

The Daily Examiner

JANUARY 21, 1885.

The City's Finances.

The Finance Committee, who last year cut out the estimates of expenditure, did so with a stern regard to economy. They calculated to spend \$32,900.17, and show a surplus of revenue amounting to \$1,334.17. These heaven-born financiers' anticipations shot wide of the mark. They not only exceeded the estimate of expenditure by some five thousand dollars in actual payments, but carried over to 1885 bills amounting to nearly two thousand dollars, which should have been paid in the year 1884. To show how inaccurate their estimates for 1884 were we republish them, and ask our readers to compare them with the actual receipts and payments below:—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1884. Ordinary, including horse, carriage & dog tax, \$9,700.00. Real estate \$1.09 per 100 on \$2,590,325... \$28,234.54. Income 1/2 of 1 per cent on \$385,800... 1,929.00.

Less appeals and discount, 700.00. do do on income, 429.00. Est revenue with income, \$38,734.54.

The amount received from Horse and Carriage Tax was \$729.00 and Dog Tax \$166.00. Here are the receipts and payments:—

Receipts: Balance from last year, \$2,994.29. Dividend Bank P. E. L., 5.70. Engine sold, 50.00. Assessment real estate, 28,655.26. From other sources, 11,138.95.

Less extraordinary revenue: Vendor's licenses, \$900.00. Poll tax, 566.00. Fines under C. T. Act, 1465.71. Insurance Company for damage to Market House, 130.00. \$8,076.24.

Payments: Ordinary expenses, \$28,517.11. School trustees, 9,635.20. Debentures redeemed, 1,800.00. Unpaid accounts, 1,068.00. Hospital fund, 97.00.

Thus it will be seen that instead of having a surplus, the Council had an actual deficit of \$3,087.32.

Water-Works.

At least one feature of the meeting on Monday evening last pleased us. All the speakers favored the introduction of water into the city. Several had heretofore been strenuous opponents of any scheme of waterworks, but one after the other announced that they would no longer oppose a feasible scheme which would not entail too much taxation on the people.

The discussion of the Water Question since the last session of the Legislature, has done good. The arguments in favor of water have forced themselves home to the people, and we believe that everybody is convinced that a copious supply of water is necessary for Charlottetown. We believe also that it is now evident that the Water-works Bill buried last winter was a good measure; one whereby the citizens might have a plentiful supply of water for extinguishing fires, and for household purposes, at a moderate cost to the city for the first great privilege, and to the individual citizen for the last.

Much was said last winter, while the bill was under consideration, about sewerage. Very many were impressed with the idea, that if water were introduced, a system of sewerage was absolutely necessary. The citizens who were carried away by this impression, now look upon the matter in a different light. They see that sewerage will not be necessary, and that water may be introduced as contemplated by the company, with highly beneficial, and not deleterious, effect.

We quite agree with Mr. McDonald, who so ably advocated sewerage in his paper, which we have just published, so far as its desirability is concerned; but we dissent emphatically from his premises that sewerage must accompany the introduction of water, or evil effects will follow. That a substantial, efficient system of sewerage would be a good thing for Charlottetown we admit; but the cost would be such that it would be utterly impossible for the finances of the city to meet it, now or in the future. A cheap, make-shift affair, constantly needing repair, would soon bankrupt the town, and the accumulation of filth in these underground sinks would, in a few years, breed pestilence. This has been the experience of other places, notably the City of Boston, where typhoid and typhus fevers annually increased, attributable to the sluggish sewers, filled with solid matter, which flushing failed to remove, until at length the matter became so serious that, at a cost of over four millions of dollars, a new system of sewerage has just been completed,—the outlet to which is carried some miles until it reaches an arm of the sea. Only wealthy communities can afford an efficient system of sewers. We lay down this proposition, and the history of all small towns will bear us out.

By a rigid adherence to our civic by-laws, and an intelligent recourse to the dry-earth system, for water-closets, privies, or sinks, the introduction of a

copious supply of water into Charlottetown, must prove an immense benefit. Let us have plenty of water by all means. It can do us good and not harm. Providence pours down on us from the heavens annually, much more than the pipes can bring us, and Dr. Johnson shows in his recent mortuary report, the greater the downfall of water, the greater percentage of health enjoyed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Question of the Day.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM WM. HEARD, ESQ.

SIR,—In my previous letter I gave a brief sketch of the history of the Water question. It was a fortunate thing for the citizens that an opposition to the scheme proposed by the City Council was started. The wisdom of that opposition is not now for one moment doubted, for had they pursued their reckless course it would have brought untold mischief in its train. If such men as Shanley, Boyd and Murdoch can be trusted, that enterprise would have cost the city in the neighborhood of \$300,000, or a yearly interest in perpetuity of about \$18,000. At the civic election in 1873, the advocates of the Winter River tunnel scheme were utterly routed. Since that time the opposition to every fresh plan has taken more or less hold of the taxpayers.

There are two great questions before the public for consideration to-day. If these can be fairly and convincingly met, many who now oppose the introduction of water-works will be found among its warmest advocates. It will be my aim in this letter to discuss these two points.

1st. Can we secure, by any scheme, an efficient supply of water for fire and sanitary purposes, at a less cost than we now pay for our totally inadequate supply?

2nd. Under the new system, will the rights of the poor who cannot afford to pay for water be protected?

That we are in a position to assert the affirmative, I will only refer to the offer made by the firm of R. H. Buchanan & Co. last year. For the sum of \$2500 they propose to provide an effective water supply; also to furnish 50 hydrants for fire and other purposes, with a constant pressure of 400 gallons per minute, each hydrant to have two branches, and to be frost-proof. It will be observed that the temporary scheme for fire purposes chiefly, viz: to erect a stationary pumping engine over Quirk's well with only 10,000 feet of main pipe, providing for but 50 hydrants. It was by this scheme intended to use the present fire engines and hose at the outskirts of the city to supplement this system. Mr. Murdoch's plan, however, provided for 79 hydrants, so placed that the average distance should not be more than 400 feet. Two hundred feet of hose at each hydrant around a block, would thus reach to every part of the block. The whole city would be brought under perfect control, and an efficient deluge of fresh water be poured over any block in the city at a few minutes notice. This can be accomplished for \$3,950 per year as per Buchanan & Co's offer. All the city will be called upon to furnish hereafter, will be for keeping a suitable supply of hose, paying for a reasonable number of pipe, and those men with the hook and ladder service, and necessary repairs, for which \$1,000 will be an ample allowance yearly. Thus \$4,000 per year will be sufficient for the entire service. The cost of the Fire Department for the past 10 years is \$44,703.29, being an average yearly expenditure of \$4,470. From this it will be evident to every one that the outlay on the Fire Department in the future, need not exceed the average outlay for the last decade, and will supply a perfect water supply. Then we may safely calculate on the disposal of our steam and hand fire engines, engine horses, and a lot of useless machinery. So much for the effect on the city taxes.

Now we may enquire into the indirect saving to the citizens, which will be a certain result of a good water supply. This subject demands careful attention. Many try to persuade themselves, that if they do not insure their property it costs them nothing, and should not be taken into the calculation at all. But we all know from experience, that when an uninsured property is burnt, and the sufferer cannot well sustain the loss, those who pay their premiums for fire protection are called upon to contribute towards making good the loss. The right way to look upon fire in this relation, is in the aspect of a common enemy. If one suffers, all, more or less suffer with him. It is therefore to the interest of every property holder, that insurance rates should be kept as low as possible, so that every man may be able to insure to some extent at least.

Now, what are the facts? For several years past, the losses borne by the insurance offices were so severe, that they were compelled to increase their rates or abandon the field. There being no longer any incentive for competition, they came to the conclusion, either to insist on a proper supply of water, or else to raise the rates, until we took such steps as would make this city as safe as other cities in a similar position. The first rise in the rates was an average of about 100 per cent! Last winter the underwriters gave three months notice to the City Council, that unless something was positively done in the way of a suitable water supply, a further rise of 20 per cent would then be made. This was carried into effect, and we are now paying an average of 125 per cent. advance on our previous normal rates. Let us look at the effects of this rise on the value of the burnable property in the city; for if we do not pay an insurance office to carry our risk, we bear it ourselves; and very few can afford to be their own insurers. A careful analysis of the value of property in this city may be stated as follows:

Value of taxable property as per city assessment roll for 1884... \$2,653,625. Exempt from Taxes: Value of Dorsey's and Woolen Factories, 18,000. Value of Churches, 198,000. Schools and Benevolent Institutions, 131,000. Value of City Property, including Wharves, 328,000. Value of Dom. Govt. property, 523,600. \$3,831,625.

In the above estimate stocks of merchant-

dise, household furniture, valuables and personal effects are not included. The value of these may fairly be assumed as an equivalent to the value of the land, which is supposed to be included in the above valuation of property. Taking then \$3,831,625 as the value of the burnable property in Charlottetown, and the increase of Insurance premium as 125 per cent, we have the sum of \$47,895 per year as the actual burden thrown upon the shoulders of the property-holders of Charlottetown, merely for refusing to bring in a water supply, which would cost them not a cent beyond what they are now paying to their Fire Department. I think I hear some one crying, "Halt! Are we not called upon to pay for a right of way for the water-works?" Yes, my friend, and in the sale of the surplus engines and stock, you have perhaps ten times more than sufficient to cover all the legal claims.

You will observe in the above estimate that the Dominion property in this city is valued at \$523,000. When the Post Office is rebuilt and added to the above, the proportion will be fully one-seventh of the whole value of the property in the city. There can be no doubt that when the cost of the insurance of this valuable property is reduced by the construction of water-works, the Dominion Government will cheerfully pay their quota of the cost to the city.

Our Local Government has always shown its willingness to sustain our Fire Department, and we have no reason to question their future action in this respect. I think I have proved to every candid mind the affirmative of the first question.

We now come to the second question, viz: Will the rights of the poor be protected? Some allege that when the new system is brought into operation, the public wells will be all closed up; and those not able to pay for water will have to go without. To this it may be remarked that no one as yet has proposed to do away with the pumps and wells. It may however, be questionable, whether it would be advisable to keep up so many as we now have. At least those which are dangerous to health should be closed in any case. But what is there to prevent the city from arranging with the waterworks for a certain number of public taps for the free use of the poor? In such case it would be well to close up all the wells except a few of well known usefulness in case of emergency. Others allege that if the water-works are owned by a Company it will soon become a vast monopoly, and will charge extravagant prices for the supply. This objection may be met in two ways. Either, the City Council in their agreement with the contractors can limit the scale of prices; or, if it is found to be too high, the citizens can simply refuse to take it. The contractors would soon find, that the revenue from the public hydrants alone would not provide one per cent. on their capital, after paying working expenses. It would, therefore, be to their interest to make the tariff so low, as to bring the use of the water into every household. There can be no fear on this ground. If the works are done under contract, with a privilege of purchase by the city; it will be the special duty of the Council to have a competent inspector to look after every inch of the work, and to inspect the quality of all the material used in construction; to be assured not only that the work is faithfully performed according to specification, but to know also the value of the work when completed. If the works are eventually owned by the City, then every citizen will have a direct interest therein, and the City Council can always regulate the sale to meet the requirements of the taxpayers.

Taking a bird's eye view of the whole question, there can be only one sane conclusion, viz: that if the whole of the property in the city was owned by one man, or a company, there would not be a moment's unnecessary delay in commencing the work; if so, then it is equally the duty of every man having ever so small a share in the concern, to protest, as far as possible, the interests of himself and his family, amid the accidents by which he is constantly surrounded. By reducing the risk and the price of insurance this is so far accomplished.

Fellow Electors!—If you value your safety, your worldly prosperity, or the welfare of the community at large, do not allow your better judgment to be warped by mere declamation or bold assertion instead of proof, or appeals to the worst passions, merely for personal interests. Sink every other consideration and vote as conscience and duty alike dictate.

I remain, Yours truly, WILLIAM HEARD.

How a Saving can be Effected.

SIR,—D. Farquharson, Esq., in his speech at the meeting on Monday evening, very well said that Mr. Chas. Palmer, in advocating a reduction in the expenses of governing the city, had struck the key note, when he said that at least one-half the salaries paid might be saved. The offices of Stipendiary Magistrate and Mayor ought to be combined, as they once were when the city was just as well governed as it is to-day, and when petty crimes were fewer. If the incubus of a Stipendiary Magistrate cannot be thrown off (as it fastened on us like the old Man of the Sea) then make the Stipendiary a perpetual Mayor, filling both offices at the present Stipendiary's salary. One clerk, say Mr. McPherson, could very well do all the work; and if he would not, there are many in the community, experienced accountants, who would gladly and efficiently perform all the work of the two offices. And, again, there is one superfluous officer who may easily be dispensed with, under any circumstances. It is the City Court Bailiff. All the functions of his office, outside of his supposed services as collector of taxes (which latter work is now really performed by Mr. McPherson) could be transacted by the City Marshal and the police, who have plenty of time on their hands. Unlike the old City Collectors, Mr. Chandler, does not collect. He simply issues his mandates from the Mayor's office, or Council Chamber, to the citizens, to call there and pay their carriage tax, dog tax, and other taxes. Mr. McPherson gives the receipts, and makes proper entries, and if Mr. Chandler sometimes handles the money, it is simply in the same capacity of the monkey with the hand organ. The monkey first gets the money from the crowd, as it seems to please him, but it is finally deposited in the

pocket of his master. The savings pointed out here are as follows: Mayor's salary, \$325.00. Stipendiary's Clerk do, 600.00. Bailiff's salary, 400.00. \$1,325.00.

which would furnish a nice little item for improvements to sidewalks, etc. It is true that by the changes mentioned, two men would be thrown out of employment, but citizens should not be deterred thereby, as they are not bound to support any persons. ECONOMY.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION.—During the winter season, when it is possible to do so, the mails are carried on ice boats between Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Cape Traverse, P. E. I. The Government recognizing the necessity of accommodation for the boats and boatmen, lately decided to erect two buildings, one on each Cape. The structures will be 57 x 28 feet, and will be fitted up comfortably. Mr. McMillan, Post Office Inspector, has gone to Cape Tormentine to make arrangements for the handling of the mails, when the building will be ready, which will be in a few days.—St. John Globe.

No. 1 Labrador Herring, Codfish, Apples, &c.

BY Auction, Thursday, January 22nd, at 2 o'clock, at my Auction Room:—50 barrels choice HERRING, 50 quintals CODFISH, 50 barrels APPLES, LEMONS, PEARS, ONIONS, &c. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer, 11 Queen Street. Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1885.

UNDERWRITERS SALE

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

THE Subscriber will Sell by Public Auction, at the warehouse of Messrs. A. A. Macdonald & Bros., Water Street, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.—One lot of oats, slightly heated (about 1500 bushels) landed from the bark Lucy Pope. WILLIAM SANDERSON, Auctioneer. Georgetown, Jan. 21, 1885—2i

TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 5th February next, for the erection of an addition to the Prince Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Messrs. Phillips & Chappell, Architects. The Trustees of the Hospital do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to D. R. MACLENNAN, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Nineteen and one-half acres, Grand River Bridge, Lot 55, and One Hundred Acres Land on Lot 54, King's County.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of JANUARY, next, A. D., 1885, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1876, and made between Edward Vickerson and James Vickerson and Elizabeth Vickerson, wife of the said Edward Vickerson, of the one part and Ralph Brecken of the other part, all those several tracts, pieces and parcels of land, bounded and described as follows in said indenture of mortgage, viz:

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in King's County, Lot or Township number fifty-five, in Prince Edward Island, lying on the north side of the Grand River Road, commencing at the north-west corner of the Bridge, thence along the road westwardly towards Cardigan River to the boundary line of Township number fifty-four, thence along the said Township line north to Grand River, thence following the course of the said River downwards to the place of commencement, containing twenty acres, be the same a little more or less, saving, excepting and reserving thereon that portion thereof, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the public road, at the western boundary of a plot in possession of widow of the late Charles Moore, thence following the course thereof northwardly for the distance of seventy yards, thence by a parallel line with said road running westwardly forty yards, thence by a parallel line with the first mentioned boundary running southwardly seventy yards to the said road, following the course of the same eastwardly forty yards to the place of commencement, containing half an acre of land, a little more or less. Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number fifty-four, bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake set in the north side of the Digwell or Grand River Road, and in the east side of the Dundas Road, and running thence north along the said Dundas Road twenty-eight chains or to the south boundary line of land now or formerly owned by Archibald McDougall, thence east to the said Grand River Road, thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, together with all the buildings and appurtenances to the said two several tracts of land belonging or appertaining; the above described two several tracts of land being a portion of the lands in said mortgage contained.

For further particulars apply at the office of R. B. FITZGERALD, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this twenty-eighth day of November, A. D., 1884. RALPH BRECKEN, Mortgagee.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of January, instant, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated this twentieth day of January, A. D., 1885. RALPH BRECKEN, Mortgagee. Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1885—1i 20th

LOBSTERS - - 1885.

IN STOCK:

- 3 Tons Pure Manila MARLINE. 5 Tons Pure Manila ROPE. 2 Tons Mixed do do. 5 Tons Sisal ROPE. 200 Kegs Steel Trap NAILS, 1 1/4 inch. 100 do Iron do do do. 200 Boxes Clench do do do.

Our Rope and Marline is made by the best manufacturer in Canada. Prices as low as first-class goods can be sold at Charlottetown.

MORTON BROS., City Hardware Store.

Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1885 - 3i wkly 2i

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets, 1st Jan., 1884 - \$34,794,746.80. Assets in Canada - 759,201.72.

Risks taken in the city and country. Rates Moderate.

LEONARD MORRIS, R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Summerside. 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, Merchants Bank of Halifax.

THE WATER QUESTION.

THIS important subject will be discussed before the Caledonian Club Literary Society, at their Hall, MacEachern's Building, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock, sharp. Opener: John Small Macdonald, Esq.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1885—2i

To the Electors of Ward No. 5:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated by a large and intelligent meeting of voters in your Ward, I have decided to accept the nomination, and would kindly request all who desire the advancement of the city's interest to give me their support at the coming election. If you do me the honor to elect me, I will endeavor to represent your views and carry out your wishes as far as lies in my power. My personal views on the water and other questions of reform are well known to you. Hoping you will judge those questions on their merits with candor, and cast aside all local prejudices and the sectional views advanced by my opponents, and stand up for the interests of the city as a whole. By so doing the good results will be felt by every man who has to earn his bread honestly, for prosperity follows industry and enterprise in all countries. Yours truly, I. A. McLEAN. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1884—pat

Ward Four Electors:

GENTLEMEN.—At the urgent request of a large number of the electors of Ward 4, I have consented to contest the Ward at the incoming Civic Election, as a candidate for common councilman, and most respectfully solicit the support of the electors. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WM. LADNER. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1885 - 3i pd

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the office of THE EXAMINER newspaper, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of January, inst., at the hour of eight o'clock, in the evening.

N. A. MITCHELL, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1885—wkly

GOAL BY TELEPHONE.

THE Subscriber, having appointed Messrs. DesBrisay & Angus his up-town Agents for the sale of his Goal, of which he has a large and varied assortment, wishes to announce to the public that any orders left with them will receive prompt attention. His office has communication to different parts of the city by telephone. R. McMILLAN, Secretary. Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1884—wed wkly 1m

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, No. 2

THE second Orchestral Concert of the season will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd of February next. The programme will appear in this paper in due time. Admission, 25 cents. Season ticket holders' extra single tickets, 25 cents each.

G. A. SHARP, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1885—2i, 23, 26, 28, 30

Stores, Offices, Public Hall, TO LET! TO LET!

New Cameron Block!

ONE large Store, 26x65, ceiling 14 feet. One plate glass front with well-lighted basement, stone vault, hoisting gear, &c., and all other modern improvements.

Two sets offices on second floor, second to none in the Lower Provinces for style and finish.

One large room on third floor, 31x65, ceiling 12 feet, with well-lighted broad staircases leading thereto; suitable for public hall, club rooms, &c. Ready for occupation on or about 1st February next. Apply to HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1885—2w eod

Lobster Factory for Sale

THE undersigned offer for Sale the Lobster Factory situate at Tracadie Beach. There are about 800 Traps (mostly new), seven boats, 30 lbs. Bart and 40 cords Wood. Will be sold at a bargain. MORRIS & HYNDMAN. Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1885—3i

VOICE TRAINING.

M. R. REID wishes four additional pupils to complete his class in the mechanical formation of the voice. Persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the correct method of singing would do well to call at once. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—6i wkly

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—12i