THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

We publish to-day the sermon delivered last evening by the Rev. James Simpson, and shall be happy to publish equally cogent arguments upon the other side—if adduced. It is greatly to be regretted that the political excitement of the time admits of no opportunity to thoroughly discuss this great question before the taking of the vote. No true friend of prohibition would have ordered a plebiscite in the midst of an election contest, and in the absence of definite knowledge (which will soon be available) as to the power of the Province to enact and enforce it. A fair and free discussion of the matter would, in any case, have inured to greater temperance; but while the Government candidates, in search of votes, are trying to debauch the electorate with whiskey this is impossible. Electors who have made up their minds to vote in favor of Prohibition will of course do so; and it is presumed that all, or nearly all, others will do so too. In any case the result will be the same. The only prohibition which is practicable at this juncture is that which each man can enforce for himself. Let every man abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors; let neither vote nor countenance be given to the Grit "workers" who are trying, by means of whiskey, to divert the attention of electors from the issue to be decided by the election.

A GOOD IDEA.

We observe that the Guardian proposes to take a vote of the women of the Province on the Prohibition question, and intends printing a form of ballott expressly for them. Of course this is all done in the interests of the temperance cause and not with the deliberate intention of bringing money into the Guardian Office. It's rather a good idea and might well be carried further. Why not let all boys and girls over twelve years of age vote for Prohibition? It would be a good training for their future duties as grown-up citizens, and cause them to think about the matter,—the result being, in many cases, their total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The Guardian ought also to call for a vote of the disfranchised Dominion officials. But, perhaps, the Guardian holds the opinion that women have a better right than they. Is it not strange that the independent Guardian has never denounced the political outrage of which the officials are the subject.

SIDE TRACKING.

A correspondent in Saturday's Patriot announces that Dr. Jenkins has been "side tracked" and sent to the second district of Queen's County. Coming from such a source as the Patriot's correspondent, this is amusing. Dr. Jenkins has neither been shelved nor "side-tracked." He is on the main track towards election. He retired from Charlottetown of his own accord and accepted the nomination of the second district at the hands of a convention of which the men whom the Patriot correspondent says have been passed over, were leading spirits. In fact, Dr. Jenkins nomination was moved and seconded by Messrs. Campbell and Currie.

This "side tracking" is a grit patent of recent origin and belongs exclusively to the grits. They have done more of it than any other party in Canada. But notwithstanding their experience, they make a bad job of it. Away up in Alberton they endeavor to "side track" Mr. Benjamin Rogers, in order to let in John A. Matheson, a servile supporter of the Peters-McLean combination. But Mr. Rogers declined to be shelved, and is running on a track of his own. In the second district of Prince County, rumor has it that Mr. James Yeo, has left the "side track" on which he was placed and intends "crossing" "Governor" McWilliams at several stations, reaching the head of the poll somewhat in advance of the "Governor." In Malpeque Mr. McNutt was also "side-tracked" by the Grits into an illegal position which he left upon discovering the deception practised upon him, and "side-tracked" Mr. John G Haley of Summerside into it. A collision occurring between him and Sheriff Strong, Mr. Gaffney got thrown off the track into the ditch, where he now lies very much wounded and bruised. In the meantime, Mr. McNutt's feelings are being calmed on a "side-track" of the Summerside constituency, but whether he is to start as an Assemblyman or Councillor, depends upon the orders of "despatcher" Peters, of Charlottetown. Leaving Prince County and coming to Queen's, we find in Strathalbyn that the Hon. Angus B. McKenzie has been "side-tracked" because on one occasion when one of Mr. Peters' nefarious measures was before the Legislative Council Mr. McKenzie declined to support it, alleging as a reason, to use his own words that he would not be "tomahawked." He has however since been both "side tracked" and "tomahawked." In West River District it was first arranged that Mr. Joseph Wise should run as a Councillor and Mr. Donald Farquharson as Assembly-man, but this arrangement did not suit Donald and he "side tracked" Mr. Wise to the franchise vote, where he still remains much against his will. Passing down to gerrymandered King's County we find in Souris that Mr. Kickham, a member of the Government, has been placed on a side track and transported to the third district where he has no chance of election whatever, and in the second district of King's County Mr. William Hooper, the late representative, has also been placed on a "side track" with orders from Mr. Peters not to start at all, but to give the right of track to his brother Arthur, who has been "dumped"—we believe that is the railway word—upon the district.

MR. FITZGERALD AND THE PATRIOT.

The Patriot's detraction of Mr. Fitzgerald was unprovoked. We said not one word against Messrs. Rogers and Prowse. The comparison suggested by the Patriot is not likely to do its cause any good. Messrs. Rogers and Prowse will as probably be damned by the Patriot's faint praise as Mr. Fitzgerald is by its abuse. Everyone knows that Mr. Fitzgerald is not a man of "brag and bombast," and that his duties as Recorder, Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the City Court," were not merely the "trying of drunks." Mr. Fitzgerald is entitled to a more generous recognition of his merits; and he will get it from the citizens of Charlottetown—in spite of the Patriot.

The Prohibition Question

A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. James Simpson, M. A., at St. Peter's Cathedral, Last Evening.

As the electors of this Province will shortly be called upon to record their votes for or against "the total prohibition of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes," I deem it my duty to address you to-night on this subject. I shall not take up your time by pointing out the evils of the drink traffic—they are so self-evident to anyone who has eyes and a heart, that it is altogether unnecessary to enlarge upon them in order to show the great need there is for some strong measures of reform. I take it for granted that all God-fearing men and women lament the evils, and I wish I could also take it for granted that everyone who laments them is working strenuously to counteract them. This, alas, is not the case—on the contrary, with a very large majority, there is nothing but lamentation, instead of earnest prayer and combined effort, that the reproach of intemperance may be rolled away from our midst.

And here I would offer my tribute of praise to the W. C. T. U. for the noble work they are doing—while subject to the taunts of the ungodly and the sneers of their sisters even, they are bearing the brunt of the battle, and if it were not for them, organized temperance would, indeed, be at a low ebb among us. While the men are inactive, they are ever busy, while the various Lodges and Societies make only spasmodic efforts, they are laboring continuously. Their heart is in their work, they are zealous for the cause, they have the courage of their convictions, and I greatly regret that I am unable to agree with them as to the remedies for intemperance. It is from no love of opposition, no desire for notoriety, that I take the stand I do in temperance matters. It is much easier to swim with the tide than against it, but the easier course is not always the right course, and I dare not do violence to my conscience even for the sake of peace or unity. I honor the W. C. T. U. I believe the members to be thoroughly earnest and conscientious;—I would that they could reciprocate the feeling, but that can hardly be expected. Their opinions as a body are so strong, their views so biassed, their policy so fixed, that all who cannot see eye to eye with them are too often adjudged as traitors, who play into the hands of the enemy.

But, on the other side, it may be pleaded that, notwithstanding the energy and devotion of the Union and its followers, their "zeal," as the Apostle says, "is not according to knowledge." They affirm, with some degree of truth: "Once banish intoxicating drinks from our midst and Utopia will no longer be a dream," but they will not realize the impossibility of accomplishing such a revolution in the present state of public sentiment, and therefore the inadvisability of attempting it until such sentiment is more favorable to their views. I purpose, therefore, this evening, to place before you some of the chief reasons which, after serious and prayerful consideration, I have arrived at for opposing Prohibition for the present; and in so doing I do not intend to consider the broad principle of Prohibition and whether it can ever be successfully adopted—that is foreign to the question in hand—neither shall I enter into the points which are now before the Supreme Court of Canada concerning the limits of Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction in respect to the liquor traffic—that could only end in mere speculation—but taking for granted, for the sake of argument, that the Province *has* a right to enact a Prohibitory Law, and also that in response to a demand of the majority of the electors, it has *exercised* that right, I shall consider as briefly as possible, the condition we should then find ourselves in.

I suppose it will be admitted that the mere passing of a law, at the request of a majority, and perhaps (as in the case of the Scott Act) a very small majority of the electors is not going to change the opinions of the minority on this subject. Of course it ought to do so. As loyal citizens we ought to submit at once to any law that is passed, so long as it does not conflict with the law of God—we may do our best to repeal it, but so long as it is law it is our duty to abide by it. But even the most sanguine of us could hardly hope for such submission in the present instance—our own experience under the partial prohibition of the Canada Temperance Act; the experience of New Brunswick, the North West Territories and some of the States under total prohibition, warn us all too plainly that this will never be. The minority, rightly or wrongly, look upon such a law as an infringement on their rights as free men, and proceed to resist it to the utmost. And so I am confident, that not ten per cent. of those who now use stimulants, would ever think of willingly discontinuing them because a Prohibitory Act was passed, and it is easy to test the truth of this statement by making a few enquiries from your friends as to what course they would pursue under the circumstances. We must remember that very many people, including numbers of those who would vote for prohibition, will not admit that the drinking of intoxicants is sinful in itself, and so it is contended that the State has no more right to prohibit their use, than it has the use of any other necessary, or, (if we prefer to call it so) luxury. And certainly, once admit the right to prohibit things not sinful, and it is difficult to know where the matter will end. Tobacco may shortly be put on the list, and what, if men realizing, at length, (and none too soon, seemingly) that the health of their mothers and wives and daughters is being ruined by the excessive use of tea, also have this prohibited? Or, to put it another way: In the Province of Quebec, a very large majority of the electors are Roman Catholics. Good Catholics consider the eating of flesh meat on a fast day to be quite as sinful as some temperance advocates consider the use of intoxicants. Whether either or both of these are right or wrong, is not to the point, the fact remains. It would be quite possible for the Quebec Legislature, therefore, to prohibit the use of flesh meat on fast days, but we could hardly expect the Protestants of the Province quietly to submit to such a law. On the contrary, we should look to them to resist it as a matter of principle. Can we then be surprised if those who use wine or beer in moderation, or those who like to have some in the house in case of sickness—resist prohibition as a matter of principle?

I think then that we must all acknowledge that there will be resistance to the law. People of all classes will not scruple to break it—even those who think prohibition very good for others, will not all feel bound to observe it themselves, and so we shall have an immense amount of lawlessness and hypocrisy. Surely the state of our morals is bad enough now without opening the door for further deceit and sham, and double-dealing. But to descend from the general to the particular—can we reasonably expect that those who *pass* the prohibitory act will themselves observe it? Is it not too much to assert that all those who will be returned at the coming election, are total abstainers upon principle? and yet, if the vote warrants it, the prohibition question must come up. As it is not a party measure, it will hardly meet with much opposition and so will be carried. Are all the members, regardless of their convictions, going to say: Now, we must never use alcoholic liquors as a beverage again, because it is unlawful? Or, are they going to say: We voted for the Act because it was demanded of us by our constituents, but we have not the slightest intention of observing it ourselves? The law makers thus become the law breakers. Next, can we reasonably expect that those who *must enforce* the act will themselves observe it? Are all police officers, custom house officers, justices of the peace, magistrates, Queen's counsels, and judges who are not already abstainers, going to become so at once? and if not what will be the result? We shall have the demoralizing spectacle of those who enforce the laws, themselves breaking those laws, and while openly condemning others, secretly sympathizing with them. Under the Scott Act this difficulty did not arise, because these men could import their own liquors—but now they must either become teetotalers or break the law. There is, indeed, an alternative; they may obtain medical certificates; but if our laws are to be *made* by one set of invalids and *enforced* by another set of invalids, we can hardly consider ourselves a healthy community.

But, for the sake of argument, we will suppose that all in authority honestly abide by the law, we shall still have a large and active minority of the people opposed to it; it will, therefore, be necessary to take strong measures to enforce it. In the first place, we must remember that the Dominion Customs officials can have nothing to do with the enforcing of Provincial Legislation and even if they could their numbers would be totally inadequate,—we shall, therefore, require a force of our own; and think of the number of men that must be engaged in order to make this service efficient, for not only must every little harbor and creek have its officer, since every boat, no matter how small, coming even from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, must be thoroughly inspected, but every part of the coast must be watched by night and day, or else all protection will be useless; for we may be perfectly certain that smugglers will make every effort to land their goods, and no place in the world could be better suited for smuggling than this Island, for I suppose there is not a mile of coast in it, where contraband goods might not easily be brought ashore. It will be necessary also, to consider how this protective force is to be paid—apparently, it will absorb a large part of our subsidy, and then people will have to pay for the education of their own children, and those who use the roads and bridges must keep them in order.

But, again, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the protective service will be thoroughly efficient—that little or no smuggling can be done, that no spirits will be introduced in molasses puncheons, or in flour or coal oil barrels, or in any other way *so common* where Prohibition is enforced, there will, in all probability, be even then three purposes for which alcoholic liquors will be admitted, viz., medicinal, mechanical and sacramental. With regard to the first of these, it is an undoubted fact that doctors differ in their views as to the use of stimulants for their patients—the mere passing of a prohibitory act is not going to alter the opinion of these men any more than it will that of the members of the Legislature or the administration of justice, and so it must happen that if a professional man, or a merchant, or a clerk, who has been in the habit of using ale or wine at his meals, asks his doctor for a certificate he will most likely obtain it, or if his own physician has scruples about giving him one he will get it from some one else who has no such scruples, not necessarily because he has less principle, but because he has different views upon the subject. A very large class will thus be able to obtain all the stimulants they require. Another large class will obtain spirits ostensibly for mechanical purposes—there is nothing to prevent any man from using a spirit lamp to cook his food with—it may be an expensive method, but that is nobody's business but his own, and having purchased alchohol, what is to hinder him from drinking it if he wants to? Experience has shown that no matter how much such alchohol is adulterated men will drink it if they can get nothing better.

The clergy as a class may doubtless be entrusted with wine for Sacramental purposes, but will they not be constantly called upon, and especially at night, for "a little wine for some one taken suddenly ill?" The doctor has ordered stimulants—the shops are all closed—no person may lawfully keep liquor in the house anticipating sickness—so the nearest clergyman is appealed to. It would be difficult for a minister to refuse a bona fide request of this sort, yet if he accedes to it he breaks the law, since he is only allowed wine for one specified purpose.

But again, for the sake of argument, we will suppose that the medical, mechanical and sacramental clause of the act is not abused—that only real invalids can obtain stimulants from the doctors, that spirits for mechanical purposes are so adulterated that it is impossible to drink them—that the clergy absolutely refuse to break the law—shall we even then be any nearer to Utopia? I fear not. There is in very many human beings a craving for stimulants. Whether that craving is natural or unnatural, it matters not, so long as it is there. And so we find, that when ordinary alcoholic stimulants cannot be obtained, that craving is satisfied in other ways—and I believe it is true, that whenever prohibition is rigidly enforced, the use of drugs increases to an alarming extent, and with disastrous results. In parts of Ireland, ether is substituted for whiskey. In the United States, opium and kindred drugs. In the lumber camps, Pain Killer, which is chiefly alcohol and opium, is freely used. In the Northwest, I have known men go on an extended debauch on Eau de Cologne. In Ontario, when local option prevailed, the general stores kept large supplies of laudanum, which disappeared with astonishing rapidity. Even "Jamaica ginger," the cordial so dear to many a temperance advocate, contains 84 per cent. of pure alcohol, while brandy only has from 40 to 50, and ale from 6 to 9 per cent. And while the alcohol habit is bad enough, heaven defend us, as a community, from the opium habit. I would rather try to reform ten drunkards than one victim of opium. Oh! the depravity to which they sink. They will cringe and weep and pray for their drug—they will lie and cheat and steal—yes, and sell their very soul to obtain it, and reformation is, humanly speaking, almost impossible. And what is more, I would rather have charge of a congregation, in which were a few drunkards, than one in which a large majority were breaking the law of the land, either by open violation or by evasion, on the false plea of sickness, for says St. James: "Whosoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." People who wilfully and habitually break one law must suffer moral deterioration, and soon lose respect for the rest of the law; and if a large and influential minority of the community so transgress, the effects must sooner or later be most disastrous to that community.

But while I oppose prohibition for the reasons here given, I feel strongly that something ought immediately to be done to check the drink habit in our midst. And why should every effort on behalf of temperance be left to one extreme party? Have no others the courage of their convictions? Are there no earnest men and women among us, who, although they cannot vote for Prohibition are yet ready to combine in order to surpress the evil of intemperance? Or is everyone to be content with saying: "It is dreadful to see the drinking that is going on!" and never raise a helping hand against it? It is dreadful, but talking will not stop it. Neither will Prohibition stop it. Prohibition means *worse* liquor and more expensive to those who can pay for it—*free*, as it was under the Scott Act, to those who can terrorize the liquor dealer—but it does not mean *no liquor*, and the men who drink to excess now will continue to drink no matter what law is enacted. Here, by the way, are some statistics, taken from the American Cyclopædia, so I presume they are reliable. The state of Maine has had a prohibitory liquor law ever since '58. In 1883, after it had been in force 25 years, the number of convictions for drunkenness in the 14 cities of the State was 17 per 1000 of the population. During the first year of our present liquor law, the convictions in Charlottetown were only 15½ per 1000, while during the last year of the Scott Act they were 21½ per 1000. Since July of this year the average has been lower still, except for the month of September, when on account of the exhibition and farmers getting money for their crops, the convictions were much more numerous.

What I propose, therefore, is that we organize for the reform of the present law, by limiting the number of bars and imposing such restrictions as shall appear advisable from time to time, also that we endeavor to influence people not to offer wine at their entertainments—that would remove a great temptation and interfere very little with conviviality. Then, too, pledges might be taken, not necessarily total abstinence ones, but after the principle of the Church of England Temperance Society, such as "not to drink at bars," "not to treat," "not to drink between meals," "not to touch spirits." I am quite certain that if we would only combine together to carry out these principles, we could do much to lessen the evil of intemperance without resorting to extreme measures, which are all too likely to injure the cause they professedly espouse. But if no such combination can be effected, then we must expect to see all who are zealous for the cause of temperance vote for Prohibition, in the hope that it may somehow or other prove a remedy.

And I would remind you, in conclusion, that we each have a great responsibility in this matter, and if we stand idly by and make no attempt to improve the present condition of affairs, if we will not put out a helping hand to our weaker brethren in distress, then our brothers' blood will cry unto God from the ground, and we shall surely be held guilty in His sight. From which awful fate may God in His mercy deliver us. Amen.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

Grand Liberal Rally

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, 28th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be Delivered by the Liberal Candidates, Messrs Rogers and Prowse; also by Mr. L. H Davies and others.

Come and Hear the True Version.

Some important statements will be made interesting to all.

MATHEW ALLEN,
Secretary.

Ch'town, Nov. 27, 1893—pat guar

MASONIC TEMPLE,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Friday Evening, Dec. 1, '93

BOSTON COMEDY COMPANY,

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager.

First time here of the Historical Drama

JESSIE BROWN,

Or, The Relief of Lucknow.

MISS GREY as JESSIE BROWN.

Mr. Vinnicombe's Orchestra will be in attendance.

Prices to suit the times. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 35 cents.

Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8 o'clock.

Matinee Saturday Afternoon, Dec 2.

First time here of Tobin's Standard Comedy of

THE HONEYMOON

Produced with New and Elegant Costumes and Dance.

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J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

Notice for Meetings

IN THE

Fort Augustus District

THE candidates will hold the following joint meetings:—

Monday, 27th Nov., Mount Herbert Hall, Lot 48, at 5.30 o'clock p. m.

Tuesdac, 28th Nov. Donagh Schoolhouse, Lot 35, at 5.30 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday, 29th Nov., Mt. Albion Schoolhouse, Lot 48, at 5.30 o'clock p. m.

Thursday, 30th Nov. Monaghan Road Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock p. m.

Friday, 1st Dec., Mount Stewart Hall, at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

Saturday, 2nd Dec., Tracadie Cross Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

Monday, 4th Dec., Winsloe Hall, at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

Tuesday, 5th Dec., York Hall, at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

Thursday, 7th Dec., Stanhope Hall, at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

Saturday, 9th Dec., Grand Tracadie Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to The Examiner.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

A Shower of Imperial Honors.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.

Information reached Ottawa on Saturday that Her Majesty has created Sir John Thompson an Imperial Privy Councillor for services as Behring Sea Arbitrator. Christopher Robinson, of Toronto, barrister, is knighted, and Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster, who were Knights Bachelor, each received a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Sir John's honor gives him the title of "Right Honorable." He is the only Privy Councillor in the Dominion.

Nomination for Ottawa city will be on December 7th, and the polling a week later. Sir James Grant will likely be returned by acclamation.

Sir John Thompson and Sir C. H. Tupper will leave for the Maritime Provinces to-day. They will be absent from Ottawa about ten days.

Out From Among Them.

Quebec, Nov. 27.

George Washington Stephens, member for Huntingdon, in the local legislature will, rumor says, join the Conservatives. Stephens has a profound dislike for Mercier, and that gentleman's political principles are, it is said, the cause of member for Huntingdon's attitude. A French member of the Opposition is also reported on the fence.

Football Match.

Springfield, Nov. 27.

In the football contest between Harvard and Yale, Yale won by 6 to 0, in the presence of 20,000 people. Captain Watters, of the Harvard team, was disabled at the beginning of the second half, and retired.

Judicial Promotion.

Montreal, Nov. 27.

J. S. Archibald, Q. C., of this city, a native of Middle Musquodoboit, N. S., has been appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of this province, replacing Judge Wurtele, promoted to the Court of Appeals.

Terrible Earthquake.

London, Nov. 27.

Despatches from Teheran to the Times say that 12,000 persons were killed in Ku-ham, Persia, by an earthquake last week. Fifty thousand cattle were killed.

The Social Evil.

Halifax, Nov. 27.

A man named Richard Innis is under arrest here, charged with causing the death of a woman named Mrs. Hughes, with whom he lived, by cause her to procure miscarriage.

Murder and Suicide.

Seymour, Md., Nov. 27.

John Foster, a well-to-lo, but erratic, farmer of Uniontown, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and three children and blew out his own brains.

Christmas is Coming!

XMAS NUMBERS.

Illustrated London News, Graphic, Black and White, Ladies' Pictorial, Yule Tide, Le Figaro, Illustre', Montreal Star.

XMAS ANNUALS.

Boys' Own, Girls' Own, Leisure Hour, Sunday, Chatterbox, etc.

Prang's and Tuck's Xmas Cards, suitable for foreign mailing. Xmas Numbers and Xmas Cards put up in good shape for mailing to friends abroad.

Call or send in your orders to

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE,

nov27 187 Queen Street.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Third District of King's County

Political Meetings will be held at the following places and times:—

Court House, Dundas, on Monday, Nov. 27th, at 6 p. m.

Cardigan Bridge, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 6 p. m.

Montague Bridge, on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

To each of which the Government candidates for the Third Electoral District of King's County are respectfully invited.

Notice of further meetings in this District will appear later.

JAS. E. MACDONALD,
CYRUS SHAW.

Cardigan, Nov. 20, 1893.—her wat

To the Independent Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at a representative and influential meeting of the supporters of the Government to be a candidate, along with Benj. Rogers, Esq., in the Liberal interest, for this constituency at the approaching Election, I beg publicly to intimate that I have accepted the nomination as candidate for Assemblyman, and now most respectfully solicit your suffrages on the 13th prox. Should you do me the high honor to elect me as your representative, I will to the best of my ability advocate your varied interests, and among others the conducting of the affairs of this Province on business principles.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. PROWSE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1893.

NOT SURPRISING

—THAT—

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

IS BECOMING MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.

IN QUALITY EQUALS ANY.
PRICE LOWER.
USE OVER 30 YEARS.

Have You Tried It?

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READYMADE CLOTHING!

CHEAPEST AND BEST AT

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS, from		$1.00.
BOYS' SUITS,	"	$1.00.
BOYS' PANTS,	"	50 cents.
MEN'S OVERCOATS,	"	$3.75.
MEN'S REEFERS,	"	$3.75.
MEN'S SUITS,	"	$3.00.
MEN'S PANTS,	"	90 cents.

We are not going out of the Clothing business, but we want our Clothing to go out before the end of the year, and will offer Clothing at such low prices that will clear the last Overcoat and Reefer in stock.

The Farmers of P. E. Island deserve our thanks for the genuine patronage bestowed on us since we opened our **Fall Stock of Readymade Clothing.** We have sold double the quantity this year. Why? Because we have given them the right quality at the right price. Call and save money.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!

Do you want a Carpet cheap? Well, note our low prices. Everything as represented! Fifty CARPET SQUARES at a price that will make them go. Our Carpet trade cannot be encroached upon. Why? Because we have always treated our customers right. That's what we are here for. Our Carpets have become a household word all over the Island.

We are offering Hemp Carpet from 6 cents per yard; Tapestry Carpet from 20 cents; Jute Brussels Carpet from 35 cents; Real Brussels Carpet from 75 cents; Best Five-frame Carpet from 95 cents.

It is not only our Low Prices that brings the customers along; it is the Quality we keep.

James Paton & Co's Cheap Store,

MARKET SQUARE.

The Old Story!

NO INSURANCE! To be safe insure with

E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Attorneys and Solicitors, under the style and firm of Rattenbury & Tweedy.

OLIVER RATTENBURY,
GEORGE TWEEDY.

Ch'town, Nov. 21st 1893. 4i eod.

TO LET.

A Cottage on Sidney Street, containing five rooms and good cellar. Possession given on December 1st.

W. W. WELLNER.

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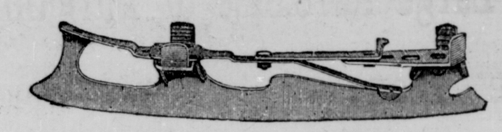
ARE YOU HAPPY?

You have Shoes to buy. We sell them.
You want Honest Goods. We have them.
You want Shoes that Fit. We keep them.
You want Value for your money. We give it.
You want to trade with live people that give best value in the city. Then trade with

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, November 27, 1893—dy



ACME CLUB SKATES,

Broad's Axes, Fourler's Axes, Diamond Edge Axes, Horse Rugs, Mink and other Traps, Wholesale and Retail.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, November 27, 1893—m w f

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

Great Variety! Bottom Prices!

Goodyear, Granby, Gipsy, Dorothy, Mermaid and other style Rubbers; Storm Excluders, Manitobas, Arctics, Jersey and other style Overshoes, American and Canadian.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, November 27, 1893—m w f

Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes, etc.

I am instructed by Mr. L. W. Goff to sell by Auction, in trade lots, the stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., in the store lately occupied by Mr. C. B. Warren, commencing THURSDAY, at 2 p. m.

C. I. MORRISON.

nov27—3i

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

1st District of Queen's County.

The undersigned will meet the electors of the 1st District of Queen's County, at the following times and places:—

Thursday, November 23rd, Clifton Hall, at 5 p m.

Friday, November 24th, at Hope River Hall, at 5 p m.

Monday, November 27th, at Granville Hall, at 1 p m.

Monday, November 27th, at Fredericton Hall, at 6 p m.

Tuesday, November 28th, at Springton Schoolhouse, at 5 p m.

Wednesday, November 29th, at Dollar's Mills, Emyvale Schoolhouse, at 1 p m.

Wednesday, November 29th, at Kelly's Cross, at 6 p m.

Thursday, November 30th, at Bonshaw Hall, at 5 p m.

Friday, December 1st, at Crapaud Hall, at 5 p m.

Monday, December 4th, at Bradalbane Hall, at 5 p m.

Thursday, December 7th, at French River Hall, at 1 p m.

Thursday, December 7th, at Irishtown Hall, at 6 p m.

The Opposition candidates are invited to attend.

PETER SINCLAIR,
A. B. WARBURTON.

Ch'town, Nov. 20, 1893.