

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

A GOOD STATEMENT.

SURPLUS SHOWN.

The Annual Reports submitted to the City Council last evening, make a very satisfactory showing, so far, at least, as the finances are concerned. We quote the summary report of His Worship the Mayor:—

"The Receipts were in excess of Expenditure by \$5,486.26, and after deducting the unpaid accounts, \$100.01, and making the following unforeseen payments: Griffith vs. City, \$770.54; extension of Alley Street, \$300, and Hospital grants, \$100, we have a Cash Surplus of \$4,435.26, and a net gain to the City of \$8,783.31, as per following statement:—

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENSES, and Net gain for year. Includes items like Ordinary Receipts for 1887, Government P. E. L. (Small), and various taxes.

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Of the Revenue of the City, one-half is applied for the maintenance of the different departments, one-sixth for interest on the City Debt, one-fourth for School purposes, and one-twelfth (a very small portion) for city improvements and emergencies.

The receipts for the civic year ending 31st December, 1887, from all sources, including cash on hand December 31st, 1886, amounted to \$71,276.23, and the payments for all purposes,—exclusive of the following extraordinary payments: new City Building, on account, \$5,078; E. B. Love's Mortgage, \$1,224; Fish Market, \$705, and Small Pox Debentures, \$1,600, amounted to \$83,972.75, leaving a balance in favor of the City of \$7,303.48; but deducting the extraordinary payments, \$8,807, there is now a balance of \$1,303.62 due the Merchant Banks of P. E. Island, which will be readily seen from the following statement:—

Table with columns: RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES, PAYMENTS, and Balance Due Bank. Includes items like Balance in Bank from previous year, Assessment Real Estate, and Personal Property Tax.

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The sales of Real Estate during the year show that the valuations are not excessive; for in most cases the different properties that are exchanged hands through the assessed values. There have been a few complaints in regard to the valuation of Personal Property; and as the request of Assessors for a return statement, as required by law, is generally ignored, they are left to their own resources for

information, and therefore have to make the best return they can.

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENTS COLLECTED AND UNCOLLECTED.

Table with columns: 1876, 1887, 1888. Includes items like Real Estate Tax, Personal Property Tax, and From Banks.

The number of Polls in 1885, were 1900, do. do. 1886, were 1915, do. do. 1887, were 2069.

Of the assessment, \$3,800 for Poll Tax, 1885, the sum of \$3,607.50 has been collected, leaving the balance of \$192.50, or 96 persons who have not paid, and this amount being uncollectable (the parties being dead or off the Island) has been written off. This is the most difficult tax of all the assessments to collect.

During the year, City Debentures for \$17,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, have been redeemed by twenty year's Debentures at 5 per cent, and were disposed of at \$109 1/10 to \$109 3/4, and Water Debentures for \$3,000 have been issued to the Water Commissioners on account of Water Works construction. The expenditures for ordinary purposes during the year have been kept in most cases within the estimates.

The New Flouring Mill.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION.

The flouring mill, now being fitted up at the head of Prince Street Wharf by the Charlottetown Milling Company, is attracting much attention in town and country. This is reasonable and natural. For if we do not speak of exporting flour—we can grow our own wheat and make all the flour we ourselves require—four of the best grades—then we shall save so much money that we may do much less trade with the outside world and still be much better off than we have been.

The mill is situated on the Duncan property—lately so much improved by the enterprise of Mr. R. McMillan. It is four storeys high, and fifty feet long by thirty feet wide. Attached is a boiler and engine house, forty-six by twenty-six. In the latter there is a forty horse power engine to drive the machinery.

The mill is traversed from the basement to attic by elevators to carry the wheat in process of manufacture into flour from one flat of the building to another and from one machine to another, until it is finally reduced to the various grades of flour and packed in barrels ready for the market. There are no less than twenty-eight of these elevators, and the wheat and flour, while being dried, cleaned, ground and sifted, passing from machine to machine, travel through them for miles.

The basement of the mill where the grain is received, is occupied (1) by a "separator" through which the wheat is passed and the larger foreign grains, such as oats, are taken out of it; (2) by a coker separator in which the smaller seeds are eliminated; (3) a smutter which blows off the smut and dust; (4) a brush by which the wheat receives a final cleaning.

From the brush the wheat is carried by elevator to the first flat where is the drier. After being dried it is passed to the "rolls" and from the rolls, the crushed grain proceeds to the "scalpers," on the third flat—in which some of the flour is removed. The refuse of the scalpers goes back to the rolls and receives another crushing. There are twelve sets of rolls, some very fine, and others coarser.

On the second flat, to which the flour is now "elevated," there are two universal reels, one aspirator, four purifiers, bran duster, and a middlings duster, the purposes of which are indicated by their names.

The third flat is occupied by four universal flour dressers, five scalpers, one bolter and a dust collector, and is the terminus of the system of elevators through which, when the mill is in operation, the wheat and flour are constantly moving.

The machines, which are wonderfully intricate, have been set up under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Reace, of Mc-Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ontario, the head carpenter being Mr. W. W. Wright of this city.

The railway is extended across Prince Street to the door of the mill, whence we hope to see it, ere long, extended around the front of the city.

The machinery will be in operation in about two weeks, and the company have already begun to buy wheat. In one day (Saturday last) they purchased about thirteen hundred bushels at Hunter River, paying therefor seventy-three to eighty-three cents, according to quality.

Our readers will, we are sure, heartily join THE EXAMINER in wishing success to his new home enterprise.

Our Book Table. Hawley Smart's "Saddle and Sabre" is a sensational volume that justifies the title, for it is difficult to find a chapter when one or the other is not in active service; but it requires a taste for cutting and slashing to enjoy the serial incidents. It is from the Toronto publishing house of William Bryce.

From the same we have a very readable volume by Charles Mackay, who has cleverly produced a romance both Psychological and realistic, entitled "The Twin Soul." The thread of the story shows that "Love's holy flame forever burneth, From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth."

Grand Opening of the New Hall at Emerald.

The new hall of the "Emerald" Branch of the B. I. Society at Emerald was opened with great eclat on Friday, 6th inst. It must surely have been a great source of pleasure to those present, and gladdened the hearts of the members of the Society to behold this splendid new building packed to its utmost capacity, affording comfort and accommodation to upwards of 400 of an intelligent and appreciative audience.

The Rev. Father Doyle occupied the chair, which is a sufficient guarantee that the meeting was a success. In a few well chosen words he complimented the Society on the erection and completion of this fine hall, and introduced Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., as the orator of the evening, his subject being, "Orators and Statesmen of the Empire." Mr. Davies then stepped forward amidst great applause. After the greeting subsided he thanked the Society for the honor conferred in inviting him to open their new hall. He also praised them in glowing language for their energy and enterprise for thus having placed at the public disposal a much felt want in this locality. He then commenced his lecture, which was listened to throughout with wrapt attention. His eloquent description of Gladstone and his able remarks on the Irish question brought down the house. On resuming his seat he was loudly applauded.

Miss Doyle, of Kinkora, with her usual gracefulness and skill, presided at the organ. Then followed a duet by Miss Doyle and Mr. John E. McDonald, P. M., which was well received and enthusiastically encored. A Gaelic song with accompaniment, by Mr. A. McLeod, P. W. C., caused considerable merriment.

Short addresses were then given by the Honorable Peter Sinclair and G. W. Bentley, C. P. W., eulogizing the lecturer, people and the Society on the respective parts they took in making the entertainment so successful and agreeable. Next was a comic song with accompaniment, by Mr. John E. McDonald, P. M.

The song of the evening was by Miss Doyle. Mr. Charles McKinnon was the last singer, but by no means the least. The singing was admirable. A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was passed and tendered Mr. Davies for his eloquent and interesting lecture, to which he replied at some length in his pleasing style. On motion the rev. gentleman vacated the chair, and J. H. Haslam, Esq., was appointed thereto. A vote of thanks was then presented to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and for the good order maintained. He responded in suitable terms and paid a high tribute to the learned lecturer for his instructive and eloquent discourse, and expressed himself as being highly delighted with the night's enjoyment, and wished to bring the proceedings to a close by asking all to join in singing "God Save the Queen."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Social Glass.

Sir,—I must confess, to a very large degree of amazement, that the recent utterances of Rev. Weston Jones, at the Y. M. C. A. anniversary, a report of which appeared in your paper, should have remained up to the present unchallenged. For a time, at least, I looked curiously at each issue of the press, but only to meet disappointment. I did certainly expect that the organ signing itself the "Guardian" of public (to say nothing of moral) interests, would be to the fore, and loudly denounce such wretched and wicked sentiments, calculated to influence unwary youth to an indulgence that in multitudes of cases (as the past and present history of this city and country testify) leads to the most lamentable results. I was so agitated when I read it, so stirred with indignation, so amazed at what I saw, that I read and read again, almost questioning my sanity. Do you wonder that I should have been so effected when I read "Care should be taken not to denounce as sins the smoking of a pipe or the drinking of a social glass—we should not denounce a man who sometimes took a glass of liquor."

Does the rev. gentleman know, or is he ignorant of the fact (if the latter he is unfitted for the position he fills) that a large proportion of the vast army of drunks took the initiatory step, began their withering, blasting, hell-descending course with the social glass. Does this gentleman know that many a household in Charlottetown first began (tho' it knew it not then) to pass under the shadow, blighting, withering and cursing to every interest of temperance. "The Social Glass," forsooth. The hellish draught of liquid damnation, let it be styled. When men attempt to throw around such a vice a halo of respectability, when they clamor for the legalization of such a traffic, we are astounded, and can only think with the Rev. Sam Jones they exhibit a strange hardness, an amazing bluntness of intellect. But when the pulpit speaks in patronizing strains, when it gives its consent to a moderate use of that which insidiously creeps upon its victims, and under certain pressures of life saps the foundations of moral strength, and flings the whole life and character into the saddest ruins, then we can no longer contain, and must denounce the sentiment and condemn the sentimentalist. Surely it can only be under color of what he is pleased to call toleration (in this address which must have been offensive to every lover of temperance in its truest form) that such sentiment has been allowed to go unrebuked. We cannot but feel that the men who were present and remained silent, not daring to file their unqualified disapproval in strong and cutting protest, are equally guilty with him. If the Y. M. C. A. would exert an influence for good, its own machinery must be cleansed, and its example and precept must be "Avoid every appearance of evil."

TEMPERANCE. Too Credulous. Sir,—The citizens of Charlottetown have occasionally been accused of having the bump of credulity too largely developed; and I fear your correspondent "Index," in Saturday's paper, presumes too much on the correctness of the exaggerated accusation. He certainly has "pushed too far" his low opinion of their sense of right when he asks them to accept his disinterested views and palliate the guilt of one who delights in trampling upon the law, and

who has been doing his best for years to draw from the pockets of too many unfortunate men and boys the hard-earned money which should have been used, in many cases, to buy bread and clothing for their families and relations. It does not require too lively an imagination to suppose the transfer of a liberal sum of this ill-gotten money into the hands of "Index" as a fitting reward for so much gush. Yours faithfully, CITIZEN.

The Scott Act and Clemency.

Sir,—It is evident from the tenor of your correspondence column in Saturday's EXAMINER that an attempt has been made to compound the offence, or rather offences, of P. P. Gillis, against the C. T. Act. To my mind, sir, it is most fortunate for all the parties concerned that the attempt has failed. Compounding offences under the Scott Act subjects the offender to a very severe penalty, and it is well that the people should know it. But to select so notorious an offender as Mr. Gillis is just a little too fresh. The man who for years has eluded the vigilance (excuse the term) of the police, and defied Mr. Fitzgerald and his court, is hardly the man to trot out at this time of day for clemency. If clemency is to be extended let it be extended to the poor suffering wives and children of the drunkard, and to the homes made desolate by the liquor traffic. OBSERVER.

CIVIC ELECTION.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the forty-third year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled: "An Act to amend the Act of the 14th of Victoria, Chapter thirty-four, intitled: "An Act to incorporate the town of Charlottetown and all Acts amending the same." I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of a Mayor and one person to serve as a Common Councilman in the City Council for each Ward of said City, Being in all a MAYOR and FIVE COMMON COUNCILMEN, will be held on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, A. D., 1888.

At the several places, that is to say: In Ward No. 1, at or near the Fire Engine House on King Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. H. Hearty's Warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House.

In Ward No. 4, at or near the Fire Engine House, fronting on Kent Street, east, between Weymouth and Cumberland Streets.

In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAleer, corner of Easton and Great George Streets.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.

Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., from the time of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Qualification of Electors, see Act 43, Victoria, Cap. 15, sec 29 and 34, and 43 Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 12 (L. S.).

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 10, 1888—wed fri sat

Xmas Goods,

Xmas Goods.

25 to 50 Per Cent. Discount.

WE OFFER the balance of our Stock of FANCY AND XMAS GOODS at from 25 to 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SMITH BROS.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5, 1888. Jan '0

To the Civic Electors of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a large number of the Electors who, without solicitation on my part, so generously returned me as Mayor at the last Civic Election, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayoralty at the forthcoming Election.

Your obedient servant, T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Alma Cottage, Jan. 9, 1888.

Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade.

THE Annual Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Board Room, Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

J. MACEACHERN, Secretary.

Charlottetown, January 9, 1888. Jan 9—pat 21

NE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Canada Temperance Act having been again adopted by the people of this city, and as it is the intention of the authorities to strictly enforce the same, I have determined that the future my Hotel, "The Railway House," will be conducted on strictly temperance principles. I therefore solicit the patronage of the travelling public. A few permanent Boarders can find good accommodation at a moderate price.

JOHN BOLGER.

Jan 7—3i eod pd

STOCKTAKING.

Before Commencing Stocktaking,

J. B. MACDONALD

will clear out several lines of Goods at Great Bargains.

Ladies' Dolmans and Paletots, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes and Boas, Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Knit Underskirts.

These Goods must be Cleared. Bargains may be expected.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1888.—d & wky

JAMES PATON & CO.,

will continue to give Bona Fide Bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS. Our reputation for selling the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

is well known throughout the Island. We think it needless to quote prices in the papers as they very often mislead the public. All we ask is when you are searching for good goods, at low prices, call on us.

During this month we have a number of rare Bargains to offer in

Dress Goods, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets, Fur Capes and Boas, and the Largest and Best Assortment of Carpets on the Island.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Cash Stores Charlottetown and Summerside, Jan. 4, 1888—dy wky

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sacks and Reding-gotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash, before stock-taking. Ulsters worth up to \$4, for \$2; \$8 for \$5; Jackets worth \$4.25 for \$3; worth \$7 for \$5, and our whole stock at equally low prices.

These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them—we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jan. 3, 1887.

FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE,

(LOWER QUEEN STREET, NEAR WATSON'S DRUG STORE)

THE MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS.

WINTER STOCK COMPLETED,

CONSISTING OF

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, Accordions (new styles), Flageolets, Flutes, Concertinas, Brass Whistles, Galvanized Whistles (best London makes), Jews Harps (fine toned), Harmonicas (all kinds), &c.

Best Italian and German Violin Strings, Violin Cases and Violin Fittings of every description, such as Pegs, Finger Boards, End Pins, Bridges, Tailpieces, Tailpiece Gut, Mutes, Resin, &c., and in fact Everything in the Musical Line.

A full stock of Sheet Music, comprising the latest Waltzes, Marches, Lancers, Galops, Instrumental Pieces and Select Songs.

Music Books, sacred and secular, in great variety. All orders by mail promptly and carefully attended to, and all information on matters musical, cheerfully given. Orders for any piece of music, not in stock, filled in one week.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS

Given on most of the above lines, especially on Accordions, Violins and other Small Instruments for the Holiday Trade.

Call and you will be convinced that this is the case.

C. P. FLETCHER,

LOWER QUEEN ST., (Near Watson's Drug Store).

Dec. 21, 1887—2aw & wky