THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 9, 1890.

Civic.

THE City Council have not yet accepted the resignation of Mr. Macpherson. But, a few weeks ago, they appointed Mr. Duncan McLean to the office of City Clerk, *pro tem.* Last evening, again, they appointed Mr. H. McL. Davison to the same office, giving Mr. McLean Irish promotion as Mr. Davison's assistant. We have not a word to say against Mr. Davison, who will, we believe, be a faithful and competent official. But the degradation of Mr. McLean (without cause assigned) seems to be an act for which an explanation is needed. Mr. McLean will not, we are informed, accept the position into which he has been thrust; and Mr. Galbraith is today auditing the books in anticipation of Mr. McLean's retirement. A notable feature of the affair is that Mr. Davison was one of the city auditors; that another auditor has not been appointed in his stead; and that this important work is left unprovided for by the Council. Meanwhile the claim of the W. C. T. U. is unpaid!

The Steamer Mayflower.

THE steamer Mayflower plyed for some years, with great satisfaction to the travelling public, between Pictou town and what is known as The Landing. Shippers and business men of experience know that the Mayflower has always been considered a safe and substantial boat. Her certificate permits the carrying of three hundred passengers and four hundred barrels of freight per trip. She has been recently sold by her owners of the Railway Department, her services not being now required on her old route, as the railway to Pictou supplies her place; and she has been purchased at a bargain by some persons in Pugwash, N. S. These persons purpose to place her on the route between Pugwash and Charlottetown, and she will make daily tripa, so as to connect with the railway terminus at Pugwash wharf. Captain Read, of Pugwash, one of the owners of the Mayflower recently visited this city, with the view of offering Charlottetown capitalists an opportunity to become shareholders and form a joint stock company, the shares to be $100 each. This would probably be a safe investment. The steamer would offer facilities for freight and passengers to and from Pugwash wharf, thence by railway to Oxford, Springhill, Amherst, and Parrsboro, connecting with the railways everywhere on the mainland. The rising towns of Springhill, Oxford, etc., afford a ready and remunerative market for our Island products and other commodities, which could be supplied by this route from Charlottetown at a lower rate of freight, and in less time, than from any other available point. We should be glad to hear that some of our business men have seen their way clear to take stock in the "Mayflower Company." In early winter and spring the services of a steamer of the Mayflower's dimensions on the Hillsborough River and Bay would be a great advantage to our shipping interests. The Mayflower has a double engine and twin propeller, and goes through ten to twelve inches of ice without stoppage. The services of the Mayflower to-day, if within the reach of our shippers, would be invaluable.

—Gold has been found in quantities in the channel of the Feather River in the northern part of California. The river is to be turned from its course and run through a flume, at an immense expenditure of money and engineering skill, that the bed of the river may be mined to discover untold millions of gold.

Personal.

Prominent among the politicians present at a recent Democratic convention at Charlestown, Mass., we notice the name of Dr. James A Macdonald, of that place. Dr. Macdonald is one of the most successful Islanders abroad. He is a native of Tracadie, in this province, and studied medicine with Dr. Sutherland.

Canada's Drink Account.

The quantity of spirits produced in Canada during the past year was 5,091,475 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw material used in its production was 85,682,043 lbs. There were entered for consumption 3,521,194 proof gallons as against 2,960,447 proof gallons last year, and an average of 2,641,132 proof gallons for the four preceding years. The increase over last year is due mainly to distilleis paying duty during the last part of June upon spirits to be held in stock to enable them to meet the wants of the trade, in view of the new provisions regarding the maturing of spirits. The further increase as compared with the consumption during the four preceding years may be attributed in a great measure to the fact that during 1888 89 and 1889 90 methylated spirits largely used by druggists, ceased to be available, and a large quantity of duty paid alcohol had to be used.

THE LIQUOR WAR.—The liquor war in Halifax is becoming more interesting. On Thursday last Ross and McKay, the two informers who have been supplying evidence for the Law and Order League, were arrested, charged with conspiring to obtain violations of the liquor license act of 1886, and with unlawfully participating in the sale of intoxicating liquors. Their case has been before the court for several days, and it is thought they will be sent up for trial. It is reported that the liquor dealers will have A. M. Bell, James S. Potter, several ministers, and a number of ladies connected with the W. C. T. U. arrested as being parties to the "conspiracy" to induce to violate the law by selling liquors.

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.

"OURSELVES."

SENATOR HOWLAN'S LECTURE

FULL OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Bearing upon Canada and P. E. Island.

A STATESMANLIKE EFFORT.

(Summary Report).

SENATOR HOWLAN delivered his lecture, entitled "Ourselves," in the Lyceum, last evening, before a small but select audience. John Kelly, Esq., President of the Benevolent Irish Society, occupied the chair.

The lecture was divided into two parts. The first part dealt with Canada as a whole, and the last with Prince Edward Island as forming a part of Canada. In comparing Canada with the United States, the lecturer stated that Canada was 334,000 square miles larger in area than the United States; and added that in order to have an adequate conception of the vastness of this country it should be remembered that England, Wales and Scotland formed together an area of 88,000 square miles; that one could cut forty such areas out of Canada; that New South Wales contains 300,000,175 square miles, and is larger by 162 square miles than France, Continental Italy and Sicily; but Canada would make eleven countries the size of New South Wales. There are in extent three British Indies in Canada, and still enough left over to make a Queensland and Victoria. The German Empire could be carved out of Canada and fifteen more countries the same size. The waters surrounding her contain one-half the fresh water of the globe. According to General Butler, Canada has one-quarter more land for wheat cultivation than has the United States; and the general average was 15 bushels per acre more than the United States in the year 1887. The reason assigned by the General therefor is that the climate of Canada is cold in winter and hot in summer. The General also added that Canada has more timber of every description than Canada and the United States can use for a hundred years; more iron and coal within her borders than any other country yet known to the world; more copper than any other country, if not of all others; whilst a recent writer says that we have five-sixths of all the nickel in the world. The Great Northwest of Canada, which cost us one and a half millions of dollars, contains 250,000,000 acres of arable land. Whilst the nations of Europe have been fighting for land, this great heritage has been reserved for the coming generations of the world, offering to each bona fide settler 160 acres of the finest land in the world—the only condition being that of actual settlement—and the day is not far distant when the valleys of the Red River and the Assiniboine will be teeming with life like the valleys of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi. Throughout this vast Dominion we have 12,700 miles of railway in operation; $104 invested in railways for each inhabitant, being only excelled by the United States with $112, and the United Kingdom with $107. In shipping, we stand third in the whole world with regard to its population as to the tonnage, the aggregate of which is 1,089,642 tons. Our aggregate trade in the financial year 1888 was $217,000,000, or an increase of 7½ millions. Our exports increased by 5½ millions; and our imports 2 millions. Our Dominion foreign trade is $41 40 per capita, whilst that of the United States is but $23 per capita. In telegraph and telephone lines we have 73,756 miles of wire. The progress of the Dominion from 1868 to 1888 has been very great indeed. The nature of the exports from Canada during the fiscal year just closed has been $96,749,149. Of this $85,257,583 represents the value of Canadian products, and $11,491,563 the value of foreign produce exported from Canada. The aggregate trade between the United States and Canada decreased by $1,245,061, while it increased between Great Britain and the Dominion by $1,321,420. Altogether it will be seen that the trade of the Dominion for the past year has been in every way satisfactory. How, asked the lecturer, has this general prosperity affected the Dominion? We find that the city of Montreal, between 1881 and 1887 has increased in population 32 per cent; Toronto, 54; Hamilton, 17; London, 32; Ottawa 36. Coming nearer home we find that Moncton, which within the remembrance of the present generation was a straggling village, is now nearly as large as Charlottetown, having all the modern improvements of water and electricity. In a lesser degree the same has been going on at Amherst, Sackville and Truro; whilst the town of Springhill has grown up within a very short period to be a place of five or six thousand inhabitants. Look at the city of Vancouver, which from a forest has grown to be a city larger than Charlottetown, in less than five years. (Applause) As showing the prosperity of the people, the deposits in the banking institutions of the country might be adduced. The exact amount of money deposited in the Savings Banks of the Dominion was $19,852,747, and in the Post Office Savings Banks $23,760,592—making a total of $43,613,339—or about $8 per head for every man, woman and child throughout the Dominion. In this connection the lecturer was proud to be able to say, the deposits per head in this Province was about $20. Mr. Cunningham Stewart, Chief of the Saving's Bank Department of Canada, classifies the various contributors in Saving's Banks as follows: Farmers, 14,000, $337 each; mechanics, 7,850, $181 each; trust accounts and children's deposits, 5,500, an average of $31 each; clerks, 3,000, $174 each; tradesmen, 1,600, $293 each; male servants, 1,470, $188 each; professional men, 1,572, $249 each; miscellaneous depositors, 1,680, $120 each; married women, 12,000, $196 each; unmarried women, 10,500, $120 each; widows, 3,240, $214 each. The discounts of the chartered banks were in 1868, $50,520,316, which increased in 1888 to $173,185,812—an increase of $122 685,496—or an increase of 243 per cent. Take also the deposits in the chartered banks. In 1868 the were $32,808,104, and in 1888 $112,860,700,—or an increase of $80,052,596, or 244 per cent. Between 1868 and 1888 the number of letters sent through the Post Office increased 77,000,000. The public debt of the Dominion in 1888 could be paid by 6½ years revenue—while the Dominion has more than sufficient assets to pay her whole debt. She is much more lightly taxed than the United Kingdom or the Australian Provinces, whilst she has less interest to pay per capita. than the Australian Provinces or France, and also, it may be stated, that the growth of the different provinces of the Dominion will bear very favorable comparison with the United States across the line. And we are proud to say that throughout all this great country there is freedom of speech, a free press, and nowhere under our flag is loyalty to the Queen and observance of the laws more general than throughout this wide Dominion. There are those who say that England thinks lightly of this great heritage. Let such persons make no mistake. The great improvements in the fortifications, marine docks, etc, at Halifax and Vancouver, the subsidizing of lines of fast steamers from England to Canada and from Vancouver to Australia prove, beyond doubt, that the day the Union Jack is attempted to be hauled down in "this Canada of ours" the world will be shaken to its centre. (Applause.)

Now let us take a look at the improvement at home. In P. E. Island we have 1,000,000 acres of land in a fair state of cultivation, with 213 miles of railway tapping nearly all important centres of trade. Around our shores we have as many more acres of the finest fishing grounds in the world. In mail accommodation, as also in telephone and telegraph lines, we are well provided. In point of education we are second to none. We have 437 schools, two colleges, seven convents. The total number of pupils in Government schools is 22,460. In 1837 we only had 51 teachers; in 1887 we had 505 teachers. In 1837 we only had 1649 pupils, and in 1887 we had 22,460. In 1837 we expended $2,766 on education, and in 1887 $110,484—and our schools have the highest percentage of attendance of any province in the Dominion, whilst the character of our people for intelligence and industry is a passport throughout the continent. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, told him that the boys from Prince of Wales College needed not to be examined for entrance to the University, and almost invariably took high rank in their classes. Although but a small country, we have grappled with and successfully settled questions which have engaged the minds of the ablest English statesmen, such as the land, the education, the currency and trade questions. Lord Bacon said that three things are necessary to make a nation great and prosperous, viz.: a fertile soil, busy industries and easy conveyance for men and commodities from one place to another. The first we have; the second we have not; neither have we the third. According to the census of 1881 we grew 6,042,191 bushels of potatoes; our product of potatoes must now be nearly 8,000,000. The lecturer quoted from the blue books of the Dominion for 1888, figures showing the exports of potatoes from the different Provinces. These figures showed that Ontario got 30 cents a bushel more for her potatoes than P. E Island; Nova Scotia, 26 cts; Manitoba, 21; New Brunswick, 20; Quebec, 19,—thus making a loss to Prince Edward Island, in the matter of potatoes alone, of $3 50 per head—or $17 50 per family. The lecturer contended that, according to the census of 1881, we were vendors of a surplus of five million bushels of potatoes, oats, turnips and barley, which, he stated, would be enhanced in value five cents per bushel—making the sum of $250,000 more than at the present time, which sum is lost to our farmers for the want of efficient communication winter and summer. He also stated that to the increased value of other farm products and the products of the fisheries, together with the interest of large stocks of goods kept on hand by our merchants, $250,000 more may be added, making our annual loss half a million of dollars a year. He said that while nearly all other parts of the Dominion have increased their facilities for mail and passenger accommodation, our mails arrive here no more speedily than they did twenty years ago. To meet these difficulties, the lecturer proposed to connect this Island with the mainland by a subway or tunnel. He stated that if this tunnel were built we would be within 26 miles as near Quebec and the other cities of the Dominion as St. John, and seventy miles nearer than Halifax; that our mails would arrive here before noon of each day instead of from 8 to 10 at night, as they do now; that manufactures would spring up, and that our boys and girls would be kept at home; that Charlottetown would be turned into a hive of industry, the rivers be spanned by bridges, and we would partake of the general prosperity which prevails over the rest of the Dominion, and would not be "side-tracked," as we are at the present time. (Applause). When the traveller who visited the home of Evangeline came to see the only Ship Railway at present in the world, he could run through our tunnel in fifteen minutes and emerge into the bright sunshine of the Island, and view a landscape dotted with happy homes and filled with smiling faces, and covered with a green sward which, for richness of color and beauty, is not excelled on this side of the Atlantic. He concluded by saying that the boys and girls of the present generation would then be found amongst the foremost men and women of the land, and no one would be prouder than himself. (Applause).

The lecture was listened to with great attention—notwithstanding the coldness of the hall. At the close, a vote of thanks was moved by Charles Palmer, Esq.,—who characterized the lecture as a statesmanlike effort,—seconded by A. McNeill, Esq., and carried unanimously.

New books, new bibles, new finger prayer books—"Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis; The Greatest Thing in the World and the Greatest Need in the World, by Henry Drummond. Our stock of books is very complete.—Haszard & Moore. li

Steamer "Stanley."

IMPORTERS having goods coming to Pictou, for shipment by the Dominion steamer "Stanley," must send their orders to Messrs. Noonan & Davis, Pictou, before they will be forwarded.

A. LORD, Agent.

dec9

The City Council.

THE regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. His Worship Mayor Haviland, His Honor Recorder Fitzgerald, and all the members of the board, excepting Coun. Davison, were present. There was a large attendance of spectators.

After the transaction of routine business—

Mayor Haviland presented a letter from the president of the Prince Edward Island Electric Company, in reference to the placing of certain additional lamps, which was referred to a special committee of five.

Coun. Morris presented a petition from certain residents of Ward One east complaining of the darkness in their neighborhood, and asking for an electric light.

Mr. John Bolger, one of the petitioners, being present, addressed the board at some length in support of the petition, which was handed over to the committee of five appointed to deal with the letter of the president of the Electric Light Company.

Mayor Haviland presented a letter from His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate, stating that Sergeant John Harris had tendered his resignation as a member of the police force, and that he had appointed Joseph Warren as a police constable for the city, pending the action of the Council. Laid on the table.

Mayor Haviland also submitted written applications for the vacant sergeantship from officers Doyle and Taylor, and applications for the other vacancy on the force from Joseph P. Warren, Michael King, Bernard Toole, and William Bytenton. These applications were referred to the Police Committee to report upon at the next regular monthly meeting of the Council.

The matter of the application for damages made on behalf of Miss Catherine Mullin, of this city, by her attorney, Mr. J. H. Good, was referred to a committee of three and the Recorder with power to settle.

Councillor Byrne moved that the usual grant of $50 be given each of the hospitals. Seconded by Councillor Hughes and carried.

Councillor Taylor moved that H. McL Davison be appointed City clerk in the place of Duncan McLean at a salary of $800 a year. Seconded by Councillor Large and carried.

Councillor Douse moved that Duncan McLean be appointed assistant City clerk at a salary of $275 a year. Seconded by Councillor Morris and carried.

Meeting adjourned.

Montague Notes.

Entered for week ending Dec 6—William A. McKay, Matheson, Provincetown, Mass; Petite Riverie, Trenholm, Cocagne, lumber for Poole & Thompson.

Cleared Dec. 1—G P Whitman, McInnis, Gloucester, 2770 bush potatoes, 200 bush turnips, by D. Forbes.

Dec. 2—Hannah Coomer, Knowles, Gloucester, 3150 bush potatoes by G. Wightman; Lurine, Corkum, Lunenburg, 1100 bush potatoes, 1400 bush oats, by G. Wightman.

Dec. 3—Willie A McKay, Matheson, Georgetown; Pembina, Kenley, New York, 3500 bush potatoes by G. Wightman.

Dec. 5—Calla Lily, Hurtle, Lunenburg, 125 bush potatoes, 3204 bush oats, 125 bush turnips, 9 bbls pork, 12 hogs, by P. Kelly and G. Wightman.

The G. P. Whitman, in going down the river on Tuesday, grounded on Dewar's Point, where she remained until last night when the Eldon went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her afloat. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and fearing that she would ground again, orders were given to slip the cables, and the river being clear, she set sail and soon arrived at Lower Montague. This evening, the Eldon, with a crew of men, succeeded in getting up the anchors and chains, and will take them down to the vessel on Monday.

The Willie A. McKay is still here, but will go down Monday, unless the weather becomes more moderate and somewhat settled.

The following vessels are loading at the wharves: C. A. Chisholm, Hyson, of Lunenburg, is partly loaded, by G. Wightman; Three Bells, Thornburn, of Rockport, is loading for Boston by P. Kelly; Batavia, Spearwater, of LaHave, will carry 4500 bushels potatoes, and is taking cargo for United States by Macdonald Bros; Petite Riverie is partly loaded by Poole & Thompson, and will go to Shediac, weather permitting. Besides these there are four or five other small vessels lying in port all of which are expected to make another trip if possible.

The Dominion, loading for Beer & Sprague, has gone down to Rourke's wharf, about two miles from the bridge, to complete her cargo. There is also an American schooner there, loading for the Boston markets.

Thursday's *Patriot* contains the following statement: "Montague is frozen up and we understand there are 37,000 bushels of potatoes stored there for shipment." The statement is incorrect and has a tendency to mislead those interested in shipping. It is true there was some ice formed along the shore and about the wharves, but from Monday until to-day vessels could, and in fact did, go down and up the river without the least hindrance as far as the ice is concerned. The steamer Eldon, and she is not an ice boat, plied on the river each day of the week except Monday. About the 37,000 bushels of potatoes being stored, the writer must have drawn considerably on his imagination. On enquiry, it is ascertained that less than 700 bushels would be nearer the quantity stored at the beginning of the week.

Owing to the late storm the roads are in a wretched condition. There is neither wheeling nor sleighing, the result is there is very little produce moving so that the vessels now loading will take some time to complete their cargoes. However, the indications are that there will be a more favorable change before long which will cause produce to move more freely during the comming week.

It is pleasing to note that immediate action is to be taken for repairing the side covering of the bridge. Mr. Supervisor Munn deserves much credit for moving so soon in the matter. The work was let by contract, and the name of the contractor—Mr. Angus McQueen—is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be performed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. M.

Montague, Dec. 6, 1890.

Besides the stock of plush and leather goods already opened, we received ex steamer on Saturday evening $1000 worth of new goods which will be opened to night. Special bargains this week.—Bazaar Co.

WINTER, 1891.

(x)

General Hardware & Carriage Goods

(x)

Arrived--A Full and Complete Stock of Everything in Our Line.

(x)

CARRIAGE BUILDERS!—We intend clearing out our entire stock of Carriage Goods, and give up the trade. For the coming season we will sell, at Specially Reduced Prices for Cash, HARDWARE and CARRIAGE GOODS. Terms Short. Prices Low for Cash.

NORTON & FENNELL,

Charlottetown, Dec. 9. 1890—2aw and wy City Hardware Store.

From Now Until Xmas

WE OFFER OUR WHOLE STOCK OF PERFUMES AT SPECIAL DISCOUNTS, for we have a big lot of them on hand and must dispose of them during the Holiday Season.

We have the popular Odors, as Crab Apple Blossoms, Cherry Blossom, Bayley's Eos, Bouquet, Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet, Rimmel's White Heliotrope, Piesse and Lubin's Opoponax, Atkinson's White Rose, etc.; Lubin's Jockey Club, etc.; Cleaver's Rondeletia, Ricksecker's Martha Washington, Golden Gate, Mizpah, etc.; Hoyt's Cologne, Genuine Cologne and Florida Waters, etc. Also—Lautier Fils French Perfumes in bulk, Perfume Atomizers, Satchet Powders, etc. Call and see our stock and get prices at

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1890. Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown,

IN DEFAULT for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1890, containing names of all such defaulters and the amount due from them respectively, with a statement of the Number of the Town Lot, Water Lot and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof such assessment is in default.

Name of Ratepayer in Default.	Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made.	Amount of Assessment due & unpaid.
Burris, Thos	Land and buildings on Town Lot No 35, in 3rd hund	$12 00
Binns, John	do do do 38, 3rd "	3 18
Corcoran, John	Land and buildings on Town Lot 84, in 2nd hundred	7 57
Carroll, Timothy	do do Common Lot 24	4 50
Crabbe, George	Vacant Lot on Town Lot 78, in 5th hundred	3 19
Connolly, John	Land and buildings in Town Lot 23, in 5th hundred	19 00
Callbeck, Thos R	Vacant land on Common Lot 21	1 59
Dorsey, James	Land and buildings on Town Lot 9, in 1st hundred	15 00
Earle, Saml N	Land and buildings on Town Lot 65, in 3rd hundred	20 00
Egan, Patrick	do do do 39, 5th do	5 00
Eachern, Mc, Est Cath	Vacant land do 100, 1st do	3 00
Fanning Estate,	Vacant land do 76 & 77, in 3rd hund	6 00
do	do do 13 & 14, 3rd do	2 69
do	Common Lots 60, 61, 62, 63 & 64, 3rd hun	3 06
do	do do 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, 4th do	
Goodman, Est Martha	Vacant land Town Lot 89, 1st hundred	3 59
Godkin, Flora	Land and buildings on Town Lot 59 & 97, in 4th hund	14 00
do	Vacant land do 51 & 52, in 4th do	5 95
Gregor, Mc, Minnie	Land and buildings on Common Lot 32	5 00
Hughes, Felix A	do do Town Lot 88, 2nd do	31 00
Harvie, H A	do do Common Lot 25	5 00
do	Vacant land do 27	87
Horne, Henry	Land and buildings do 22	4 48
Jakeman, Wm	Land and buildings on Town Lot 96, in 2nd hundred	13 00
Kenzie, Mc, Alex	do do do 52, 1st do	11 00
Kie, Mc, William	Land and buildings on Town Lots 63 & 64, in 5th hun	13 00
do	do do Common Lot 20	4 37
Kenna, Mc, Ann	Land and buildings on Common Lot 20	2 00
Kenna, Mc, John	do do do 20	3 00
Kelly, Patk	do do Town Lot 59, in 3rd hundred	2 00
Murphy, John	Land and buildings on Town Lot 63, in 1st hundred	7 00
Mitchell, Mary	do do do 65, 1st do	2 00
Monaghan, Est Jno	do do do 52, 2nd do	6 00
Murphy, Thomas	do do do 90, 2nd do	7 00
Mugford, Wm	do do Common Lot 22	4 50
Morgan, Patk	do do do 20	2 50
McNeill, Duncan	do do do 21	7 50
do	Vacant land do 22	1 58
Peebles, George	Land and buildings on Town Lot 83 in 2nd hundred	3 00
Quaid, Mc, John	do do Common Lot 23	4 10
do	do do do 21	4 00
Quillan, Mc, Margaret	do do Town Lot 44, in 1st hundred	16 00
Reilly, Est Mrs Thos	Vacant land do 40, 3rd do	5 42
Rackham, Hy	Land and buildings on Common Lot 22	17 00
Redmond, Mrs M	Vacant land do 17	2 63
Stevenson, M	Land and buildings on Town Lot 5, in 2nd hundred	45 00
do	do do do 23, 2nd do	18 00
do	do do Common Lot 31	6 00
Sweeney, Michl	do do Town Lot 18, in 2nd hundred	15 00
Strong, Est R A	do do do 3, 3rd do	13 00
Steele, Margaret	do do Town Lot 20, in 3rd hundred	10 00
Toole, B	do do Town Lot 93, in 1st hundred	5 00
Tanton, Est Wm & Th	do do do 85, 3rd do	20 00
Walsh, Richd and Jno	do do Town Lot 51, in 2nd hundred	7 00
Wright, Jos	do do do 73, 5th do	7 00
Wilson, Mark	do do Common Lot 22	8 00

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, Section 91, after Thirty days' publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay within the time prescribed the Assessment severally levied upon their Real Property in said City, I will make an application to His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City for Judgment against each and all of the lands above described for the respective amounts so levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands.

Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1890.

nov4 ROBERT VANIDERSTINE, City Collector.

MARKET HALL

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 9th.

The Great Original and Only

HARRINGTON

Will appear in his Refined, Popular and Moral Entertainment, introducing new and moral illusion, wonderful magical wonders, and his great

Mesmerism, Mind Reading,

and Supernatural Manifestations, and his Peculiar Entertainment, entitled:

"Begone Dull Care."

As a further inducement to call the public out, he will give gifts to all people buying tickets, besides the large and costly presents to be given away

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Ticket office open for advance sale from 1 until 6 p. m. Those buying tickets during the afternoon will receive two chances for the large presents.

Tickets to all parts of the Hall, 25 cents.

dec9—pd

K. D. C. is Guaranteed.

SKATING!

THE Directors of the Hillsborough Skating Rink are making preparations to have the Rink open at an early date.

Prices for tickets for ensuing season will be as follows:—

Gentlemen's Season Ticket	$4 00
Ladies' " "	2 50
Afternoon " "	2 00

In cases where three or more Afternoon Tickets are sold to members of the same family, a discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed.

Rink will be open during the season as follows:—Every Monday night, Thursday night and Saturday afternoon, with Band; and every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, without Band.

Tickets now for sale at the following Drug Stores:—C. D. Rankin's, Reddin Bros., A. S. Johnson's and F. de C. Davies'.

Single Admission to Skate and Promenade at usual rates.

D. C. McLEOD, Secretary,

dec8—dy tf

Vessel Wanted,

SAY 70 to 100 tons, to load at Georgetown or Souris for Newfoundland.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1890—pat 2i