PROHIBITION.
THE TUNNEL.
EQUAL RIGHTS.
COUNTRY before PARTY.
MUNICIPAL REFORM!

The Morning Guardian.

APRIL 7, 1891.

A Square Issue.

Election day is approaching. On Thursday next will be decided whether the city is to remain any longer in the hands of a clique, of an unreasonable minority, or be controlled by the citizens as a body. We must again press upon our readers the necessity of voting and of voting *right*. If owing to indifference on the part of any elector Mr. Douse should be returned civic reform will receive a staggering blow. The House of Assembly could say to the citizens, "the issue of reform was put squarely before you, and the anti-reformers won the day. We must follow the wishes of the majority." Let every elector therefore see to it that we are placed in no such position. More than that, Dr. Jenkins' majority should be large. That it will be so, we have no doubt, provided every man favorable to reform votes for it. There is a disposition on the part of some to steer clear of this election. While favorable to reform they feel indifferent towards it just because the contest is not being carried on under the auspices which they would have preferred. This is an exceedingly narrow and unpatriotic view. Let every elector cast aside personal likes, dislikes, and feelings, and vote like a man square and fair for or against reform.

As for Councillor Douse no one can feel otherwise than that he is incompetent to represent the city and Royalty in the local legislature. His career in the Council has brought ridicule upon us so often that it seems absurd to reward his conduct by electing him to a higher office. His connection with the Mahar affair, where it was brought out that a sworn guardian of the law was aiding and abetting its violation; or the prominent part he took in the infamous Doyle resolution; or his unmanly action regarding the claim of the W. C. T. U., alike declare him unworthy of public trust or honor. All, therefore, who resent these acts of Coun. Douse should go up on Thursday to the polls and vote against him, if for no other reason than to show that the city as a whole is not prepared to endorse his actions at did the Ward that re-elected him after their exposure. We say again that he should be defeated by an overwhelming majority. A City Council composed of men such as he is bad enough; let us never be so misguided if we wish to have any weight in the Legislature as to send such representatives to the Assembly also.

In order to understand the usefulness of Coun. Douse and the credit he would bring upon us as a representative we re-publish the resolution which at the instance of Coun. Byrne he moved and supported on the Doyle affair,—a resolution which, as we then stated, burlesques the Queen, insults the women of Charlottetown, and which a school boy would be ashamed to father:—

Whereas, Women in all ages, savage and civilized, have been an object of love and respect; and

Whereas, a woman in this city has been imprisoned for a breach of an enactment not supported by public opinion, and contrary to British freedom, justice and liberty; and

Whereas, the breach of said enactment consisted in selling an intoxicating beverage freely used by all classes, from her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, who is the Head of the church, and Defender of the faith, to the humblest of her most loyal and most dutiful subjects; and

Whereas, the various legislatures in the British Dominion, exercising authority delegated to them from the people, legalize the importation and manufacture of such intoxicating beverages by imposing thereon a specific charge;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council imprisonment of a woman for a breach of an enactment destructive of individual liberty, opposed to the spirit of the age, and denounced by theologians and moralists of the highest standing, is an act worthy of the Star Chamber and Jeffreys.

Preparing for War.

LONDON, April 1.—In a speech at Grimsby to-day Secretary for War Stanhope announced that the Government had determined that every new vessel built in England which was big enough for the purpose and the owner of which was willing to accept the Government's conditions should be fitted to receive armament on the shortest notice.

HAVING purchased a large stock of bankrupt goods we will close out the whole lot at half price.—PROWSE BROS.

LITERATURE.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE GUARDIAN.]

Was Prince Edward Island Discovered by the Portuguese?

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Pictou, N. S., known in this Province both as a divine and antiquarian, has been good enough to send to our literary editor copy of a paper of the highest value in geographical research, read by him before the Royal Society of Canada, of which he has been elected Fellow in the section of Science. The paper has been published in the Transactions of the Society, and issued separately; but we do not know that it is on sale. Dr. Patterson breaks new ground, or ground at least that has been but little explored.

Our school books tell us that the island now called Prince Edward was discovered by John Cabot, on St. John's Day, A D. 1495, and from that circumstance was named by him Island of St. Jean, or St. John. This is one of those fictions that do nobody any harm; but, assuming as true that Cabot was the first European who saw our shore a careful tracing of his voyage shows that he could not have seen it on St. John's Day. Dr. Patterson's paper has reference to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; but it leads circumstantial evidence that P. E. Island had been seen by the Portuguese ships long before Henry VIII's. Venetian mariner of Bristol put it down in his log as a new land discovered.

The precise date at which European cod and whale fishers began to frequent the banks of Newfoundland cannot with certainty be shown unless some lost document turns up in some forgotten archive-chest, but we cannot be far wrong in assigning it to soon after John Cortereale's voyage of discovery in 1463. This gives Portugal thirty years in N. E. American waters before Cabot appeared. As early as 1474 an expedition to reach Cathay by the route of the western sea was talked of, although it does not definitely appear that the attempt was made. It must be remembered that Portugal (put down the other day so ignominiously in her squabble with Lord Salisbury about a strip of the Africa coast) was then the most enterprising maritime power in the world. Under the reigns of four successive kings she colonized Brazil and founded settlements in India. Adventure by sea was the leading characteristic of her people. While every third day in the year was a fast, or fish day, the hardy fisherman of her coast soon sailed out west to the fishing bonanzas told of by the Cortereals father and brothers. Basques, Bretons, English and Spaniards, followed their example. At a later date, yet still the earliest of which we have a historical account of these fishing adventures, the Portuguese had claimed sovereignty over Newfoundland, the peninsula of Greenland, Cape Breton Island and part of Nova Scotia, and their fishing fleet was so large that on a given occasion 5,000 to 6,000 tons of tonnage was counted in vessels averaging 90 tons and strongly manned. In maps of date 1503-4, the lands above mentioned are correctly outlined, showing long acquaintance with the coast, and on one are set down as "territory of the king of Portugal" and on another "Cortereale's country." Dr. Patterson takes notice of, and greatly bases his views of Portuguese domination on, the number of names from that languages still extant in the Atlantic provinces: Cape Raze (Race,) Cape Espera (Speer,) Concepicion (Conception Bay,) Frey Luis (Freel,) Elowers Island (from Flores, one of the Portuguese Azores,) Blomidon, Fundy (bay a Funda, or deep bay,) which names have survived French and English occupation. Among other instances the absurd word "tickle" used in Labrador and Newfoundland to signify a basin inside of a beach, as Indian tickle, ice tickle, tickel island, &c., has been resolved by Dr. Patterson into a corruption of "Tekla," a similar basin at the mouth of the Minho in Portugal being known as St. Tekla. Other examples are given. Mira, Minas, Carbonear, and others are Portuguese words.

Further detail is not needed to fortify the position that the Portuguese from time antecedent to Cabot were familiar with Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Admitted that the Basques and Bertons were as early in those waters their sole object was fishing, while the Portuguese conjoined with that employment exploration and acquisition of territory. Therefore the latter, knowing the limits of the circuit to which the fishermen of other nationalities extended would naturally push their own farther. And it is scarcely supposable that with a large fleet of vessels fitted for exploration and with the fair waters of the gulf before them, not one "Portingal" should have run across from the Labrador coast where we know they had fishing stations. Moreover, besides being acquainted with the Bay of Fundy, they frequented Cape Breton, if indeed they had not a permanent settlement at Ingonish. A sail of an hour or two would have brought them in sight of the green forests and red beach of King's County Probably they did not know this was an Island any more than Cartier did, but they, no doubt, saw it all the same. No Portuguese name, that we remember, attaches to any place in this Province, although the probabilities are that these whale fishers in search of oil did not overlook the abundance of walrus (sea cow) to be found on our north shore. It does not follow that these adventurers made their discoveries public. On the contrary the adventurous fishermen carefully concealed their knowledge from the map-makers, and so jealous were the authorities of information transpiring that to take maps of new discoveries out of the country was a crime punishable with death. Later they penetrated much farther up the Gulf and named the large island they found D'anta Costa, now Anticosti. It looks as if Captain Cabot must stand down.

Now we think that Dr. Patterson has made out a plausible case. In default of more definite data we can go no farther than that the Portuguese, and neither the French nor Cabot were the earliest explorers of these North American waters. In brief, Dr. Patterson's paper is a valuable contribution to the transactions and deserving of the attention of geographers

DEATH STRIKES A SHINING MARK.

Many throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, will regret to learn of the death of John Talon Lesperance of Montreal, known and admired for the last twenty years in his own home by those who keep the run of current literature, as poet, critic and novelist, and to newspaper readers under the pseudonym of "Laclede."

Like a considerable number of our prominent writers he was Canadian by adoption only, not by birth. Born, in 1836, in the Southern state of Missouri, of a French family originally from Canada, his studies were made a the local university, with a view, it is said, to entering the R. C. priesthood. Thence he proceeded to the Polytechnic of Paris and finished his educational course at the German university of Heidelberg, where he took the degree of Ph. D., but the civil war breaking out he abandoned the idea of orders, if he ever entertained it, and with the other chivalry of the South took up arms and served until Lee's surrender, whereby he lost all his property valued in land and slaves at $150,000, but which he sacrificed without a murmur. Disdaining when the war was over to come under the rule of the hated "Yankee" he sought refuge in Canada, the land of his fathers, and settled at St. John, Province of Quebec, where he married and took up literature as a profession. For a time he was connected with the St. John News, and contributed miscellaneous articles to the better class of periodicals. Removing to the larger field of Montreal, he first joined the Star and afterwards became editor of the Canadian Illustrated News, which he conducted with marked ability. His talents and high class of scholarship soon made him prominent among his contemporaries. Besides lesser fiction he was the author of three novels, to which we shall refer in due course in our notes on Canadian literature. But what seemed most to suit the taste of the reading public was his column of short paragraphs, poetical and prose on all sorts of subjects, enlivened by his many-sided fancy, that under the name of "Ephemerides" and signed "Laclede" appeared every week for six years in the Montreal Gazette and went far to make the Saturday issue of that paper eagerly looked for. As a critic he had keen acumen but rather erred by an absence of severity, his kindly nature being unwilling to damp the aspirations of any one in a country where literature is such uphill work as it is in ours. But it is as a poet that Lesperance has made a mark that will certainly endure. Unlike much of our rhyme that is called poetry, but is merely verse, his contain thoughts. His fine scholarship and acquaintance with the masterpieces of Greek and Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish literatures gave him a vast superiority over the shoal of fledglings whose best word pictures are but week photography, and whose music is but tinkling cymbals. It has been truly said of him that he was "a type of a class that belongs almost exclusively to older and larger centres" Had he the same record in Britain that he made in our philistinic and commercial Canada he would have held a high place on the roll of English letters.

Lesperance was the reverse of a cynic or a recluse. Although a moralist who had no hesitation in administering stern rebuke to anything petty or crooked, he was himself of a temperament the most sunny, and took an interest in the movements around him. He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, the life and soul of that too short-lived gathering of wits, the Kuklos Circle, member of the Society for Historical Study, the Athenæum, the Society of Canadian Literature and other bodies. For four years he acted as Provincial Immigration Commissioner of Quebec.

The biography of John Lesperance is the record of a fine life. From youth upwards impressed with devout religious feelings, which he preserved all his days, his piety was so little obtrusive that many did not know he was religious. At the call of what he believed to be patriotism he gave his own services and sacrificed his fortune, and when the valour of the South became a lost cause he humbly accepted the decree of fate and sought a new country in which to earn his bread. In his intercourse with his fellow men he was honorable, high-minded and thoughtful. No man in his position had more or warmer respect. When two years since ill health compelled him to retire from his position it was known to the literary circle, but not to the general public, that he was threatened with softening of the brain and that there was little hope of recovery. During the progress of this distressing affliction his natural gentleness of disposition came out very touchingly, until the end came peacefully. A private letter to the writer (which there is no reason should not be made public, excepting the delicate modesty of the person of whom it is told) brings to light one of those incidents that are by no means without example among the Canadian literati, yet are so honorable to them. It is that the family of Lesperance through his cessation from labor, would have been reduced to straits had it not been for the noble and disinterested friendship of Mr. John Reade, himself like most literary men not overloaded with wealth, who came forward as ministering angel to the family of his friend. They who know Mr. Reade will not be astonished at this characteristic trait. The funeral of "Laclede" was attended by a large number of amateur and professional men of letters, both in and outside of journalism, as well as by many members of the bar.

Canada to-day has at least 300 men and women who write more or less, not counting journalists. When most of these have passed into oblivion the future historian of Canadian literature will reserve a prominent place for the name of John Talon Lesperance.

Sons of Temperance

The Grand Division, S. of T., of P. E. I. will meet in quarterly session at Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, 15th INST,, commencing at 11 a. m.

Reduced fares on railway have been secured, and return tickets at one single first-class fare will be issued from Charlottetown, Mount Stewart, Alberton, and intermediate stations to Kensington, on 14th and 15th, good to return up to and on the 17th inst.

A public temperance meeting will be held in the evening.

JESSIE S. BURNS, G. S.
Lower Freetown, April 6. dw ti

ENTERTAINMFNT
—IN—
Y. M. C. A.
TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH,
AT EIGHT, P. M.
Under the Auspices of W. C. T. U.

A varied and attractive Programme has been prepared, including
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS
By Leading Musicians.
Readings and Recitations,
AND THE
"Model City Council."
Silver Collection in aid of the Benevolent Schemes of the Union.
April 6,

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation after Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

INTENDING to leave the Island, we have decided to sell, as early as possible, the following Properties:—

Valuable Farm of 84 acres on St. Peter's Road, 7 miles from Charlottetown, in good order and fenced with Spruce Hedgerows

Two Building Lots in Judge Young's block, joining the residence of Mr. C. D. Rankin. Size of each, 43x100 feet, and handsomest lots in the city,

One Lot on Strawberry Hill, directly opposite the residence of Mr. William McLean, on St. Peter's Road.

5 shares Charlottetown Driving Park,
20 " Georgetown " "
2 " Inland Steam Navigation Co.,
1 Cherry Mantle and Grate } extra fine,
1 Marble " " "
1 good second-hand Piano—will be sold for $75.
1 do. do., will be sold for $25.
Also, all our stock of Stoves.

For Auction, if not sold by Private Sale.
E. H. NORTON & CO.
mch12—dy ed&w wky

DON'T MISTAKE
YOU AVOID
AMMONIA ALUM
—AND ANYTHING—
UNWHOLESOME OR INJURIOUS
BY USING
WOODILL'S
GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

Davies' Drug Store

AS we intend moving from the store at present occupied by us to the more commodious and central store in Morris' New Block some time in May next, we will sell all our stock of

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

viz: Soaps, Perfumes, Tooth, Hair, Clothes and Nail Brushes, Pastes, Powders, etc, at GREATLY REDUCED RATES until May Fifteenth.

Davies' Salve and Liniment.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX AND BOTTLE.

Agents for Lazarus, Opticians, London and Montreal.

SPECTACLES of all kinds and prices.
March 23, 1891.

Ch'town Races!
1891.
CH'TOWN DRIVING PARK
(Member National Trotting Association.)
$1,050 - PREMIUMS - $1,050
First Day—7th October.
Three-Minute Class..... Purse $150
Two-Year-Old (Futurity)..... Purse $100
(Entrance money added. Best 2 in 3.)
Free-For--All..... Purse $200
Second Day—8th October.
Three-Year-Old Class..... Purse $150
Stallion Race..... Purse $300
2.40 Class..... Purse $150

The entrance fee for Two-Year-Old Race (Futurity) will be $12, payable, $3 on 15th May, $4 on 15th July, and final payment of $5 on evening before the race. The entrance fees in this race will be added to the $100, and the whole divided—50 per cent to first, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

For the other Races the entrance fee will be 10 per cent of purse: payable 5 per cent. with nomination, and 5 per cent evening before the race.

Horses to be owned and have been in the maritime provinces at least three months previous to close of entries.

Entries close 24th September.

A. B. WARBURTON,
Secretary.
BENJ. ROGERS, President.
March 30—4i w

AMERICAN ROPE
HAVING been appointed AGENT for Messrs, Randall, Goodale & Co., Manufacturers of Manilla and Sisal Cordage and Cotton Duck, I am prepared to quote prices for all sizes.
HORACE HASZARD.
Ch'town Mar 21, '91—3i eod

WE NOT ONLY
SELL SPECTACLES,
WE FIT THEM.

Each Eye tested separately at a small extra charge.
E. W. TAYLOR,
Optician, City.
March 13 1m d w

LIME!

I HAVE taken the Kilns lately occupied by John Henry, and will be pleased to fill all orders for Lime for
Farm and Building Purposes
At shortest notice. I have now on hand 500 barrels Slack Lime, which I will sell for
25 Cents per Barrel
To make room for Roach Lime.
J. T. PEARDEN
Upper Great George Street
March 14—1 m d&w

Barb Wire Fencing.
TEN TONS IN STOCK.
Will Sell for the Next Month at 5¼ Cents Cash.
NORTON & FENNELL.
March 23—d 3w 2 aw w

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE.

100 ACRES prime farming Land within three miles of Dundas Cross, and Grand River Bridge Wharf, where there is a good produce market. This Farm has 20 chains front, 25 Acres newly cleared, and 20 Acres more easily cleared. The remainder covered with a heavy growth of hard and soft wood.

Immediate possession will be given. Terms—one-half of purchase money paid down. Time will be given for balance.
JAMES MATHESON.
Upton, Dundas.
March 25. 1 m w

MOLASSES and SUGAR
NEW CROP.

Two Direct Cargoes due here first Opening of Navigation.

BARBADOES, DEMERARA, TRINIDAD } MOLASSES, Choice Quality.
Hhds. BARBADOES SUGAR,
At lowest current rates while landing.
CARVELL BROS.
March 28,—eod

ROPE!!
MANILLA and MARLIN best and cheapest in the market, manufactured by the Dartmouth Rope Co. At Factory prices, by
CARVELL BROS.
March 30. 2i eod

Pressed Hay For Sale,
BEST QUALITY.
JOHN NEWSON,
Ch'town. Feb. 23. 1 m.

Dr. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors or xeesses of youth,

This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other *treatments* have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations, advertised for Lost Manhood, etc, interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, **The James Medicine Co., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.**
Write for pamphlet.
apr 4—d & w ly

MILLINERY.
MISS MAGGIE McQUARRIE
Having just returned from New York (where she has been working for the last eighteen months under the different first-class Milliners of that great centre), has taken the Room above Stanley Bros. Store, and is prepared to do all kinds of Millinery work in the latest styles.
MISS MCQUARRIE begs to inform the public that she is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of artistic work, and has intimate knowledge of the different styles now so much in vogue, and which were introduced into New York for the first time last season.
All patronage extended to her will have her personal attention.
Ch'town, March 20 eod w 4i

Peruse with Care.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Maltine Preparations, Paine's Celery Compound, Warner's Safe Cure, Pierces' Medicines, August Flower, Boschu's German Syrup, Mother Seigel's Syrup, Dyspepticure; Beef, Iron and Wine, Quinine Wine, Burdock Blood Bitters, Hall's Hair Renewer, Hair and Whisker Dye, Minard's Liniment, Johnson's Liniment.
Also, a very fine line of PERFUMES and TOILET ARTICLES at
Dodd's Medical Hall.
Ch'town, March 30. d m w s ly w

K. D. C. What is it?

BEER BROS.
Grand Spring Opening,
IN
A
FEW
DAYS.
BEER BROS.

NEW SPRING CLOTHING.
For Boys and Youths, just Opened.
:o:
100 LITTLE BOY'S SUITS, SHORT PANTS, SIZES FROM 22 to 28 INCHES.
150 Youth's Suits, Long Pants, Size From 29 to 35 Inches.
(x)
Lot of Little Boy's Suits left over from last season, will be cleared out at great bargains.
J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.
DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
New Goods daily arriving, you can depend on getting the very best bargains in Boots Shoes and Slippers at the
DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE.
April 4.

THIS WAY FOR YOUR SUPPLIES
—OF—
FAMILY GROCERIES!
:o:
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.
:o:
We have bought for cash, and will sell at a small advance on cost for CASH ONLY.
Telephone Communication.
J. D. McLEOD & Co.
Cor. Queen & Grafton Streets.
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1890.

Big Discount Sale of Canned Goods
—AT—
BEER & GOFF'S.
:o:
WISHING to increase the consumption of Canned Goods in the city, we will offer several lines at greatly reduced prices for
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing on Monday morning the 30th of March.

2 Cans Tomatoes for 25 Cents.
2 " Beans for 25 "
3 " Salmon for 50 "
3 " Lobsters for 50 "
3 Cans Finnan Haddie for Fifty Cents

All Fresh New Stock the pack of 1890.
BEER & GOFF.
March 30.—eo
QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES.