

Water Works—The Situation.

A CONSIDERABLE sum of money has been expended by the city in "prospecting" for water. First there was the survey and report of Mr. Fairbanks; then there was the chemical examination of Professor Hayes; then the survey (but not the report) of Mr. Murdoch; then the boring experiment at Mount Edward.

The "situation" just now is this: The auger with which the contractors for the "experiment" bored is stuck down in the hole, which is some four hundred feet deep. The contractors have tried in vain to raise it; and have, apparently, given up the idea in disgust. They received from the city about \$300; their contract is unperformed; the experiment is practically a failure, and the outlay a dead loss. Mr. Murdoch, with an assistant, spent months upon the island engaged in gauging the various springs and sources of supply and in surveying the country roundabout. This was upwards of a year ago. But Mr. Murdoch has not yet sent in his report; and the city has not, therefore, yet obtained any data or information whatever from him. No action has been taken upon Mr. Fairbank's report or upon the examination of Professor Hayes. The practical common sense of some of the Civic authorities—the Mayor, we believe—suggested the idea of placing a tank at Spring Park. This has been done at the cost about \$1,200; and this is the only improvement. We have employed Civil Engineers and experts in chemistry to no purpose; we have expended thousands of dollars without receiving any return. All the northern part of the city is still without a supply of water in case of fire. It is a literal fact that the water in many wells from which the poor are compelled to draw for daily consumption at the table, "stinks in the nostrils of the people,"—the well nearest the house of the writer is such a one. The wealthier classes are compelled to tax themselves enormously for a supply of water which, compared with their requirements, is a mere "drop in the bucket."

This, then, is the situation. All that has heretofore been done is without effect. There is no water supply upon which dependence can be placed in case of fire. The poor are compelled to drink stinking water from the wells. Those who can afford the outlay get a bucket or two a day at a cost which should obtain for them a plentiful supply.

This "situation" is, we think, decidedly unsatisfactory. An effort should, in our opinion, be made to change it for the better—to utilize, if possible, the work already done. We are not in favor of rash action. The matter should, we think, be carefully considered; and a definite line of action should be adopted.

An Improvement.

GUIDE-BOARDS—on which are to be painted the names of the various streets—are about to be put up at the street corners of this city. This is another move in the right direction. The ways of this town have heretofore been a mystery to strangers and a puzzle to citizens. The improvement will not cost much, and will be a patent benefit.

ENGLAND'S Police force is a small army in itself, and ought to be able to keep a good watch over a very large number of rogues. The Parliamentary volume which contains the judicial statistics of England and Wales for 1876 shows that the police and constabulary force towards the close of the year presented a total of 22,719, being one in every 812 of the estimated population. This proportion would give Moncton a force of six men, or three times as many as we have under pay at the present time. In the last eleven years the force has been increased nearly 23 per cent. It now includes 469 detective officers. The city of London police amounts to one for every 94 of the city population as enumerated on the night of the census of 1871. In the last ten years the Metropolitan police has been increased by more than one third. The cost of the police and constabulary force for England and Wales last year was \$14,245,365, being an increase of \$532,736, as compared with 1875. In addition to the above cost, a total of \$563,205 was paid out of the superannuation funds of the different forces during the year.

THE I. C. Railway Workshop Bosses are excited over the exposure of the trick of charging repairs on the Brydges Palace Car to First-class Car No. 6. Although 400 workmen—some of them on the verge of starvation—have been discharged from the shops, no boss has been molested; no boss pay has been reduced, and the bosses are accordingly grateful. Says one of them, with gross profanity: "By G—, if it could be found out who gave the information, he would have to walk!" Perhaps he would; but, as the News would say, "there is no need of swearing about it." Let every boss who feels tempted to be profane, reserve his indignation for future use. He may need all his adjectives and other powers and parts of speech for Ottawa, when Parliament orders an investigation into the corrupt practices which are believed to exist at the Moncton headquarters. If they want to swear—if they feel like easing their minds by an overflow of oaths—they will probably have free scope in good-sized Committee Rooms at Ottawa, before the winter is out.—Moncton Times.

COAL SHIPMENTS.—There were over ninety-six thousand tons of coal shipped from Spring Hill, N. S., last year. When it is remembered that the mines were idle for two months—the surface works having been burned down the beginning of the year, the result of the year's operations must be satisfactory to the shareholders.

OUR CHURCHES.

Religious Services on Sunday.

METHODIST BRICK CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Lathern preached to a large congregation, on Sunday night, from the 36th verse of the 8th chapter Mark: "What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul?" This question has been called "The question," or the question above all other questions. No mathematician can solve it. Dr. Chalmers said that mathematics was for the purpose of dealing with questions of magnitude. There were two great magnitudes of which he took no account in his early life, the magnitude of time and the greater magnitude of eternity. Masillon, while addressing a vast assemblage of dignitaries and others, decked in all the splendour and magnificence of costly garments, was so struck with the thought of the perishable nature of man and of his littleness, that he paused for a moment, and when the most intense silence reigned, he exclaimed in an audible whisper, "there is nothing great but God!" There are two aspects of the question, in the text, "Gain the whole world" and "Lose his own soul." The words "gain the whole world" must be taken in a comparative or relative sense. The great Macedonian conquered every part of the known world and sat down and wept because there were no other worlds to subdue; but he had only conquered the kingdoms of the world and knew nothing of any other. There were many jeweled crowns, which had been surrendered to him; many magnificent palaces given up to him; but he could only wear one crown and occupy one palace at a time. The words of that part of the text cannot be understood in a literal sense. If all the wealth stored away in the mines and bowels of the earth, and if all the jewels and pearls which are deposited in the caverns of the sea were placed in a balance, the infinite importance and preciousness of the soul would outweigh them all. Solomon had rolled in wealth; the nations of the earth vied with each other in the magnificence of their gifts, and the greatest splendor had surrounded him during his life—yet he declared it to be all vanity. Talleyrand, who had as much to do with the overthrow of nations and empires as the great Napoleon, exclaimed as he approached his end, "Eighty-three years and nothing but toil, and vexation, and disappointments." Among his papers was found a slip with the words written upon it, "Disgusted with the past, and the future a profound uncertainty." Wealth is very valuable, and the pursuit of it honorable, if a proper use be made of the riches. The acquisition of wealth for its own sake is the most unprofitable employment for the human brain or hands. Men set their affections on wealth, and health, strength, and time and eternity are sacrificed in the effort to gain this world's goods. A number of passengers were escaping from a sinking ship that had struck on the coast of Brazil. A consignment of Spanish dollars were enclosed in casks and were upon the deck. One passenger seized an axe and stove in the head of one of the casks; the dollars rolled upon the deck, the man exclaimed, "I have been poor all my life, and now I will die rich. He lost his life for the sake of being rich for a moment, and then was hurried into eternity. How many resemble this man! The vision of the Prophet Isaiah contained in the 14th chapter, gives us a vivid idea of the fate of the king of Babylon, who had acquired dominion, and power, and wealth, and earthly glory; but the vision represents him shorn of all his possessions and suffering the torture of eternal punishment. We ask ourselves what is implied in the second aspect of the text, "lose his own soul." Men will suffer extreme hardship, will endure all the horrors of war, and even sacrifice life itself, in the cause of national freedom. If liberty of this kind be prized so highly, and bondage has so much of terror for man, of how much greater magnitude and importance is spiritual freedom!—the liberty wherewith we are made free. How much more should we dread and fear the bondage which the wicked shall be the subjects of, when bound hand and foot and cast into the place "Where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." Another element in the great loss of the soul, is the loss of light. The soul that is capable of soaring above the eminence, and glory of seraphic beings, and to dwell in the light which surrounds them, may be cast into outer darkness. The loss of hope forms another element in the loss of the soul. Poets have sung of the pleasures of hope, orators have grown eloquent while dwelling upon the comfort derived from hope, men have been buoyed up and sustained in the time of disappointment, and peril, and loss, by hope. To be shut out from the hope of eternal joy and happiness, and the prospect of the pleasures which are at the right hand of God, is fearful to contemplate. The question is often asked, "Will the soul have to endure eternal punishment?" We reply there is a fearful possibility of the lost soul enduring eternal torture. Dr. Cook has said that in the domain of physical matters it is possible to reach a certain line with safety; but beyond that line destruction is inevitable. The ship may careen till almost upon her beam ends, and the sailors may gain courage and nerve to withstand the storm; but let her careen beyond that line and she sinks. The vessel rots or corrodes, and a thousand years cannot restore her. Some trees in the south may be cut a certain depth with good results; but if the axe penetrates too far, the tree dies, and a thousand years cannot recover the life lost. As the tree leans so it falls; and as the tree falls so it lies. The unjust shall be unjust still. The guilty shall be guilty still.

MARKET.—The following are the market prices.—Turkeys from \$1.00 to \$1.40; Geese from \$0.55 to \$0.70; Fowls per pair, \$0.55 to \$0.65; Butter, fresh, \$0.25 to \$0.26; Butter, tub, \$0.20 to \$0.22; Eggs, from \$0.23 to \$0.25; Pork from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents.

Latest by Telegraph.

WAR NEWS.

[By Telegraph to Reading Room and Daily Examiner.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Porte has addressed a note to England complaining of the warlike attitude of Greece. The British Government sent it to Athens without comment.

The Servians captured Pristina and also reoccupied Kershambie after a smart engagement, in which the Turks lost four hundred killed and wounded.

Four hundred and fifty Turks were captured by the Roumanians, who now occupy Florentine, thereby completing the investment of Whidden.

New York, Jan. 22.

Gold 101 1/2. Exchange unchanged.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

A VOICE FROM THE DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

The New Era Staff have now put forth their last and dying effort to secure the safe and happy return, to the Legislative Halls, of their chosen apostle, P. R. Bowers, Esq. Any one taking up the last issue of that paper, and reading the article on "Non-Resident Representation," will be fully convinced of the truth of this statement. It will forcibly remind the reader of the efforts usually put forth by many debaters, in their earnest appeals to the audience, to secure votes in their own favor. The one grand principle to be adduced from its perusal is, that the country can be better represented by a person residing near the seat of Government, and that the country is incapable of representing itself. If an intelligent public is to be hoodwinked by such balderdash, then the sooner Mr. Bowers becomes our representative the better. We are all free to admit that Mr. Bowers is an intelligent man; but we cannot overlook the grand truth that Mr. Campion is his equal in every respect. There may be cases when non-resident representation will answer; but such is not the case in the present Election contest. Mr. Campion is an educated, intelligent, and reasonable politician. He assisted in the political battles of his country as far back as the days of Whelan and Coles, who are so often cited as the "Fathers of our Island Political History." He advocates, as Mr. Bowers does, the abolition of the Legislative Council; and if this appendage to our political paraphernalia is to be discontinued, can not the intelligent voters of Mr. Campion go as far to attain their end as would that of his unfair opponent Mr. Bowers pride himself, on being a great orator (?) and, on that account, should claim the suffrages of the electors, as orators only are capable of pronouncing an opinion on public questions. Let him, however, bear in mind that the greatest ideas, and lives that cast the greatest lustre on the world's literature, were conceived in the brains, and sent forth from the pens of persons who could not give public utterance to half a dozen sentences. Instance the author of the Spectator, or come down to political warfare of our own days, and we find such a name as that of the late Duncan MacLean, whose pen, next to that of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, added a golden tint to our Island journalism.

Mr. Campion is a native resident of the county; he offers his services at the request of the Electors. Mr. Bowers is a resident of the city, and is forcing his friendship on people who do not require it. This is the question for the electors to decide on the 24th, and it is to be hoped that the decision will be such as to correct, forever, the mistaken idea that King's County, like the other Counties of this Island, cannot furnish good, intelligent, and independent men to fill the seats of her Public Offices and Legislative Halls.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—I wish to correct a mistake in your report of my lecture, in your paper of yesterday.

After stating the origin, etc., of the two orders, I went on to explain their theological differences, but feeling I had not time to enter into the matter, I used the following words: "To be short, the Franciscans were the Presbyterians, and the Dominicans the Methodists of this day. I have no wish to be personal, nor do I desire to carry the parallel any further." Your reporter makes me say quite a different thing: he mistook my words and also my meaning.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, ALFRED OSBORNE.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Bowers asserts, in all his speeches, that he is an absolute necessity (politically) to his party, and that the people of Charlottetown must elect him, and he must have a constituency. He claims, in all his speeches, to be the grandest reformer of the age—forgetting the fact that, both the idea of abolishing the Legislative Council and repealing the Assessment Act, originated with the people! and that he is, consequently, only drifting along with the popular breeze. He says he knows he has ability. But Bowers can't play the double roll of editor and politician. He must be either one or the other. The fact that Edward Whelan was before the people in that capacity, is no reason why the irrepressible of the "New Era" can do it. That gentleman will find it harder work to palm himself off on the electors of this District—although he is his own tumpter—than he did when he joined a Methodist choir in New Brunswick, for the purpose of winning the affections of a fair Protestant—who had good sense enough to see through his very transparent dodge in good time to give him the mitten.

Yours, &c., FIRST DISTRICT. MONTREAL is again passing through a severe commercial crisis. Extensive failures are of daily occurrence, and evidently the end has not yet been reached.

New Advertisements.

REMEMBER

We are the Agents for the Cast Steel Single-ply Springs, which stood the test so well last season.

Buy no other Single Ply Springs but ARMSTRONG'S PATENT!

60 PAIRS IN STOCK, all sizes, to carry from 160 to 850 lbs.

All Warranted! and sold at Manufacturers' prices.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Jan. 18—2aw pat 3w

DR. H. A. PARKER, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF OTTAWA).

Office, . . . St. Lawrence Hotel.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Jan. 18, '78—10i eod

OUR STOCK

CARRIAGE BUILDERS IS VERY COMPLETE.

Over 50 Tons Bar Iron, 40 Bbls. Tire Steel, 200 Elliptic Carriage Springs, 110 sets Axles.

ASSORTED SIZES, from 7/8 to 1 1/2 inch, and a very large Stock of

CARRIAGE & MILL BOLTS, RING BOLTS, STEP PADS, &c.

which we offer to cash and prompt paying customers at better prices than ever before.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Jan. 18—2aw ar 3i

Wanted, Immediately,

A Housekeeper & Cook—A woman of experience and of good moral character will find a good situation and good pay. Apply immediately to

E. D. STAIR, Intelligence Office.

Jan. 18—1w

An Apprentice to learn the Cabinet-making business. A steady, lively boy wanted.

E. D. STAIR, Cabinet Maker.

Jan. 18—1w

Buy the American X C

SARREN B. WHEELS

BAND HUB WHEELS,

For Sale at W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

A GOOD LOT OF AMERICAN WOOD STOCK,

Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Etc.

A FEW SHEET-IRON BODIES, with seat all complete, at Manufacturers' prices, at W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

Jan. 18—2aw ar 3i

RARE CHANCE.

GREAT BARGAINS in high turned and Box Sleighs. Carriage and Sleigh repairing and Painting solicited. Charges moderate, at

PETER H. TRAINOR'S, Kent St., opposite the Rocklin House. Ch'town, Jan. 17, 1877.—4i

NORTH STAR COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOMS

OYSTER SALOON.

MRS. E. COOMBS,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. CARROL.

MEALS served at all hours of the day and evening, at reduced rates.

OYSTERS sent to all parts of the City at the very low price of

30 CENTS PER QUART!

Also for sale by the Barrel, Bushel, or Peck to suit purchasers.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC TEA

ENTERTAINMENT

The Ladies of St. James' Kirk intend holding A Public Tea and Entertainment

MARKET HALL

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 30, 1878,

and the citizens of Charlottetown are cordially invited to provide themselves with tickets, which may be obtained at the stores of Messrs. C. D. Rankin and W. R. Watson, and at the door of the Hall.

A good programme of Musical and Literary selections has been arranged.

Tea on the tables at 6 p. m., sharp. Entertainment to commence at 8.

Admission to both 50 cents. To entertainment only, 25 cents.

Jan. 21—tues wed

PINE BOARDS

30,000 FEET PINE BOARDS.

For Sale by F. S. HANFORD & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 13—3i

TENDERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Jan. 21, 1878.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of the 31st day of January next, from persons willing to contract for furnishing and putting up from 400 to 600 Street Signs. Pattern to be seen at the Mayor's Office. The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,

WM. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

Jan. 21—2aw t 31st pres 2w

GROCERY

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND, 10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 36 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES,

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

TINS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN GRAPES.

500 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLs. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH.

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1878—y.

COAL! COAL!

ROUND & NUT at

W. W. CLARKE'S.

Ch'town, Jan. 5—4w 2aw

HERRING! HERRING!

WE have on hand a choice lot of HER-RING—Barrels and Half-Barrels. Also a large quantity of CODFISH, which we will sell cheap.

W. P. COLWILL.

Ch'town, Jan. 21—3i