

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 4, 1884.

The Position of the Grand Trunk.

ONE of the most ridiculous features connected with the opposition to the Pacific Railway loan is the attitude assumed by that old relic of barbarism—the Grand Trunk Railway. Its hostile attitude was not unlooked for. It was only natural that a sleepy old corporation should look with jealousy upon such a wide-awake rival as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

With the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the days of the Grand Trunk Railway monopoly will be forever at an end, and so they should be. It is a disgrace that this road should have been, for such a length of time, the national highway of Canada. It is behind the age in every respect. It is the most mismanaged road in the world. It has no system—no regularity. People only travel over it when dire necessity compels them to do it.

The demands of the Grand Trunk Railway are but in keeping with its past history. Having been for so long a period pampered and indulged by the people of Canada, it has grown bold and brazen-faced. In debt itself to the Government of the Dominion to the extent of fifteen millions of dollars, common decency should have compelled the officers of such a "rotten corporation," as the Globe formerly denounced it, to have kept in the background.

The Meeting Last Evening.

THE subject of our fire department, and the source of a proper supply of water for fire purposes was fully discussed at the city meeting held last night in the Market Hall. Many different opinions were advanced as to the best means of obtaining water, and its power of extinguishing fire.

—In connection with the return of the Lasker resolutions, the New York Times remarks:—"There can be little sympathy between the German Government and the Government of the republic of the United States. The one is absolutism, pure and simple. The other is the most generous form of political liberalism extant. But between the German people and our own there is a community of interest in many regards. Chief among our reasons for cultivating a close relationship with Germany is the numerous German element in our population. The representatives of no other nationality are more welcome, respected, thrifty, and readily assimilated than those who represent the German race. German literature, the German language, the traditions, manners and customs of Germany are all familiar, even endeared, to the American people. Therefore, any rupture of the friendly relations existing between the two peoples would be regarded with profound regret by the citizens of this republic."

The Meeting in Market Hall.

A meeting was held in the Market Hall last evening to consider the best means of procuring a sufficient water supply for the city for fire purposes. It was one of the largest ever held in the city, and was largely composed of influential business men.

On motion, Henry Beer, Esq., M. P. P., was appointed chairman, and Geo. E. Full appointed secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting and called upon every gentleman present to express their views upon the matter. The Secretary then submitted a plan with an estimate as follows: Erect at the foot of Queen street an engine house; place therein suitable steam boilers and pumps; lay down along Queen street an eight inch main as far as Richmond street, and a six inch pipe from there to Euston street. Lay branches of six and four inch pipe along the following streets, viz: Dorchester, Richmond, Grafton, Kent, Fitzroy and Prince, and place a double hydrant at each corner, and at the centre of the large blocks. In all ten thousand feet of mains, and twenty-eight two-branched hydrants.

The estimated cost of the same is as follows:— 10,300 feet of pipe..... \$ 4,377 Laying pipe..... 2,400 28 Hydrants, at \$50..... 1,400 8 Stop Cocks, at \$25..... 200 Engine House, Boilers and Pumps..... 4,500 \$13,577

This calculation as to size and cost of pipes is based on Gilbert Murdoch's estimates, published by the City Council. This would give in case of need eight streams of water at one time which would come from the hydrants with sufficient force, when hose were attached, to throw each stream 120 feet high without the aid of fire engines. Sufficient pressure to effect this is obtained in two ways—by gravitation from lake or reservoir, or by a large force pump. The latter is the only means available in this case, but is as powerful as the other. In case of fire it would be the firemen's duty to run with the hose reel and attach the same to the hydrant, and, as steam can be always kept up in the engine at the wharf by means of a heater, a stream of water could be poured on the fire in ten minutes after the alarm. This is the plan on which the Truro waterworks is built for fire purposes, and, as stated in a telegram received by the Chief Engineer from the Mayor of that city, experience has proved it "very reliable." Under this plan the streets could be watered at a very trifling expense; and (as only one steam fire engine would be needed, and one engineer with two firemen could do all the work), the increased expense of the fire department per annum would not be more than \$500, including interest on \$16,000 at 5 per cent. This would give an inexhaustible supply of water for fire purposes, and for watering the streets at a very small cost, and would save the annual cost ten times over in the reduced rates of insurance.

Hon. D. Davies advocated a complete system of waterworks from Winter River, and thought Mr. Full's plan would do if we could not get better; but regarded it as only a make shift. He believed that the time would come when water from Winter River would be brought into the city. Insurance rates are one-half to one per cent. more now than if there was a sufficient supply of water, and with \$100,000 worth of property insured would at a reduction of 1/2 per cent. be a saving of \$5,000 per annum. The total cost of waterworks to the city for all public purposes would not exceed \$5,000 per annum, if brought in by a company.

The following communication, which was handed in by Sergeant McGonnell, was then read by the Chairman:—

At a meeting of the Prince Edward Island Board of Fire Underwriters held in this city to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That unless the proper authorities take action within three months from this date to increase the supply of water for fire purposes, this Board will increase the Rates twenty per cent on the present tariff rates on all buildings in this city.

Charles Hartz, Esq., thought that no system of waterworks would be feasible without a proper system of drainage.

Deputy Sheriff Curtis did not see that we needed water now any more than we did 12 months ago; but would not oppose a complete system of waterworks if undertaken by a company without distressing the taxpayers. He did not think, however, that the water in Thompson's mill dam was fit for domestic purposes. He had been in Truro, N. S., and had seen the works there and rather felt inclined to go in with Mr. Full's plan.

Owen Campbell, Esq., thought that there would be too much power wasted in forcing water from the Hillsboro' River through pipes to different parts of the town; and would support the Winter River plan, if it could be obtained without too much expense to the city, either for the use of the water or for sewerage. That the civic taxes were not equitable levied by the present system. That in making the land pay the taxes has depreciated the value of property in the city, and deterred property owners from making improvements.

Councillor Ladner advocated a rotary pump in some part of the city to supplement the fire engines, and considered the plan proposed by the Chief Engineer a good one. But would advise that the state of the city finances be kept in mind before such expense is incurred.

Councillor Tanton said he was opposed to Winter River scheme. That the trouble at the late fire was not the scarcity of water, but of the incapacity of the steam fire engines. That there was plenty of water at Quirk's pump, but the engines were not in sufficient good working order, to make use of it. That an engineer had been telegraphed for to repair the engines, and was now on his way here. He did not think that sufficient pressure could be obtained at the hydrants by the system advocated by the first speaker. He read from Sibley Register a note stating that steam fire engines could not be dispensed with under the circumstances.

[At this stage of the meeting a large rat appeared on the platform, and for some little time produced quite a stirring effect upon the audience; but eventually met his death at the heels of one of the fire engineers.] Councillor Tanton resumed, and stated that the cost of the proposed plan from the

Hillsborough River will not be less than \$20,000, and would not be as good as steam engines, as the hydrants could not be moved; that he thought this city would compare favorably with any city in America for protection from large fires; and that our wide streets gave us a great advantage over most other cities.

Alex. McKinnon, Esq., was not opposed to Mr. Full's scheme. He had seen the Truro works, and believed them to be good. He said that by placing the steam fire engines at the hydrants, an unlimited quantity of water would be had, and could be thrown to a great distance, and if the pipes were always kept full of water as they should be, there would be no danger of their corroding. This system would be good if we cannot get any better. He would, however, advocate a company to bring water from Winter River for all purposes; that a committee had met and were making arrangements to get an Act of incorporation for a Waterworks Company; that the cost to the city for fire purposes would not be more than \$50 per hydrant, the balance of their revenue they would risk getting from private persons for house service; that as they have no sewers in Truro we would not require them here; that the danger in moving steam engines from tank to tank was very great and no doubt had a great deal to do with the spreading of the late fire.

Mr. A. McNeill thought that as the water in the city wells was very bad and Spring Park water costs not less than \$12 a year for two or three buckets per day, some system of waterworks ought to be introduced, and if not for all purposes at any rate for fire purposes.

David Laird thought that the fire bell was not rung loud and long enough, and that the City Council should see that the fire engines were kept in thorough working order. That sewers would not be needed if we had water-works.

Councillor Douse said that if the fire engines were not in good order it was the fault of the engineers, and not of the City Council. He would favor the building of more tanks, and would oppose incurring expenses beyond the means of the city.

The following resolution was then moved by Dr. Jenkins, and seconded by John Ings, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the provision made for the extinguishing of fires in this city is inadequate, and that a committee be appointed to make the necessary enquiries, and to report at a previous meeting upon the best means for remedying the evil complained of.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the committee:—Dr. Jenkins, Hon. D. Laird, John Ings, W. E. Dawson, Geo. E. Full, H. J. Cundall, Owen Connolly, A. N. Large, G. R. Beer. A. N. Large, the Chief Engineer, then stated that neither of the steam fire engines were fit to go to Quirk's pump at the first of the fire, but that the Rollo would draw the water from there after she had been working a while. The Sibley would not draw the water from Quirk's pump at all. The cause of the shortness of water supply at the late fire was in shifting the "Rollo" from the tanks to Quirk's pump. He said that the best thing to do, to immediately increase the efficiency of the fire department, would be to build an engine house at the corner of the Market Square, with a large tank under it, and keep the steam fire engine under it, and have all the men to sleep there. In answer to Mr. Laird, Mr. Large stated that the "Sibley" had not been in good order for 3 years.

Donald Farquharson, Esq., M. P. P., doubted if an Act of Incorporation for a waterworks company could be obtained, and would strongly advocate Mr. Large's plan.

Councillor McRae would not oppose any feasible measure for supplying sufficient water for fire purposes, and would advise carrying out Mr. Large's plan. He heard nothing of the fire engines being out of repair until after the fire.

The meeting then adjourned at the call of His Worship the Mayor.

Geo. E. Full, Secretary.

Amending the Scott Act.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th instant, Mr. Burpee moved, seconded by Mr. Shakespeare, the following amendment, which was carried:—

Whereas, An Act known as the Scott Act was passed and became law in 1878, containing the principle of local prohibition, and is a great advance on all former legislation, and this Act, in the counties where the friends of temperance have been able to enforce it, has met the reasonable expectations of the friends of temperance; and

Whereas, Certain defects in that Act have made it unworkable in many countries; Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the duty of the temperance men in this Parliament to endeavor to make the Scott Act so amended that it may be made workable throughout the Dominion.

Several members expressed fear that interference with the Scott Act would destroy its usefulness.

A committee consisting of Messrs. McCraney, Fisher, Foster, Burpee, King, Shakespeare, Scrawer, Robertson (Shelburne), and Senators McClellan and Vidal, was then appointed to prepare the necessary amendments to the Scott Act.

Supreme Court—Georgetown.

Augustine C. McDonald vs. John Kennedy.—The evidence in this case was closed on Saturday, and Monday was entirely taken by the counsel in addressing and the Chief Justice in charging the jury. The jury retired at six o'clock and returned at eight with a verdict for the plaintiff. Hodgson, Q. C., for plaintiff. M. McLeod, Q. C., and James Palmer for defendant.

The Queen vs. Emmanuel McMillan.—Indictment for breaking into the store of M. J. Foley, Souris, and stealing. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in prison with hard labor.

No other business being before the court it adjourned, and the Chief Justice and lawyers returned to Charlottetown this morning.

Brick Yard To Let.

THE Montrose Brick Yard, (1/4 miles from Southport), together with Dwelling House, Stable, Kilns, Pigs, etc. For particulars apply on the premises to JOHN B. STEWART, Southport, Lot 48. March 4, 1884.—2w wklly 21 pd

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. Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

New Price 70 cents; Old Price, \$1.

A GREAT REDUCTION.

30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on 200 pairs of Ladies' OIL GOAT and FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME. Only until the 20th of March. Come early and you will get the best selection. Also other varieties cheap. Call before buying elsewhere.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.—cod wklly

"GUARDIAN"

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital, \$10,000,000

Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000

Total Funds, upwards of 18,000,000

Total Amount Income, nearly 3,000,000

Risks at Lowest Current Rates.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1884.—1m 2aw

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

GREAT SALE OF

New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Received Before the Advance in Duty.

We have an immense stock of

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression.

Fleecy Cottons,

Sheeting Cottons,

Pillow Cottons,

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS,

Towels and Towelling,

TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.,

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE HELD IN St. James' Hall,

THURSDAY, the 6th MARCH, COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Instrumental Duets..... Miss Bayne and Miss McLeod Vocal Solo..... Miss McLeod Reading..... Mr. T. A. LePage Instrumental Solo..... Mr. Vinnicombe Vocal Solo..... Miss Palmer Instrumental Duets..... Miss Carey and Miss LesPrisay Vocal Solo..... Miss Halsey Reading..... Instrumental Solo..... Mr. Vinnicombe Vocal Solo..... Mrs. M. McLeod Piano Solo..... Mr. L. W. Watson Vocal Solo..... Mr. Reid Reading..... Miss Barr Trio (vocal)..... Miss Barr

NOTICE.

PARTIES who had WATCHES under repair at E. W. Taylor's are informed that they are all saved, but will require cleaning and adjusting again. He will have them ready as soon as circumstances will permit. Store will be open in a few days (of which notice will be given) on Queen Street, next door to W. R. Watson's drug store.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Ch'town, March 3, 1884.—21 wklly li

FOR SALE,

THE Old Baptist Church Property, on Great George Street, next to premises lately occupied by the Bank of P. E. Island. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to

F. H. ARNAUD, Agent. Merchants Bank of Halifax. March 1, 1884.

WANTED,

A BLACKSMITH to do Carriage and Sleigh Work. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

CHARLES WAYE, Carriage Builder. Head St. Peter's Bay, Feb. 28, 1884. 31 wklly 21

Lobster Canning Factory FOR SALE.

COMPLETE and in excellent order—1,600 Traps, Boats, Cans, Makers' Tools, Boarding House. STOCK—comprising 3 in. Plates, Cans, Tin, Lead, Solder, Paint, Labels, etc., ready for immediate use. Inquire of

MESSRS. MOOLE & LEWIS, Charlottetown

Feb. 26.—2*

OFFICE AND WEIGH SCALES TO LET.

THE office occupied by Mr. William Kouchan as the Fishermen's Shipping Office Head of Queen's Wharf. Apply to

A. KENNEDY & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1884.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

THE Shop and Premises immediately opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Great George Street. Apply to

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Charlottetown Feb. 22, 1884.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

SAVED from the fire, but afterwards lost, a small 3ub, containing several wrenches and other small articles used in a Billiard Hall. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by Joseph Wakfield, Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Queen Street. [mar4 li pd]

WANTED—Two Furnished Rooms, with use of Kitchen, for a small family, in a private house. Apply, by letter, to "A. B. C.," this office. [mar4]

FOR SALE—A Writing Table, and two Hanging Lamps. Apply at this office. [mar 4]

FOUND—On Queen Street, a Gold Sleeve Button with moss-agate stone. The owner can have the same by applying to this office, and paying for this advertisement. [mar 4]

SERVANT WANTED—One willing to nurse. No washing or ironing. Apply before two or after seven p. m.—Mrs. O'MEARA, Pleasant Street. [mar3]

LOST—On Sunday evening, a Gold Bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar 3 6i pd]

LOST—A Bunch of Keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Land Office.—Jas. A. McDONALD. [feb22]

TO LET—Half a two tenement House, on Cumberland Street (near St. Peter's Road) For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Brecken & Fitzgerald. [feb21]

TO LET—The Union House Barber Shop, on Queen Street, including Furniture, etc. Immediate possession will be given. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. [feb13]