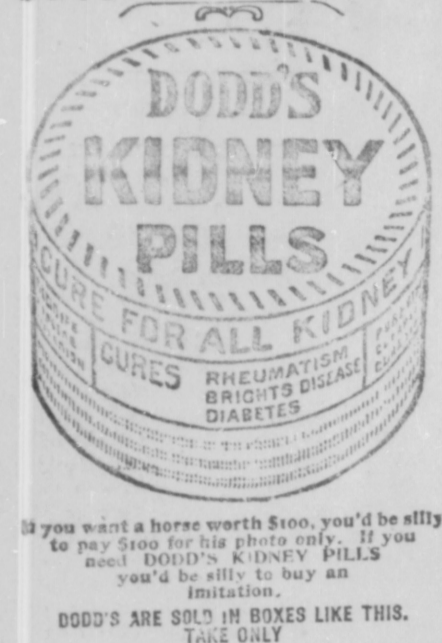


Substance Shadow



If you want a horse worth \$100, you'd be silly to pay \$100 for his photo only. If you need DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS you'd be silly to buy an imitation.

DODD'S ARE SOLD IN BOXES LIKE THIS. TAKE ONLY

D-O-D-D'S

ADVICE ABOUT Spice. When ordering a package Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cinamon or Cream of Tartar from your grocer you can always feel sure of securing the best quality by asking for :

Mott's

Election of a Commissioner of Sewers & Water Supply

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 51st year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled: "The Charlottetown Sewerage Act," and the Act of 52nd Vic Cap. 14 intitled: "An Act to amend the Charlottetown Sewerage Act."

I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election for a Commissioner of Sewers and Water Supply for the City of Charlottetown, in the place of Hon David Laird, resigned, will be held on

Thursday, the 18th day of May, A. D 1891, at the several places, that is to say:

- In Ward No. 1, at or near the office of Mr. John Macsachern, Queen Street.
- In Ward No. 2, at or near the houses of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearty's Warehouse, Sidney St., between Great George and Prince Streets.
- In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House.
- In Ward No. 4, at or near the City Hall corner of Kent and Queen Streets.
- In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Phillip Large & Son, Great George Street.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS. Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

IN CHANCERY In The Rolls Court

DAVID P. IRVING & others, Complainants and MARGARET IRVING & others, Defendants

In pursuance of an order of this Honourable Court, made hereon, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1890, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of George Irving, late of the Orwell Cove, Lot or Township number 57, in Queen's County, deceased, Intestate are required to come in and prove the same before me at the Probationary office, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on or before Monday, the twenty-second day of May next, A. D. 1891, and all persons neglecting to come in and prove their said claims by that time are to be excluded from the benefit of said order.

Dated this 29th day of March, A. D. 1891. F. L. HASZARD, J. A. LONGWORTH, Clerks, Solicitors Master in Chancery 76-44 Wt

NOTICE!

The report that Dr. Matheson is about to quit his practice at Montague is not true. That he is about taking a post graduate course at McGill University, is true, and that he will resume his practice at Montague on June 25th, next is also true. 92-6y Saw 2k, w, l 31

SENATOR PROWSE AND THE PLEBISCITE

The Case Clearly Stated and Ably Argued.

In the course of a speech recently delivered in Parliament Senator Prowse said:

The question is, were the people led to believe when the plebiscite vote was decided upon by the conference in 1893, that a majority given at the polls when the plebiscite vote was taken would be acted upon by the government. I maintain that the temperance people were given to understand that the majority would rule.

Hon. Mr. Scott—No.

Hon. Mr. Prowse—The hon. gentleman may say no, and possibly he may not have thought so himself, because he was in the secrets of the conclave that formed this platform. The circumstances under which that platform was prepared were never divulged to the public. The temperance people of this country were never given to understand that if they had a majority at the polls prohibition would not be introduced. The impression given to the people was that if the majority of the votes recorded were cast for prohibition, the government would give effect to the expressed will of the people. Where is the proof of that? If any other policy had been decided upon by the government, it was their bounden duty to give the country to understand that the result was not to be the same as in every other vote—that the majority was not to rule—that people who never voted at all were to govern the actions of the government in this matter. How is it in this chamber? Does not the majority rule here? The Speaker, in deciding a question, takes it for granted that those who do not vote at all or express their views assent to the motion when put, and if they do not dissent from it then it is understood that those who do not vote are in favour of the measure. I have seen votes taken here when there have not been two years in favour of the measure, but the Speaker has decided the motion carried. Who carried it? How many times do we take a division on an adjournment of the House? All who do not oppose the motion are considered in favour of it, and we have as much right to assume that those who did not vote on the plebiscite were as much in favour of prohibition as though they had voted; and, notwithstanding the statement of the hon. gentlemen from Halifax, we must reckon them all as not being opposed to prohibition. On the question of the understanding when this matter became a part of the platform of the party in power, I will read to you what the Hon. Mr. Fisher said at that convention. This is from his own speech delivered on that occasion. He said:

"I propose to read the resolution which pledges the Liberal party, if returned, to give the people of Canada an opportunity to express their views on this question, and the government in power must necessarily carry out the express will of the people."

When the plebiscite vote was taken, and a majority of those who gave expression to their views voted in favour of prohibition, it was "the expressed will of the people." Does the hon. gentleman from Halifax, or do the members of the government, maintain that those who "expressed" no opinion are to be regarded as having given "expression" to the will of the people? It was the "expressed will of the people" who voted, not the will of the people who did not "express" any opinion at all that should have been accepted. The Liberal party pledged themselves to give effect to the "expressed will" of the people, and the expressed will of the people was in favour of a prohibitory law. I say when this government refused to introduce such a law they are not fulfilling their pledges to the country on this question. Then, there is another matter which I think requires a little consideration. It has been stated since the vote on the plebiscite was taken that, at the convention of 1893, there was an understanding come to between the members of that convention that unless there was a large preponderating majority in the favour of prohibition, the temperance people would abandon the idea of prohibitive legislation altogether; but if there was a large preponderating vote in favour of prohibition, a law would be introduced. If there was any such understanding at that convention, the temperance people, if they were dealt honestly and fairly with, should have been told what that majority would have to be. If it required one-half of the electorate, or two-thirds of the electorate, or three-fourths of the electorate, whatever it was, as honest men dealing with a sincere and honest people, who were anxious to see prohibition carried out in this country, they should have given them to understand what their decision was in the matter. The hon. Premier in the other House, in his speech this session, said:

"That a resolution was introduced and inserted in the platform, by which the party pledged themselves that if they came into office they would have a plebiscite on the question of prohibition, so as to obtain the honest unbiased opinion of the people on that great question. Let me say this: When we put that plank in our platform, there was an implied agreement between the members of the party who believed in prohibition and those who did not believe in prohibition. The implied agreement on the part of those who did not believe in prohibition was that if the voice of the people spoke unanimously, it should be shown that the great majority of the electorate were in favour of prohibition, then those who did not believe in it would surrender their views to those of their brothers, and would work honestly for the success of that policy. On the other hand there was an engagement on the part of those who believed in prohibition, that if the voice of

people on the subject should not be of sufficient strength to warrant the adoption by the party of the policy of prohibition, they also would square their views to those of their brothers, and we would hear no more of that question in the ranks of the party. That was the policy we adopted, that was the policy we carried out, and what is the result?"

Now, I do maintain, hon. gentlemen, that if that was—as stated by the Prime Minister—in his place in the House of Commons—the policy of the party in 1893, and it was kept private and secret from the electors until after the vote took place, they deceived the people of this country, because the people had a right to suppose the result of that election would be the same as the result of any other election wherever held. When you put a question to the people the majority rule decides the question and if any other policy is adopted, the people themselves who had the votes to give, should have been told of it in time. I honestly believe, and I am sorry that this proposition for a plebiscite was simply made to hoodwink and deceive the temperance people, that the hon. gentleman opposite were never sincere in promising to carry out the policy, but they thought to deceive the temperance people, and secure their votes, and they succeeded in doing so. What a contrast between the course pursued by the present government and their predecessors. The temperance people then were as anxious for prohibition as they are today. They asked Sir John Thompson for a prohibitory law. What was his answer? It was honest, manly, and straightforward. He said: "I do not think the country is ready for prohibition." The temperance people respected him for his candor, but they said "we have to look to the Liberal party." What did the Liberal party promise? They promised a plebiscite which cost the taxpayers over \$250,000. That is what the deception practised upon the temperance people has cost the country. I think the vote polled on the plebiscite was a very fair representation of public opinion, barring the result in Quebec. I must say the vote in Quebec is a mystery to me. I cannot understand it. I believe the people of Quebec are at least as temperate a people as any in Canada, and I think, if the question had been fairly put before them, there would have been a majority in favour of prohibition in Quebec as there was in every other province.

The things that people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another one will look out at the same scene and see nothing. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. There isn't anything miraculous about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. All diseases thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot, and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies out. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to world's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

FAVORABLE TO CANADA.

British Board of Trade Returns for the Current Year.

LONDON, April 29.—The British Board of Trade emigration returns for the first three months of the current year are very flattering to Canada. The number of people leaving United Kingdom ports for Canada show an increase of 24 per cent. over the corresponding year of 1890, while emigration to the United States shows a decrease of 15 per cent., and that to other British Colonies, including South Africa has practically remained stationary or shows a slight falling off.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced. The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites. To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

ACHING TEETH CAREFULLY TREATED. And FILLED or CROWNED

DR JOHN P. MURRAY, 21, near London House.

PROVINCIAL

LEGISLATURE

TUESDAY, May 2.

House met at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. McLaughlin presented a bill incorporating the Mount Stewart's Forester's Hall Company, which was referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Arsenault asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table the report of a commission held in Lot 14 some years ago to value a right of way across the land of Clement Arsenault, of Summerside.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the information asked for would be tabled at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Arsenault asked the Commissioner of Public Works if a petition from the inhabitants of Lots 13 and 14, praying for the opening of a road between the line of Lots 13 and 14 to St. Gilbert Road, has been received in this House during this session, and if so, what action the Government intend to take regarding it.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the petition had been received. The matter would be attended to during recess, and if possible the road would be opened.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson presented an act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson the House resumed committee on the bill amending the act relating to life insurance Mr. Reid taking the chair. The bill was reported agreed to without any amendment. Third reading to-morrow. On motion of Hon. H. C. Macdonald the Hillsborough Bridge bill was read a third time and passed. The House divided on the motion as follows:

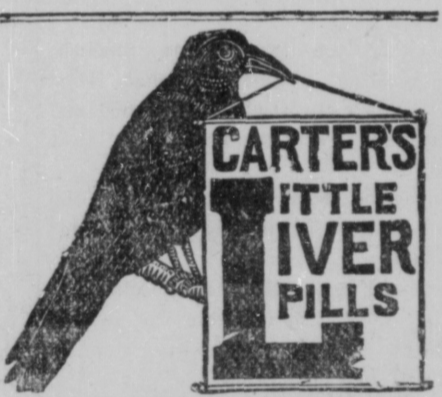
Ayes—Farquharson, H. C. Macdonald, McMillan, McLean, Richards, McLaughlin, McNutt, Rogers, Sinclair, Forbes, A. Peters, Wise, Reid, D. A. McKinnon, M. McKinnon—15.

Nays—Gordon, Shaw, J. A. Macdonald, J. E. Macdonald, Arsenault, Campbell—6

House then resumed committee on the bill amending the act regulating the registry of deeds and instruments relating to the title of land and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for that purpose. The bill was reported agreed to with amendments and set down for a third reading to-morrow.

At the afternoon session the House went into committee on an Act providing for shorthand reporting in certain courts of the province, Mr. Wise taking the chair. The bill provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint one or more duly qualified shorthand reporters who shall be styled official reporters to the courts.

The bill was under consideration up to 6 o'clock, when the House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

The fraud of the day. See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's.

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills



Spring...

The time for general cleaning. Your clock or watch may need cleaning, to insure their keeping good time. Let us have them and we will put them in good running order. Personal attention given to watchwork.

G. H. TAYLORS

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Make money by saving it.

We will make your clothes money as small as it should be. Men who do not know the merits of Fit-Reform garments should get acquainted right away—this very day.

We want you to try this clothing that is so good that the maker asks you to bring back whatever is not up to the mark, and get your money.

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Two and three piece suits by the thousand in all the leading styles and only the best makes kept in stock. Talk about assortment; we can show you more little suits in a minute than lots of stores could in a year, to fit the small boy of 4 up to the boys of 16, single or double breasted in tweed, worsted or serges from \$1 up to \$8.50

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Christies London Hats

Caps, Caps,

Christies' London Caps

PROWSE-BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

