

# The Charlotte Town Herald

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY MARCH 9 1893

VOL XXI NO 22

## NEW SERIES

The Charlottetown Herald

Every Wednesday

Jan. McIsaac, Editor & Proprietor

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

Correspondence should be addressed to

THE EDITOR OF THE "HERALD"

FARM FOR SALE,

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his freehold farm of 150 acres situated at Cavendish, Lot 53. There is a good house and barn on the premises. About 50 acres are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the remainder being partly covered with hard and soft wood. The land is 6 miles from Cavendish Bridge, 5 miles from Grand River Bridge and 6 miles from St. Peter's Bay. It will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PETER SHARKEY,

Cavendish, Lot 53, Dec. 10-3 mos.

**SURPRISE**

EVERY WOMAN

Wash your face with this soap

It is the most desirable soap in the world

It is the most desirable soap in the world

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## CHEAPEST YET!

PERKINS & STERNS

are now showing the contents of over

100 Cases and Sales

—OF—

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Everything New, Good and Cheap, and worthy the inspection of every buyer.

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## Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Best Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Art and Mentality.

West Territories, where in 1881 there were 9,523 occupied dwellings of this description, against 409 in 1881.

The 919,879 houses found by the enumerators, on the 6th of April, 1891, are classified as follows: inhabited, 854,842; empty, 54,164; under construction, 10,873; total, 919,879. The total number of houses occupied (854,842) is an increase of 116,633 over the occupied houses in 1881—an increase equal to 15.8 per cent. The increase in population is 11.7 per cent. The population is, therefore, better housed by being less crowded, than in 1881.

The houses under construction, on the 6th of April, 1891, numbered 10,873, an increase of 991 over the number found by the enumerators in 1881.

The "empties" of 1891 numbered, at the date of the census, 54,164, an increase of 7,851, as compared with 1881. Many of these are houses from which the families have moved into the new local better structures they have developed, and the percentage of uninhabited houses to the number of houses constructed and under construction in 1891, 1891, 5.5, which correspond exactly with the figures of 1881.

According to previous the houses inhabited and the changes in ten years are as follows:—

Houses Inhabited. Increase

British Columbia 16,776 1,754

Manitoba 22,176 1,776

New Brunswick 54,187 3,231

Nova Scotia 74,413 4,677

Ontario 408,012 44,878

P. E. I. 18,359 475

Quebec 244,444 28,332

N. W. Territories 10,475 8,181

Including all occupied habitations, shanties, sod houses and other dwellings, the average number of persons under each roof is found to be as follows: British Columbia 4.9, Manitoba 5.2, New Brunswick 5.5, Nova Scotia 5.7, Ontario 5.2, Prince Edward Island 5.3, Quebec 6.0, North-West Territories 6.5.

The kind of houses in which our people live is for the first time procured by the census of 1891.

Out of the 854,842 inhabited houses which are given by the enumerators 697,266 are built of wood, 131,622 of brick and 25,964 of stone. Thus 81.6 per cent. of the dwelling houses of Canada are built of wood, 15.2 per cent. of brick and 3.2 per cent. of stone. It is of course understood that these facts relate to dwelling houses, and not to warehouses, stores, shops or public institutions.

Certainty.

Our Protestant friends, amid their contradictory answers to some of our recent remarks respecting their "ideas," admit the necessity of "present certainty," and affirm that "the question of personal salvation is left uninvolved in Protestantism." The future of the Church is the question which every true Christian must feel interested in.

The "future" as the present and past of the Church, is fixed by Christ, and is beyond all question or doubt, from its being based upon His promise and appointment. In regard to those who are in the Church have a sure anchor of hope, and need feel no concern. The Protestant who is outside of Peter's Bark, in which our Saviour ever abides, may well look with apprehension upon the present, and with fear and dismay to the future, of the crazy raft, upon which he is embarked; for it is human construction and there is no divine guarantee for its seaworthiness. But the Catholic knows that Christ is with him; that his vessel cannot founder, however furiously the waves may howl it. The future therefore, as the past and present, are all sure to him, so far as the Church is concerned.

As regards certainty of individual salvation, how can any Protestant pretend to it, on his own ground, when his own teachers are, with Babel-like confusion, contradicting each other with reference to what they all "essentially" are? They not plainly now, as in the days of the "ignominious Reformation," verifying the words of our Saviour, of false prophets rising up and crying, "Lo! here is Christ; lo! He is there!" On what do they agree, as far as the responsibility of signifying in anything? How then, can anyone following them be certain of any Christian truth, much less of his own salvation.

How Canadians are Housed.

INTERESTING STATISTICS IN THE NEW GAZETTE BULLETIN.

Census bulletin No. 6, which is about to be issued by Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion Statistician, deals with the dwellings of the people of Canada. It shows that the total number of dwellings in the Dominion, (excluding the unorganized territory, the returns for which are not completely in), according to the census of 1891 just compiled, on the 6th of April, 1891, was 930,684, of which 919,879 are built of wood, brick or stone, and 25,964 of stone; in addition there are 10,855 "shanties."

Of the 250 sod houses (all in the North West Territories) 227 were occupied; 18 empty of human occupants and 5 being built. The shanties are all occupied, and are for the most part temporary abodes of lumbermen, railway navvies, gold hunters, cannery employes, land prospectors, Indians, etc.—There may be 20 persons occupying a shanty at the time of the enumerator's visit, but all excepting one or two may have homes in Canada at which they are taken. The other being without any home in Canada are taken in the shanty, which consequently becomes a census home and takes position as a habitation.

In many cases the shanties along the railway lines, after being abandoned by the services are entered by poor squatters. The total number of shanties in 1891 shows a decrease of 4,134 as compared in the North

West Territories, where in 1881 there were 9,523 occupied dwellings of this description, against 409 in 1881.

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