

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1882.

VOL. 10.—NO. 46.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

St. Lawrence Hotel.

THE above Hotel is now RE OPENED,
having been thoroughly repainted and
refurnished in the best style. Being centrally
situated and within three minutes walk of
the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers
inducements to the travelling public.
Permanent and Transient Boarders accom-
modation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in
the city.
WM. E. HICKEY, Proprietor
Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

STEAM! STEAM!

To the Front!
The Mayflower Mills
Have been thoroughly overhauled, and
a first-class Steam Engine put in,
making it second to none on
the Island.
Parties from a distance can receive their
grists at shortest notice.
H. S. GATES,
West Royalty, Dec. 20—41 2aw, wky 2m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

SIR HUGH ALLAN,.....PRESIDENT.
Capital.....\$1,188,000
Deposited with Dominion Gov't.... 142,000
Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee.

Write when in the above Company at
moderate rates. (Farm Property and Isolated
Dwellings a specialty.) Policies issued in
office at Charlottetown. Losses settled
promptly and liberally.

A. S. URQUHART,
General Agent for P. E. I.
Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1881—1m

FIRE!

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.,

1 Moorgate Street, London.
Capital, £3,000,000 atg.
Every description of property insured at
current rates, in town and country.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Ch'town, Dec. 6, '81—1f

Professional Card.

THE undersigned have this day entered
into Partnership as Attorneys-at-Law.
Office—South side of Queen Square, op-
posite the Post Office.
A. B. WARBURTON,
F. J. CONBOY,
Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1881—6w 2aw

Queen Insurance Co'y OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings,
Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels
on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
All Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Jm77

W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING

FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,

General Commission Agent,
BEDFORD ROW.

P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the
shipment of Lobsters and other Canned
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks
thereon.
Hulls, Cargoes, and F.ights insured in
first-class offices at most favorable rates.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and
prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered
promptly.
Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Keep in Every Department of their Establishment a full assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
of superior quality and texture, which cannot be surpassed either for price or quality,
as they import direct from the best British and Foreign markets.
INSPECT THEIR STOCK IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

SELLING OFF W. A. HUTCHESON'S.

I shall Sell off my Stock of Groceries at
COST.
Parties wishing to get their GROCERIES Cheap should call at once and leave their orders.
GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents; SUGAR, 8 cents.
RAISINS, 10 cents; CURRANTS, 8 cents.
A large lot of CONFECTIONERY from 15 to 20 cents; lot CHRISTMAS GOODS, very
cheap; and sundry other articles too numerous to mention—all at cost for Cash only.
W. A. HUTCHESON,
109 UPPER QUEEN STREET
Dec. 16, 1881—3m 2aw, wky

AT COST!

Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,
AS I WANT TO CLOSE OUT MY STOCK IN THIS LINE.
Some Expensive Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, and
Fur Lined Cloaks, Sealettes and Colored Dress Goods.
AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
JUST OPENED AND MARKED LOW,
A Select Assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Velveteens, Ladies' Sacques, &c., &c.
R. W. TREMAINE,
83 QUEEN STREET
Nov. 1, 1881.

LOOK YOU HERE.

STOVEPIPE. STOVEPIPE.
THE subscriber is now making an assort-
ment of
Stovepipe and Tinware,
Best quality, which he is selling cheap for Cash.
Tinware and Stovepipe, all kinds, made to
order. Special prices to wholesale dealers.
Orders for fitting up Stoves promptly and
carefully attended to.
Orders solicited. Shop opposite Dr. Jen-
kin's residence, Queen Street.
R. RODD,
Practical Tinsmith.
Charlottetown, Sept. 30, '81—3m

Herring. Herring.

100 bbls. Extra Fat No. 1, equal to Yarmouth
Bloaters.
100 quintals Codfish,
100 do. Hake,
12 casks Cod Oil,
300 Mackerel Barrels (good stock),
1000 bushels Fishing Salt.
On hand, a full supply of Cotton Duck,
Bolt Rope, Hemp and Manila Cordage, Lines
and Twines, Paints and Oils.
DAVID SMALL,
Queen's Wharf, Sept. 10, 1881.

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the LOBS-
TER FACTORY and PLANT, TRAPS
BOATS, &c.
AT DESABLE.
lately the property of Joseph Boats and
Donald K. Currie, of that place.
This Factory was erected last spring and is
in good condition.
If not disposed of before the 1st March
next, it will then be sold at Public Auction.
Further particulars may be had on applica-
tion to the undersigned.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Trustees of the Estate of Joseph Boats and
Donald K. Currie.
Ch'town, Oct. 8, 81—onw 1f

METHODIST HYMNS
THE NEW HYMN BOOK, in great variety
of styles and binding, just received at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street
Aug. 17—1f

THE North American Mutual Life Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.
Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE (ex-Premier of Canada), PRESIDENT
HON. ALEX. MORRIS (ex-Lieut. Governor of Manitoba), VICE-PRESIDENT
GUARANTEE FUND \$100,000
DEPOSITED WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT 50,000

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. ISLAND:
L. H. DAVIES, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. H. J. CALLBECK, W. A. WEEKS, Esq.,
D. FARQUHARSON, Esq., BENJ. ROGERS, Esq.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS } F. P. TAYLOR, F. R. C. S., Edinburgh.
} JAMES MACLEOD, M. D.
General Agent for P. E. Island, FRED. W. HYNDMAN

The main objects the promoters of this Company have in view is to establish in the
Dominion of Canada, under our admirable Insurance Law, a purely Mutual Life Insurance
Company, wholly for the benefit of the insured.
THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE is the only one by which the participating members of a Life
Insurance Company can receive a full equivalent for their money. It gives Insurance at net
cost, while the soundness of the principle and the stability of such institutions are proved
by the fact that the largest and most successful Life Companies in the world are mutual.
It has no stockholders to deplete its Treasury by enormous annual dividends, and its
directors are always selected from the very first citizens in the community, while its Execu-
tive propose to conduct its affairs with the strictest economy, consistent with the efficient
management and prosecution of its business, confidently anticipating that results as success-
ful, proportionally to those obtained by mutual companies in other countries, will be realized
in Canada by a prudently managed company.
This Company issues three classes of policies: First—Ordinary Life and Endowment
with Profits. Second—Tontine Class Policies (deferred profits), Life and Endowment.
Third—Industrial Class Policies of this Company provide the greatest
amount of Insurance for the least amount of money, and the best possible security for a
family against want, should the bread-winner be removed by premature or untimely death.
The Tontine Savings Fund, or Tontine Investment Policy, offers to all who have a
reasonable prospect of being able to continue their payments, results which are incom-
parably better than the ordinary plans of Insurance. To all possessed of a reasonably cer-
tain income there are few investments more attractive in their results.
The Industrial Plan of Insurance of this Company offers special advantages to the
working classes, and persons of small means, who by monthly quarterly, or half-yearly pay-
ments can secure a risk of from \$100 to \$500 on their lives, payable within twenty-four
hours after death.
All Policies incontestable after three years from date for unintentional errors, mistakes
or omissions in application.
SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE WANTED.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND,
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Ch'town.

CITIZEN'S MEETING.

MR. MURPHY'S SPEECH.

The following is a summary of Coun-
cillor Murphy's speech, as published in
the Patriot:—
COUNCILLOR MURPHY said that His
Worship had touched upon some of the
subjects that he had intended to speak
upon so well and so fully that his task
had been considerably lightened. There
were three subjects which the citizens
had to consider—the waterworks, the
financial position of the city, and the
rate of taxation. As had been said by the
Mayor the water works was a dead
issue. It was out of the power of the
City Council to bring water into the
city. If brought at all it will be brought
in by a joint stock company who will
work at their own risk. Every one may
invest in that stock who chooses. He
(Mr. Murphy), for his part, would not
hesitate to invest in that stock as he was
satisfied it would bring in a good return
for his investment. The Water Com-
pany will be as much a private company
as the Gas Company. It will work in
the same way. It will lay pipes and
construct works at its own cost as the
Gas Company does, and no one will be
under any greater obligation to deal with
it and to buy what it has to sell than
he is to purchase gas from the Gas
Company. The expense to each family
who may choose to get its supply from
the company will not be on an average
more than five dollars. The pipes will
cost the citizens nothing, and the water
will be paid for by those who use it, and
by no one else. There will be no tax.
It had been said that he was in favor of
forcing water on the citizens as a city
work. Fortunately he had put his opinion
on record on that matter two years ago.
He had then published over his own
signature, in one at least of the city
newspapers, if not two, an article in
which he declared that he would not con-
sent to the introduction of water, except
by a joint stock company. That was his
determination then, and it is his deter-
mination now. It would be foolish for
the city to engage in an enterprise of
that kind when a company could be formed
willing to undertake it at its own
risk, and bring one hundred thousand
dollars or so, British gold, to be expend-
ed in the city. That company, he re-
peated, would carry on the works as a
private enterprise. No one need deal with
it who did not believe it to be his inter-
est to do so. Its members must procure
an Act of Incorporation from the Pro-
vincial Legislature. The Corporation
would have nothing to do with establish-
ing it or with carrying it on. The city
had a large debt upon it, and the ques-
tion was, are its finances in such a condi-
tion as to warrant the Council in going
further into debt; should the city pur-
sue the onward path to ruin. The debt
of the city had increased rapidly
since 1876. In that year he, and
some of his colleagues in the Coun-
cil, had been reproached with being
extravagant. They were told that they
had spent a dollar where fifty cents
would have done. New men, who pro-
mised to be more economical, were
elected, and they, instead of econom-
izing, added greatly to the debt of
the city. In five years \$86,000,
or an average of about \$17,000 a
year was added to the debt of the
city. If the city were to go on piling
up debt in that way, where would they
be in five or six years? The rate of
taxation had not been greatly increased.
In 1876 the taxation was 1½ per cent.,
and the city had gone \$21,000 in debt.
This year the taxation was 1½ per cent.,
and there was a surplus. The debt
amounted now to over \$110,000. This
must be paid. A debenture was nothing
more than a note of hand which must be
met when it becomes due. If the Cor-
poration keeps on running into debt
without making proper provision for
meeting its obligations, its credit will be
depreciated. If the city is to be kept from
running into debt, and if it is to main-
tain its credit, taxes must be levied and
the rate must be kept up. The burdens
of the city had been increased of late
years, while its means of bearing them
had been decreased. When the Scott
Act was applied to the city it lost be-
tween two and three thousand dollars of
its annual revenue, and the demands of
the School Board had greatly increased
the expenditure. It remained for the
people to say if they should levy a rate
of one per cent. and go into debt, or pay
one and a quarter per cent. and keep out
of debt. There was talk of having the
rate of interest on the city debt lowered,
but before debentures at a lower rate of
interest can be issued, it must be shown
that the city is in a good financial con-
dition. He (Mr. Murphy) believed if the
finances of the city were placed on a
sound footing, a good arrangement could
be made with the Credit Foncier. He
had made inquiries and had found that
the Credit Foncier would, if satisfied
of the financial soundness of the city,
lend the Corporation \$100,000 for 25

years at 6 per cent., and at the end of
that time the debt would be liquidated
without paying a cent of the capital in
any other form than that of interest.
They, in other words, would lend the
city \$100,000 for 25 years at 6 per cent.
and sink the principal. Under the present
arrangement with its creditors, the
City will go on paying six per cent.
interest on its debt, for, it may be, a
hundred years, and then have to pay the
principal before it can be free of debt.
Under the arrangement with the Credit
Foncier the City would pay six per cent.
for twenty-five years, and have no more
to pay of either interest or principal.
He believed that it was quite possible
to make this arrangement with the
Credit Foncier. He had given a good
deal of thought to the arrangement, and
would do his best to have it carried out.
It would be hopeless ever to expect the
City's debts to be paid under the present
system of borrowing. While one
Council would do something towards
paying off the debt another would add
as much, or perhaps more to it, but by
this scheme if the interest alone were
regularly paid for the specified term, the
debt would be paid. It remained for him
now to deal with the proposed rate of
assessment for the coming year. It was
his settled conviction, come to after much
thought and considerable experience,
that whoever is placed in the Council, if
they desire to make both ends meet,
they must impose a rate of one and a
quarter per cent. The Income Tax had
been levied, but it could not be collected.
Its legality had been called in question,
and it had been tested in the Supreme
Court. The Recorder and Mr. L. H.
Davies had done their best to establish
the legality of the tax, and if any
lawyers deerved to win their case, they
did, but he had little hopes of a decision
in favour of the city, and it was
therefore, useless to depend upon the
income tax as a source of revenue. The
one and a quarter per cent. would have
to be raised from real estate unless part
of the money required could be raised in
some other way, or the Council must go
into debt. His hearers remembered the
bitter contest there had been on the
School Question. He had taken one
side of that question and many of his
hearers the other. Both had acted con-
scientiously. When the law was passed
he ceased to oppose it. He accepted the
situation, and was prepared to co-operate
with others in carrying it out. Educa-
tion had placed an extra charge on the
city revenue of \$9,000 a year. How was
this to be met? was a question for the
City Council to decide. It could not be
avoided. A deficit of \$37,530 had been
suffered to roll up in three years because
the Council had not the courage to
grapple with the question. No Coun-
cillor had asked for a rate to meet this
charge. It remained for him (Mr.
Murphy), the opponent of the school law,
to find the means of carrying it into
effect. He saw that it must be done,
and he did it. He asked for the extra
quarter per cent. to meet the expenses
of education. If the income tax could
be collected, this one quarter per cent.
will not be required. The income tax
was, he considered, an equitable tax.
There are many in the city who could
well afford to pay taxes and who ought
to be made pay their fair share of the
civil burdens who could not be come at
except by an income tax. He was sorry
that the law protected some who ought
to pay and could pay. He did not see
why citizens whose means were small
should pay taxes, while civil servants,
who were better off, should be allowed
to go free. He (Mr. Murphy) had been
in the City Council ten years in all, and
had given to the city's business more
time and thought than he had given to
his own, and what he did during that
time, whether wise or unwise, was al-
ways done, not in his own interest, but
in the interest of his fellow-citizens.
Small-pox is said to be master of the
situation in some places in the United
States, and the people are almost panic
stricken. No disease is more easily fought
than small-pox. Enforced vaccination and
reasonably strict quarantine arrangements
are all that is needed to make it compar-
atively harmless. Prevalence of this disease
is an evidence of an ignorant or an ill
organized community.
DECLINE OF MAN.—Impotency of mind,
limb, or vital function, nervous weakness,
sexual debility, and all diseases caused by in-
discretions and abuse, are radically, and
promptly cured by the use of Mack's Magnetic
Medicine, which is for sale by all responsible
druggists. See advertisement in another
column. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothec-
aries Hall Company. j 12 2wks
THE Czar has remitted a large part of the
payments due from the Russian peasants on
account of the land they received at the time
to their emancipation
The New Jersey Senate, by resolution, has
declared that Guiteau is sane. Perhaps Guiteau's
counsel will accept this declaration and
abandon the case.
A WORD TO THE LADIES! Do not exchange
your old Sewing Machine for a new one; but
fetch it to me and I will repair it and make it
as good as new or no charge made.—WILLIAM
BROWN, shop on corner of Prince and Grafton
Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. I. nov 14 wky