each—worth from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.—Stanley Bros.—G. 31.

Try This



Cold Weather Goods

Special Offer in

Wadded Quilts
And Blankets

Balance of stock to be cleared at the following prices:—

Wadded Quilts, wadded with pure white batting and secured so that in washing the batting will hold its place and not roll.

38
Quilts

\$1.00 for \$.80
1.45 for 1.20
1.98 for 1.70
2.35 for 1.95
2.50 for 2.00

25 Pairs Blankets

At Clearance Prices

STANLEY BROS.

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

A New Year's Greeting

After thanking my customers for the splendid Xmas and New Years Trade accorded me, and wishing them a Happy New Year I might remind them that we have a full supply of our Empire Extra and Empire Blend Teas still on hand.

T. J. MORRIS

SKATES.

HOCKEY and Genuine Acme Club

at 30 per cent. off Hockey Sticks at same discount.

SIMON W CRABBE

Walker's Corner STOVES & HARDWARE

NOTHING MORE SUITABLE

For a Christmas gift

Put on a pair of Kid Shoes or slippers, for either lady or gentlemen for boys or girls, a pair of Hockey or Skating Boots. We show some nice lines of ladies and gentlemen's slippers, overshoes, etc., Felt boots at low prices.

W. H. Stewart & CO