

Citizens' Meeting.

The importance which the citizens attach to the forthcoming civic election was fully testified by the large meeting which took place in the City Hall last evening.

At eight o'clock the meeting came to order. On motion and vote Mr. G. W. Miller was called to the Chair, and the undersigned was appointed Secretary.

Each speaker was allowed 15 minutes. The financial report occupied half an hour.

Mr. John P. Tanton was the first speaker, and presented the city accounts, rapidly and clearly. He regretted the accounts were not placed in the hands of the citizens before. The present Council had exercised all the economy possible and they wished to economize; but where further expense was necessary he, for one, would not hesitate for a moment to place a sufficient amount upon the shoulders of the citizens to meet the expenses of the city.

In presenting the city accounts, Mr. Tanton gave the financial report as published in the annual report just issued. The various items were examined, and the course which the Council had pursued was defended. Turning to page 16 of the city reports, "Abstract D," the Fire Department, the Silsby engine became a subject of comment, during which Mr. Tanton claimed to justify the large outlay upon that engine, and declared that he had every reason to believe that the engine is better now than when new. The Council really hadn't sufficient funds to expend upon streets and sidewalks; but they had spent \$4,291.42 in that direction, and he claimed that "the sidewalks are in a good condition—better than ever they have been for years, although there are many bad places." Mr. Tanton concluded this part of his statement by giving an opinion favorable to gravel sidewalks in preference to wood. He believed in equalizing taxation, so that each one should bear a just share of the burden of city taxes. Tenants paying \$25, upwards, or worth \$250, upwards, annually, should pay their share, and it would be no very heavy burden, for thus distributed and equalized the tax would amount to 1/2 of 1 per cent. He contended that the City Council should have more control over the large amount spent for educational purposes. He characterized the Water-works Bill as an interference with the prerogative of the Council, but at the same time declared he would offer no factious opposition to a supply of water for fire purposes; but before giving his consent to any scheme he would feel like consulting his Ward, and would consent to no scheme except the taxes were equitably distributed.

Mr. John Ings took exception to some statements made by Mr. Tanton, and strongly condemned the non-appearance of the City Accounts until the hour of a public meeting, when they ought to have been in the hands of the people at least a week before. He differed with the character given to the streets. He considered it utterly impossible to give a reliable or correct and satisfactory explanation of the accounts, pushing them forward in this way, and pointed out what he considered to be discrepancies and worthless assets in the shape of arrears which could never be collected.

Mr. Tanton said "the arrears were heaped up when Mr. Ings was Finance Minister"; a statement which Mr. Ings subsequently denied.

Mr. Charles Palmer recognized the difficulties the present Council had to contend with, and, considering their position, he had not much fault to find with them. At the same time the citizens wanted to see if they couldn't work the machine cheaper. He considered that the Council should keep their proper position as servants of the people who are their masters, and not interfere between the citizens and the Legislature, but learn to mind their own business, and the citizens should see to it that the Council is not allowed to change places and become master instead of servant. The expenditure should be cut down in the direction of salaries, and the expenditure for education should be sharply looked into, for the amount of \$10.68 per head for every child was a large one, and should be distributed over a larger number of taxpayers. He ridiculed Mr. Tanton's scheme of paying off old bills by signing new ones.

Hon. Daniel Davies considered that the City Council had perhaps conducted city affairs as well as they could, and, on the whole, he would give them credit. He would sooner put up with the sidewalks as they are, than incur further debt. People who occupy public situations must be paid for their services. But one thing is certain (said Mr. Davies) we must look for some new source of revenue, and his advocacy of an Income Tax, judging by the way the meeting received his arguments, met with general approval. The planting of trees, a proper City Hotel, and adequate waterworks were all pointed out as necessary to the welfare and progress of the city, and very clearly pointed out as a great advantage, which would, taking everything into account, actually cost the people nothing, and would not call for one extra cent of taxation.

Mr. Farquharson found that in expending the public money the Council did very well. He quite agreed with the remarks of some previous speakers, and maintained that we ought to economize. There should be a reduction of salaries, and offices amalgamated. The Mayor should receive no salary, as his duties were not more onerous than a Common Councilman who worked for nothing but the honor of the thing. They could do with fewer officials and fewer salaries, and the work would just be as well done. The expenses for education should be looked into, and the city should have no control in the matter. He was in favor of water works, and in reference to bills before the Local Parliament, in matters brought forward by the citizens, he strongly condemned the action of some members of the City Council in hanging round the house and lobbying measures to death, when the ought to mind their own business and keep in their own place.

At this stage of the proceedings, it was moved by Mr. Farquharson, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Curtis that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the City Council for their services and annual report. Motion was carried.

Mr. Curtis was an anti-water worker, but now that it had become a more universal thing, that a system of water works should be introduced, he would hold his tongue, but would not change his opinion as regards the expense. He contended that Winter River water was not fit for use. One thing

they should do, and that is, have any bargain they made about the cost and the ownership of waterworks put down hard and fast in writing, for he could assure them that he had so much business with honorable gentlemen in the law courts, that he wouldn't give a button for anyone's word unless he had it in writing. Mr. Curtis concluded by saying: "I oppose you no longer on the waterworks, but sit down and count the cost, and don't grind Charlottetown into the mud any further."

Mr. Henry Beer—candidate for the Mayoralty—believed that affairs should be carried on economically, but if by practising economy they did not gain efficiency, the economy was of the wrong kind. He criticized severely the fact that there was no mention in the Mayor's report of important meetings held by the citizens after the scourge of the late big fire. Accounts of those meetings were referred to, and the committee appointed named, as given in the columns of the Patriot at the time, from which Mr. Beer said. He showed very clearly that the citizens would be at no expense by the introduction of waterworks, as a company, bound by a bargain in writing, would introduce them at their own expense, and not a single citizen forced to take the water if not required. Mr. Beer declared himself positively in favor of waterworks, and drew the declaration from Mr. Hooper that he was not in favor of waterworks, and called upon Mr. Byrne to prove the statement which he (Mr. Beer) had made, that Mr. Hooper had told some people that he would support waterworks. "The matter is now decided," said Mr. Beer, "Mr. Hooper is not in favor of waterworks; I am." Mr. Beer then announced himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and pledged himself to do all he could to advance the interests of the city.

Mr. T. A. McLean, in scathing language, strongly condemned the action of the City Council in spending \$2,000 abroad for the repairs of the Silsby Engine, when native workmen would have accomplished the work for less than half the money. He was in favor of water works and a good hotel, or anything for the good of the city, and he believed that all these improvements, instead of being a tax, would ultimately become a handsome source of revenue.

Mr. M. P. Hogan advocated water works as a public good and necessity, and showed very clearly from the position of other cities where water works had been introduced, that they had become an important and profitable source of revenue, and he believed the citizens would be so thoroughly convinced of this, that even if a company did bring in the works, the citizens would see they would be such a financial benefit, they would soon be glad to get hold of them.

Mr. F. H. Beer declined to run in Ward Four. Mr. Ladner did the best he could on the Street Committee. He believed that a water supply was wanted at any rate for fire purposes, and that they would be a good source of revenue, therefore he would support any good scheme.

Capt. John Hughes announced himself as a candidate for Ward 1, also in favor of water works. The usual vote of thanks, and cheers for the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

J. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

Ch'town, January 20, 1885.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Explanation.

SIR,—In my report of the meeting held in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court Room on Friday night last, I omitted to state that Horace Hazard, Esq., was proposed by Mr. Adam Murray, and seconded by Mr. J. T. Crockett. Mr. Hazard at that time declined in favor of Mr. F. H. Beer, who had received the first nomination. Mr. Beer having withdrawn from the contest, Mr. Hazard has now consented to contest the Ward.

W. N. RIGGS, Secy. Meeting Electors of Ward 4.

What Councillor Tanton did not Tell.

SIR,—Councillor Tanton last evening in the Market Hall took great credit for the way the finances of the city had been handled for the past year. He did not tell the electors that the Finance Committee had spent \$436 more than their income, besides leaving a large number of bills unpaid to swell up their cash balance in the bank. Great financing this!

Councillor Tanton did not tell the electors that the Finance Committee received \$130 for damage by fire to the Market House; spent \$15 to patch up the roof, put the balance to the credit of the city as revenue, and now the ceiling is nearly falling down by the rain coming through the roof. Great financing that!

Councillor Tanton did not tell the electors that the Finance Committee had received their estimates some \$2,500. Great financing this!

Councillor Tanton did not tell the electors that the amount received for Scott Act fines, \$1,600, saved them from being hopelessly in debt—that would not suit. I claim that for the past two years the Finance Committee have done nothing towards helping the city out of debt. They have simply run the machine trusting like Micawber for something to turn up.

Yours, ELECTOR

Ch'town, January 20, 1885.

What the Council Might Have Done.

SIR,—I have come to the conclusion, after attending the citizens' meeting last night, that we have at present one of the most economical, and, at the same time, one of the most inefficient Councils, the City of Charlottetown has ever been cursed or blessed with. The gentleman who acted as spokesman for the Council stated that they had done their very best for the taxpayers. I beg to differ. It is everywhere admitted that the Scott Act, when enforced, was a large source of revenue. Now what has the present Council done to enforce the Act? Nothing. What have they done to hamper it? Need I answer—everything they could. Even now they have appealed with the people's money to Ottawa, for the purpose of obstructing the working of the Act. The people's interests have, during the past two years, given way to the interests of the brewers

and liquor dealers. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of dollars could have been collected in fines by the city, had they made the least effort to do so, but instead of this the Mayor and Council said by their votes, the officers shall not do their duty, while the Marshal reports everything satisfactory, and the taxpayers are expected to submit to this state of things, and then be told at a public meeting that they have done their best for the taxpayers. No, no, gentlemen, if you had done your best, we would have been in a very much improved condition to-day. Let us hope something better from the new Council.

A HEAVY TAXPAYER.

Ward Four—Its Candidates.

SIR,—In last evening's EXAMINER there appears a card signed "Wm. Ladner" informing the electors of Ward Four that he has consented to accept the nomination of candidate for civic honors for this Ward. Now, sir, as a voter, and one to whom the waterworks question is financially an important matter, I think Mr. Ladner should in all fairness publish his views on this question, (as also on civic matters generally) and state definitely the course he intends to pursue if elected. Last week, before being solicited for nomination, Mr. Ladner in sounding the feelings of voters made himself "all things to all men." He stated to quite a number that if the people wanted waterworks "he would support any honest scheme for that purpose, providing it would not increase the taxes on the people." To-day he is asking the support of voters as anti-waterworks man. Voters, let Mr. Ladner see that this little "patent" trick of his will not suit this Ward. Before promising him any support insist on him making his views public and his ideas established; for, if his conduct for the next two years (if elected) should be nearly as erratic as it has been through the past week, he will be a very poor representative. Vote for the man who can successfully pilot his own business, and as a Common Councillor will bring to bear on his duties as such, sterling business ability and progressive ideas.

WARD FOUR.

Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1885.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

Startling Information Regarding Turkey's Action.

LONDON, Jan. 19. There was a special meeting yesterday afternoon of the officials of the War Office in the rooms of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis M. Sullivan, Director of the Department of Transport, in Pall Mall. The meeting was in session for several hours, and the unusual occurrence of a council at the War Office on Sunday, caused everyone to connect the circumstance with the startling information received to the effect that Turkey was about to take an active part in the Egyptian war. The officials were ominously serious as they emerged from the council room, but they were very reticent, and would neither admit nor deny that their meeting was in reference to the action of Turkey.

The March to Khartoum.

CAIRO, Jan. 19. Advice from Merawi report that preparations for an immediate advance of General Earle's column are progressing rapidly. All the disengaged boats are being utilized for the transportation of Handali. A letter from the front states that the Dongolese peasants engaged to accompany the army are boldly indulging in mutinous conduct.

The Sullivan-Ryan Fight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. Nearly 9000 people assembled in Madison Square Garden, to-night, to witness the glove fight between J. L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan. They were parted by the police after a few rounds. Ryan seemed to have the best of it as far as they went. The receipts were \$11,000.

Pope Leo XIII. III.

LONDON, Jan. 19. A despatch from Rome received this afternoon states that the Pope is confined to his bed with fever and rheumatism.

A Cold Day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19. This has been the coldest day of the season. The thermometer registered 30 below zero.

Sir Leonard Tilley III.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19. Sir Leonard Tilley is forbidden by his physician to go out of doors after nightfall.

Obituary.

LONDON, Jan. 19. Arthur Edward Holland Gray Egerton, third Earl of Milton, is dead.

A Scott Act Victory.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19. The Scott Act has been carried in Lennox by fifty majority.

Emperor William III.

BERLIN, Jan. 19. The Emperor William is dangerously ill.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Jan. 20—10 a. m. Westerly to south-westerly winds, generally fair weather; not much change in temperature.

METEOLOGICAL OFFICE.

Charlottetown January 20, 1885. Highest Temperature yesterday 8.4 Lowest Temperature (read at midnight) 1.0 Temperature this morning 3.0 Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock 0.5 Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock 3.0 *Below zero.

R. E. FITZGERALD, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, is, we regret to learn, confined to his residence by illness.

NOTICE.

As we are about making a change in our business we request an Immediate Payment of all accounts due up to this date.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Jan. 1st, 1885.—ja 6

Perkins & Sterns'

HAVING made an addition to their premises, they are now the Largest Exclusively DRY GOODS HOUSE in this Province. Giving their whole attention to this branch, they are in a position to give the very Best Value.

COMPLETE PREMISES. - LARGE STOCK. - CHEAP GOODS.

Previous to Stock-taking they will Sell the balance of their

Fur-lined CLOAKS at a big reduction, MANTLES and JACKETS at a big reduction, Ladies' ULSTERS at a big reduction, Men's Fur CAPS at a big reduction, Wool Scarfs & Squares at a big reduction, Knitted Wool JACKETS at a big reduction.

Always Cheap and prices Reliable, without doubt this is the place to buy your Blankets, Comforts, Counterpanes, Flannels, Wincey, Cloths, Linens, &c., &c.

TIP-TOP VALUES IN DRESS GOODS & VELVETEENS.

Gents' GLOVES and MITTS, Ladies' GLOVES and MITTS, Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, Fur CAPS and MUFFS, SCARFS and TIES, Real Lace SCARFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, HOSIERY and CORSETS, Gents' UNDERCLOTHING, Newest CORSETS.

SLIPPER PATTERNS, CUSHION PATTERNS, BRACKET PATTERNS.

Cotton Goods of Every Description we Guarantee to be as Cheap as any to be found.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Dec. 17, 1884.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets, 1st Jan., 1884 \$34,791,746.80 Assets in Canada 759,201.72

Risks taken in the city and country. Rates Moderate.

LEONARD MORRIS, R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Summerside. Agent.

Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—1mo

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Ch'town, Jan. 1885.

Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., IN VARIETY.

In addition to my former stock of goods, I have just received a large and varied assortment, consisting of Dinner Ware, Tea Sets, in white and gold, and printed; Tea and Breakfast Cups, in china and printed ware; Rockingham Tea and Coffee Pots; Bedroom Sets, in white and gold, and granite ware; Dessert Sets, in French china and gold, enamelled and printed; Epergnes, Claret Jugs, Cut Tumblers, Cut Salts, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses and other elegant Table Ware in great variety. Also an assortment of Table, Library and Study Lamps, in bronze and nickel silver, Lamp Fixing, and Lamp Chimneys of many kinds, all of which is offered at the Lowest Prices.

J. B. POLLARD, Kent Street. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1884—121 sa-tu

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PIANO TUNING.

The Subscriber begs to state that he will Tune, Regulate, Re-wire, &c., all Pianos with which he may be favored. Address may be left at the store of Miller Bros., Queen street, or at his own residence, north side King Square.

D. M. REID. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—121