THE HERALD

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Editor & Proprietor.

East Queen's Election.

As we anticipated in our last issue, the election for the East Riding of Queen's is quite close at hand, and our words of warning to the sturdy and honest electors of that Riding, to be aware of the tactics of the Government candidate and his satellites, were uttered none to soon. The writ is issued: Wednesday the 13th, inst., will be nomination day, and Wednesday the 20th, election day. The time is short; but that is what might have been expected from the Government, who invariably make use of the advantage their position gives them to gain ground on their opponents. They hope of course that by means of a short election campaign electors may be caught off their guard and may be hood-winked by Grit sophistry and Grit trickery. But surely after the exposure in the court of the scandalous corruption practised by McKinnon and his friends. during the general Federal election campaign, honest and honorable electors cannot support him now. By means of his "what-can-I-do-for-you "canvass, by all kinds of promises, by holding threats over the heads of officials, by flooding the Riding with whiskey, by liberal distributions of money. by shortage of ballots at polls, and by all kinds of irregularties on the part of election officials, Mr. McKinnon was unable to secure a majority of the votes polled in the Riding. To overcome this inconvenience he had himself counted in and Mr. Martin counted out by the Judge of the County Court. Mr. Martin, in the face of all these odds fairly won his election; but Mr. McKinnon managed to have himself declared, and our readers know how he was unseated; thus necessitating another election. Every move on the part of Mr. McKinnon and his friends to steal the seat from Mr. Martin was an insult to the honest and independent electors of East Queen's and now that they have the same two candidates before them once more they have an opportunity of resenting these insults and of showing to the world that their riding is not a camping ground for the practice of political corruption and debauchery on the part of Mr. McKinnon or any body else. This they can do in the most emphatic manner by returning Mr. Martin to the House of Commons by a sweeping majority on the 20th inst. Mr. Martin received a majority of the votes polled at the last election. All these will certaily vote for him now, and surely there are many who voted for McKinnon last time that have become disgusted in consequence of the revelations of scandalous corruption brought out in the court, that will never again poll their votes on that side. A cloud hangs over East Queen's in consequence of the exposures at the election trial, and it behooves the free and independent electors of that constituency to rise in their might and remove this stain by rallying to the support of Mr. Martin and sending him to Parliament with a large majority. Mr. Martin is not a "what can-I-do-for-you" candidate; he has a record of which he need not be ashamed; he has faithfully represented the electors of East Queens; he has stood up in his place in Parliament and fought for their rights as no other man has done. For all these reasons we feel sure the solid yeomanry of that constituency will stand by him on the 20th, and give him such a majority as will forever down the authors of corruption and hypocrisy. We know not what tactics Mr. McKinnon and his friends will adopt this time, we know not what shibboleth they shall employ; but if they try to win the election by means similar to those employed in November last, let the people watch them and again bring them into court and expose their political rascality. Let every one of Mr. Martin's friends rally to his support with a determination to wipe out the disgrace brought on the district by Mr. McKinnon and his Grit carpetbaggers; let them give Mr. Martin such a majority as will consign these political marauders to everlasting oblivion.

FREE WATCH

We give a handsome open face, Polished Nickel Watch, American Lever Movement for selling only 2 doz. packages of Sweet Pea Seed at 10c. a package. Each package contains a splendid mixture of the most fragrant varieties of all colors. You can earn this fine Watch in an afternoon by setting to work at once. Mail us this advertisement and we will forward the Seeds. Sell them, return the money, and we guarantee safe delivery of your Watch at once. Write to-day, as the season for selling seed is short. Seed Supply Co., Toronto.

The Octopus Again.

It will be remembered that during the Federal election campaign last fall, the question of coal oil was much in evidence. The Opposition contended that the course pursued by the Government in conceding to the Standard Oil Company the privilege of bringing their coal oil in tank vessels gave this octopus a monopoly of the coal oil business of the Dominion and made oil much dearer to the Canadian consumer. The Government candidates pooh poohed this idea and did their best to pull the wool over the eyes of the public. We now have the Montreal Witness, a hard and fast Grit organ, raising its voice against the coal oil monopoly of the Government. It must be pretty bad when the Witness finds itself obliged to make even a half-hearted protest. This is what it says:

"In order to enable the Standard Oil Company to supply oil cheaper to the maritime provinces they were authorized by legislation to export oil into Canada by means of tank steamers. Instead, however, of oil being cheapened, it has been made dearer. Refined oil is from two to four cents higher than it was before permission was given to the company to use tank waggons and steamers, which it was claimed would enable the company to reduce the price from one to two cents a gallon. American fuel oil used by Canadian manufacturers has been advanced from four to eight cents a gallon, and benzine from twelve to eighteen cents. The Standard Oil Company has, moreover repeatedly induced Canadian railway companies to break the law forbidding discrimination in freight rates. In the United States the Standard has a competitor and the price of oil there, and of superior oil to that used in Canada, has always been from about a third to a half lower than in Canada. The people of Canada have been long suffering in this matter. But the evil has grown more and more intolerable. The government ought now to give the people the advantage of untaxed coal oil. The state of the revenue makes the reduction of taxation not only possible but right. There should be no big surpluses, they are a temptation to extravagances."

Upon the foregoing the Halifax remarks as follows:

1. The tank steamer concession was not made for the purpose stated by the Witness. As explained by Mr. Fielding at the time, it was made "in the interests of the trade." As a matter of fact it was made as the result of a corrupt agreement with the Standard Oil Company. Just exactly what the grit machine makes out of the transaction we do not know, but from offers made during the conservative regime we should judge that it would not be less than $150,000 a year. That is the reason and the only reason why the Standard Oil Company got its tank steamer concession, and that in turn was the concession that secured to the Standard Oil Company its present monopoly in Canada. Mr. Lister pointed out in parliament, when the concession was granted, what was sure to happen, but the government, knowing well what would happen, persisted in its policy. Evidently the goods had been paid for and had to be delivered.

2. What is wanted now is not free United States oil, but free Canadian oil. To put oil on the free list would close up the Canadian oil wells, without being of any appreciable value to the Canadian oil consumer. But with the Canadian oil business freed from the present monopoly, we can get cheaper oil produced and refined in Canada by Canadians. Let the government revoke its tank steamer concession, place a proper protective duty on coal oil, and provide for its refining in Canada by Canadians, and the evils of which the Witness complains will soon disappear. The grit machine will, of course, lose its liberal annual contribution, but the people of Canada will save at least a million dollars a year of which they are now robbed.

It is announced that the Provincial Legislature will meet on Tuesday the 19th inst. The announcement was not made until after the dates for the trials of election petitions elsewhere referred to, had been fixed. As these trials cannot be commenced during the session such of them as will come up within the time the session is going on will have to be postponed. Was that the intention?

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Mr. Ewen S. McPhail, for the past couple of years, Clerk to the Chief Superintendent of Education, has resigned his office and has gone to Ottawa where he obtains an office in one of the Departments. He is succeeded in the Office of Clerk of the Education office by Mr. Richard S. Farquharson son of Premier Farquharson. All in the family, you know.

At the Supreme Court, at Georgetown on Thursday last, local election petitions were set down for trial at the times and places following: Murdock McKinnon vs. A. F. Bruce, trial at Georgetown 21st March.

J. F. Norton vs. Jas. E. McDonald, trial at Georgstown April 3rd.

Henry Wood vs Geo. Forbes, trial at Charlottetown, Thursday April 23rd.

Haslam vs. Simpson, trial at Charlottetown May 1st.

Haslam vs. Smith, trial at Charlottetown May 3rd.

Dominion Parliament.

A slim attendance in the house on Monday Feb. 25, particularly in the ranks of the grit-French members, who were reported out on strike since Friday. The utmost secrecy was observed but it was apparent that something is wrong.

Quebec members are known to be strongly in favor of an extra indemnity, and are much dissatisfied with the reluctance of the government to move in the matter, and it looked as if their claims would have to be recognized. Every effort to whip the bolters into line had been unsuccessful up to Monday evening. Even a division did not bring the stray sheep.

IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Clancey introduced another act to amend the election act. It is different from those previously brought in inasmuch as it makes it a crime to mislead an elector as to the secrecy of the ballot. Workmen have been told that the ballot was open to examination and have thus been influenced.

Mr. Richardson, Lisgar, seeks legislation to prevent saw-offs in elections. Also an act to fix the date when the land holdings of the C. P. R. will be liable to taxation.

Returns were made showing that in 1900 4,212 Chinese and 9,518 Japanese entered British Columbia.

Mr. Clarke was told that the Montreal Herald got another plum in the printing the "Women of Canada" for the Paris exposition, $448 being paid for it at current rates.

ALIEN LABOR LAW ENACTMENTS.

During the year ending June 30th, $1,066 was spent in enforcing the alien labor law,

The government will not appoint a committee to inquire into the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Clarke, stated that no clause was needed in the tariff to prevent German goods brought through England from participating in the benefits of the preferential tariff. Only goods of certified British manufacture can obtain recognition under the preferential clause.

At present 2,643 cars on the Intercolonial have been fitted with air brakes and standard couplers, and 5,044 have yet to be provided in that way.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation to amend the "Canada Temperance act," in accordance with the promise given last year,

Dr. Borden stated that the government did not contemplate an increase in the salary of the officer commanding in Canada to $10,000, and thus enable Canada to secure the services of a senior British general.

A BEET SUGAR BOUNTY.

Dr. Sproule move for ten years' bounty on beet sugar, and claimed that Canada could produce sufficient sugar to supply all her wants.

John Charlton supported the views of Dr, Sproule relative to the desirability of establishment of beet sugar, but he opposed the bounty. He thought a commission to inquire into the cost of production in the United States would be the best way of determining whether government aid would be justifiable.

Mr. Legris then spoke in French,

Mr. Fielding asked to have the matter stand over until his budget speech, when the government would make an announcement as to their policy, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Wallace objected and asked for an expression of opinion on the question from the government at once. Mr. Wallace was willing to give his views and record his vote in favor of the motion, and wanted to have the cabinet act in the same way,

A BARE MAJORITY OF NINE.

Mr. Fielding's motion was lost on a call of ayes and nays, and Mr Speaker asked for a call of members.

On a division the vote stood ayes, 59; nays, 50; Fielding having a bare nine of a majority on the first division.

The opposition cheered to the echo when the result was announced. The division was on straight party lines.

Considerable excitement was noticeable after the house rose for dinner, as a result of the small majority on the division. Thousands of dollars had been bet on the majority the liberals would have. This is particularly true of the upper provinces, and those who backed the conservatives will reap a harvest. Six pair were noted. Richardson, Lisgar, did not get in in time to vote.

After several questions and other routine business on Tuesday Feb. 26, the House went into supply and took up the Post Office estimates.

The opposition at once asked for the deficit for the past year and were informed that it amounted to $461,661, an increase of $100,000 over previous year. Laurier and Mulock were asked to explain their statements in the recent elections to the effect that the post office deficit ceased to exist. Mulock did not face the question fairly, but went into details. He was forced to an attempt to disown his utterances.

Mr. Clancy pointed out that the deficit was, according to the public accounts $552,479, and Mulock was asked to explain the decrepancy between the two totals. Mulock was fairly cornered and wriggled badly. Mis-statements were brought home to him fairly and squarely.

The house rose for dinner at six o'clock.

THE CORONATION OATH.

Hon. Mr. Costigan gave notice of and read a motion to amend the coronation oath. It is offered to the government as a friendly measure.

It provides for a humble address to his majesty the king, asking on behalf of the commons of Canada that as a token of the civil and religious liberties and equality of rights under the British crown, that the sovereign should not be called upon under the act of settlement of 1689 to make declarations of disbelief of transubstantiation, invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and that the sacrifice of the mass is superstitious and idolatrous.

Mr. Costigan then sets forth that such declaration is most offensive to the dearest convictions of all Roman Catholics.

That staunch loyalty of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about forty-three per cent. of the population of this Dominion, and throughout British possessions, should not be rewarded by their being chosen alone amongst believers of all creeds, and branded as idolators by their sovereign.

That in the opinion of this house the above mentioned act of settlement should be amended by abolishing said declaration and the British sovereign freed forever from the obligation of offending the religious principles of any class of his faithful subjects throughout the British empire.

At the night sitting of the House Mr. Mulock was kept on the rack in regard to misleading accounts and estimates submitted to the house. Hour after hour his mental reservations were found interesting subjects for debate. Fowler, Bell, Tupper and Borden (Halifax) all participated in the debate. Bell and Tupper brought to the notice of the government the malicious policy practised in Picton in regard to dismissals of postmasters. Clark brought up a question of increasing the salaries of letter carriers, and Mulock promised to bring the matter before his colleagues. At present only statuory increases can be enacted.

Clarke also asked about the drop letter rate in cities, and if the government intended to reduce it.

Mulock said no action would be taken before rural improvements were made.

Robinson (Elgin) in a speech, which convulsed the house with laughter, made an appeal for rural delivery.

Several members advocated the removal of newspaper postage.

Mr. Haggart, on Thursday, will move an address to the governor-general asking for copies of all orders-in-council contracts and agreements between the government and the Kingston locomotive works company in reference to supplying the Intercolonial with locomotives, and what payments have been made.

Charges were made on the floor of the house against grit postmasters for political partizanship and an investigation was demanded. Mulock was asked to define political partizanship but refused.

At eleven o'clock the first item was passed after five hours. It was for salaries and allowances. Other items for outside service involving an increase of $78,714 was also approved. The Yukon appropriation is $125,000.

The house adjourned at 11.10.

Wednesday, Feb. 27th, was private members day in the House. Hon. Mr Fisher introduced a bill entitled "an act to provide for marking and inspecting of packages containing fruit for sale." The bill provides for marking all packages so as to show the quality of fruit contained in the packages. Penalties for wrongful classing of fruit are provided.

Mr. Horsey introduced a bill to make May 24th a public holiday in Canada.

Mr. Fisher stated, in answer to Smith, Wentworth, that the government intended to make an effort to induce all fruit-carrying steamers engaged in the Atlantic trade to put in circulating fans.

The report of the Northwest Police wes laid on the table.

COLONEL PRIOR'S MOTION

for information concerning contracts for two steamers in British Columbia was refused. In the west considerable scandal has been caused by the manner of receiving tenders and an explanation is asked for.

Sir L. H. Davies is far too cautious and will not allow circumstances to come to the surface.

Mr. Monk moved an address asking for the correspondence between the minister of trade and commerce and the Italian consul for Canada relative to the trade between the two countries. Monk predicts that the correspondence will show that the government has prejudiced Italian commerce.

The motion gave rise to a sharp debate in which the government's two-sided policy of

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

was exposed. Reference was made to large increases in duty during the government's term of office.

Mr. Sifton defended the 20 per cent. duty on agricultural implements, although this was one of the duties the minister of the interior promised to have removed.

Mr. Robinson, Elgin, made a move to have members of parliament carried free of charge on all railways. He opposed paying of mileage or issuing passes by companies. Richardson-Lisgar, and Puttee, Winnipeg, supported the motion.

R. L. Borden, Halifax, did not altogether support the motion, but he thought it might be well in deference to public opinion to prohibit any member of parliament from accepting passes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed the motion, which was, he contended, opposed to the principles of British legislation.

Messrs. Wallace, MacLean and Northrup followed in support and then the debate was adjourned on the suggestion of Laurier to some future day.

Mr. Bell, Picton, moved for particulars of the mail carrying contract at River John. the debate was resumed in the evening on Baine's motion in favor of the sale of binder twine by the government direct to consumers.

Mr. Hackett opened, showing up the government's breach of faith in their dealings with farmers. He championed the cause of Prince Edward Island and called for a change in the method in disposing of the output of Kingston penitentiary.

The government was challenged by Smith, Wentworth, to announce their policy. Laurier, when the debate was adjourned last Friday, promised to take action but there was no disposition on the part of ministers to consider the question. Smith gave convincing proof to show that the government by reducing the duty on binder twine, had not reduced the price to farmers but opened up the Canadian markets to American monopolists and closed the home factories.

Mr. Roche, Halifax, made his first speech and although he started out well he bitterly attacked the electors of Dartmouth, who gave such a majority against him. He referred to ropeworks as "odious institutions where cordage is made."

Roche proposed that Baine's resolution should be amended so as to permit of a sliding scale in price so as to meet competition even if below cost. Baine's idea is to sell at an advance of one cent per pound over cost.

Heyd, liberal, condemned the government for removing the binder twine duty. Stephens, Kent, opposed Blaine's motion and defended the government's double dealing.

Henderson quoted figures from the cost. Blaine's idea is to sell at an advantageous prices paid by farmers.

Fitzpatrick defended the government's course and denied that two prices had been charged. He told the house that all goods were advertized publicly for sale but when questioned by Monk he had to admit that private circulars had been sent out to firms "known" to the department.

Northrup in a splendid speech riddled Fitzpatrick's arguments and statements and conclusively brought home to the government scandals connected with the disposal of twine.

Fraser defended everything his government had attempted during the past four years. He submitted that the Kingston plant should be sold and the government go out of the business.

Sherritt, a practical farmer, told the farmers story plainly and clearly and claimed that Ontario was badly used in the binder twine matter.

OLIVER'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Oliver, Alberta, moved an amendment that so long as the government continues to manufacture twine it shall continue to sell direct to the farmer up to July 1st that the balance of the stock be put up at tender,

Clancey showed up Fitzpatrick's arguments in a startling way.

Bain announced his willingness to accept Oliver's amendment. He quoted Laurier on Friday to show that the premier supported the principle of the motion.

Fielding, in closing, reiterated Roche's insult to the supporters of R. L. Borden, referring to them as followers of the Consumers cordage combine. The amendment passed unanimously.

The house adjourned at 12.35.

The government demanded a division on the amendment although it was unanimous and the vote resulted yea 155 nay 0.

Following up this senseless proceeding the opposition forced a vote on the original motion and every member of the government had to vote for Baine's resolution, which was carried by the same vote.

In South Africa.

A despatch says that since Plumer's attack on Woleyekuil on Feb. 15th the invaders have behaved like harried hares. The report that DeWet had crossed the Orange River arose from some small parties in boats at Mark's Drift where Plumer prevented the crossing of the main commando and took one hundred prisoners. After the capture of DeWet's guns, February 23rd, the enemy were in full retreat and ought to have fallen into the hands of the column from Kimberley. But they slipped past in the night, recrossed the railway and are now trying with Herzog to recross the Orange River at Sand Drift, the majority having surrendered. DeWet in his fataticism is reported as demented. It is said he flogs everybody and Haasbroeck who still has a compact commando, refuses to co operate with him.

The War Office has the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 1st: "DeWet has been forced north over the Orange River and is now clear of Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken, others, who were stragglers, being captured. Eighty men of Kitchener's fighting scouts were attacked by superior numbers, and after a prolonged fight and sustaining twenty casualties surrendered."

I N Ford telegraphing from London, says:

"Lord Kitchener has done his work with scientific thoroughness. He has corralled the sparse population here and there under small guards, and has emptied the vast spaces of the South African veldt, so that there is no possibility of continuing the war in an effective way. There are no relays of horses, no droves of cattle, left. The veldt is uninhabitable, and train-wrecking is the last resource of the guerillas. There may be unforseen accidents, but no military expert here expects that the war will be prolonged beyond July 1. I am told that there were wagers at Johannesburg at the opening of the year that the mines would be operated by the first week of July."

A London despatch of the 4th says: DeWet lost heavily in men and stores by his incursions into Cape Colony. But he seems to have made a clever escape with the bulk of his commando. Apparently Commandant Herzog crossed Orange River with him. General Bruce Hamilton, who was pursuing, heard that DeWet was surrounded at Phillipstown, northwest of Colesburg. But on his arrival there he found that the Boers had not been at Phillipstown at all but had doubled back and were struggling across the river at Colesburg.

Apparently this is another instance of defective intelligence regarding the doings of the Boers.

The London Daily Telegraph had a despatch from Colesburg, dated Sunday, which said: Our numerous columns are still hunting for DeWet. This place is in a hubbub and troops are marching off in various directions to press the pursuit further.

A despatch of the 4th from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says: Fifteen hundred Boers with whom it is alleged are DeWet and Steyn, found a spot named Lilliefontein, where the Orange River current is slow, and all crossed—men and horses swimming.

Lord Kitchener's latest despatch dated Pretoria, March 4 h, is as follows:—

"DeWet was moving on Phillippolis, Orange River Colony, but was headed by our troops and is now marching on Fauresmith, about 40 miles north of Phillipolis.

"Babington has dug up a Krupp, a pom-pom and some ammunition at Landfontein.

"Sixteen men of the Victorian Rifles have captured thirty-three Boers and fifty horses at Sea Cow River.

"General Dartnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Pietertief. Surrenders continue in that district. Over fifty men with a commando came in March 2nd."

A London despatch of the 5th says: The Boer war is progressing favorably, and the spirits of the ministerial followers are rising. Not only is French clearing the eastern district of the Transvaal, but DeWet is being headed off in one direction, and is being closely followed toward Fauresmith, so his capture can be affected. The surrender of Botha and Delarey follow speedily. This at least, is the opinion of London military men, who are now more confident than they have been during recent months.

The Prices.

The market was fairly well attended yesterday. There was a large supply of pork on sale which brought from 7 to 7½c. Hay was plentiful and sold from 55 to 65c. per cwt. These were the only notable changes.

Apples (doz)	00.8 to 0.10
Buttar, (fresh)	0.23 to 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.21 to 0 22
Beef (small) per lb	0.05 to 0.10
Beef (quarter) per lb	0.04 to 0.06
Calf skins	00.5 to 00.5
Ducks	0 50 to 0.70
Eggs, per doz	0.16 to 0.18
Fowls	0.35 to 0.50
Geese	0.60 to 0.80
Hides	00.5 to 00.5
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.55 to 0 65
Lamb	0.07 to 0.07
Lamb (qr.)	0.50 to 0.70
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.07
Oats	0.28 to 0.30
Oatmeal (per cwt)	2 00 to 2.25
Potatoes (buyers price)	0 16 to 0.18
Pork (small)	00.8 to 0.12
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.65
Turnips	0.10 to 0.12

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AIR RIFLE given for sell. ing only 2½ doz. packages Sweet Pea Seed at 10c. each. Each package contains a splendid mixture of the most fragrant varieties of all colors. The Rifle is of the best make and model, with polished nickel barrel, trigger guard and side plates. It has improved Globe sights, pistol grip and walnut stock, and shoots with terrific force and great accuracy. Mail us this advertisement and we will forward the Seeds. Sell them, return the money and Rifle will be sent you free by Express. The season for selling seeds is short, so order at once. Seed Supply Co., Toronto.

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Our Tea trade is increasing every month, but not withstanding our already large sales we are anxious to gain New Customers as well as to show our appreciation for present one's. We pay special attention to selecting our Teas and carry a large stock of different grades to suit different tastes. Our four Special grades are as follows:

"Eureka Blend" 25 cents per pound, Red Rose Blend 28c. per pound
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"Eureka Blend,' is our own special Brand and is only sold by us. It is one of the BEST TEAS sold in this Province at 25 cents per pound

A Chance to win a Handsome Present Free

To the Customer making the nearest guess or estimate of the population of P. E. Island as shown by the Official Census of 1901, which will be taken April 1st, we will GIVE FREE the following Handsome Prizes:—

To the nearest guess a Handsome China Tea Sett, 44 pieces
To the 2nd a 10 piece Toilet Sett
To the 3rd a Handsome Parlor Lamp
To the 4th a 13 Piece Berry Sett
To the 5th a Table Sett, with Tray

For the nearest Correct Guess or Estimate of the Population of the City of Charlottetown
1st Prize - a Parlor Lamp
2nd do - a Table Sett with Tray
3rd do - a Sett of Three Vases

To aid Customers in forming a careful estimate, we furnish the following Official Figures of the last Census taken in 1891.
Population of City of Charlottetown, 11.373.
Population of whole Province, 109.078.

To enter this competition it will be necessary to purchase either 3 or 5 pounds of Tea, but we do not require you to buy this amount at one time. Those purchasing 3 pounds can only guess on the City competition, those purchasing 5 pounds will be entitled to guess on both, there can be no favouring in this competition as we have no more knowledge of what the figures will be than any of our Customers. We shall publish in all the City Papers the names and address of the successful estimators and Prizes will be delivered as soon as the figures are made known by the Census Department at Ottawa.

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