

THE HERALD

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The Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, is at present in Ontario where he will address several public meetings before his return to his home at Halifax. He has won golden opinions on all sides for his mastery of leadership during the session just closed. His ability, prudence and tact have manifested themselves on all important occasions, and he seems always to have done the right thing at the right time. He has established his reputation as a leader, and he is destined if spared, to attain to a very high place among Canada's great statesmen. In reviewing the work of the session the Ottawa citizen has this to say of the Opposition Leader: "Mr. Borden, as leader of the Opposition, displayed remarkable tact and ability. He is strong in debate and has a splendid grasp of the details of all measures coming before the house." His leadership has also elicited warm praise from other influential papers throughout the Dominion. Among these encomiums is the following from the St. John Sun: "The Opposition Leader comes out of the session of parliament with great credit. He took the lead of his party in the house with great confidence and not too much confidence in his own powers. No one could say that he would be a successful leader, for in such a business he was absolutely untried. But he goes now to the country a man who has been called in a hard place and has risen to the emergency. There is not a single day of the session in which Mr. Borden has not done his duty, or a single proceeding in which he or his party at large was concerned, since the house met, that he should desire to erase from the public record. Mr. Borden has attempted nothing spectacular, and has made no sensational effort to attract attention. He has simply done his duty as a plain honest man, with a good conscience, and a strong grasp of public questions. He has not failed to make protest when wrong was done or attempted, nor has he withheld his assistance when he could be of service. Mr. Borden has done well.

The Recent Parliamentary Session.

The Session of the Dominion Parliament closed on Thursday last has been a record breaker in the matter of public expenditure. Indeed it is more remarkable for that than anything else. The estimates total \$67,000,000, with a promise of supplementary estimates next session. This is a considerable figure for those who called \$36,000,000 "extravagantly extravagant." But our Grit friends were in Opposition then and only wanted to get into power. As soon as they did they lost very little time in falsifying every promise they then made and in breaking every pledge given to the people. Economy and retrenchment were their shibboleths were seeking power; extravagance and recklessness are what they practice when they get into power. Apart from voting larger expenditures "than have been," the session just closed has not been remarkable for anything very extraordinary. The legislative incidents are thus summarized by the Ottawa Citizen: "The more important legislative incidents of the session were the passage of the Manitoba railway bill with very little opposition; the withdrawal of the Crow's Nest pass bill and, in the senate, of the Bell Telephone bill. In the case of the Crow's Nest pass bill parliament exacted an agreement to prevent discrimination against Canadian industries which the promoters refused to sign. The refusal of the senate to allow the Bell Telephone company automatic control of its own rates led to the withdrawal of that measure which had been lobbied through the committee with remarkable energy, but was blocked in the upper chamber by the Conservative majority. The permanent increase of the sessional indemnity of members from \$1,000 to \$1,500 was another measure which attracted much attention. The arguments in its favor were backed by the statements that in Australia, the indemnity is \$3,000 and in the United States \$5,000. Among the minor measures put through was the establishment of a pension system for Canada's soldiers, which will do much to improve the personnel and status of the small standing army of the Dominion. Provision was also made for drilling all the militia for 26 days each year instead of about two-thirds of the force for 25 days each year as heretofore. The establishment of a

mint at Ottawa was decided upon for the coinage of gold, silver and copper, and the establishment of an assay office on the Pacific coast. This measure also met with general approval, as heretofore all coinage was done in Great Britain and the United States. Provision was also made for the erection at the Capital of a museum to cost over half a million, and of a new supreme court building and an observatory. The work of taking the decennial census was inaugurated, but the arrangements have been anything but satisfactory. Not only has the system of extending the enumeration over a period of months been shown to be unsatisfactory but the arrangements were very inadequate, incapable men were appointed in many districts, with the result that their work had to be done over again, and the progress made has been so slow that it is feared the enumerators have missed large numbers of the floating population. It is a question whether the employment of a large and well organized staff to have taken the complete census in a day or two throughout all the settled provinces as is done in England would not have been cheaper and more satisfactory than the employment of a lesser number of men for weeks and months. Incidentally the prostituting of the census machinery for political purposes by both the Dominion and Ontario authorities was severely condemned and constituted a scandal. The government practically re-affirmed its adherence to a protectionist policy by making no change in the tariff and further emphasized its position by granting a bonus for the encouragement of lead mining and smelting in British Columbia; also prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood from the Indian lands. These measures are in direct consonance with the policy so long advocated by the Conservative party and cannot fail to be beneficial to Canadian industry. Provision was made for the entertainment of the Duke of York.

Dominion Parliament.

(Special correspondence of THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, May 23rd.—To-day the House closed. The most eventful week has not been the blaze of cannon and red uniform and gold lace of the closing but the motion of the Leader of the Opposition respecting the enormous expenditure, the total amount voted this session being \$65,426,729.

Mr. Borden, in introducing a motion on expenditure made the best speech he delivered this session, a strong but moderate statement. What used to be "extravagance" in the Tories was "generosity" now. It was no longer the people's money that was being lavishly spent; it belonged to the Government. In the past five years, with an aggregate surplus of \$20,445,194, they had added to the debt \$8,796,373. The total of the consolidated receipts in 1896 was \$36,618,000, and in the past year it was \$50,029,600, and yet the debt went piling up. He concluded with a resolution in which he recited that the total expenditure in 1892 was \$42,272,136; in 1896 \$44,096,585; in 1900, \$52,717,466. The total amounts voted during the present session aggregated \$67,426,729. Moreover, according to the Finance Minister's estimates during the ensuing year, at least a million dollars will be required to pay bounties on iron and steel, so that the sum might be larger. The motion concluded: "That the House desires to place on record its ending the 30th of June, 1901, and the proposed expenditure for the year ending the 30th of June, 1902, are excessive, and extravagant, and it regrets that the Government, with an exceptionally large revenue at its command, has not only failed to reduce, but has largely increased the public debt, and has not shown proper appreciation of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of reducing in future years the very high standard of expenditure which has been fixed during a period of great prosperity. Where were the Liberal promises of economy?"

AN INEFFECTIVE REPLY.

Mr. Fielding in reply to this fell back on the old excuse that the business of the country was increasing. But the point of Mr. Borden's criticism is that there are lots of useless expenditures. The export from a country relate to the energy of its citizens, its farmers, its manufacturers. They have nothing to do whatever with government administration and it is certainly a little ridiculous, when Mr. Borden says your expenditure is too high, you have run it up to nearly \$70,000,000, to say but just look at our exports, they are increasing, they have actually run up to \$144,000,000.

THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Barker made a powerful arraignment of the Railway department showing how Blair has been charging sums to capital which should have been charged to current expenditure but Blair could not reply.

A TOLL GATE IN THE WINDSOK.

During the discussion Mr. Rufus Pope gave form to whispered rumors in the following manner: Mr. Pope said that Blair's tollgate at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, was well known. If they did not go in they were given a few doses of Abbey's fruit salts. A glance over the list of

the shareholders in Abbey's fruit salts would show those who had profited by business with the government. The way the promises of economy had been fulfilled was by crooked bookkeeping. The tenderers for the St John elevators told they must submit to cut estimates, and that the Government would make it up some other way.

Mr. Blair rose, and demanded whether it was intended to say that he, the Minister, ever made such a proposal or anyone made it by his authority? (Cries of "Name.")

Mr. Pope—Did they know Thos. Metcalfe, who was let go to Chicago while they were considering the tenders with a well-known go-between of the Government? (Cries of "Name.") Does the Government know John O'Connor?

Mr. Blair (excitedly)—I challenge the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Pope—Don't be in a hurry. (Cries of "Name" "Put him out," "Address the chair.")

Mr. Speaker—I hope the hon. gentleman will address the chair.

Mr. Pope—If O'Connor was not a go-between what was he? He took Metcalfe for a walk, and his name came up, and he said Pope's name would not do. He had not enough "elasticity" for the purpose.

Mr. Blair rose with great indignation, and said that if the honorable gentleman meant any one in his department had proposed any sort of arrangement in connection with a tender such as he had intimated it was without his authority.

The House divided with the result of 107 to 51.

THE INCREASE OF THE INDEMNITY.

Another vote worthy of incident was the increase of the indemnity. It must be remembered that though Laurier said he was proposing this on reasons of justice, the real reason is because he was held up last session by the French Canadian Members, who exacted a promise from him on condition of calling off strike to increase their indemnity by \$500 a year. If Laurier had gone to the country and said he was going to do this it would have been all right, but remember he went to the country and never said a word about his intentions. As the question was discussed last session, the fact that Laurier did not mention it to the electors and then does not at this session, it is a first session of a term, evidently in the hope that his conduct will be forgotten in two or three years, amounts to a piece of dirty deception. In fact whatever other sentiment one may have for Laurier there is one sentiment in regard to him which no man of the least sense of manhood can have and that is respect.

PURCHASE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

\$80,000, was voted to purchase the Plains of Abraham, it turns out that Dobell's conscientious scruples were creditable ones. The fact is \$80,000 is one-fifth higher than the property is worth.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN FEB.

An extraordinary admission was made this week—Mr. Belmont admitted that he had advocated the interests of his clients before Departments of the Government, and again we had the spectacle, never witnessed when Conservatives were in power, of a Minister of the Crown denouncing the Auditor-General for putting a check on the repayment of contractors.

A company called the Gilbert Biscuit Company had a claim in connection with the Cornwall Canal. In 1894 the matter was settled. The contractors gave a clear receipt to the Government. Mr. Clancy, protested against paying \$18,480, because, as Mr. Haggart showed, a settlement had been made in 1894, and because the Auditor-General ruled, backed by Mr. Z. A. Lash, K. C., that no such money was due. Looking at the Auditor-General's report, we find him standing out boldly in the interest of the public, and Mr. Belmont sneering at "interminable objections" and Mr. Blair in the House, who said: "The Auditor-General, if he had his way, would make the government of this country absolutely impossible. He has an exaggerated idea of his in thus putting his judgment against that of engineers and other competent persons." Mr. Belmont, in defence of his conduct, said that many distinguished members of the House did not consider it inconsistent with the dignity of the profession or the honor of Parliament to appear in claims against the departments. He should have told us who these are. Who are they?

The Hon. Clark Wallace denounced the conduct of Belmont, and dealt on the even more serious moral aspect given to the circumstances by the fact that Mr. Belmont did not think he had been guilty of, to put it mildly, gross indecency of conduct. Referring to Mr. Belmont's advocacy of the Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Wallace asked: "Did he get a fee for it?" Mr. Belmont's answer: "It's none of your business," and this is laughed at as a piece of wit by the Liberal members around him. But it was Mr. Wallace's business, and it is the business of every man in Parliament, and it is the business of every man in Canada; nay is there a right-thinking man in the community who will not say with Mr. Oler that he has seen a matter as that treated with levity on the Government benches was a more serious matter Parliamentary honor of the future.

Corruption will run riot at Ottawa if one of the members of Parliament sacrifice their independence for gain.

THE SESSION'S WORK.

The session is remarkable for the fact that the government has come stronger out for protection than in any time in the past. It has given a bounty on lead as well as a bounty on steel and iron, and it holds out a prospect of giving a bounty on steel shipbuilding. The opposition has proved itself ineffective and the leader Mr. B. L. Borden has fully justified the choice made. But there are gaps in his ranks which require to be filled up and several steps during the session the opposition members have uttered the wish that

Foster and Davin were in its ranks. Some effort should be made to get seats for them. Thus re-enforced the opposition would be the most powerful that has ever been in Canada.

Opposition Leader at Toronto Given a Magnificent Reception.

A Toronto despatch of the 27th says:—The Conservatives taboored K. L. Borden a magnificent demonstration at Massey Hall to-night. The main body of the hall and gallery were filled with a fine assembly of ladies and gentlemen. President Hamby, of the Toronto Liberal-Conservative Association presided. Mr. Whitney, the first speaker, got a great reception. The Ontario leader paid a most flattering compliment to Mr. Borden, and assured him the loyalty and support of the Conservatives of Ontario. Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader in Quebec, followed, and was also warmly received. Mr. Borden was given an ovation, and devoted himself to a careful review of the work of the session and the Liberal promises and performance. He condemned the government for bringing down in the closing days of the session 269 items dealing with public expenditure in various parts of the Dominion. Parliament expected it to examine these items, but the thing was physically impossible. He favored a movement for some sort of a system of judicial procedure within the empire. (Applause.) There was now a great party in England which favored such a policy. This question was to-day receiving the serious attention of some of the leading men and journals of England, and the position the Conservative party in Canada took in the question was this: Australia was formulating her judicial policy and the question of mutual trade preference within the Empire, so that this was an opportune time for taking up the matter so as to secure some practical advantage in Canada for preference given. He condemned the action of the government in connection with Canada's position in the German market. Mr. Borden said before closing that he wished to make a prediction. Laurier said when Ontario lost Morait his right arm was paralyzed. He (the speaker) felt quite certain Mr. Whitney would become the Premier of Ontario after the next provincial election and that the Dominion premier thus lost his right arm altogether. He thought he could clearly see victory ahead for Whitney. He believed also in the next general election the Conservatives would be returned to power. (Great applause.)

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Dramatic Incident.

SHAMROCK II. DISABLED—KING EDWARD HAS A CLOSE CALL.

A press despatch of the 22nd gives the following account of the accident to Shamrock II., and the narrow escape of the King:—The most dramatic incident in the history of the America's cup occurred today, when a sudden squall on the Solent completely wrecked the challenger, endangering the life of King Edward and several distinguished persons, including Sir Thomas Lipton. The results of this disaster, which could scarcely recur without great loss of life, can best be judged by the written statement given by Sir Thomas Lipton, a representative of the Associated Press:—

"My deepest regret is that today's accident prevented me from taking the mark at the appointed hour and compelling me to ask the New York Yacht Club to grant me an extension of time. If they will be good enough to do that, I shall race, even if I have to build a boat between now and the date agreed upon. I still believe the Shamrock II. is worthy to be the challenger and that when this unfortunate chapter of accidents comes to an end, she will stand a good chance of lifting the cup. I have not a single complaint to make against my boat. For the many telegrams of sympathy received from America today, I am deeply grateful. No one is more thankful than I am that the catastrophe ended without fatality, and I may perhaps say that throughout the trying moments his Majesty was as brave as a lion. His first thought was to ask if any one was injured. (Signed) THOMAS LIPTON."

Circumstances have reduced the Shamrock II. to a pitiful, spavined wreck. The story of the catastrophe is best told by Sir Thomas Lipton himself. After seeing his royal guests off to London, Sir Thomas gave the following interview to a representative of the Associated Press:—

"We had just begun to make for the starting line when a fierce breeze sprang up. King Edward, Lady Londonderry, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Jameson and myself were on deck, hanging on as best we might; for the challenger was almost at an angle of 45 degrees. The King started to get up. Just as he did so everything collapsed. A heavy block fell between the two ladies and a wire rope struck me on the head. The blow momentarily stunned me. A sudden squall, an unexpected strain and everything had given away. King Edward was half in and half out of the companion hatchway. What happened, how all the falling spars and sweeping sails did not kill or sweep anyone overboard is more than I know. When I came to I saw the King clambering over the wreckage, trying to discover the extent of the damage and asking: "Is anyone hurt?"

"The representative of the Associated Press inquired that Sir Thomas's first utterance on coming to was this ardent adjuration to Mr. Watson:—"Telegraph for more spars. We have got to sail on August 12 and this boat has got to do it."

When the distinguished participants in the mishap had been safely transferred to the Erin, the King's first remark was:—"When shall we sail again, Lipton?" Before his Majesty started for London his last words to Sir Thomas were: "When you sail next I am going with you."

In fact, the ruler of the British empire seemed keenly to enjoy the unusual spice of danger into which his love of sport had led him.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Jameson, especially the former, are very downcast and absolutely refuse to say anything. Mr. Watson, indeed, is so chagrined that he could scarcely talk to even his most intimate friends, and until after dinner on board the Erin Sir Thomas believed it would be impossible to consent for the cup this year. But thanks to his indomitable perseverance, backed up by King Edward's optimistic and enthusiastic support, it was decided to go ahead, provided the New York Yacht Club would grant an extension. The question whether the N. Y. Yacht Club should be asked to permit the substitution of the Shamrock I. for the Shamrock II. was quickly relegated, because Sir Thomas and Mr. Jameson, in spite of everything that has happened, maintained that the new boat was well worth the trouble she had caused.

It may be stated with no little authority that the challenger's true merits have not been displayed with too much vigor, and that there is more in her, according to the views of those most interested, than meets the eye. Sir Thomas calculates that a delay of three weeks or a month in the date of the contest in American waters will enable him to come to the scratch. He says that he is greatly handicapped by the fact that he has no duplicate masts for the Shamrock II., but by an unlimited expenditure of money and energy he believes the defects can be remedied in time to provide for an informal race this year.

"I was," he said, "terribly cast down when I saw what a terrible wreck that beautiful boat was, but now I think things can be remedied. I have called Mr. Ledyard personally today, and tomorrow I expect to cable the New York Yacht Club officially. By then I shall know more than I do now."

Heartfelt expressions of gratitude that the King escaped are heard upon all sides. Many people say he was foolish to go aboard the challenger, but Sir Thomas says:—"If I did not think everything was perfectly safe, you may be sure I would never have visited his Majesty."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Albany, N. Y., despatch of the 27th says:—Electric cars racing for the switch, while running in opposite directions at the rate of forty miles an hour, cost five lives yesterday afternoon by a terrific collision, while over forty prominent people, some fatally and others seriously injured, fill the accident wards of the various hospitals. One policeman was pinned against the front of the southbound car with both legs severed, and killed instantly, while the other one lived but a few minutes. Fully one hundred and twenty men, women and children, were found in a huge struggling, shrieking pyramidal, mixed with blood, detached portions of human bodies and the wreckage of cars. The scenes were heart rending.

THIRTEEN DROWNED.

The steam barge Baltimore sank on Friday between Au Sable and Fish Point, on Lake Huron, according to telegrams received and 13 out of a crew of 16 drowned. The engineer and fireman the only survivors, were rescued by the steamer Columbia.

TRACED TO SYDNEY.

About six months ago an admiral of the Chilean navy had a number of valuable articles stolen from him, including large quantities of plate and silverware, several of which were connected with the history of Chile. A special meeting of the chamber of deputies was called on an unlimited amount of money was for the recovery of the valuables. Four of the most skilled Chilean detectives were employed to trace the fugitives. They were traced to New York, Boston and Montreal and from there to Nova Scotia. Last week the detectives were in Sydney, travelling light, but did not succeed, so far as is known, in locating the men. They are expected to return and make a special quest of different industrial centres of the country. A legal firm in Sydney has been employed to look after the interests of the Chilean admiral in the case there.

MEALS FOR AUSTRALIANS.

Despatches from Australia say the Duke of Cornwall presented South African medals to nearly 500 officers and men of the Victorian contingents. Several were limping from wounds, and four who were on crutches were accommodated with chairs. In front of the men from South Africa was a table covered with the Union Jack. Here the duke and duchess took up their position, attended by a suite in brilliant uniforms, while the troops saluted and the band played the national anthem. The duke wore the uniform of a colonel of the Grenadier Guards. Colonel Price was in command of the returned men. The distribution of medals occupied thirty-five minutes. The duke and duchess finally walked over to where three of the crippled men were seated, and after giving the medals shook hands with them and spoke a few sympathetic words. Their Royal Highnesses were especially interested in the case of Private Bird, who lost a leg at Beersheba, the same shell which wounded him killing a comrade and wounding an officer. It is probable that the duke will present a flag to each Australian regiment which has contributed men for the war.

A JACK THE RIPPER.

A sensational murder and case of mutilation resembling the Jack the Ripper murders has occurred in a low lodging-house in White Chapel, London, and the murderer escaped. The police have no clue and fear further outrages.

THE SHAMROCK.

A Southampton despatch of the 28th says:—The wreckage of the yacht Shamrock II. has been grappled up and drawn into shallow water. The topmast it develops, was sprung but was not spigally broken. So far as the crew could learn the gaff forestay and main rigging are intact. Sir Thomas Lipton will send both Shamrocks to America so that trial contests can be continued to the last minute.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

and absolutely refuse to say anything. Mr. Watson, indeed, is so chagrined that he could scarcely talk to even his most intimate friends, and until after dinner on board the Erin Sir Thomas believed it would be impossible to consent for the cup this year. But thanks to his indomitable perseverance, backed up by King Edward's optimistic and enthusiastic support, it was decided to go ahead, provided the New York Yacht Club would grant an extension. The question whether the N. Y. Yacht Club should be asked to permit the substitution of the Shamrock I. for the Shamrock II. was quickly relegated, because Sir Thomas and Mr. Jameson, in spite of everything that has happened, maintained that the new boat was well worth the trouble she had caused.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

DIED.

At Central Killdare, on the 17th inst., of consumption, John McDougall, aged 17 years. R. I. P.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes under Statute 51 Victoria, Chapter twelve. Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for general civic purposes under said statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property, liable to taxation in said City, and of all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1901.

2. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such general civic purposes, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of personal property, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City, in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.

H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for allowing a rate of discount on the assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown, for general civic purposes for the current year ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901. Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows:—

1. A discount at the rate of two add one-half per cent shall be allowed to all Taxpayers, who shall on or before the fifteenth day of July, next, A. D. 1901, pay to the City Clerk, at his office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate and Personal Property for civic purposes.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.

H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901. Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for a Water and Sewerage Fund, under said statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one sixth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property, liable to taxation in said City and all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1901.

2. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such Water and Sewerage Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one sixth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

3. The amount of Poll Tax to be paid by every person returned by the said Assessors in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll as liable thereto for such Water and Sewerage Fund under said statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of Ten cents on the Poll of every person so assessed and returned as aforesaid.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.

H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901. Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

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2. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such Water and Sewerage Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one sixth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

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JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.

H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901. Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for a Water and Sewerage Fund, under said statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one sixth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property, liable to taxation in said City and all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1901.

2. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such Water and Sewerage Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one sixth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

3. The amount of Poll Tax to be paid by every person returned by the said Assessors in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll as liable thereto for such Water and Sewerage Fund under said statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1901, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1901, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of Ten cents on the Poll of every person so assessed and returned as aforesaid.

JAMES WARB