

THE DAILY EXAMINER

JANUARY 16, 1883.

Another Liberal-Conservative Victory.

The vacancy in the representation of the County of Inverness, Cape Breton, caused by the death of Dr. Campbell, a member of the Grit Local Government of Nova Scotia, was filled, some time ago, by the election of the Liberal-Conservative Candidate, Dr. McLellan, by a majority of about 300 votes. When Dr. McLellan took the field the Halifax Chronicle declared that he was personally unpopular; that he had thrust himself on the County without receiving the nomination of his party; that in fact he dared not face a Liberal-Conservative Convention, and had therefore offered his services unsolicited to the electors. On the other hand the Chronicle boasted greatly of the virtues and popularity of the Grit Candidate, Mr. Samuel McDonnell, who had received the unanimous endorsement of the Grit Convention of Inverness. Assuming that the Chronicle spoke the truth as to the relative merits of the Candidates, it is evident that the Grit Local Government must be in very bad odour with the Electors of Inverness. In what other way is it possible to account for the defeat of so able, virtuous, and popular a statesman as Mr. Samuel McDonnell, by a man so personally objectionable as Dr. McLellan?

The moral effect of the opposition victory in Inverness will, no doubt, be very great. The Pipes' administration is, in its personnel, without doubt, the weakest that has ever been formed in any Province of the Dominion. The diversity of opinion among its members on the great question of Railway Consolidation shows how frail is the bond by which it is kept together. How men holding opinions diametrically opposite to each other, on a great public question which demanded immediate attention, could honorably enter a Government with each other, is something more than we can understand. Mr. Gayton, the Commissioner of Public Works, has been and still is a pronounced supporter of the Nova Scotia Railway Syndicate, while other members of the administration are violently opposed to that scheme. When the new Government was formed, Mr. Creelman, Commissioner of Public Works in the late Government, was in England laboring for the completion of the Syndicate scheme. He was recalled, but his successor in office was not sent to take his place. The opponents of Railway consolidation were afraid that if Mr. Gayton was sent to England he would give the Syndicate a chance of success, and they therefore determined to send Mr. Wm. B. Vail, an outsider, and a determined opponent of the scheme to treat with the syndicate. The result is just what might have been expected. Mr. Vail has returned home having given the Railway scheme, which he was ostensibly sent to promote, a most effectual quietus.

There is little doubt that the verdict of the County of Inverness and the shuffling conduct of the Pipes Government would be endorsed if an opportunity presented itself by almost every constituency in the Province.

Cape Traverse Meeting.

It is pleasing to note that several of our leading public men are to be present at the meeting to be held at Cape Traverse this evening. The question to be discussed is of paramount importance to this Province and it should be one of great interest to the whole of Canada; for it involves, not only the unity of the parts which make up the whole, but also the honor of the Dominion which has solemnly bargained and covenanted to give us continuous communication by steam with the railway system of the Continent. We assume that this is the first of a series of meetings which will be held with reference particularly to this question, and it is to be hoped that a spirit of wise liberality and unanimity will be displayed in the speeches delivered, and the resolutions passed. The interests, not of Cape Traverse only, but of the whole Province are to be considered, while sight must not be lost of the great difficulties to be overcome by the Government of Canada. One of the obstacles—we believe the chief obstacle in the way of improvements we require—has been the petty sectionalism evinced here. Let us have none of it at the meetings to be held this winter.

General Hazen, Chief of the United States Signal Service, says, in reference to the Wiggins prophecy that a terrible storm will sweep over the earth March 11, 1883, in which "no ship can live." Too severe rebuke can not be inflicted upon those who attempt to deceive or needlessly alarm the people by publishing such statements as that of Mr. Wiggins. Their words are totally untrustworthy, and the people should be so informed by those who are familiar with the subjects upon which these prophets presume to speak.

Boston Advertiser:—The "esquire question" in Harnestad parish, English, is disturbing the community gravely. A petition about a proposed railway extension to Hampstead by the opponents of the plan contained the names of a number of tradesmen, butchers, grocers, and others, and against each name is the title "Esq." The workmen are incensed at this alleged assumption of the tradesmen, and letters in the local papers fan the flames. If the title were used as profusely and with as little meaning in England as in this country, there would be no such uproar in Hampstead.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

THE MARKET HALL PACKED TO HEAR OUR CITY FATHERS GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR STEWARDSHIP.

By order of the Mayor a meeting of the ratepayers of Charlottetown was held in Market Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the City Council on the financial state of the City. The meeting was opened at eight o'clock by Mayor Hooper, who asked to be relieved from acting as Chairman on account of "a bad cold." G. R. Beer, Esq., was then on motion appointed Chairman, and Patrick McQuaid, Secretary.

COUNCILLOR MURPHY on coming forward stated that it was the second time he appeared before the Citizens of Charlottetown as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He explained the duty of his office. It was, he said, to make the revenue and expenditure of the corporation meet by levying a proper assessment. He then drew the attention of his hearers to the difficulty experienced by the Finance Committee appointed at the beginning of the present term; and showed how, after failing to perform their work or raise funds, the Council had unanimously chosen himself, Councillor Blake and McLean, as financial committee. After being, as before stated, unanimously chosen, they lost no time in waiting upon the Directors of the Union Bank to ask them for funds to carry on the work of the city. "Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 were required, and the Directors on being guaranteed that a proper rate of assessment be levied, promised to advance the money. The committee also asked the Directors to reduce the rate of interest on the city's overdraft to six per cent; but the Directors refused to give money to the city lower than they could get it themselves. However they consented to reduce it to seven per cent. Returning to the Council, the Committee's transactions with the Directors were explained. They set to work to make the estimates. The cry was then put down the taxes, curtail the expenditure in every department. This they did, as far as was compatible with the requirements of the city. They would be glad to reduce the taxes to one per cent, but that would not raise enough revenue to meet our requirements. They, therefore, levied one and a tenth per cent, and by it met all the demands against the city and had a surplus of \$1,821.82. Only in the item of City Government had there been an increase during the year, and that was, to a certain extent, unavoidable. Mr. Murphy, in reference to this matter, paid a high tribute to the ability of the City Clerk, and showed that he well deserved the raise of salary which the Council had given him. He then went on to compare the expenditure of former years with the present, and proved that the Finance Committee did everything in their power to economize, while they managed the affairs of the city with satisfaction to all. Mr. Murphy here showed the fallacy of former Councils levying taxes which were not sufficient to meet the demands. In 1878 he said the nominal tax levied was \$1.20 on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, while the actual levy was \$1.74. In 1879 the nominal tax levied was \$1.00, while the actual levy was \$1.55. In 1880 the nominal tax levied was \$1.00, while the actual tax was \$1.05. In that year the schools were paid \$4,637, which would make the levy to be \$1.22. In 1881 the nominal tax was \$1.25, while the actual levy was \$1.24. The liquor license being added would reduce it to \$1.16. In 1882, the nominal tax was \$1.10. The actual tax was \$1.05, and if the liquor license were added, the actual tax would have been \$0.96. Now it will be seen from this that Financial Committee have come before the citizens with a good exhibit. It was high time to put an end to deficits, which were accumulating year after year, and which would hereafter be a heavy tax on the property-holders. He then showed advantages of collecting the tax from the landlord instead of from the tenant, pointed out the fact that Halifax had followed our example, and challenged others to come into the Council and change the system and see how soon they would come to grief. He also explained to his hearers the difficulty they had met in imposing the income and personal property tax. These taxes it was found did not reach the persons whom the Council desired. They fell upon the property-holders, and the Council thought best not to impose them. In conclusion Mr. Murphy stated that he would not again appear before the citizens as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He would resign the office with pleasure, and he would be pleased to see another come in and do the work as well, but he felt certain that he could not do it better.

Mr. CURTIS asked if the money paid for fines under the Scott Act were not placed at the disposal of the Council.

Mr. MURPHY informed him that they were in the hands of the Council, but as another body had applied for half of them, they could not be used by the Council until the matter was decided. The money was lying in the Bank at 7 per cent. interest.

COUNCILLOR MURPHY was followed by Mr. LADNER, who, from his speech, did not manifest any particular interest in the finances of the city. He dealt with some false reports which were circulated regarding his civic political persuasion and on resuming his seat was followed by

COUNCILLOR McLEAN who announced that, as a member of the Finance Committee, he was proud of the work which the Committee had performed. As far as his record was concerned as a Councillor he was not ashamed of it. In canvassing his ward he found that the people were not dissatisfied with what the Council did, but what they would do. He referred to Water Works, and said that if defeated on that question, he preferred to go down in clean water sooner than go down among the great unwashed who oppose that important work.

COUNCILLOR CHAPPELLE replied to some of Mr. Ladner's assertions and showed that if he (Mr. Ladner) were not in favor of transferring the taxes from the landlord to the tenant, he was running in bad company as Mr. Douse, who was one of Mr. Ladner's associates, had made known his intention to do so. Councillor Chappelle then showed the good work performed by him as chairman of the Street Committee, and as Councillor. On resuming his seat

Mr. DOUSE arose, and denied that it was in his power to do so. He referred to the various questions at issue, previous to the

present year; stated that it was public opinion that forced the Council to bring about the present satisfactory state of civic affairs; and after some personal allusions to Councillor Murphy, sat down.

Mr. JOHN P. TANTON, in a lengthy and eloquent speech, depicted the monstrous extravagance of former Councils. As his remarks did not bear heavily on the question at issue, and as the speech was very long, we do not deem it necessary to summarize it to-day.

Mr. BLAKE stated that as he was about to retire from the Council it was his duty to explain his connections with that body. He had just listened to a long speech from Mr. J. P. Tanton, and during its delivery he felt sure that Mr. Tanton would, before he resumed his seat, show some item of civic expenditure that could be decreased or show some way in which city affairs could be improved. But he did not attempt to do so, and he (Mr. Blake) felt sure that whatever Mr. Tanton could do, he could not point to a single item in which the Council had been in the least extravagant. He then referred to the meeting in the Law Library, in 1880 where a scheme to transfer the taxes from the tenant to the landlord was discussed and carried out. He traced the history of the transfer, and drew attention to the new order of things that existed after the finance committee were appointed. On going into the Council they found that the officials had not been paid for six months, that there was a heavy overdraft at the Union Bank, and that the city finances were in confusion. The new finance committee brought in estimates, and levied an assessment of 1 1/2 per cent. but this was voted down and at the end of the year the consequence was a deficit. The next year the Finance Committee curtailed every expenditure possible, but found that nothing less than 1 1/2 per cent. would be sufficient to meet the citizen's requirements. This tax was imposed; but there was a great deal of dissatisfaction. It was nothing more than was required, and the year's business showed, for the first time, a small surplus. Last year a number of our leading citizens met again in the Law Library, and discussed further reduction of the expenditure on streets should be cut down to nothing. He did not agree with them. However, he consented to curtail the expenditure on streets as much as possible, and it was, therefore, cut down from \$5,139.96 to \$3,711.06—a very small amount indeed. This reduction was the means of reducing the City taxes materially. They could be reduced still further, but a deficit would be the result. Mr. Blake then explained the work of the Street Committee, and showed that, with the limited means at their disposal, they had given good satisfaction to citizens, though the city, at present, was not what it should be as regards public improvements. It would be hard to get a council to work with greater energy, and exercise the same economy as the present one. However, the Council was continually abused by citizens. This was wrong, and he calculated that ere long it would drive the best men from the board. It would be impossible to get good men to fill the position. If this should occur the business of the Council would be irregularly performed, and the citizens and Banking institutions would lose all confidence in it. Mr. Blake then read the revenue and expenditure of the city for the past year, from the Public Accounts and challenged any of the candidates running in opposition to the present Council to make any improvement on them. After explaining how the Council had, last year, saved \$11,000 by the issuing of five per cent. debentures, and the prompt payment of City taxes, Councillor Blake referred to the expenditure on City Schools. He believed it was unfair that property-holders should have to bear the whole burden of the School Tax. He thought that tax should be spread all over the City. The proper mode of collecting it would be by the School Trustees. They should place the tax on the householders. This he thought would be much better, as all would then bear equally the burden. He had no desire that any interference should be made with the present School Law, but he thought that householders would agree that the mode of collecting the tax mentioned by him would be the proper one. He next referred to the excess of expenditure in previous years, and stated that never before in the history of the city had its affairs been as well managed as they were at present. In conclusion he asked our leading citizens to meet together and discuss civic matters coolly, and if they found that they could make further improvements in civic affairs, he as their representative in the legislature would do his best to assist them. After referring to the increase of the City Clerks salary, showing that it was just; and praising Mr. Morrison's ability as an official Mr. Blake resumed his seat.

COUNCILLOR LEA confirmed the action of the Finance Committee, and showed why he gave the Committee a liberal support during the year. Henry Rackam and James Curtis, Esqs., briefly addressed the meeting; but want of space prevents us giving a summary of their efforts.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, without thanking the Chairman for his courtesy and impartiality.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.
\$25 Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

To the Electors of Ward No. 1, Charlottetown:

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of many of the electors of the above Ward, I have consented to be a candidate, and, if elected, I will endeavor to look after the interests of an over-taxed city.

JOHN BALL.
Ch'town, Jan. 16, '83.

LONDON HOUSE.

JANUARY, 1883.

OPENING EX "NORTHERN LIGHT."

- Black and Colored Cashmeres,
- Black Plush Velvetens,
- Colored Velvetens,
- Table Napkins,
- Black Muslins,
- Black Gros Grain Ribbons,
- Black Moire Ribbons,
- Black Kid Gloves,
- Black Casbains,
- Coat Canvas,
- Striped Hessians,
- Sheeting, Winceys, etc. etc.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1883.

JANUARY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

- A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods,
- A Lot of Clouds and scarfs,
- A Lot of Men's scarfs,
- A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,
- A Lot of Mantle and Uister Cloths,
- A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves,
- A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters,
- A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.]

J. B. MACDONALD.
Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.

J. B. MACDONALD,
Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1883—w'kly pat, press ne QUEEN STREET.

WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE!
WINTER 1883 STOCK

- 50 Brels. GRANULATED SUGAR,
- 50 do. CONFECTIONER'S A SUGAR,
- 25 do. VACUUM PAN do.,
- 150 do. YELLOW SUGARS (Assorted),
- 10 Hnds. WEST INDIA SUGAR,
- 2 do. VACUUM PAN do.,
- 50 Puns. CHOICE MOLASSES,
- 10 Tierces GOLDEN SYRUP,
- 100 Brels. PASTRY FLOUR (Hexel),
- 300 do. PATENT PROCESS FLOUR,
- 1000 do. SUP. EXTRA MARITIME ROSE,
- 100 Half Chests CONGOU TEAS,
- 30 do. INDIA TEA,
- 50 Cads/Ties TOBACCO,

AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
HORACE HASZARD.

- 100 Quintals LARGE CODFISH,
- 50 do. "No. 2 do.,
- 100 do. No. 1 HAKE, do.,
- 20 do. No. 1 HADDOCK,
- 50 Brels. No. 1 HERRING,
- 50 do. No. 2 do.,
- 25 Half-Barrels No. 2 HERRING,
- 10 Cases PRESERVED SALMON,

FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

- TIN PLATES INGOT TIN, etc.,
- 750 Cases TIN PLATES, 14 x 20,
- 250 do. do. 10 x 14,
- 80 Ingots REFINED TIN,
- 50 Pigs SOFT LEAD,
- 5 Bars SQUARE COPPER, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 in.,
- 1000 Cases TALL (1 lb.) CANS,

FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

- 2 Tons WHEAT SHORTS,
- 2 do. do. BRAN,
- 1 do. CHOPPED FEED,

FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

- WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS,
- PRINT COTTONS, PLAIN WINCEYS,
- GREY BLANKETS, WOOL UNDERCLOTHING,

AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
HORACE HASZARD
Lower Water Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 4, 1883—1m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON,
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

PROGRAMME

ST. PETER'S READING

JANUARY 16TH

1. Instrumental Duet—Fanfare des Trompes
2. Reading—Mrs. Hogg and Miss Maud Duff
3. Song—Miss Lane
4. Reading from Macbeth—Mr. Roddam
5. Song—"The Lover and the Bird" Rev. G. W. Hooper
6. Reading—Miss Harlow
7. Piano Solo—"Danube Waltz" Mr. R. J. Hooper
8. Reading—"Legend of the Widgeon" Mr. E. J. Hooper
9. Violin Solo—Mr. Vincent
10. Song—"I love my love," Miss Duff

Tea and Apron Fair

Cheese Factory at Cornwall

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17TH

In aid of the Methodist Parsonage. The Fair will commence at two p.m. and will be served from four to nine. Every effort will be made to make the Tea and Tea worthy the patronage of the public. The Rooms of the factory are commodious and well adapted to an entertainment of this kind. Tickets, 30 cents each; to be had at door. Should Wednesday prove unfavorable affair will take place on Thursday. Shelter will be provided for a large number of horses. By order of Committee, Cornwall, Jan. 4, 1883.

A SETTLEMENT

Of all Accounts now due is requested February 1st. After that date proceedings will be taken to collect over accounts. Call with your cash and get bargain Furniture. JOHN NEWSON, Ch'town, Jan. 10, '83.—11 feb 1

IN THE

Y. M. C. A. HALL

ON FRIDAY, 26th INST.

EARLE'S GRAND CONCERN

Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at Rankin's and Fraser & Reddie's Drug Store, Jan. 12, 1883.

FOR SALE

Lea's Sash and Door Factory

SAWING & PLANING MILL

Is now offered for sale.

THE above property will be sold to purchaser, as it now stands, or built, and land will be sold separate from millery. Also, that COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, Grafton.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises. PAUL LEA, Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1883.

NOTICE.

BEING about to make a change in my business, it is necessary that all amounts due me be paid on or before the twenty-first of January, 1883. All amounts not paid will be sued for then, without further notice.

PAUL LEA, Sash and Door Factory, Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1883.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

A FARMER wanted immediately. Apply to Wallace Taylor, Hillsborough Street, [Jan 16 '83]

FOUND—A KEY for Post Office Box. Owner can have the same by applying at EXAMINER Office, and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—Two or three pupils (male or gentlemen), to complete a class in Telegraphy. Terms moderate. Apply H.R., Lock Glass Box No. 317, Charlottetown.

WANTED—A Good Plain Cook, by Charles Palmer.

LOST—Thursday evening, 11th inst., a desirable residence, situate on Hillsborough Street. Rent low to a tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank, E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

WANTED—A situation in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, for a young man that can be well recommended. Apply at this office.

WANTED—A Smart Girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

TO LET—A Dwelling House pleasantly situated on Prince Street. Apply Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession given of a desirable residence, situate on Hillsborough Street. Rent low to a tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank, E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House on Prince Street, at present occupied by James Irving, Esquire. Possession, April 1st. Apply to Thomas W. Dodd, [Jan 16 '83]