

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 10, 1888.

Our Water Works.

We are now within measurable distance of the completion of the water works for Charlottetown. In about two months, at furthest, we shall probably have abundance of water for fire purposes, and those of our citizens who take time by the forelock may have their houses supplied, to the great comfort of the women folk, throughout the coming winter.

THE SUPPLY WELL.

The source of supply is, as we are all aware, about three miles from Charlottetown, by the side of the Mapeque Road. A "supply well" has there been dug to a depth of twenty-four feet, and of a diameter of twenty-five feet. This well is lined with stone to within ten feet of the surface; and from that up, the wall is of brick laid in cement, backed up by broken stone and clay pounded hard. A small round house of brick, with octagonal roof, is built over it. Frequent, we may say continual, tests have, in the past summer, confirmed the opinion of the engineers that this well will supply all the water that Charlottetown requires for years to come. At present a rapid, babbling, crystal stream flows from it, but affords no evidence of its true capacity; for by far the greater part of the water in it which is now forced off through the underground stream, will be available as soon as the depth of water has been reduced by pumping to say ten or fifteen feet.

QUALITY OF THE WATER.

The water thus afforded is almost absolutely pure, and not, by any means, as hard as that supplied by most of the wells in this Province. By Dr. Clarke's notation, one degree of hardness represents as much of the hardening salts as would take up and precipitate as much soap as a grain of carbonate of lime would do in a gallon of water. There are 6.70 grains equivalent to carbonate of lime in a gallon of this water; and Mr. Murdoch's report shows that a water whose permanent hardness does not rise above six degrees of Clarke's scale is taken conventionally as a soft water. So that persons taking this water into their households will have good water for washing as well as for cooking and drinking.

THE PUMPING STATION.

The supply well and the pumping station are under contract to Mr. William Fraser, of this city, and are nearly completed. The latter is covered by a well proportioned building of brick. Designed by Mr. Coffin, the engineer in charge of the works, the building shows that he possesses the artistic eye and much of the ability of an architect. It is pleasant to look upon, as well as suitable in every way for the service to be performed in it. The engine room which occupies much of its space, is entered by a door which fronts on the road, from which the path will be nicely graded. In this room there will be (1) the pumping or suction well; (2) the engine and pump. The suction well is twenty feet deep with a floor of concrete laid eighteen inches thick, and walls of brick, laid in cement, sixteen inches thick. It is thus water tight and may be pumped dry at any time. The water is led to it through a sixteen-inch pipe, on one end of which is a "gate" to shut off the water whenever it is necessary to do so. This pipe delivers the water into the screen well, whence it goes into suction well through two sets of screens.

PUMPING APPARATUS.

The water will be drawn from this suction well by means of a compound duplex condensing steam pump, capable of pumping two million gallons in twenty-four hours, or nearly seventeen hundred gallons for every man, woman and child in the town. The boiler which will supply the steam is seventy-five horse power. The shed which holds the coal required to make the fire which boils the water which makes the steam is attached to the western side of the station, and very convenient to the boiler room. The cost of taking the coal to the pumping station will, of course, be a considerable part of the running expenses; but if landed at the railway wharf, and conveyed thence by rail over the railway and a track laid on the ground in which the pipes are laid—the fee simple of which the Commissioners were forced to take at prices fixed by the arbitrators—it may be materially curtailed. The coal as it is used will be weighed; the water as it is pumped will be measured; and in this way will be known exactly how much coal it will take to pump any given number of gallons of water.

ON TO THE RESERVOIR.

The water pumped from the suction well will be forced through a pipe fourteen inches in diameter to the reservoir on the top of Mount Edward, one hundred and fifty-six feet above the level of the harbor at high water. The reservoir is circular in plan, like an immense bowl or basin. Its diameter at the bottom is one hundred and thirty-five feet, and at the top one hundred and eighty-six feet, and its depth seventeen feet. It will hold over two millions of gallons of water. The embankment surrounding it is fifteen feet wide at the top, and slopes gently on either side. Its backbone, so to speak, is a stone wall laid in Portland cement, two feet thick and six feet high, resting on puddled clay and covered by the same material. The outer side of the embankment will be graded and laid down to grass. The inner or water side is being paved with Nova Scotia freestone twelve inches thick, laid on rubble; and impervious puddled clay will be laid all over the bottom of it to the depth of two feet.

FROM THE RESERVOIR TO THE TOWN.

From the reservoir the water may be carried by gravitation through pipes to within a foot or two of the top of the steeple of St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Every dwelling house, store, warehouse, etc., in the town may therefore have a constant and abundant supply of water brought into its highest story; and the pressure will certainly cause the water to spout with considerable force from the pipes in the lower parts of the town. By the automatic action of check valves, placed on the western side of the reservoir the water will come in at the gate-house into it on the eastern side while it is taken out at the west,—thus ensuring circulation

throughout the reservoir, and pure water all the time. This contrivance is a very ingenious one.

Passing out of the reservoir, the water will be carried through fourteen-inch pipes along the Mount Edward Road and the St. Peter's Road to the town; thence along every street to every house. In this service there will be 15,995 feet of fourteen inch pipe; 6,100 feet of ten inch pipe, 9,600 feet of eight inch pipe and 48,000 feet of six inch pipe.

THE FIRE SERVICE.

The fire service will be supplied at the hydrants, one of which has been placed at each corner of every block,—so that in the case of a fire every block may be covered by streams from four different sources. It will also be possible to saturate the buildings to the leeward in the path of a fire, and thus render its spread an impossibility. The supply of water will be sufficient to enable the firemen to cope successfully with any fire which may arise. In the first place, there will, at all times, be a reserve of about two million gallons in the reservoir; in the second place, connection between the pumping station and the town will, in the case of a fire, be made direct, and water poured upon the fire and its surroundings to the full capacity of the pumps. If any accident should happen by which the pumps will be rendered useless for a time, or if the supply well should be exhausted, there will be the reservoir to draw from. Electric bells will give to the man in charge of the pumping station instantaneous knowledge of a fire in the town; and the full force of the water supply may be obtained as soon as the hose can be attached to the hydrants. Under these circumstances, only absolute neglect will admit of the spread of a fire beyond the building in which it may break out; and the rates of insurance will, no doubt, be materially reduced.

"CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT."

The men directly and principally engaged in the construction of the water-works are:

1. The Water Commissioners—Messrs. D. Laird, J. Kelly and Alex. McKinnon.
2. The engineers in charge—M. M. Tild, Chief Engineer; and Mr. Freeman C. Uffin.
3. The engineer superintending the reservoir—Mr. Flavell.
4. The contractor for the supply well and pumping station—Mr. W. H. Fraser.
5. The contractors for the reservoir and pipe laying and machinery—Messrs. McIntosh & McDonald.

These gentlemen have, in our opinion, performed their work very creditably indeed. The water-works have cost a good deal of money; but they are substantial and permanent.

Repeal of the Scott Act.

REV. B. B. KEEFER, of Toronto, delivered a lecture on this subject in the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The audience was a large one. Mr. John A. Lawson occupied the chair.

Mr. Keefer said: In introducing the Scott Act in the House of Commons in 1878 Mr. MacKenzie explained that a demand had arisen for Prohibition; that his Government was not convinced that the country was ripe therefor, but that they had resolved to test the principle in local option, and accordingly had prepared the Scott Act which provides for its adoption in those counties in which a majority of the electors voting was recorded in its favor. He, Mr. MacKenzie, had hoped that its adoption would educate the sentiment of the country and of surrounding counties favorable to prohibition. That its operation would result in a reduced consumption of liquor, in diminished drunkenness and crime, and a gradual decrease in the revenue from the liquor traffic, and in expenditure on account thereof. These expectations have been realized. The liquor, according to the inland revenue returns, taken for consumption in the Dominion, was 1,767,000 gallons of ardent spirits less the first year of the Scott Act—the year ending June 30th, 1886—than in the preceding year.

The reports of the inspectors of prisons for the Province of Ontario for 1884 and 1887, the last years of licenses and of Scott Act respectively, in a large number of counties, show that taking the group of counties which were wholly under the Act in 1887 and wholly under license in 1884, there were committed to the goals of those counties in 1884, 708 drunkards and in 1887 only 194—a reduction of over seventy per cent. in favor of the Scott Act. In the counties remaining under license in 1887, the increase as compared with 1884 was fully twenty-five per cent. The crime record likewise showed in favor of the Scott Act, those counties showing a decrease of forty per cent., while the license counties reported an increase of ten per cent.

The revenue from the traffic has likewise declined. The figures are as follows:—

1882	.....	\$3,555,490
1883	.....	3,902,867
1884	.....	3,610,496
1885	.....	4,281,027
1886	.....	3,214,075

Thus the revenue for 1886, the first year of the Scott Act, was less than the lowest of the four preceding years, notwithstanding the heavy increase in the tax on spirits imported in the year 1885.

On the question of the education of the public sentiment, the speaker argued that the result has been highly gratifying, and cited the action of the churches, the attitude of the press and the politicians to prove that there had been a marked growth in prohibition sentiment. Along with a deepened feeling there has come an intelligent recognition of the situation. To-day the people demand prohibition rather than local option, and they admit that to secure it they must return to Parliament men in sympathy with such legislation.

Granting that the Scott Act is realizing the expectations of its legislative promoters, why is it being repealed? Is it due to any essential defect in the principle, to the defective embodiment of the principle, or to defective administration of the Act? The speaker reviewed the conditions under which the Act has been operated, and made a revelation of the hindrances which had been placed in its way. The Act came into general operation in Ontario on the first of May, 1885, at which time, by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, given December, 1884, the Ontario license commissioners and inspectors had been cancelled and only Dominion inspectors existed. But their jurisdiction was questioned by the appeal to the Privy Council, which, in December, 1886, utterly

condemned the McCarthy Act, and they were officially beheaded, leaving the people without an officer of either government in any Scott Act county to look after the law till May, 1886. Thus the strife over the McCarthy Act deprived the country, during the crucial year in its history, of all officers to enforce the law. No marvel that the Scott Act was to some extent discredited.

The McCarthy Act being overthrown, the amendments to the Scott Act contained therein were also destroyed, and all rights of the Scott Act executive to participate in the fines, and thus meet the costs of prosecution rendered necessary by the neglect of government officers, was taken away. To this hour private prosecutors are not allowed to share in the fines, and must defray costs that average at least \$10 per successful case, and \$25 per unsuccessful prosecution.

Before the first of May, 1885, the Senate had passed that notable and infamous amendment providing for the sale of beer and wine in Scott Act counties. This was the first and most serious blow ever dealt the Act. It weakened the people's confidence in the permanency of the legislation and gave comfort to liquor sellers. They said: "We have friends at court, the Senate says the Scott Act is tyrannical, and we should be allowed to sell beer and wine, and we will sell." "The Senate," said the speaker, "as constituted will never give us prohibition, and temperance electors owe it but one duty. Convert it if you can, if not cut its head off and bury the carcass."

The courts have been invoked for judgments restricting the powers of the Act, and not in vain. The judges have taken away the power of search, probably one of the most stringent and valued provisions of the law, and other judgments upon procedure have very seriously impaired this measure, while all attempts to secure amendments from Parliament have been unavailing.

Until this last session, when the Scott Act having been repealed, the amendments sought were in part granted, but at the same time the Act was further weakened by the Senate striking out the clause making the defendant a compellable witness.

The delay of the local Government of Ontario in granting the necessary police magistrates to try the cases, combined with the unfortunate fact that the act was too often administered or not as the party exigency required. In any study of the question of the "Why of the Repeal," the above facts are to be remembered.

Coming down to the vote for repeal, Mr. Keefer explained that the defeat was due not so much to a less temperance vote, but to a larger liquor vote. The original vote, though large, was not the full vote of the counties. The attitude of the unpurged vote was neutral rather than hostile; they were willing the Act should be tested, and it is they who, holding the balance of power, have decided the repeal. The vote for the Scott Act in 1884 was taken on the provincial lists, the vote for repeal on the Dominion franchise lists, which added to the electorate an element unfavorable to temperance, created a non-resident vote, and not being revised from 1885 to 1888, excluded from the vote the young men who were susceptible to the education of the Scott Act, and who had attained their majority during its enforcement. The liquor party has been able to control three non-resident votes for every one that had been able to bring back. Many of the neutrals had been induced to vote for repeal because they had found greater difficulty in procuring liquor than they had anticipated. Some took this revenge for having been summoned as witnesses in Scott Act trials, a few were induced from sympathy with men in the trade to cast their vote for a return to license, while others, disappointed with the results and with a law that does not destroy the sale in the whole country, were willing to vote out the Scott Act as preparatory to the fuller measure of prohibition. Mr. Mowat was quoted as saying to a Montreal *Witness* reporter that, in his judgment, the repeal votes did not indicate any recession of temperance sentiment, but as proof that the neutral element were not satisfied with Scott Act and wished a law of total prohibition. These reasons formed the deciding element in repealing the Scott Act, together with the fact that the temperance people had not the *nerve* for the campaign, seeing that the Act was so badly damaged in the courts, and Parliament was so slow to amend it.

In conclusion, Mr. Keefer dealt with the charge that the Scott Act is an attempt at coercion. He contended that the Act proposed the destruction of the bar and the treating system, and then the education of the rising generation in the principles and practice of prohibition. The 250,000 boys in the homes and schools of Ontario influenced by the Christian mothers, taught scientific temperance instruction in the schools, and inspired by the hostility shown the traffic to-day, will, in ten years, come to the ballot box with virgin ballots, and with them the question will be, not "Do I vote Grit or Tory," but "Do I vote whiskey or no whiskey." Twenty-five years hence they will control the destiny of this nation, and are a generation not of coerced drunkards, made sober by act of parliament, but born sober; we have kept them such. The speaker appealed to his hearers to give their support to only known prohibitionists, and thus compel the existing parties to take up the matter, which would result in compelling the submission of the whole question of prohibition to the electors of this Dominion within ten years, and its adoption as the settled policy of the nation within fifteen years.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Sir,—In your remarks on the exhibits in the Drill Shed, you very properly drew attention to the excellent suits of Island cloth put up by Messrs. McLeod & McKenzie and to mention was made of the suit manufactured by J. J. McLeod, of Crapaud, and which, in the opinion of the judges, was so far ahead of the others that they awarded him first prize. Surely the prominent badge of honor placed upon it should at least entitle it to a passing notice.

Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.

Ch'town, Oct. 10, 1888.

As I intend leaving the Island for the winter, and going to the far West, where we intend making our future home, we will offer our large and well-assorted stock of Crocker at a great reduction. W. P. Colwill.

Sept 12 dy wy 4w

Trial Trip of the Halifax.

THE Glasgow *Herald*, of Sept. 24, to hand this morning, contains a lengthy report of the trial trip of the steamer Halifax. We extract the following: "The new steamer Halifax, built and engineered by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company, went down the river on Saturday on a trial trip. This handsome steamer, of 1600 tons, which has been built to the order of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company, is the pioneer boat of a line to ply in the passenger service between Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston, U. S. The Halifax is a steel screw steamer, 250ft. by 35ft. by 23ft., moulded, built and equipped under the superintendence of Capt. S. R. Hill, the gentleman selected for the command of the vessel. His experience in the requirements of the trade has greatly aided the builders in producing a very fine arrangement of passenger accommodation. There are berths in all for 424 first-class and 50 second-class passengers, who have the choice between lofty and luxuriously-furnished state-rooms and plain bunks, with no pretension to anything beyond bare comfort. When we consider that the actual time of sailing between the extreme points of the route is only 36 hours it is impossible not to admire the really sumptuous accommodation provided. It will compare favorably with that of almost any of the Channel steamers plying to and from the Clyde on routes extending over one, two, or three nights. The steam-heating, lighting, ventilating, and sanitary arrangements are about as perfect as one could wish them to be, the electric light being used throughout the vessel, even to the cargo holds. The dining-room is a spacious apartment, with lofty ceiling. The paneling is in oak, satin, mahogany, and walnut, the furniture being in the last-named wood. Throughout, the vessel is heated by steam, there being a special arrangement of stoves, with electro-plated rails and marble tops. Pneumatic bells are also fitted throughout the ship, there being one in every cabin. Besides the passenger arrangements, those for carriages, horses, and general cargo are all that could be desired. The engines of the vessel are triple-expansion, combining all the latest improvements and having cylinders 30in., 48in., and 73in. dia., by 48in. stroke, and boilers to work at 160lb pressure. The engines indicate about 3000 horse-power. On Saturday the steamer was taken over the measured mile a couple of times, when she easily attained an average speed of 14 knots, this being entirely satisfactory to all concerned. In the hands of the enterprising gentlemen who comprise the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company this new vessel will almost certainly do great things on the Halifax and Boston route, and the somewhat antiquated American boats which at present take charge of the traffic will hardly be able to compete with her. In the circumstances it will not be surprising if an order is soon given for a sister ship to the Halifax. Messrs. Chipman Brothers, of Halifax, are the managers of the new Company, and the agents at the respective ports of call are: Charlottetown, F. T. Newbery; Hawkesbury, Messrs. P. Paint & Sons; Boston, Messrs. Richardson & Barnard.

My stock of Boots, Shoes, Pubbers, Over-shoes, Feet Boots, Over-socks Slippers, &c., is now complete, and is better assorted, larger and cheaper than ever. Please call and examine.—R. K. JOS., (Boreham's old stand).

One thousand pairs to select from. At the Charlottetown Woolen Co's. store you can get custom-made pants from all wool, tweed, our own make, for \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per pair. Better value cannot be had in any market in Canada. Call and inspect. oct 8 6i

NEW MUSIC, By Rev. Fred E. J. Lloyd. Twelve Tunes for Familiar Hymns, PRICE, THE SET, 25 CENTS. To be had on sale at the Diamond Bookstore.

SIR JOHN STAINER, Mus. Doc., late of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, writes:—"Your tunes are melodious and well written. I, Lewis, Esq., Mus. Doc., President of the Guild of Organists London, England, writes:—"Thank you for your excellent tunes; they are worthy of being sung by our best Cathedral Choirs."

They have also been favorably reviewed by the *Montreal Gazette*, *Quebec Chronicle*, *Canadian Church Magazine*, and by the *Church Times* of London, and they are used in a large number both of Canadian and English Churches. oct 10

Apples, Pears & Onions. WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT SALESROOM, DODD'S OLD STAND, —ON— Friday, October 12th, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.:

- 40 Barrels APPLES,
- 10 " ONIONS,
- 1 " PEARS.

R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer. oct 10-2i

Carload No. 1 Gravenstein Apples. BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, October 15th, at 10.30 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:— 1 Carload (150 Barrels) Choice No. 1 Gravenstein APPLES, direct from the grower, Cornwallis, N. S. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. oct 10-4i

Auction Sale of Stoves. ON FRIDAY, October 12th, at 1 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:— Four Base Burners, 2 Franklin Stoves, 1 Cook Stove, new Waterloo, No. 2 (wood), 2 Shop Stoves, Pipe, &c. Also—Tables, Chairs, &c. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. oct 9

LONDON HOUSE.

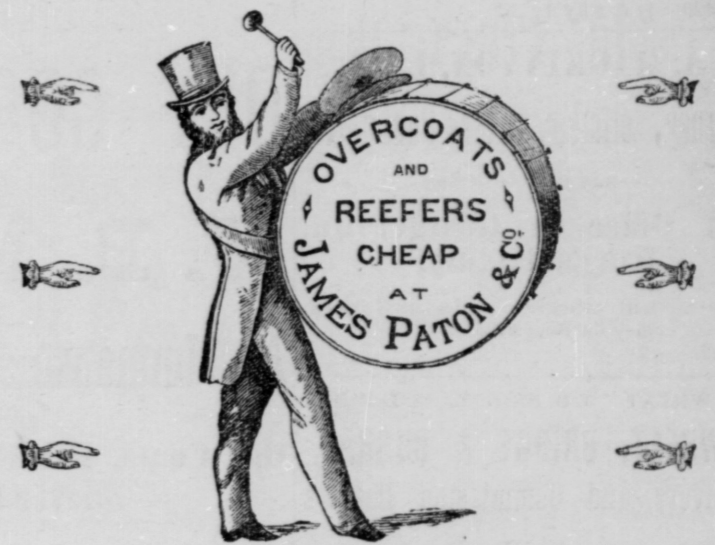
Our New Stock Now Opening.

- New French Dress Goods,
- New Cashmeres and Merinos,
- New Plushes and Velvets,
- New Ulsterings and Tweeds,
- New Worsted Cloths,
- New Hats and Shapes,
- New Feathers and Flowers,
- New Gloves and Wool Goods,
- New Readymade Clothing,
- Lowest Prices for Cash.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, October 2, 1888.

FOR GOOD READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT LOW PRICES,



TRY JAMES PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 1888.

Pickling Vinegar and Spices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

English Malt Vinegar—The season for Pickling Vinegar having come around again, we have just imported from London, G. B., another large supply of English Malt, which is, without doubt, the best Pickling Vinegar in the market to-day. As we import this direct ourselves, we are prepared to give extra good value in it.

White Wine Vinegar.—We have lately received a large supply of this article from one of the best Vinegar Factories in the Dominion, and we guarantee it to be strictly pure and unadulterated.

Cider Vinegar.—A stock of this nice Table Vinegar always kept on hand.

Golden Syrup Vinegar.—This is the best Table Vinegar put up in Canada, being of very fine quality and strength.

Pickling Spices.—We have just received a large quantity of Choice Mixed Pickling Spice, which we can recommend as a first-class article. It contains sixteen different kinds of highly aromatic seeds, and is mixed by an adept in the business.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen Square and King square Stores.

Ch'town, Sept. 17, 1888—eod & wky

WALK RIGHT IN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT, AND GET BARGAINS. Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City.

NEVER IN A DILEMMA!

Can supply you all, and give you the best value. Sales daily increasing. No slop work. Furniture as represented. He does not advertise much, but gives his customers the benefit of this saving.

Don't forget the place—OPP SITE POST OFFICE. JOHN NEWSON. Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.