

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 26, 1892.

The Financial Position.

The receipts of the Government last year (including \$72,878.43 obtained from the Land Office, by a supreme effort) amounted to \$274,047.21. The expenditures of the Government were \$33,581.41 in excess of the estimates—amounting to \$304,486.40. Thus the deficit at the end of the year was \$30,439.20. We quote the auditor's short statement of receipts and expenditures, as follows:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS, 1891, and EXPENDITURE, 1891. Includes items like Subsidy from Dominion Government, Public Lands, Provincial Secretary, fees rec'd, Registrar of Deeds, County Courts, Hospital for the Insane, Prince of Wales College, Private Bills, Feeders' Licenses, Fines and Penalties, Vendors' Licenses, Ferries, Casual Revenue, Rent of Warren Farm (3 years).

By adding the deficit of last year (\$30,439.0) to the balance against the Province at the end of the previous year (\$130,242.79) it will be seen that the total indebtedness of the Province at the end of December last was \$163,236.99. This debt was rolled up in two years.

Still lacking the reports and statements of the Commissioner of Crown Lands we are unable to state exactly what amounts of the assets of the Province were given away, as discounts, allowances and compound interest remitted, in the collection of the \$72,878.43 which have been used as revenue. A very moderate estimate will place it at the difference between the amount collected and \$100,000. If this be so, the assets of the Province were, within last year, reduced by \$100,000, and the Province is so much poorer—as would appear if the accounts were properly kept by double entry. According to the report for 1890 of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the balances then due to the Land Office amounted to \$411,880.07. These assets are now, we venture to say, reduced to close upon \$303,000. Of the public lands remaining unsold there were—according to the report—96,000 acres at the end of 1890. But these "remaining" lands are like the tail ends of a heap of grain—of very little value. Then it must not be forgotten that the generosity of the present administration in giving away the assets of the Land Office will have this effect: that no one owning the office will, in future, pay the full amount of his account. It is, therefore, very doubtful if fifty per cent. of the existing Land Office assets can be collected. So that the Province has, evidently, little more to expect from that source.

Nor is there any other existing source of revenue which can be enlarged to any extent—though it is evident that if the present rate of expenditure be kept up, at least \$100,000 more revenue will be needed every year. Some persons entertain the hope that the Dominion Government will, in consideration of the large subsidies which have been granted railways in other parts of Canada and the enormous amounts which have been expended in the building of Government railways, be induced to refund to the Province the amount which the construction of the P. E. Island railway originally cost. If the tunnel question were disposed of, and if the P. E. Island were not losing money at the rate of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year, a claim might, perhaps, be successfully pressed upon this ground. Other persons affect to hope that redistribution of the Provincial subsidies may be made on the basis of a plan evolved by the Quebec Conference. The present Premier is in one of these. But it is not probable that in face of public opinion in Ontario any considerable addition will be made to the Provincial subsidies. Moreover, if the plan of the Quebec Conference were adopted, this Province would gain very little. According to that plan, the subsidy of eighty cents per head would be based upon actual population as ascertained every ten years by census, and a scale of allowances for civil government and legislation would be adopted as follows:—

Where the population is under 150,000... \$100,000; 150,000 but does not exceed 200,000... 130,000; 200,000 but does not exceed 250,000... 180,000; 250,000 but does not exceed 300,000... 230,000; 300,000 but does not exceed 400,000... 280,000; 400,000 but does not exceed 500,000... 330,000; 500,000 but does not exceed 1,000,000... 430,000; exceeds 1,000,000... 530,000.

Apply this scheme, and what would be the result upon the basis of the census of 1891? Ontario would receive \$1,913,391 a year; Quebec, \$1,410,868; Nova Scotia, \$550,418; New Brunswick, \$437,035;

Manitoba, \$283,553; British Columbia, \$174,213; and Prince Edward Island, \$186,400. Last year we received, as subsidy from the Dominion Government \$183,480. So that the increase of subsidy under the plan of the Quebec Conference, if it were adopted, would be only about \$3,000 a year.

This Province has, doubtless, some stray claims upon Canada's, which might be admitted under circumstances more favorable than those which at present exist. But we ought not, in providing for the future, to count upon these. One thing is evident: the ruinous policy of deficit and debt ought to be forsaken. Measures should at once be adopted to restore the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. There was this excuse for the Sullivan and McLeod Administrations: they were engaged in the work of collecting outstanding amounts due the Province; and in lieu of the \$200,000 which they withdrew from capital they obtained an annual grant of \$20,000 a year, which is equal to a capital sum of \$500,000. They left the Province in a much better financial position than they found it when they took office twelve years before. But what shall we say of the Paters-McLeau-Farquharson combination? They have in one year added \$30,000 to the floating debt of the Province, and withdrawn at least \$100,000 from the Provincial assets in the Land Office. They have not improved the public property. They have not even maintained the condition of our roads and bridges. They have nothing whatever to show as a result of their permanent and irrevocable impairment of the financial position of the Province.

What are they now going to do about it? They ought to grapple with the difficulty which they, by their persistent and successful opposition to the reform and retrenchment measures of the late Government, and by their more recent mismanagement of our finances, have done so much to raise. And they ought, in the passage of a reasonable and effective measure to restore the financial equilibrium, to be assisted—or, at least, not factiously opposed—by the honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House.

Personal.

Col. R. G. Leger is announced to lecture at Toronto, Ont., on Monday evening next. Subject: "Shakespeare." Mr. J. F. Willis, of the Willis Piano & Organ Co., of this city left by the Stanley yesterday on a business trip through Nova Scotia. This enterprising firm have, through honest dealing and attention to business, worked up a trade second to none in Canada in their line. They now control the agencies of the two greatest pianos on record, the "Knabe," of Baltimore, U. S., and the well-known and well-renowned "Williams," of Toronto.

Religious Services.

Kensington Hall.—Service Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Subject of address: "St. Ignace, S.S." Special choruses by the Workers Band. All come. St. Paul's Church.—Services to-morrow: Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 o'clock; Children's Service at 3 o'clock; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7 o'clock. St. Peter's Cathedral.—Services to-morrow (Sunday in Lent): Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.15; "The Patriarchs in Egypt" at 11 o'clock; Evening Prayer at 3.30. Special Service and Sermon on "Our Support" at 7 p.m. Children's Service in the morning at 10 o'clock. Gospel Meeting.—Remember the Gospel Meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in McLeod's Hall, conducted by the Railway men. Strangers always welcome. Lesson: John 17:15—"I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil."

Zion church.—Services will be conducted Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the Pastor. Morning prayer meeting at 10.15. Sabbath School and Bible classes will meet at 2.30 p.m. Being communion Sunday the pastor's Bible class will not meet. At the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed. In the evening the third sermon of the Covenanted series will be given. Subject: "A Covenanters' Communion."

Services will be held in the First Methodist church on Sunday, as follows: At 10.30 a.m. prayer meeting; at 11 o'clock, preaching by Rev. C. W. Hamilton. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. In the evening at 7 o'clock, sermon by Rev. W. W. Brewer, "Fact or Fancy—Which?" Evangelistic service at 8.15 led by Mr. Sutcliffe. Services will be held in the Meeting House, Upper Great George Street, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied morning and evening by Rev. W. H. Harding, of Summerside. Morning subject: "The Kingdom of God." Evening subject: "Preaching Jesus." Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30 p.m. Baptist Church Services.—The pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject: "What are Churches For?" in the morning, and in the evening "The Divine Guarantee." Sabbath School and pastor's Bible class at 2.30. Morning prayer meeting at 10.30. Special services in the Mission Rooms, Chestnut Street, every evening next week. Also, the usual services Monday and Wednesday evenings in the schoolroom of the church, Prince Street.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following brethren were elected officers of Orient Division, No. 161, for the ensuing term at the regular session last evening:— W.P.—John D. Reid. W.A.—Roderick Matheson. R.S.—John Ross. A.R.S.—James H. Good. F.S.—S. W. Crabbe. Treas.—G. D. Davison. Chap.—John A. Lawson. Con.—David Small. A Con.—John F. Whelan. T.S.—J. C. Sprague. O.S.—G. H. Foster. P.W.P.—Theo. L. Chappelle.

The members of the Prince of Wales College Y. M. C. A. are requested to meet in their hall over Rackham's store, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6.30 sharp. By order, J. S. Lewis, Secy.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

A Big Gathering and a Lively Time.

The Bill Approved By the Majority

THE meeting of citizens held in the Market Hall last night to consider and discuss the proposed act to abolish the Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, was largely attended. In fact the spacious room was crowded to the doors. Several members of the Provincial Legislature and of the City Council occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was opened shortly after 8 o'clock, and it was not until about eleven that the proceedings were brought to a close. During the meeting there were some things said that would have been much better left unsaid, but the large audience took everything good naturedly, and managed to crowd a good deal of fun into the three hours they were in the hall. His Worship Mayor Hamilton opened the meeting, as customary. After explaining the object for which the meeting was called, he invited the members of the City Council to express their own opinion of the bill they had met to consider. If the citizens decided in favor of the bill and it passed the Legislature he thought a great mistake would be made. The commissioners had done their work well and faithfully since their inception of office, and he did not think it would be in the interests of the citizens to take the works out of their hands now and put them in the hands of greenhorns. The works were now self-sustaining, and it would not be necessary to levy any assessment for water purposes this year. The Commissioners were under bonds for the faithful performance of their duty to the amount of \$30,000—\$10,000 each—and the proposed bill provided for the placing of the works in the hands of the City Council—men who were not obliged to give bonds at all. In his opinion the act would be unconstitutional. The Waterworks Act of 1887 expressly provides that no person in any way connected with the City Council shall have anything to do with the management of the works. The management of the waterworks by the City Council of the City of Halifax had proved a failure, and the same result would follow such a movement here should it be inaugurated. There is talk of a saving under the proposed bill, but he thought it would be a mistake to do so. The money collected can be used upon our streets or squares until every cent of the debentures are redeemed. The water debentures now out, amounting in all to some \$191,000, were taken up on the merits of the Waterworks Act of 1887, and the passing of the proposed act abolishing the commissioners who counter-signed them would be tantamount to a repudiation of them. He hoped it would not be passed. His Worship concluded his remarks by asking the meeting to elect a chairman and secretary. On motion His Worship was chosen chairman, and Mr. Duncan McIntyre secretary. The secretary read the Act under discussion for the information of those present. A resolution was put and carried that each speaker be limited to fifteen minutes, excepting the Water Commissioners, who would be allowed twenty minutes. Councillor Hogan was the first speaker. He said the bill was introduced solely and simply in the interests of economy. He thought that if we could save even \$1,000 of the people's money we were bound to do so. Some provision should be made for a sinking fund. If the proposed bill was not passed the Council still had the right to reduce the salaries of the Commissioners. He failed to see why the Commissioners could not manage the Waterworks as efficiently as the Commissioners. Charles Palmer, Esq., said that as far as economy went he was with the promoters of the bill, but he was opposed to left-handed economy. That had a great fight over the passage of the Waterworks Act in 1887. The great idea at that time was to keep the works clear of the City Council, and a clause was inserted in the Act prohibiting them taking the management. Now it was proposed to hand the works over to the corporation. He should be very cautious about abolishing the Commissioners. He thought the handing of the Waterworks over to the Council would endanger the collecting of the rates, and it would therefore be too slow to go. The Councillors were not under bonds the same as the Commissioners. Councillor Taylor thought the Legislature could compel the Councillors to give bonds the same as the Water Commissioners furnished. He said that at a large meeting in Ward Five it was proposed to abolish the office of Commissioners. Ex-Councillor Douse was in favor of the proposed bill. If a saving could be effected it should be made. Makes the Councilors responsible. He hoped the meeting would have the good sense to vote for the proposed bill—in the interests of property holders. Property was now in a tight place; and the number of officials was increasing. Henry Rackham, Esq., thought the promoters of the bill did the proper thing in submitting it to the citizens for their opinion; but he was surprised that those responsible for it did not bring forth stronger arguments in its favor. He was not in favor of abolishing the commissioners, but thought the public should get more information from them than they now gave. He thought the councillors should get paid as well as the commissioners. But if the councillors wanted to work for nothing he failed to see why they should not want to do the work of the assessors and surveyor as well as the work of the Water Commissioners. But he thought the councillors had enough to do as it was. Mr. Isaac Murley was in favor of the proposed bill. He thought the Commissioners did not amount to much and their services might easily be dispensed with. E. H. Norton, Esq., thought that out of the City Councillors men could be picked who were just as capable of managing the waterworks as the present Commissioners. In these days of economy savings should be made wherever practicable. He thought no trouble would be experienced in getting a capable man to act as Mayor and chairman of the Water Commission. Hon. David Laird, chairman of the Commissioners, spoke next. He reviewed the work of the Commissioners since their inception. After almost five years of hard labor they had succeeded in making the works self-sustaining. The works were in good condition, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, and the officials competent and painstaking. The salaries paid the officials and Commissioners were not too high when the work performed was considered. The Commissioners had a long experience in the work, and he could not

see why they should now be set aside and the works put into the hands of inexperienced men. It was just as reasonable for the Commissioners to come before the people with an act to abolish the Councillors as it was for the Councillors to come with an act to abolish the Commissioners. The salary received by the Commissioners was a small consideration. As yet the Commissioners had no label suits on hand. He showed that the Commissioners had not been extravagant in their expenditures and did everything for the best. J. P. Tanton, Esq., followed. It was not, he said, a question as to whether or not the Commissioners were earning their salaries, or the capabilities of the gentlemen holding the office; but rather a question as to whether or not the time had come when the office might be abolished. At the time the Waterworks Act was drawn up the understanding was that when the works were completed they should pass into the hands of the City Council. He moved the following resolution:—

Whereas, The City Council have adopted and submitted to this meeting a bill to abolish the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlottetown and vest the power and authority now held by said Commissioners under the Water Work Act in the Mayor and City Council of this city and whereas their further continuance in office, considering the work to be performed by said commissioners, would further entail a large and useless expenditure upon the rate payers, Therefore Resolved, That this meeting of citizens do hereby endorse the bill under consideration, in the hope that the Legislature now in session will give effect to the wishes of the rate payers by placing it among the local statutes of the Province.

Councillor McKay seconded the motion. Archibald McNeill, Esq., Commissioner McKinnon, and Messrs. F. Curtis and Donald Nicholson followed in short addresses. The two former spoke against the proposed changes, and the latter in favor thereof. Charles Palmer, Esq., moved the following amendment to the resolution:— That while the meeting is anxious to curtail the expenses of the working of the Charlottetown Water Works as far as practicable, they nevertheless deem the proposed act objectionable in substance and form. This meeting considers it inexpedient at present to change the management of the waterworks out of the hands of the commissioners elected by the whole city, and who are under heavy bonds and sureties for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to vest the same in the City Councillors, contrary to the terms of the Charlottetown Water Work Act, 1887.

Charles Leigh, Esq., seconded the motion. The amendment on being put to the meeting (those against it standing up) was declared lost on a count of heads. The main motion was then put, the house dividing at the request of Councillor McKay, who said he wanted a true test of the feeling of the meeting. Those favorable to the passage of the resolution went to the north side of the building and those opposed to it went to the south side. A large majority appeared for the resolution, which was declared carried. After giving three cheers for Councillor McKay, the meeting adjourned.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED "ROYAL OAK" HOTEL, For Sale by Auction. I AM instructed by Mrs. Offer to sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, at 2 o'clock, noon, on the premises, Queen Street.— The well-known Hotel Property occupied by Mrs. Offer, comprising a lot of land fronting 29 feet on Queen Street, and extending back 135 feet, with a large three-story House, Stables and Outbuildings, all in good repair. This property is near the Market, having an established town and country trade, and offers a good chance for anyone to engage in the Hotel business, or as an investment. Terms easy and made known at sale. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

LECTURE. REV. W. H. HARDING, of Summerside, will lecture in the Christian Church, Upper Great George Street, on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Happy Homes" 21 pt—mch26

TENDERS. TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office up to THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for REPAIRS TO MARKET BUILDING, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Phillips & Chappe, Architects. J. M. DAVISON, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, March 26, 1892—guar 31

REMOVAL. THE Office of BEER & SONS, Soap Manufacturers, L. L. BEER, and E. R. BEER, Insurance Agent, has been removed from King Square to the premises lately occupied by F. Mitchell, Watchmaker, Queen Street, four doors north of Apothecaries' Hall corner. 21—mch26

FOR SALE. A THOROUGHBRED REGISTERED JERSEY COW, in calf to a Holstein Bull; six years old; to calve in June. Took first prize at Provincial Exhibition. May be seen at DR. FITZGERALD'S. mch26—2aw 12 easter

FERRY STEAMER FOR SALE. TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Cove, Dartmouth, N. S., on APRIL 20th, 1892 at 3 o'clock. The Side-Wheel Ferry Steamer CHERBUCTO, built in 1865. Register tonnage 65; length 67 ft. 9 in.; breadth over all, 31 feet; depth 10 ft. 6 in.; draft of water, 6 feet. Side lever engine; diameter of cylinders, 25 inches; length of stroke, 3 feet; horse power, 25. Hull is heavy copper. Carries 110 tons; and has cabin capacity for 100 passengers. Terms cash. G. E. VANBUSKIRK, Secretary Dartmouth Ferry Commission. mch26—3w

WANTED.—One first-class city salesmen on salary. Experience unnecessary. Must be acquainted with Charlottetown and suburbs. Advantages unequalled. Good references required. For full particulars address Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. 1639—4p (sent mon) 3m

MARCH 600! MARCH

Lace Curtain Sale is the order of the day at BEER BROS. Special Attractions in Design, Quality and Prices, from 40 cents per pair up. SIX HUNDRED PAIRS OF Lace Curtains, IN NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS.

BEER BROS.

FIVE CASES NEW CLOTHS. JUST OPENED: New Spring Overcoatings, New Spring Suitings, New Spring Trowserings.

We have now in stock the largest and best assortment of the above Cloths ever shown by us. Before placing your orders for your SPRING OVERCOAT, SUIT or PANTS, call and see our Cloths. No trouble to show goods. SPECIAL PRICES FOR CASH. JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailors.

GIVEN AWAY!

We do not give away our goods, but we do the next thing to it—we sell at a trifling advance over cost. Fair prices and fair dealing will always be found at our Store. We are now opening our Spring and Summer Suitings and Overcoatings, in beautiful patterns. Everyone should see them. Our Hats are selling fast, new styles and low prices. D. A. BRUCE, Fashionable Clothier.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1892—eod & wky



Sun Life Insurance Co., -- Head Office, Montreal. ASSETS, - - \$3,000,000.

URQUHART & BROW, AGENTS, OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

We Are Leaders!

MR. WILLIAM GILLESPIE (late of Taylor & Gillespie) is now in charge of our Bookbinding Department. Our workmanship in the Printing and Bookbinding lines has no leader, and our prices are right. School Books and Stationery, best quality and lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive our careful attention. HASZARD & MOORE, BROWN'S BLOCK, MARKET SQUARE.

Desirable Building Lots and Houses FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Henry Rackham, Esq., to sell by Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:— Six Building Lots, 41x175 feet, situated on the new street leading from Spring Park Road, adjoining the property of William Boyle, Esq. Also, immediately after, one Double and one single Tenement House, situated on the south side of Chestnut Street. Terms easy and made known at sale. Plan of Lots can be seen at my office. mch25 R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

TO LET. THE eastern half of House situated on King Street, opposite Judge Reddin's residence. This House contains eight good rooms, besides pantries, and is in good order. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. Thomas McQuillan, Lower Queen Street, or to the owner at Southport. EDWARD KELLY, mch25

COMPLETE STOCK

SPRING

Boots and Shoes

McLEOD'S, QUEEN STREET, Wholesale and Retail. Charlottetown, March 9, 1892.

TWO CHOICELY BRED STALLIONS FOR SALE

I AM authorized by the Board of Arbitrators in the McLeod-Woodside Case, to sell by Public Auction, at Campbell's Hotel Stables, Summerside, On Wednesday, April 13th, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., The Standard-Bred and Registered Stallions WESTLAWN, 5638, and PRINCIPAL, 5629, both foaled in 1884. The above horses and their stock are well known in this country.

Also: At same time, all the Harness, Wagons, Sleighs and other trappings belonging to the McLeod-Woodside Estate, and a number of Notes of Bank, Book Debts, etc., a list of which may be seen at the office of F. W. Hundman, Esq., Charlottetown, and at the office of Leonard Morris, Esq., Summerside. This Sale will be for Spot Cash, and without reserve. W. H. MANSON, Auctioneer. March 23 2aw 1d.

THE BAZAAR

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NUT COAL. ONE HUNDRED TONS NUT COAL for sale low by W. J. BOSWALL, Lower Queen Street. mch16