THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 5, 1895.

CITY LIGHTING BY THE CITY.

THREE questions arise out of the proposition that the corporation of Charlottetown shall take into its hands the lighting of the streets, shops, residences, etc., in the city:

1. Where is the line to be drawn at which a municipality may not interfere with private enterprise?

3. Whether it is right to take over the business of the companies already established without paying them indemnities?

3. Whether it is worth while, in the expectation of saving a part of the $4,500 now paid the Royal Electric Company, to risk the expenditure of a large sum of money in the purchase of electric light works as well as the extravagance and corruption likely to ensue upon the carrying out of an enterprise of which the city authorities know nothing and for which are not personally responsible?

The Guardian has dealt with all three of these questions in a manner eminently satisfactory—to itself. But we think that honest, wideawake and prudent citizens will require yet a little more light upon the subject ere they will be satisfied in respect to either.

As to the first, we shall merely say, in absence of any reasons to the contrary, that in the opinion of THE EXAMINER the line ought to be drawn at civic and other services required for which there is an active competition on the part of private individuals. Charlottetown was not incorporated to undertake manufacturing enterprises in competition with its own citizens. Some circumstances may it is true, justify the corporation in doing so; but these are not present concerning a branch of manufacturing enterprise in which there are already several competitors, and for which the outlay of the corporation is but $4,500 per year.

In dealing with the second question, the Guardian compares the business of lighting the streets and houses with that of the schools, and, paraphrasing THE EXAMINER, says:

"What right, then, has the City Council to step in and take away the business of private schools which were permitted to be established here at large expense? In justice, these schools must either be bought out or indemnified.

In justice, these schools *were* bought out and indemnified. The Wesleyan Academy has been purchased and St. Patrick's school rented by the Charlottetown School Board. The teachers in St. Patrick's school were, because they belonged to a religious order, unable to teach in the non-sectarian schools of this city; but the Principal of Wesleyan Academy and several, if not all of the teachers, were, if we mistake not, subsequently employed in the city schools. The claims of justice were recognized in the case of the schools. Why, then, should stronger claims on the part of the electric light companies be denied? The Corporation of Charlottetown did not ask for the establishment of either the Wesleyan Academy or the Bishop's schools: their claim was founded upon the previous neglect of the city to provide schools of the quality needed by the citizens. But in the case of electric lighting, tenders were called for and, upon the strength of the opportunity afforded of lighting the streets, electric light companies came here, established works at heavy cost, and entered into competition for the lighting of houses as well. Can the city now step in and take away the business of lighting houses? If the city were to offer a fair business competition, such as exists between gas and electric lights, it might do so. But this the city cannot and will not offer, because it is a municipal corporation and its business will be with its own members who desire only to obtain light at the lowest possible cost.

But let us suppose that the corporation may, upon the socialistic principle, interfere with the private business of the electric light companies and, without making compensation, render valueless their expensive plants,—and proceed to the consideration of the third question. The Guardian offers that which it supposes to be overwhelming evidence on this point in the following figures, adduced by a certain Professor Frank Parsons, in The Arena:

"Cost per lamp per yer year before and after public ownership, the 'after' service being the same as or better than the service it replaced:

	Before.	After.
Bangor, Me.	$150	$48
Lewiston, Me.	182	55
Peabody, Mass.	185	62
Bay City, Mich.	110	58
Huntington, Ind.	146	50
Goshen, Ind.	156	77
Bloomington, Ill.	111	51
Chicago, Ill.	250	96
Elgin, Ill.	266	43
Aurora, Ill.	326	70
Fairfield, Ia.	378	70
Marshalltown, Ia.	125	27
Jacksonville, Fla.	24	5

Who is this Professor Frank Parsons, and upon whose authority does he make this statement? The Guardian does not deign to afford any information, but evidently expects that the hard headed citizens of Charlottetown will at once accept the figures as "marvellous facts." Let us examine these "marvellous facts," in the light of investigations made by M. J. Francisco, of Rutland, Vermont, who has, this year, issued a phamplet upon "Municipal Ownership." The electric lights of Bangor, Maine., are, it appears produced by "water power"—not steam power,—and the cost of plant is not included. In Lewiston, also the motive power is water. Of the works at Lewiston the Superintendent says: "The whole plant, poles, wire, lamps and dynamos will need re-construction before the end of two years," and the Electrical Enterprise says:

"The city of Lewiston, Maine, purchased two American dynamos and placed them in the water works. The room, which could hardly be spared, necessitated the crowding of the machinery, belting and pulleys into an uncomfortably small space. There are 93 lights, when there are that number in running order, lighted twenty-five nights per month all night. There appears to be no drawback for lights not burning, and no charge for nor even mention of the gratuitous service of numerous small boys who assume some of the duties of a paid patrol. In certain sections of the city, there is a pile of stone around each pole for the convenience of the boys who pound the pole when they discover a light out. In the auditor's report for last year there is a carefully itemized account of fifty different expenditures, ranging from fifty cents to $584.70 for labor, and no mention of five items that go to make up a considerable proportion of the cost of lighting in well-regulated companies. These are: (1), power; (2), interest on cost of plant; (3), insurance; (4), taxes; (5), depreciation—five items that have been found expensive and unavoidable in electric lighting."

As to Peabody, Mass, Mr. Francisco reports:

"This town reported in 1893 that the cost of lights was $68.72 per lamp per year. Now they report to the State commissioners of Massachusetts that cost is $91.54, an an increase of $22.82 per lamp per year."

In respect to Fairfield, Iowa, it is said:

"Only one man's wages charged to electric light; all the rest charged to waterworks. No entry could be found of repairs, although they broke the machine and lights were out for two weeks."

Of Goshen, Ind., the report is:

"The firemen's wages are charged to waterworks and no account is taken of fuel used and they guess at the cost of some lights."

In Huntingdon, Ind., we are informed, "the superintendent's salary is charged to the fire department," and in Aurora, Ill., "the salary of the electrician was charged to the fire department."

We might go through the whole list and show from the statements of Mr. Francisco that every one of the "marvellous facts" adduced by Professor Frank Parsons is to be "taken with a very large grain of salt," and is susceptible of explanations which discount its value.

But it is to be noted that, supposing the reduced cost per lamp to be as stated by Professor Parsons, the net cost per lamp in Charlottetown—about $70 a year—is not excessive; and it is to be remembered that the reductions, where substantial, may have been due much more to improvements in electrical science than to "municipal ownership."

This, certainly, is not a matter to be hastily disposed of, and we hope that our City Fathers will take time to investigate and consider well whether there is sufficient cause for a step so radical and so questionable as that of going into the business of lighting stores, houses and streets, and by so much enlarging the scope of municipal extravagance and corruption. Little, if anything, can be lost by delay and enquiry, and much may be gained.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mail and Empire: "It is the declared intention of San Francisco, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Buffalo, and Pittsburg to have a population of 500,000 in the year 1900, and according to the Montreal Star that city 'should not be far behind the half million mark by that time.' With a steady, healthy growth, under the continued operation of the National Policy, Toronto is likely to reach the same condition of corpulency as Montreal."

—The Star: We want some practical politics in this country—some bread-and-butter politics. There is no good reason why the whole nation should go crazy over the status of a few Monitoba schools—starving men out of work in a winter city is a far more serious matter. We must do justice in Manitoba, of course; and we will. But we do not make the rendering of that justice any the easier by stirring up the whole country over the affair, and acting as if there were no other questions worthy to engage the attention of our public men.

—The Minister of Agriculture of Victoria, Australia, has decided to make a trial shipment of live stock and produce to Japan to test the the market there. The Montreal Gazette remarks that if there is a Liberal party in opposition in Victoria he will be sneered at and jeered at; his motives will be assailed, and any good result attained will be minimized as far as possible. That, at any rate, is the line the Liberal opposition took in Canada when our Minister of Agriculture undertook to test the British market with a trial shipment of Canadian creamery butter.

—English Conservatives are crying aloud for the suggested Redistribution of Seats bill, which will deprive Ireland of its disproportionate representation in the British House of Commons. A correspondent in the London Times points out that in the elections at Camberwell, Dulwich and Peckham 34,412 people voted, while at Newry, Kilkenny and Galway only 5,400 votes were cast, and asks:

"Are 5,000 Irishmen equal to 34,000 Englishmen? How do they stand as regards amounts paid in rates, taxes, etc.? How long will 29,000 Londoners allow themselves to be disenfranchised and outvoted by a mere handful of Irish? If 5,000 Irish send three members, 34,000 English should send 21"

—The Dundas Banner, which is a Liberal paper, believes that the Manitoba school question will ultimately be settled by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway, and says: "Mr. Greenway will make concessions to Mr. Laurier, if approached in the spirit in which Mr. Laurier will be sure to approach him, which he will never make to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The Montreal Gazette remarks that "this will not detract from the strong impression that there has always been more of politics than principle in the conduct of the Liberal party in dealing with this school question. It gained a provincial election for Mr. Greenway. If it could win a federal one for Mr. Laurier, Mr. Joseph Martin would rank among the saints of Liberalism.

—Montreal Herald: "Hamilton people and Canadians have been doing some remarkable things quite recently. A Hamilton man (Hayhurst) has won from the crack shots of the whole world the biggest prize in the greatest shooting competition on earth. A Hamilton girl (Miss McIlwraith) has written one of the brightest, best constructed, and most entirely interesting bits of fiction, "The Making of Mary," that the literary world has seen in many a long day. A London girl has won the prize offered by a Washington paper for the best essay on George Washington. Canadian Hall was the best member of the Cornell crew at Henley. Canadian Hackett was the fastest oarsman at Saratoga. Canadian Peter McArthur, a youngster who a few years ago was writing reports on The Toronto Mail, has just been made editor of Truth, the New York comic weekly, at a salary as large as the salaries they pay bank presidents in Canada." Canada seems easily able to hold her own against all competitors.

—Montreal Gazette: This notion that an extra session of Parliament is to be held is quite fallacious. It will be a regular session, continuing for three and four months and discharging the ordinary work of Parliament, including the passage of the Supply bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1896. Apart from the Manitoba School Question altogether, it is probable a session would be called for January next. The present Parliament was elected in 1891, the last writ, that for Algoma, being returnable about the end of April of that year; and by section 50 of the British North America Act it is provided that "every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the House) subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General) and no longer. The session next winter is to be held not later than Thursday, January 2nd, and may be summoned to meet in December. It may continue until the latter part of April, when it expires by efflux of time and the general elections will then necessarily occur. By disposing of the Supply bill for the ensuing year and the ordinary legislation incidental to a session, the new parliament will not require to meet until January of 1897, so that no extra expense whatever will be imposed on the country by the course adopted by the Government. Rather will expense be postponed by deferring the elections until the spring of next year. The Farmer's Sun must seek for some other cause of offence against the Bowell ministry than the holding of a session in January.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM FATHER BURKE.

SIR,—When, at your request, I hurriedly answered the few questions you put to me anent the operation in the West of the present time table, I confess I could not well forsee the discussion, not at all on the merits of the question involved, but covering the totally different ground of clerical rights, privileges and restrictions, which has since arisen. It is not necessary, I trust, to assert one's claim to the full rights of citizenship at this late day, or to admit the obligations such citizenship imposes upon clergymen as well as laymen. Neither is it necessary to assure my latest critic that I will he found in the future, as in the past, doing what I can to further the interest of the community as a consequence of my conception of my obligations towards it, and totally regardless of criticism. This is simply written, then, to say that whilst I deem quite beside the question at issue all those letters from "Wide Awake" to "Protestant Conservative," and therefore equally distasteful to me in their sickly adulation or profuse abuse, they will at least have afforded an opportunity of saying, once for all, that cowardly personal attack from behind a deceptive pseudonym is beneath any man's notice. Let "Protestant Conservative," who no doubt is as poor a Protestant as he is a Conservative, come out like a man over his proper signature and he will receive all the tender attention over again which seems to have been but partially enjoyed in the late discussion to which he alludes Until then I must decline too notice further a production as false in its asservations as it is unfortunate in its examples and inconsequent in its reasoning.

A. E. BURKE.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

A New York despatch says: The National officers and directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met at the Continental Hotel to-day and passed resolutions in favor of an active work against England. The resolutions follow:

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, being composed entirely of American citizens, and its work for the century of its existence as an organization on American soil has been on record as an exemplification of organized effort for faith, country and fatherland.

Resolved, therefore, that we, the national officers and directors of the aforesaid organization, in regular meeting assembled, in view of the political conditions now existing in Great Britain and Ireland, extend to the people of Ireland our warmest and most sincere sympathy in the magnificent and heroic struggle which they have made for national independence for their native land, and we bid them God speed in their patriotic work;

Resolved, That as representatives of the largest and 'strongest Irish-American organization on this continent, every member of which loves the liberty of his native or adopted country, we pledge the faith and fealty of this order to any policy that they think is operative, looking to a natural, regular, aggressive effort in Irish national independence.

This is said by some to mean that the A. O. H. has endorsed the Irish revolutary movement, which seeks Ireland's independence by force of arms.

PRESS OPINIONS OF MR. O. A SMILY.

Peal after peal of almost convulsive mirth accompanied his voice. His success was undoubted.—Toronto Saturday night.

Kept the large audience present vibrating between tears of sympathy and roars of laughter all the evening.—Ottawa Free Press.

"Acta Victorina," the college paper of Victoria University, Toronto, says of Miss Johnson: "She is, perhaps, the most unique figure in Canadian literature. Her whole personality is intensely Indian."

He possesses a rare and subtle power o expressing his own genuine humor both by voice and gesture.—New Westminster, B. C., Daily Columbian.

NEWS NOTES.

Li Hung Chang is reputed to be worth $500,000,000.

Worth once told Mrs Langtry that the Americans were the best dressed women in the world.

The Emperor of Germany has ordered his children to acquire proficiency in swimming during their stay on the island of Rugen.

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

All our straw hats at half price to clear —McKay Woolen Co.

BIRTH.

In this city on August 4th, inst., the wife of Capt. O. Taylor, of a son.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 2.—The remedial rejoinder on the school question from the Dominion Government reached the provincial secretary yesterday afternoon and will be considered at a meeting of the Cabinet at an early date, probably next week. Until it has been considered, it is not the intention of the government to make it public. It is understood that the contents of the document are, in point of fact, very short and simple. After a preamble reciting the case the rejoinder asks the local government to state how far it is prepared to go towards removing the grievances which the Roman Catholic minority claim they have.

Tyke serge suits to order only $18.75—McKay Woolen Co. 01EC

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAMS PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal.

For sale by all druggists.

Something New.

Roger P. Gallet's Perfumes on draught.

Peau D'Espagne and the other favorites.

Other good Perfumes, 20 and 25 cents by the ounce and in bottles.

A full stock of Toilet Requisites.

REDDIN BROS

aug5

OPERA HOUSE.

Under Patronage of His Honor the Lieut Governor and Mrs. Howlan.

The Entertainment Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has arranged with the Canadian Entertainment Bureau of Toronto for the appearance here,

ON AUGUST 7th, INSTANT,

of the Distinguished Indian Poetess,

Miss E. Pauline Johnson,

Accompanied by

Mr. Owen A. Smily,

Character Elocutionist and Musical Entertainer.

Also for the presentation, on August 27th. inst., of a novel feature of entertainment, consisting of the portrayal of forty-five emotions by Statuesque Posings in Greek Costume by

Miss Effie Elaine Hept,

who will offer a complete and powerful Programme of Dramatic, Humorous, Sentimental and Pathetic Recitations.

Special Tickets, good for two reserved seats at these Entertainments, can be obtained from members of the Committee or at Haszard & Moore's for 75 cents. Single reserved seats at the usual places for 50 cents.

S. C. MOORE,
Chairman of Committee.

augl—tf

Madam,
A Word
With You!

No doubt you want to buy Boots cheap. Well, to-night we are going to place on our counter 60 pairs Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, regular price $1.70. Our price to-night 99 cents a pair. Remember, these goods are NEW STOCK, just arrived. We have them in all sizes.

Yours for Shoes at Low Prices.

A. E. McEACHEN,
july27 THE SHOE MAN.

Sunrise Oil.

Landing To-day, ex Schooner Avalon: 400 Barrels Best American Water White Kerosene Oil.

N. RATTENBURY.

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IT IS HERE!

The Preserving Season is here. We are ready for it with a large stock of GEM JARS, which we are selling cheaper than ever before. SUGAR, too—Raw, Yellows and Granulated—at right prices.

SANDERSON & CO.,
Cash Grocers.

P. S.—Try some of our new Summer Drink—FLORIDA ORANGE CIDER put up in pints and quarts, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

july24

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

A FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Christian Missionaries Murdered.

Women and Children Among the Victims.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

News has been received here of the frightful massacre of Christians at Kircheng, China.

Four ladies of the English Senana Mission and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart and two other ladies of the church missionary societies have been killed. Five of Dr. Stewart's children have also been killed.

A survivor says that death was the least part of the suffering of the butchered women.

Indignation is intense. The mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage, but the Europeans regard this as nonsense.

The despatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not instigate the attack on the Christians.

The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American missionaries, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling displayed.

FATAL STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

A Score of People Killed and Injured in a Church.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 5.

The words of benediction had scarcely left the lips of the Rev. Mr. Bowman, of the Methodist Church at Quakertown, seven miles from here yesterday, when lightning struck the church and injured a score of people, several fatally. All the clothing was torn from the sexton, and his shoes were literally cut in pieces.

Races at Moncton.

MONCTON, Aug. 5.

The races on the Moncton Driving Park on Saturday were very successful. J. R. Lamy, Amherst, captured first money in both events. His bay mare, Beulah, won in the three minute class in three straight heats. Best time, 2.43½ Six heats were necessary in the 2.45 class, Lamy's bay mare, iMnote, winning first, fifth and sixth. Best time, 2.33, The pacer Clayson, now owned in Peticodiac, went an exhibition half mile in 1.10

The Solicitor-General's Visit.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.

Hon. J. J. Curran left last evening for the Lower Provinces. The Solicitor-General will deliver several addresses in Prince Edward Island as well as Cape Breton.

Obituary.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.

George Jacques, warden and manager of the Merchants' Steamship Line here, is dead.

Boys and youths readymade clothing, cheaper than the cheapest at J. B. Macdonald & Co's.

Look for big bargains in shoes and buttoned boots at J. B. Macdonald & Co's.

Souvenir Goods.

Made to our order in Germany and opened to-day:—

Pretty Things in Chinaware,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar and Creams,
Cups and Saucers,
Hanging Eggs,
Cream Jugs,
Vases,
Baskets,
Plates,
Trays, &c,

all having Views of Charlottetown, S. S. Stanley, etc., on them. See the display on Tables in centre of Store.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

july27

Want a Good Novel?

You can always get the very

LATEST BOOKS

At Publishers' Prices,

—AT—

HASZARD & MOORE'S

BOOKSTORE.

uly20

MOLASSES.

Now landing, ex schooner Mary P, direct from West Indies:—

275 Puns. Choice Antigua Molasses.
48 Tierces do.

N. RATTENBURY.

aug2—5135

Money Savers!

During this week we have several lines we wish to clear out.

Commencing To-day, Monday, we offer you the balance of our Ladies' Shirt Waists at prices that cannot be beaten at any sensational or gigantic sale.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Norwich Union Established 1797.

Fire Insurance Society.

CAPITAL, $5,500,000.00.

NORWICH, ENGLAND.

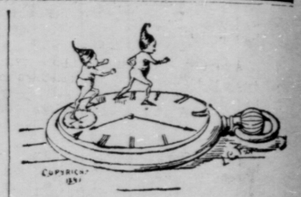
Two Dollars of Cash Assets for Every Dollar of Liabilities.

Low Rates. Prompt Settlements.

E. R. BROW,

Agent. for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1895—dy



If you want a Watch to RUN ON TIME we can suit you.

E. W. TAYLOR,
july24 CAMERON BLOCK.

TO-NIGHT!

Bargains in

Soaps at

Watson's Drug Store.

For Example:—55 cents worth of the purest White Castile Soap (direct from the makers) for 40 cents. SEE THE WINDOW!

Charlottetown, August 3, 1895.

DON'T FORGET OUR GREAT SALE

—OF—

Hats, Readymade Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, July 24, 1895—dy

HARD COAL!

LANDING TO-DAY,

PER SCHR. AVALON,

200 TONS HARD COAL,

(Best Quality).

C. LYONS & CO.

Charlottetown, Aug. 1, 1895.

LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Comp'y

OF MANCHESTER, G. B.,

Established 1840.

Capital.....Ten Million Dollars
Reserved Fund.....Three Million Dollars
Deposited with Dom. Gov'ment...$211,000

The Agency at Charlottetown of this old and reliable Company having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. R. Brow, the undersigned begs to state that he has been appointed Agent at Charlottetown for this Company, and respectfully requests a share of the Fire Insurance business of the Province.

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
Office, Great George Street,
Next Bank Nova Scotia.

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FOR THE LADIES!

We would call your attention to our unusually fine line of PERFUMES, in bottle and on draught, 25 and 35 cents per ounce, shown to-night.

The odors include Manzenita, Trilby Bouquet, Tea Rose, Wood Violet and Special White Rose.

A. W. REDDIN, PH. B.,

Central Drug Store.

aug3

FOUND—Within the city limits, a purse containing money, which the owner can get at THE EXAMINER office by paying for this advertisement 1f—augl

BUTTONS NEVER COME OFF.

—(x)—

Latest Button Machine Fasteners.

Buy Your Boots at GOFF BROS'., and have the Buttons put on free

Charlottetown, August 5, 1895—135

Great August Sale---Sweeping Reductions on Lines Mentioned Below

Print Cottons,
Ceylonettes,
Plain Chambray,
Striped Chambray.

STANLEY BROS.

Black Silk Laces,
Cream, White and
Two-Toned Laces.

STANLEY BROS.

White Skirts,
Night Dresses,
Drawers, Chemises,
Corset Covers.

STANLEY BROS.

Evening Wear and Fans.—The best assorted stock of Evening Wear in the city will be cleared at a sacrifice.

STANLEY BROS.