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In one night in the town of Windsor, N. S. The insurance was only \$500,000, four fifths of all that property is a total loss. If you are not fully insured, insure now. I represent Fire Companies of known reputation.

E. R. Brow
General Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

The movement towards State ownership of common carriers has found a champion in Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., of Toronto. In the course of a lecture entitled "Government Monopoly and its Advantages," Mr. Maclean showed how serious a cause of corruption of legislatures, municipal representatives and the press, and in the United States of the Courts also, private monopoly is, and how cheaply and efficiently State controlled monopoly does its work. If there was a revolution impending in the States, Mr. Maclean said, and all the signs were that the day of reckoning would come soon, it was largely because of the greed, corruption and mismanagement of the great private monopolies. Mr. Maclean urged that the state monopoly of the post-office should be extended to the telegraph lines and the express service. Nationalization of the railways was, he continued, the ultimate solution of the transportation problem. But in the meantime the C. P. R. and G. T. R. monopolies should, he maintained, be curbed by the extension of the Intercolonial westward as a government agency for tempering the exactions of private railways. A railway rate commission and a maximum two cent passenger fare were steps toward the goal in view. The Government should also, he said, keep a grip on the coal lands of the Dominion.

While there is a great deal of truth and force in Mr. Maclean's argument, we do not think that the common sense of Canada will accept the proposition that private corporations owning railways and telegraphs, etc., in this country are as a rule making too much money out of the public or that these corporations have yet succeeded to any considerable extent in prostituting Parliament to their uses. We know that the management of private persons and corporations is much more economical than that of a popular government, and that even if money should be saved to the people who use our railways and telegraphs under private ownership, a much larger amount would probably be lost by the public at large in consequence of the political extravagance and corruption for which state owned railways and telegraphs would afford the means. It is true that the loss incurred by the Intercolonial Railway has not, so far, been unbearable. But suppose that it were not in competition with railways owned by private corporations, that there were no means for a comparison of results, and that the politicians and officials had a free hand,—can anyone doubt that the loss would be very much greater than it has been? There are, it is true, exceptional conditions—as for instance in the case of the telegraph service of this Province—in which State ownership might possibly be an advantage to that portion of the public which makes use of the service. But the cost of management would without a doubt be greater than it is, and this would fall upon the taxpayers of the country at large. Mr. Maclean's reference to the evil of private monopolies in the United States is, admittedly, suggestive. But suppose the States had a monopoly of railway and telegraph ownership while such politicians as now log-roll at Washington were in charge—how much more injurious to the interests of the nation at large would the evil be?

—The Mail and Empire remarks that one of the latest acts of Sir John Macdonald was to write to Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, urging him to help to bring about a commercial understanding within the Empire that should free us from the evils of the tariff assaults from across the line. Is Sir John's work to go for nothing? We take it that it is the duty of all sound British-Canadians to hold what we have, and in spite of present disappointments, to press forward until we have acquired much more.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Mr. Joseph de Lotoille, of Ottawa who proposes to reach the Klondyke by balloon, says his air-ship will soon be ready for the experimental trip.

—It has been contended that Europeans, as a whole, are not able to maintain free Parliamentary Government; and the contention is aided by the riotous proceedings of the Unterhaus of Austria, which is now in session. Reports state that it has done no business to speak of, and one duel—between Premier Badeni and Herr Wolff—has been the outcome of its violent sitting. It appears that the question about which the members wrangle is one of language and nationality. The German deputies contended that but 6,000,000 persons in Europe speak the Czech language—the language of the Bohemians, Moravians and Northern Hungarians—while 75,000,000 speak the German language; and they desire the German to be officially substituted for the Czech. Next to a man's religion and nationality his language is a tender point; and much bad language has lately found utterance in Austria-Hungary.

—A new biography of Queen Victoria, written by Richard R. Holmes, F. S. A., the Queen's librarian, at Windsor, attracting much attention in London. It was prepared under the immediate supervision of Her Majesty, abounds in family incidents, shows the Queen has never entirely abandoned the relaxations of her earlier years, and points out that within the past fifteen years she has sung with Tosti and has taken drawing lessons from Leith. The biography gives among other matters an extract from Her Majesty's journal in 1855, describing her pilgrimage to the invalides during her state visit to Paris. It reads:

"I stood at the arm of Napoleon III., his nephew, before the coffin of England's bitterest foe. I, the grand-daughter of that King who hated him most and who most vigorously opposed him, and this very nephew who bears his name being my nearest and dearest ally, the organ of the church playing "God Save the Queen," at the time. Strange and wonderful indeed. It seems as if in this tribute of respect to a departed dead foe old enmities and rivalries were wiped out, and the seal of heaven placed upon that bond of unity which is now happily established between the two great and powerful nations. May heaven bless and prosper it."

ESTEEMED EXCHANGES.

Le Courier du Canadian: The sixteen months of the Laurier regime have opened the eyes of the people. Sir Wilfrid has violated all his promises. They have promised to reduce the number of ministers and they have increased them. They have promised to diminish the expenditures by three, four, and even seven millions a year, and they have increased them by at least two millions. They have promised not to increase the debt, and at one blow they have borrowed \$10,000,000. They have promised to establish equilibrium by the strictest economy, and they have now in prospect a deficit of two or three millions. Sir Wilfrid promised to give us preferential trade with England, and he went over to the other side to kill the only chance we had of getting it, which trade would have been most advantageous to our farmers."

A NIGHT OF PAIN.

After you have spent a night of pain unable to sleep on account of toothache, one should think you would be sure to keep some "Quickeure" on hand in case it happens again. "Quickeure" is the quickest, surest and safest cure for toothache or any pain. All pain proceeds from irritation or inflammation; "Quickeure" soothes and reduces inflammation at once.

GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER.

If a few of the merchants dispose of their goods at a big discount and the public get the benefit it is all right. Jackets appear to be the article sold at a big discount just now; we wish to let the public understand this, that we allow no firm to undersell us. We have had a large sale of jackets this season, but we still have some on hand and they must go. If you get a big discount elsewhere depend upon it we will go one better. It is not what the article costs now, it is what we can get for it. For bargains in ladies jackets we are the people.—F. Perkins & Co., Sunny-side.

A lot of high grade jackets at 33 1/2 per cent discount.—Moore & McLeod.

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THE HOME MAKERS.

WORDSWORTH'S INTERPRETATION OF HUMAN NATURE

It is reassuring to know that there are in this country a "saving remnant" so far removed from the groveling materialism of the age that they can delight in the study and contemplation of such poetry as that of William Wordsworth; and it is pleasing to feel that these have in the Rev. Mr. Moss, an eloquent and capable exponent instinct with the literary spirit. "Wordsworth's Interpretation of Human Nature" was the subject of Mr. Moss's lecture delivered in St. James' Hall last evening. At the beginning, Mr. Moss reminded his hearers that he had shown, in the course of his lecture of last year that Wordsworth idealized nature. Then he proceeded to show how, regarding it with "the vision and the faculty divine," he had idealized human nature. He referred to several of Wordsworth's poems, in illustration of his theme, and made some quotations to the evident delight of the audience. The verses supposed to have been written in allusion to his wife, beginning—

"She was a phantom of delight" were quoted as showing the poet's conception of woman, and the "Character of a Happy Warrior" as that of man. The poet regarded humanity in the light of that which it is capable of. As an architect sees through the surrounding lumber, stones, mortar, tools, etc., the completed building, so Wordsworth saw through all the conditions and circumstances of men and women the spiritual, the Divine, with which they are inspired. In this he found hope for the future of the race. The vote of thanks was moved by Malcolm McLeod, Esq., Q. C., seconded by T. C. James, Esq., and enthusiastically approved by the audience.

Before and after the delivery of Mr. Moss's lecture last evening, playful allusions were made to the popular estimation of the comparative merits of Burns and Wordsworth. That both were full of the seraphic fire of poetry is apparent to every appreciative reader. But their respective modes of thought and expression are so different, as well as so exquisite, that the comparison was hardly pertinent. The following lines, addressed to the sons of Burns after visiting their father's grave, show, indirectly, that Wordsworth fully appreciated the genius as well as the folly of the Scotch bard, and they point a moral which may well be noted by young men of the present age:

Ye now are panting up life's hill!
'Tis twilight time of good and ill,
And more than common strength and skill
May ye display
If ye would give the better will,
Its lawful sway.

Strong-bodied if ye be to bear
Intemperance with less harm, beware!
But if your father's wit ye share,
Then, then indeed,
Ye sons of Burns! for watchful care
There will be need.

For honest men delight will take
To show you favor for his sake,
Will flatter you; and fool and rake
Your steps pursue;
And of your father's name will make
A snare for you.

Let no mean hope your souls enslave;
But independent, generous, brave!
Your father such example gave,
And such rever!—
But be admonished by his grave,
And think, and fear!

THINK

OF THE

WINDSOR FIRE

then take out a policy
in the

PHOENIX of Hartford.

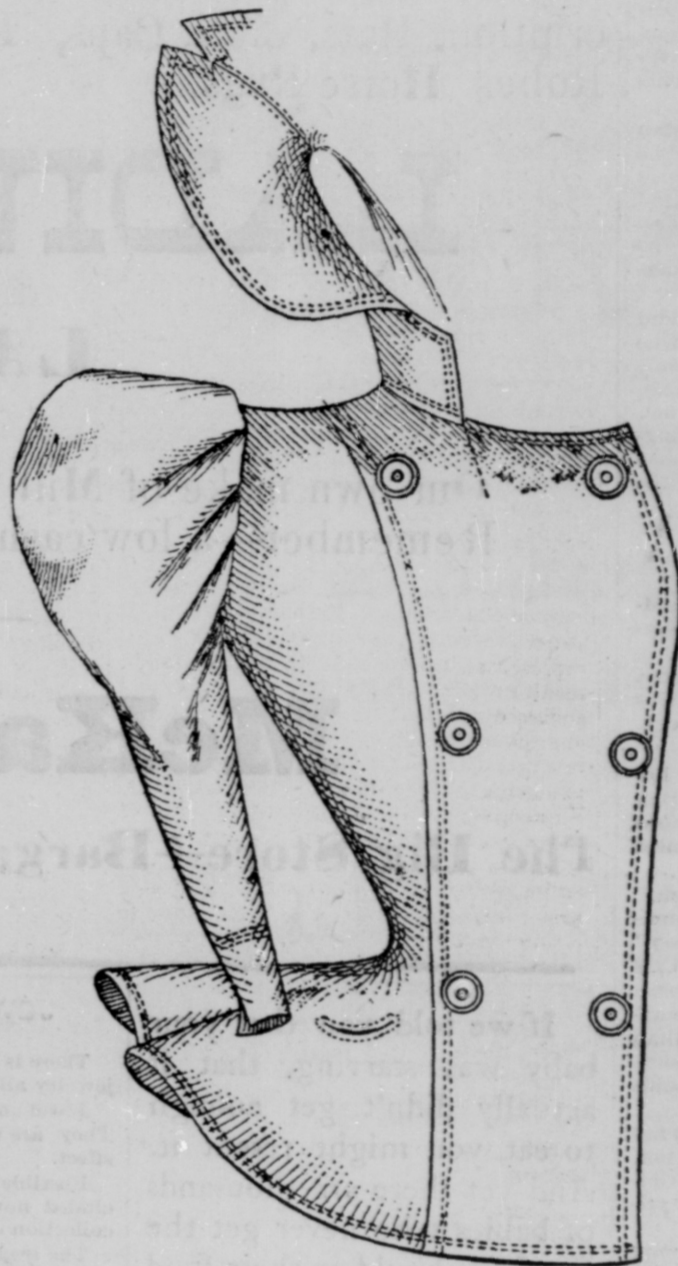
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The present prices are result of weather. 5 shades in fawn Jackets \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00.

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There is n-thing the matter with the Jackets—we have by far too many in stock—result of the mild weather. Buyers get the benefit.

Reductions that reduce. Fawn, tan, brown, green, blue, and 5 different shades of fawn in 9 shapes; tight fitting, loose fitting, box front, reefer front, at

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31 black beaver Jackets, only one of a kind, and only Women's sizes, \$14.00 to \$18.00, at 25 per cent. off.

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