THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

The Sewerage Question

THE question of sewerage has again been brought up—this time by Mr. J. P. Ball, C. E. At first sight it seems strange, and not very creditable, that a town of the population of Charlottetown, furnished with a water system and most of the modern improvements, should, in this age, be without sewerage. The question is all the more pressing because of the fact that citizens now find it difficult to get rid of their waste waters. Yet it is one which ought to be very carefully considered, from several points of view, before decisive action is taken in respect to Mr. Ball's suggestion.

There can be no doubt—the experience of Halifax, Ottawa, and other towns, proves—that we shall, from a sanitary point of view, be no better off, but rather worse off, with sewerage than without it, unless the system is the very best that science has devised. The system may, perhaps, be constructed in sections; but the work, as far as it goes, must be first-class in every respect. Can we afford this?

Many persons are content to get rid of their waste waters by mean of the sewage well. May this be done with impunity? If it may, there is no need for a heavy outlay on the part of the corporation for the purpose of having sewerage.

In any case, the proposition to get rid of our rich fertilizers by means of sewers, ought, in this agricultural community, to be accepted with extreme reluctance. To let the excreta of the town run into the sea is tantamount to throwing our money over the wharf. It has been complained—not this year, however,—that our lands are running out. Whether this is so or not so, it is economical to save every ounce of manure made in the town for application to the surrounding country. We believe that a practical city legislator—if we had one—would soon work out a scheme by which citizens would be relieved, promptly and regularly, of all offal and excreta without cost and to the great advantage of farmers. This is a point to be considered.

Then, is there any danger that the proceeds of water closets, etc., conveyed through the sewers to the harbor, would float back upon the flats, decompose in the sun at low tide, and be the source of pestiferuos odors when the south wind blows? Many citizens fear this result from a system of sewerage, and unless convinced that the fear is baseless, will probably oppose the adoption of the system.

These are points involved in Mr. Ball's proposition—points upon which people need the light of information. Perhaps Mr. Ball will give them some light. The question of sewerage is one of the greatest civic importance. It ought to be well discussed before it is settled.

Notes and Comments.

—It is stated that Parliament will prorogue on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

—St. Clair Tunnel was formally opened on Saturday. When shall we hear that the Northumberland Straits Tunnel has been opened?

—The New York Sun, unlike some of the Grit journals in the Maritime Provinces, does not hold out annexation as a remedy for the slow growth of population in the older parts of the Dominion. The Sun says: "As to annexation, it is enough to say that if Vermont and New Hampshire and Maine and New York do not increase in population, although they are within the United States, there is no reason why the neighboring regions of Canada should fare differently if annexed. The great crop in all those regions on both sides of the line is men, and men will migrate from places where they are superfluous to those where they are needed."

—The outcome of events in connection with the revolution has been rather favorable to England's influence in Chili at the expense of that of the United States. The conduct of the British naval commander in Chilian waters was such as to receive the commendation of the revolutionary junta, which is now the Government of the country. Not only did United States Minister Egan take an active interest in Balmaceda's fortunes, but he appears to have been instrumental in aiding the fugitive dictator to escape on a United States man-of-war after he had robbed the national treasury of several millions. There will be no United States reciprocity treaty with Chili for some years.

—It will not, perhaps, be remembered, says the Paper Maker (London) that in the great exhibition of 1851 a specimen of iron paper was exhibited. Immediately a lively competition ensued among ironmasters as to the thinness to which cold iron could be rolled. One ironmaker rolled sheets the average thickness of which was one-eighteenth hundred part of an inch. In other words, 1,800 sheets of this iron, piled one upon the other, would only measure one inch in thickness. The wonderful fineness of this work may be more readily understood when it is remembered that 1,200 sheets of thinnest tissue paper measures a fraction over an inch. These wonderful iron sheets were perfectly smooth and easy to write upon, notwithstanding the fact that they were porous when held up to the light.

Sale of apples by E. H. Norton & Co. tomorrow, at 10 o'clock.

CHANGED TIMES.—There have been very few American seiners on our coast this season, In fact it is said that, just now, there is not a single one in the Bay. The Americans are said to be getting tolerably good catches on thnir own coast. This year, in North Bay, is in marked contrast with those of former years when it was no unusual sight to see anchored off Souris, for instance, as many as eighty American fishing vessels at a time.

St. Peter's Missions.

AFTER the first celebration of Holy Communion yesterday morning, Father Huntington gave an address upon the Lord's Supper,—the first of a series expounding the Sacrament under its various names. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he delivered an excellent address to women on the care of children, and at 4 o'clock he addressed the children. Last night the service was purely of a mission character, consisting of hymns, prayers, Scripture reading and sermon. The Rev. Father Huntington said that out of the heart of humanity there goes forth a cry for God. We all want God! Where is He? "Show us the Truth," we say, "and it sufficeth us." Some say God lives in nature, and that here is God's manifestation of Himself. But will nature satisfy us? Will that outward beauty suffice? When a shadow gathers over us we feel that human relations are closer to us than external nature. Nature is not always beautiful, nor is God's revelations of himself in nature enough. We want the human soul to look into—not the glassy face of nature. God can make no manifestation of Himself that will suffice us, except a revelation of himself in humanity. "If he would make himself known to us in a nature like ours, we could then accept or refuse him as we will" 'Has he ever done this.' Yes. "The Word was made flesh." God became man; at last the Desire of all Nations came. Who? Jesus Christ. Look freely at the *person* of Christ. You know he lived—you cannot deny that. Look at His *character* and notice some things in it which make that character unique. It is absurd to name Jesus among certain prominent figures in history. He stands alone. Think of the best people you know. Is it not true that in these you find self depreciation, self recriminations? Then, since Christ is so good, would you not expect to find this same characteric in him? *Do* you find it? No. There is no acknowledgement of sin. He challenges his enemies. "Which of you convinceth me of sin." "I do always the things which please My Father in Heaven." He dies and His words are "It is finished." There is no self recrimination. Explain this astonishing fact. Why does He not like any other good man, confess His shortcomings? Because God is made one with man in Jesus Christ and God is perfect truth and perfect love, and when God becomes man He raises humanity to the loftiest possible point. Is Jesus Christ dead and gone? No. He is today the central object of history. Great figures in history are scarcely remembered; but Christ lives. His Cross of shame is raised above the world declaring that he lives. There is no faith except that of an Incarnate God which will suffice to satisfy the cravings of human nature Do you not sometimes feel the need of such a God? Has He come? Is He "God with us Immanuel," or is He still "the unknown God." Will you not look Christ in the face? Shall we not put to ourselves the question—"What think ye of Christ"? We will look into His life and then it may be that we will come to know God. If we will learn to see the light of the knowledge and glory of God in the face of Jesus, we will be free from all anxiety and torment. Do not throw away faith in Christ the Incarnate, Crucified, Risen, Living and Exalted God.

The greater part of the large congregation remained to the after meeting, when a great many intercessions were made at the request of persons attending the mission services, after which Father Huntington gave a short address upon repentance, illustrating its various constituent parts.

SERVICES THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW.

Address for Women only	3.00 p. m.
Address for children	4 00 p. m.
Mission Service	7.30 p m.
Wednesday,—	
Holy Communion	7.00 a. m.
Instruction	7.25 a. m.
Holy Communion	7.45 a. m.
Address to Women only	3 00 p. m.
Address to Children	4 00 p. m.
Mission Service	7.00 p. m.

The Age in Which We Live.

As announced, the Rev. George Webber delivered a lecture on the above subject to a full house in the Second Methodist Church in this city on Monday evening the 21st inst. A MacNeill, Esq., occupied the chair. The lecturer opened his very elaborate and ableaddress by reminding his audience that the age in which we live is the grandest in the history of man. He passed in review several of the most marked and characteristic points of the age—of which the remarkable advancement of mind, and the attention given to education was a striking feature. The ignorance of the past, and its cause, was contrasted with the widespread attention given to education at present, showing that the tendencies of civilized countries were to make education universal and free, so that the whole nation might share its full benefits, and so be fitted for the duties of citizenship and positions of honor and usefulness. The lecture strikingly illustrated the effects produced by educating the masses, as shown by their self-control in the midst of great strikes, under trying situations and in the most agonizing social problems. The remarkable advancement of science was dwelt upon and striking illustrations given of the folly and ignorance of men who claimed to be wise, and leaders in church and state in the past. The clear and plain facts of science in the present day to all who take the pains to be informed, were forcibly pointed out. The advanced knowledge of the science of astronomy was eloquently touched upon. The science of medicine received special mention, showing the vast improvement that had of late years taken place in the healing art. The art of printing, from its first inception, was contrasted with the present, showing that now a sixteen-page paper can be printed at the rate of four hundred copies a minute, and the marvels of the daily newspaper presenting the history of every event, of every day and of every country, before the eyes of the reader, thus placing the world of yesterday before the reader of the next day. The application of steam to navigation, manufactures and railways, causing the centralization of population, which led to vast fortunes, the development of national intercourse, and the opening up or vast territories, were ably portrayed. The lecturer closed his address, which took two hours in its delivery, by an eloquent peroration, touching upon the wonderful strides Christianity has made in the present century. Ours, he said, is the age of steam, with its enormous pressure and strain. Before us is the dawn of the electric age, with its yet greater pressure and wonderful discoveries, which will call for men and women of the loftiest moral courage, highest intellectual attainments and sterling character.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Sewer Question.

SIR,—Having talked to several prominent citizens in Charlottetown on the subject of sewers, I find that the general opinion is in favour of complete drainage; yet practically no steps have been taken to secure even the advice of a sanitary engineer.

Now I would suggestt hat the city employ Col. Geo. E. Waring, Sanitary Engineer of Newport, R. I., to report on the Sanitary conditions of the town, and to prepare plans for a system of sewers. The city could then carry out the construction according to the plans, in sections, so many feet of pipe each year as they could afford. This would modify the cost, and in the end would be much better than contracting for the whole work at one time.

J. P. BALL.

Exchange of Pulpits.

SIR,—Had your correspondent of 19th inst., "Loyal Churchman," been capable of much reflection he would scarcely have offered the remarks of Canon Lucock to a discerning public. They are adapted to the narrowness of the cloister, and were never intended for the secular press. The Canon is in tone with dogmatic teaching—teaching that discourages enquiry and rebukes doubt. Douglas Jerrold defines dogmatism as "puppyism full grown." It once permeated the Christian Church and held it in base servitude. Men believed the dogmas of the Church, because to disbelieve meant severe punishment. No one should be asked to believe a dogma till he has verified it by enquiry. It is reason that leads to knowledge: belief being only a part of knowledge, is therefore inferior to it And as it is only by reason we can expect to select truth, it follows that one cannot believe a dogma the truth of which he has not verified by reason, and of which he has no knowledge. Had Canon Lucock asked his hearers to reason respecting the dogmas of his Church, he would have led some to doubt, and thus opened the way to knowledge, for men must recognize the fallibility of the dogmas of their Church before they can respect the opinions of those who are enquirers after truth. Tradition and dogma are and have always been opposed to enquiry. They are the stock-in-trade of the indolent brain, and are adapted to the "childhood of the world and those who weary of intellectual effort." Hence we find, in countries where tradition and dogma are ascendant, little progress has been made in scientific investigation. Men listen to what others tell them rather than reason for themselves. Of course, it is not intended to discuss here how far the Christian Religion has promoted enquiry and encouraged men to search for truth rather than receive it second-hand from others, but merely to assert that Dogmatic Theology which the Canon urges his hearers to teach has retarded education and impeded science. Wherever supernatural dogmas have been dominant civilization has stood still.

CATHOLIC.

Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1891.

The Bellerophon—A Suggestion.

SIR,—We are glad to hear that the flagship, H. M. S. Bellerophon will come into this port this afternoon, and that there is to be a naval review on Thursday morning. As this is a treat which our citizens seldom enjoy, I would suggest that the Public Schools be closed on that day, also that our merchants close their places of business from ten to one, to see this grand sight. I hope that the School Board and our leading merchants will make a move in this direction.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Personal.

Mr. Amos West, of York, is on a visit to the Toronto Exhibition and to several towns of Ontario.

BUILDING LOT,

BY AUCTION,

On Saturday, October 3rd,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

WE are instructed by Mrs. Cairns to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 3, at 12 o'clock:

The Half Town Lot, situated on Grafton Street, with small Cottage thereon, and joining the Walsh property sold by us last week.

Size of Lot is 42x160 feet. Having been built up at a large expense, this Lot is now one of the most desirable Building lots in the city for a private residence.

Terms specially easy. Sale positive.

F. H. NORTON & CO.,
sept22—eod tl sle Auctioneers.

Property on Rochford Square,

BY AUCTION,

On Thursday, October 1st,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

WE are instructed by Mary Fitzpatrick, to sell by Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, October 1st, at 12 o'clock:

The Lot of Land, with House thereon, formerly the property of James Fitzpatrick, on Kent Street (Rotchford Square), being the western half of Town Lot No. 71 in the 2nd Hundred, and measuring 41 feet front by 160 feet deep

The above lot is a very desirable situation for a private residence.

Sale positive. Terms at sale.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, Attorneys.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
sept22—eod tl sle Auctioneers.

40 BARRELS APPLES.

BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, 40 barre's Apples.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
sept22—1i Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT.

Desirable Premises on Richmond St.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on MONDAY, September 28, at 12 o'clock:—

The Premises now occupied by Mrs. Monaghan, situated on Richmond Street, between Pownal and Queen Streets

Terms at sale. Sale positive.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
sept22—eod tl sle Auctioneers.

CAGE & KENNEL.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS SIGN at the Provincial Exhibition on October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, when I will exhibit

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BIRDS,

PRINCIPALLY CANARIES,

all raised on Prince Edward Island. Admission—Gents, 10 cents; Ladies and Children, 5 cents.

JOHN D. McQUAID,
Manager.

Little York, Sept. 22, 1891—tu fr w 2i pd

AUCTION.

AT SALES ROOM, To-morrow, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock:—

5 shares Ch'town Driving Park Stock,
4 " City Debentures, $500 each.

R. BEAIRSTO,
sept22 Auctioneer.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY

Prince County Exhibition.

IN connection with the Prince County Exhibition and Races, to be held at Summerside, on TUESDAY, 29th September, inst, a Special Passenger Train will leave Tignish at 5.50 a. m., standard, on that date; returning, will leave Summerside at 5 p. m., standard.

A Special Passenger Train will also leave Charlottetown for Summerside at 7.45 a. m., standard, on 29th; leaving Summerside for return at 5 p. m., standard.

Tickets will be issued by these trains at undermentioned rates, good for return on date of issue:—

Ch'town to Milton, inclusive	One Dollar
Tignish to O'Leary, "	"
Coleman to Conway, "	75 cents
Loyalist to Bradalbane "	"
Cape Traverse and Albany	"

Other Stations, one first-class fare.

Return Tickets will also be issued at one first-class fare from Charlottetown, Tignish and intermediate stations to Summerside by Afternoon Trains on Sept. 28th and by Forenoon Trains on Sept. 29th (Stations on Cape Traverse Branch included), good for return up to and on Sept. 30th, 1891.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1891.

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PROGRAMME

—OF THE—

Grand Athletic Exhibition

—AND—

PROMENADE CONCERT

TO BE HELD IN THE

C. A. A. Gymnasium,

(CITIZEN'S SKATING RINK),

—ON—

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22nd,

will consist of the following Exercises:

1. Calisthenics—(a) Indian Club; (b) Dumbbell.
2. Low Bar and Double Parallel Bar.
3. Ladder, Rope and Parallel Bars Climbing.
4. (a) Tumbling; (b) Camel Run.
5. (a) Spring Board and Horse; (b) Rings.
6. (a) Single Parallel; (b) High and Low Horizontal Bar.
7. Pyramid Building.

The CITIZEN'S BAND (Galbraith's) will play some choice selections during the evening.

ADMISSION, 25 cents; Children under 12 years, 15 cents.

Members free, on presentation of their tickets at the door.

Performance to begin at 8 o'clock.

H. D. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Secretary.

LT. COL. IRVING, President.

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OPENING RACES.

Souris, 26th Sept, 1891.

REFERRING to advertisement already out, the fast race, or 2 35 class, will be splendidly filled and closely contested.

Among the entries are the splendid Trotting Stallion ELMO, 8074, record 2.27½, the well-known Trotting Mare BLACKBIRD, record 2.33½, MINNIE GRAY and others.

In addition to the races advertised there will be a SLOW RACE. Prize, a Set of Driving Harness, donated by Hon. Thomas Kickham.

The Special Train from Charlottetown will be run on the following Standard Time schedule:—

Leave Charlottetown	6 15	a. m.
" Royalty Junction	6 30	"
" Bedford	6 55	"
" Mount Stewart	7 20	"
" Morell	7 50	"
" St. Peter's	8 12	"
" Bear River	8 47	"
Arrive Souris	9 20	"
Leave " for return	4 30	p. m.
" Park Grounds	5 00	"

Saturday Excursion Tickets from Georgetown to Mount Stewart and intermediate stations at one first-class fare, good to return on Monday, 28th.

G. B. McEACHERN,
sept18 Secretary.

MANTLE DEPARMENT.

FOR LADIES!

JACKETS,
QUILTED CLOAKS,
FUR-LINED CLOAKS.
DOLMANS,
ULSTERS & CAPES.

FOR MISSES!

ULSTERS and
REEFER JACKETS.

N. B.

All Goods are marked in plain figures, and are guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

What is Fashionable?

"Everything" would be a short answer, and not far from the correct one. We will, however, make our reply to this important question more explicit.

Jackets are undoubtedly as popular as ever, and a great variety of styles in different lengths are shown. As to material, Serges and Vigoines are the most fashionable, but Beaver and Nap Cloths are also largely used. For Trimming, Fur of all kinds is decidedly the correct thing, and forms at once the most handsome and serviceable trimming obtainable. Braid and Curly Cloth are also used as trimmings, whilst the heavy Nap Cloth Jackets are worn almost if not altogether plain.

Long Quilted Cloaks have taken a very prominent place and are very fashionable. Plain and Figured Cloths are both used, whilst Fur is the universal trimming. The Russian shape is the most popular. Many of these garments are extremely handsome and becoming, and no lady can well afford to be without one.

Nothing has taken the place of Dolmans, which still retains their popularity, especially in the better qualities. The addition of sleeves is a novelty, and is considered by many a decided advantage.

Ulsters are still worn, but not so largely as formerly—the Quilted Cloaks having, in a great measure, taken their place.

The new Capes are quite long, and some of them are undeniably elegant and becoming.

Shot Silks in beautiful combinations are largely used for linings, and add very materially to a garment by their rich appearance.

In conclusion, we believe long Quilted Cloaks and Jackets will prove the most fashionable and popular garments, and we have spared no trouble to procure the latest novelties for our customers.

For Children, Ulsters are the favorite, whilst Reefer Jackets are both fashionable and popular.

Every week brings additional novelties to our Mantle Department from London and Berlin.

The great success attending this Department the past season leads us to hope that every lady of taste may find something to suit her in our present stock, which is the largest and finest we have ever imported.

BEER BROS.

FISHING GEAR, AT COST.

RATHER than Pack Away for Next Season, the remaining Stock of FISHING GEAR—Rods, Baskets, Tips, Fly Books, Landing Nets and Reels—will be sold AT COST for One Week, commencing SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 19th.

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

CCharlottetown, Sept. 18, 1891—dy

John McLeod & Co

(x)

Best Value in Summer Overcoatings!
Best Value in Scotch Tweed Suitings!
Best Value in Trowserings!

(x)

WE HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF THESE GOODS. Prices away down to suit the times.

Special attention is directed to our $15.00 and $18.00 WORSTED SUITS. This is fully 20 per cent. lower than we have ever before offered the same quality of goods.

TWEED SUITS from $12 00 up. We defy competition. We guarantee first-class fits.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Charlottetown, June 3, 1891. Merchant Tailors, Upper Queen St.

SPECIAL REDUCTION!

(o)

During the remainder of July and August we offer at Specially Reduced Prices all Light Colored Trouserings, Light Colored Summer Suitings, Summer Underwear, Straw Hats, etc.

(x)

D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1891—dy & wky

USE "EVERYBODY'S PILLS,"

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

[x]

Safe, Mild, Certain. Guaranteed Purely Vegetable.

(x)

FOR INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, BILLIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, etc., they cannot be surpassed. For sale by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. Prepared only by

A. S. JOHNSON,
Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1891.