

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Street Railways, Illuminating Companies, and Telephones.

New Movement to Extend the Operations of Municipal Administration—Some Striking Evidence of the Success of its Workings in Great Britain—New York's Present Position—The Gains of Private Corporations.

One of the questions which is gradually coming to the front is the system of disposing of public franchises to private companies. In the adjoining Republic the matter is just now engaging a great deal of attention. The New York Journal, referring to the subject, has this to say:

The city of Greater New York ought to possess its own machinery. The functions that are now performed by private corporations for the gain of individuals ought to be performed by the municipality for the benefit of its citizens generally. Such enterprises as street railroads, illuminating companies, telephones, etc., come within the scope of municipal activity. Experience in various European capitals has proved that the public is better and more cheaply served by the city than by private corporations. Public ownership should be a plank in the Democratic platform at the coming election. The plan, if it could be brought into operation, would save more to the citizens of New York than any other reform suggested. These corporations now take out of Father Knickerbocker's pocket

THIRTY AND FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

annually. Just how much in private gain the possession of these franchises means cannot be ascertained; there are no figures obtainable, for instance, from the telephone company, and various street railroads disguise the hugeness of their gains by sinking funds and improvement funds, but there is at least ten dollars a year for every man, woman and child in Greater New York that would be saved if the city ran the street railroads, illuminating companies, etc., instead of giving away the franchises for sale to corporations. To bring about this state of affairs should be one of the principal aims of the Democratic party, pledged, as it is, to protect the people from those who prey upon them. There is no question of communism involved. It is not a new departure at all. Experiment has demonstrated even for us that the citizens fare better when the city government supplies them with water than when a water company collects all its share charge. The city's possession and leasing of the ferry franchise is another indication of how the scheme of municipal ownership works in detail. If a municipal water supply is good, why not a

MUNICIPAL GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPPLY.

Nobody will contend that the public does not get better and cheaper service from the Brooklyn Bridge than if the Bridge was the possession of a Wall Street concern. If the city can manage the Brooklyn Bridge railroad, why not the other street railroads? There is no question of confiscation. Nothing of the sort is suggested. No hardships would be inflicted upon existing interests. The community owns its own streets, and the franchisees for using them should no longer be given away.

Dr. Albert Shaw's book on "Municipal Government in Great Britain" is crowded with facts and figures that point out the value of municipal ownership. Of the Gas Department of the government of Glasgow, Dr. Shaw writes:

"TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF MANAGEMENT"

by the authorities has given unmitigated satisfaction to all the citizens of Glasgow. The quantity of gas sold had increased from 1,025,000,000 feet in 1869-70, the corporation's first year, to 3,125,000,000 in 1890-91, an increase of 170 per cent, while the population supplied had grown only perhaps 25 or 30 per cent. From \$1.14 per thousand feet, which was charged consumers in 1869-70, the corporation has been able to make reductions year by year until for several recent years the price has been fixed at sixty cents. No one will claim that a private company would have made these reductions while continuing to supply a satisfactory quality of gas, especially in view of the fact that the price of gas-making coal has greatly increased. Yet the department has been able to construct new works (it now owns four immense establishments), pays its interest charges and running expenses, writes off large sums every year for depreciation of works, pipes and meters, and accumulates a sinking fund easily capable of paying off capital indebtedness as it matures. The total indebtedness was at the highest point in 1875, when it reached \$5,300,000. The net debt is now reduced to about \$2,400,000, which is very much more than covered, of course, by the value of the plant. Whatever competition gas as an illuminant may have to face in the future, the Glasgow corporation works have reached a point of perfect financial security."

CONCERNING THE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

of street car lines, a more recent venture Dr. Shaw wrote:

"There was much discussion of the question what rate of fare should be fixed. A uniform penny rate had many strong advocates. But it was finally decided to divide the line into half-mile stages and to charge a halfpenny (equal to one American cent) for each stage. It should be remembered that Glasgow is exceedingly compact, and that the bulk of the patronage of the trams comes from passengers riding less than a mile. It is believed that the halfpenny fare for short rides will add a large element of patronage that the uniform penny rate would have missed. Experience alone can settle the question

whether the new rates will be as advantageous as was expected. After a few weeks of trial it was found advisable, without altering the basis of the system of half-penny fares, to fix certain long penny "runs" especially for working men.

The lessee company had kept its drivers and conductors at their posts for long hours—often not less than fourteen, twelve being the minimum. The new municipal management

MAKES A TEN-HOUR DAY,

and fixes a satisfactory schedule of wages. The service was begun on July 1, 1894, with success and high prestige, and with every prospect of proving beneficial to the community and lucrative to the public treasury. Some extensions of the lines were at once begun, and preparations were also set on foot for the early use of cables on several routes. Provision was made for the electric lighting of the cars, and in every detail it was determined to give Glasgow, under direct municipal operation, the best surface transit system in Great Britain.

In concluding his account of the municipal departures of Glasgow, Dr. Shaw said:

"The numerous UNDERTAKINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITY,

far from imposing heavier burdens upon the ratepayers, promise in the years to come to yield an aggregate net income of augmenting proportions, to the relief of direct taxation. Glasgow has shown that a bold and enlightened policy as regards all things pertaining to the health, comfort and advancement of the masses of the citizens may be compatible with sound economy and perfect solvency."

A hundred other cities have followed the examples of Glasgow and Manchester and every one has found that municipal ownership of what is called here quasi-public enterprises is a success.

There should be no delay nor reluctance in bringing Greater New York up to the modern plan of things. The Democratic platform could have no more practical and popular plank than that demanding municipal ownership of public utilities.

C. T. C. Pills are purely vegetable,

being composed of celery, tea and coffee, which cures all kinds of headache.

C. T. C. Pills are on sale everywhere; price 25c per box.

Our Irish Letter.

DUBLIN, September 25.—At last week's meeting of the Mercantile Branch of the People's Rights Association the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That we urgently call upon the Government to take immediate steps to cope with the serious situation that threatens the country through the almost general failure of the potato and other crops and thereby prevent the repetition of the misery of 1847, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chief Secretary."

"That we express our keen disappointment at the nature of the Queen's message to the Irish people in acknowledgment of the hospitable reception accorded to the Royal visitors; and in common with the great majority of our fellow-countrymen, we expected a genuine message of peace in the shape of an amnesty proclamation."

A SAD ACCIDENT AT DONEGAL.

Mr. Loxton Hunter, a London journalist, and Mrs. Loxton Hunter, with a crew of four hands, left Doora's Bay, on the north-west Donegal coast, on Wednesday morning in the yawl Mayflower for a sail to the cliffs and caves of Fomore. The sea was calm, save for an Atlantic swell. All went well until the yawl entered a narrow channel between the cliffs and the outlying coast when a huge swell burst over the vessel, dashing Mrs. Hunter, who was probably killed instantly, against the rocks. Colonel Hamilton, who acted as pilot, and the crew succeeded in clinging to the rocks, while Mr. Hunter was jammed between the overturned Mayflower and the cliffs. The lady suddenly disappeared, and her husband, rolling into the boat, which righted though full of water, divested himself of his coat and vest, threw himself into the surf, and gained a small rock, which afforded comparative safety. Soon, however, the sea burst over this refuge, and stripping, he swam to the cliff, where he remained for six hours, until assistance came. The rescue party in saving the others nearly came to grief. Ultimately a cabin was shown, where the utmost kindness was shown, and where food and warm clothing were provided. Here they had to remain until two o'clock on the following morning, when cars were obtained, which took the party twenty miles over the mountains to the nearest village, where medical aid was obtained. Mrs. Hunter's body has not yet been recovered. A pathetic element in the sad affair is that Mr. Hunter, who has been contributing during the year to several London journals articles on the charms of Ireland as a holiday resort, was accompanied by his wife, still collecting material for further articles on the beauties of the County Donegal and the coast where the accident took place.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' FUND.

At the last meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Fund Executive Committee, held at the Mansion House, it was shown that the total subscriptions up to date amounted to £2,098 15s 2d. Twenty pounds was received from the people and clergymen of Mallow through the Rev. Father T. M. O'Callaghan.

THE PARNELL ESTATE AND THE PARISH FUNDS.

Mr. J. H. Parnell, M. P., writes from Avondale, Rahdrum, to the Weekly Nation on the above interesting subject, a subject interesting to Irishmen the world over. He says:

DEAR SIR.—Would you kindly allow me space in your paper to say something in reference to the dispute now going on in connection with a certain portion of

the Paris Funds, which are said to belong to the Parnell estate. I consider it my duty in justice to my brother's creditors, to corroborate all Mr. Redmond said in his speech the other night in reference to that question.

I am glad Mr. Redmond brought out the truth before the notice of the public, and particularly before the notice of the creditors. I have been a long time thinking of exposing the business myself, but refrained. Some people most likely thought Mr. Redmond's speech was a political one; but it is unfortunately all too true. I also noticed some articles in the papers in reference to his speech. Some of the articles were possibly written or inspired by interested people, who are retaining the funds, and who said that my brother never expected the "personal" debts to be repaid, and that the portion of the Paris Funds now claimed by the Parnell estate was a personal and not political debt.

I deny the truth of these statements. This debt is a political and not a personal debt. I say it was a political debt, and one which he always said should be refunded out of the general Paris Fund. The £5,000 was obtained at the Hibernian Bank and spent for political purposes.

My brother borrowed that sum from the bank because he did not like to touch the original fund at the present, as the original fund was invested in securities which he had recommended to be bought with said fund for a rise, and not wishing to prevent securing any profit which might be obtained from a rise, he got the money on his own name from the bank, intending to repay the bank on sale of securities. It is a disgrace, then, to say Irish party to even wish to retain that portion of the Paris Fund, which was really pledged to the bank.

It is a disgrace to deprive my brother's property, and especially his creditors, of the money in justice now due. Now, my brother's property cannot be settled without that portion of the fund being released. I think it is a disgrace to the country at large that his property cannot be settled after pledging it and his name to help on the late Irish political movement.

If this sum is not released, and that immediately, his property must pass out of our hands. I have also been given to understand that his creditors are blaming me because his debts paid off. In justice to myself, I and the other members of the party must deny these charges from the creditors, and must now throw the responsibility on those who refuse to release the fund.

My brother's creditors must also insist on that sum of the Paris Fund being turned over to the Parnell estate.

It is my duty to push the parties who are refusing to do justice to the man who is dead. I insist on having that sum released.

The Parnell creditors have been waiting patiently for years, and they must be paid. It has been bad enough to have hounded my brother to death without now wishing to destroy his property and his family.

I will resign my place in Parliament before I allow the property to be destroyed and his family insulted any longer.

I hope, then, the Irish people, who subscribed this money at my brother's call and placed it unreservedly in his hands, will now take action to make clear whether or not they desire this debt of £5,000 to be paid out of it.

IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS' SOCIETY.

The members of the Irish National Foresters' Society have every reason to feel pleased with their position, as set forth in the Report of the Twentieth Annual Convention. The total membership is now 19,630, and the value of the funds per member is now estimated at £1 5s 6d per head, which must be considered a very respectable valuation, indeed. Within the past twelve years the membership of the Society has risen from 2,400 to the splendid total already mentioned. This, taken in connection with the splendid financial position enjoyed by the Foresters, must be regarded as an infallible indication of the Society's very great usefulness. The success of the organization is a testimonial to Irish thrift and common-sense. It also affords abundant evidence of sterling business capacity.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND THE "UNITY" BOGEY.

At a public meeting at Albee, Co. Limerick, last Sunday, Mr. William O'Brien spoke on the subject of the split in the Irish Party. He said since it had occurred the evicted tenants' struggle was the most successful and popular uprising that ever shook English misgovernment. Since the evicted tenants had fallen away that this year when the country was threatened with widespread famine the landlords had a Royal Commission, not to lower rents, but to raise them. He predicted that the Archbishop of Cashel's appeal for unity would be the rumormote note of a new uprising, and that if the country were made sufficiently hot this winter the Tory Government would next session introduce a more revolutionary Land Bill than ever, instead of trying to whittle away the sham Land Act of last year. Mr. O'Brien ridiculed the talk about a Royal residence, and referred to the Duke of York as a young gentleman whose only importance was that he represented the cruel power of England, the gaoler of the political prisoners, and thief who plundered Ireland of three millions a year.

Queen Victoria is said to be friendly to Catholicism, and just now she has given striking proof of her regard. The Rev. Jacob Primmer, a fierce anti-Catholic preacher, sent the Queen a copy of a book he had just published, giving a characteristic account of a visit he made to Rome. The Queen returned the volume immediately, with a curt intimation that she could not possibly accept it. Mr. Primmer thereupon made a violent insulting attack upon her from a Scotch pulpit, accusing her of Roman tendencies. The Queen, of course, has ignored the onslaught.

The preservation of health is a duty few seem conscious that there is such a thing as a physical moralist.

MONEY-SAVING SHOE CHANGES.

This week's store-news is of a special purchase of Men's and Women's Shoes. We are always waiting for a chance to buy lots of Boots and Shoes at less than regular prices. No matter what the reason, as long as it does not injure the wear and comfort of the goods. Here is a lot we purchased at a ridiculously low price: it is yours at a living profit.

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

Dongola Kid Laced Shoes, color, round toes, sizes 23 and 24: if your size is 25c here, it's yours for less than cost of production. Very Fine Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, color, round toes, all sizes. Another 75c cost price. Water's Dongola Kid Laced Shoes, patent leather tip, color, sizes 23, 3, 4 and 6: our present price is ridiculous. \$1.45

MEN'S FOOTWEAR.

American Satin Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear Welt, latest style toe, easy to the foot. \$2.50 and very easy to the purse. American Suede and Black Chrome Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear Welt, color \$3.00 toe, fine heavy sole for fall, for.....

E. MANSFIELD,

The Shoelast,
124 St. Lawrence st., cor. Lagachetiere st.

Liquor and Drug Habits.

A NEW TREATMENT

Which is Now Being Successfully Demonstrated in Montreal.

THE demonstration which has been going on for the past few months in Montreal of the "Dixon Cure" for the Liquor and Drug Habits, at the request of a number of the clergy and others interested in Temperance work, has proved to be such a pronounced success that those who have watched the results of Mr. Dixon's new treatment are more than surprised—they are simply astonished.

This new cure is a simple vegetable medicine compounded on scientific principles and was discovered by Mr. Dixon about seven years ago. After a great amount of patience and much careful experimenting he succeeded in perfecting his preparation and making it a permanent cure about two years ago and since that time he has cured hundreds of the most hopeless cases in all parts of the world many of whom were released from Gold Cure Institutions. Drunkards and Drug Users who were cured two years ago are cured still and will remain so, in fact Mr. Dixon guarantees a permanent cure of the craving for liquor or drugs for ever. This new treatment does away with the objectionable hypodermic injection treatment and is the only physical remedy for these habits known—it is perfectly harmless and leaves only good after-effects—it is a purely vegetable medicine—it is taken the same way as any ordinary medicine, it is pleasant to the taste and can be taken without the knowledge of the nearest friend and without any loss of time from business or other duties and gives pronounced benefit from the start. Mr. Dixon does not claim anything miraculous for his discovery, but the immediate results from taking his medicine are, to say the least, startling—viz: The entire disappearance of all desire or craving for intoxicating liquor or drugs, increased appetite, calm, restful sleep and pronounced benefit in every way physically and mentally. Mr. Dixon's new cure simply means that the most inveterate drinker or drug user can be permanently cured without publicity, without loss of time from business or other duties and without any bad after effects and at a small cost. It is an up-to-date physical remedy and radical cure, and it has brought health, comfort and happiness to many homes where misery, despair and poverty formerly reigned.

In endorsement of the above read the following indisputable testimony given by some of the best known clergymen in Montreal whose vouchers, were they not absolutely true, could not be had for all the money in Canada.

MONTEAL, September 22, '97.
MR. A. HUTTON DIXON,
40 Park Avenue, City:
Dear Sir.—You ask for a statement of my case and the result of your treatment. I give it freely for the benefit of others. I had been drinking heavily for years, averaging about twenty-five drinks daily. Neglected my business on account of liquor, could not sleep at night, had no appetite for food, lost all ambition, did not care for anything but drink. I also suffered very much with pains in my head and back. My memory was badly affected, also my eyesight. In fact I was a total wreck. I took your treatment by the advice of Rev. Father Quinlan, and I am glad to say that from the third day after taking your medicine I lost all desire for drink and my pains left me. I slept soundly the third night and have every night since. Within a week I was feeling all right and eating heartily three times a day. Before commencing your treatment I weighed 165 pounds and at the end of twenty days I weighed 175, showing an increase in weight of 8 pounds.

My memory and eyesight are greatly improved and I feel better in every way. I have renounced all other pleasures and can work better than I have been able to do for years. Nothing can ever tempt me to touch drink again. The desire is totally gone. My mind is clear, I have no headache and all that I do will do. I would strongly advise all who have the misfortune to be drinkers to take your treatment.

Father Quinlan's Testimony.

The writer of the above has well known to me for many years, and I can fully and conscientiously state that all he has said is true. He appeared to be one of the most utterly hopeless cases to cure that ever came under my notice. All symptoms of an acute case of alcoholism were present. Though an excellent worker when sober, his sole purpose in working appeared to be the earning of what would procure drink. I took Mr. Dixon's cure, and the results are correctly set forth in his letter. I am therefore anxious, fully believing in what is claimed for it by Mr. Dixon, to see that the points of the remedy, in my opinion, are the following:—

First—If taken according to directions, it commences all craving for liquor in the short space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system.

Second—It leaves no bad after-effects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him of all desire for drink.

Fourth—Its very moderate cost places it within the reach of everyone. All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effect, and often impair the health and constitution of the patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned, and thank you for it here in Montreal and elsewhere very success.

J. QUINLAN,
Pastor of St. Patrick's,
Montreal, Sept. 22, 1897.

MONTEAL, July 22, 1897,
MR. A. HUTTON DIXON, City:
Dear Sir.—It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the wonderful. I may say marvelous, effect of your medicine in my case. I commenced drinking intoxicants about thirty years ago, and as time wore on liquor got the best of me and I lost several first-class positions as a result. I provided myself with a new name, and you have made me a new man. I have not the least craving for stimulants, but

Father Strubbe's Testimony.

MONTEAL, July 14th, 1897.
MR. A. HUTTON DIXON:
Dear Sir.—Since using your treatment all desire for liquor has gone. I have now not the least craving. I was run down so that my family was in despair for me. I but after five days had stopped drinking of my own accord, but could not do it. I thought I could never get over the craving for liquor. But when I took your treatment it was the most surest I had ever seen. Even with all my strong testimonials and all I was told by friends about your cure I could not believe it. I now see that anything could have the power to effect such a change in me as it has done. I now feel just as I did when I was a boy.

And the very best in my mind is worth ten years of my life. Instead of heart-broken and anxious faces there are now smiles and gladness. I do you no pen can paint the picture so as to show the difference.

I know there are hundreds of victims who want to stop drinking and who have squandered many times as much money as I did, without success. So for it is only by using it faithfully that anyone can be made to believe that wonderful good it will do. I or any of my family will be glad to answer any interested enquirers. Wishing you God-speed in your good work.

Yours very truly,
E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.

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RECOMMENDED WITH PLEASURE.

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 12, 1893.
Messrs. Roy & Bore Drug Co.:
Gentlemen,—I have used Menthol Cough Syrup, prepared by Roy & Bore Drug Co., for a large number of patients, and it is with pleasure that I recommend this infallible remedy in cases of coughs and colds.

E. BERNIER, M.D.,
Cor. Main and Armorey Streets.

His Idea—'Isn't the Emperor of Germany the grandson of the Emperor William the First?' 'Yes, but he thinks he is the great grandson.'—Puck.

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NEW GOODS—Shipment after shipment of New Goods have been placed into stock in this department, which is situated in our basement floor.

NEW FLANNELS—We have just received a nice range of English, Canadian and American Flannels, in all the newest styles. Patterns and Colorings, in plain and twisted. Self-colored Flannels, English and Canadian makes, in White, Green, Pale Blue, Pink and Cardinal. Level assortment of Figured Flannels, in choice designs. Flannelized Sheetings.

NEW FLANNELS—Grey Flannel, in medium Light and Dark shades, in plain and twisted. Our Special line of Plain Flannel, 36 inches wide.

GREY ARMY FLANNEL—White Flannels, White Union Flannel, White and Red Flannel, Saxony Flannel, White Union Flannel, White and Navy Blue and Red Flannels, in plain and twisted. Natural Col. Flannel, Fancy Striped Shirting Flannel, thoroughly sorted, Ceylon Flannel, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Wrapper Flannels.

COTTONS—Our range of Cottons are known all over Canada for superior finish and quality.

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COMFORTS—Choice and pretty Warmth giving Comforts in various designs, beautiful colorings, all sizes, at prices to suit all.

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NOTICE.

Achille Fortier, Emery Lavigne, and Arthur Letourneau, Professors of Music, Joseph M. Fortier, Manufacturer, and Godefroy Langlois, Journalist—all of Montreal—give notice that they will petition the Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to amend the law under the name of "La Compagnie du Conservatoire de Montreal," with the object of establishing a Theatre and a Conservatory of Music, with power to acquire immovables, to sell and mortgage them, and to issue debentures for the above objects.

Montreal, 27th September, 1897. 11-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Superior Court—No. 691—Dame Kate Kerby et al. Plaintiff, vs. W. F. Harvey, Defendant.

On the 8th day of October 1897, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile and place of business of said defendant, Mettill street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant seized in this cause, consisting of counter, etc. Conditions, cash.

S. C. MARSAN, B.F.C.
Montreal, 22nd September, 1897.

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Accountant and Commissioner
INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

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