

NEW SERIES.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE Men's and Boys' Clothing THE BOTTOM REACHED. AT J. B. Macdonald's.

Never before have we shown such extraordinary values in Men's and Boys' Readymade Clothing. We do not keep shoddy clothing, and goods bought from us gives Entire Satisfaction. We are now selling at such prices, if you consider the quality, are the Cheapest ever offered in Charlottetown. We would ask you in your own interest to look at the Stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. MACDONALD'S GREAT CLOTHING STORE.

Charlottetown, June 12, 1891—dy & wky

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid Up.....\$900,000, \$3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund..... 208,000, 1,040,000

Note Circulation Notice.
In accordance with the provisions of Sec 55 of the Bank Act, which comes into force on FIRST JULY proximo, this Bank has made arrangements whereby notes of the Bank will be LEGITIMATED AT PAR by the following Banks at any of their Branches in the Dominion, viz:—

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Traders Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Halifax Bank, Bank of Union Bank of Halifax and Commercial Bank of Montreal.

Arrangements have been made with the following Banks to ACT SPECIALLY AS AGENTS for the redemption of the Bank's notes at the aforementioned cities:—
HALIFAX, N.S.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Co, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Union Bank of Halifax.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Halifax Banking Co.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
MONTRÉAL—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Molson's Bank, Bank Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

TORONTO—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank, Bank of Hamilton and Traders Bank of Canada.
WINNIPEG—Bank of Montreal, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

The Bank of British Columbia will redeem at par the notes of each of the above mentioned Banks at any of its branches in British Columbia.

WM. C. WAPLE, Manager.

Victoria, B. C., June 1, 1891.

1891—dy 3m

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, AND HEALING.
Instant Relief Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh of the nasal passages, leading to a loss of smell, loss of breath, sneezing, and itching, etc. If you are troubled with any of these symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should use this Balm. Do not use any other medicine, as it will only irritate the membrane, and lead to consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25¢ and \$1 by addressing F. J. B. & Co., Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

SHARP'S

TRADE MARK.
BALSAM FOR MORE HOUND AND ANISEED FOR CROUP, WHOOPING COUGHS AND COLDS.
40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

LONDON HOUSE.

DON'T YOU know we sell Men's and Boys' Clothing?

DON'T YOU Buy till you see OURS

DON'T BE surprised if you buy cheaper than you ever did.

COME AND SEE the Stock, look it Over.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1891.

A Reputation of Five and Twenty Years Standing

THE GREAT INVIGORATING TONIC.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

INVALUABLE in cases of Loss of Appetite, Weak or Painful Indigestion, Malaria, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers of all kinds, and as a general Strengthening of the System when weakened by changes of the season.

It is necessary to remember that there are many so-called Quinine Wines, but that the GREAT ORIGINAL is "Campbell's," and that the genuine bears our signature upon the label. The best proof of its value is the fact that its sale at the present time is larger than ever before.

The following certificate shows how CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE is appreciated. Having submitted two samples of Quinine Wine, imitations of the genuine, along with a sample of our own, to the Public Analyst, we received the following reply:

"CAMPBELL'S is the only genuine Quinine Wine of the three samples examined at Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co's. request."

ap21

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., F. C. S., Public Analyst.

Beyond a Doubt

THERE IS NOTHING that interests the average man as much as the price he pays for his Clothing—unless it is the price he pays for his Wife's Clothing. We don't deal in the latter. In the former we have an assortment that for General Excellence and Low Prices has absolutely no equal in the city. We do not claim to be the Cheapest Clothier, but we claim to give the Best Value.

Our READY-MADE CLOTHING is manufactured on the premises by competent workmen, and of good material. No shoddy. No moss-back cloths. We can give you a solid ALL-WOOL TWEED SUIT for \$7.25. It pays to deal with

BRUCE THE CLOTHIER.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1891—dy & wky

PROHIBITION.

Discussed in the Commons

Hon. Mr. Foster's Proposal.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.]

After recess the prohibition debate was resumed, and was long in coming to a head. The speeches were pointed and crisp, and betrayed considerable feeling. Of course, the Opposition, not being bound to support anything, turned the discussion to a party advantage. The Finance Minister caught it smartly, but he handled his opponents without gloves, and admirably defended his position, which he proved to be the same as he had occupied ever since he came into parliament, notwithstanding the charges of his opponents that he had receded therefrom and had deserted from the ranks of the prohibitionists. Mr. Taylor's amendment pronouncing in favor of prohibition, but declaring that, in a question of such far-reaching importance, the electors should first pronounce a definite opinion at the polls, was defeated by a vote of 185 to 7. All the Opposition and all the Island members voted against Mr. Taylor's amendment. Mr. Fisher, at the conclusion of an eloquent speech, which he not only vindicated his own conduct, but satisfied the House of the good faith of the Government, moved the following amendment, that:—

"In the opinion of this House, it is desirable, without delay, to obtain for the information and consideration of Parliament, by means of a Royal Commission, the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting—

"1. The effects of the Liquor Traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.
"2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.

"3. The results of these measures in each case.

"4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces and the Dominion, and also as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

"5. All other information bearing on the question of Prohibition."

Mr. Laurier ridiculed the proposed amendment, and while he felt himself perfectly safe in voting against it, he carefully abstained from expressing his views upon the question of prohibition pure and simple. When challenged by Mr. Foster to do so, he evaded a direct answer by replying, "I have given my views on this amendment."

Mr. Scriver, the member for Huntingdon, who is a strong Dominion Alliance man, was very brave, and made what he considered a brilliant attack on Mr. Foster, reading lengthy extracts from that gentleman's speeches on the question a few years ago.

Sir John Thompson, in a very few words, showed up Mr. Scriver's record, to the great amusement of the House. In 1877, when the same question was before Parliament, Mr. Scriver voted for a motion to strike from the resolution the words "a prohibitory liquor law is no true remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic," but in 1877 Mr. Scriver's political friends, the Grits, were in power.

Mr. Davies was in favor of referring the question directly to the people. The House had several times declared in favor of prohibition on one condition, namely, that public opinion should be ripe for it. Yet now it seemed that more information was required. When he last addressed the House on the question, Mr. Davies stated that, if an opportunity were afforded, he would move directly and squarely that the question should be submitted to the people, and he had a resolution prepared to move in the following words, had he not been anticipated by Mr. Taylor:—

"That in view of the large number of numerous signed petitions presented to this House from all parts of the Dominion, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and in view also of the continuous agitation existing on the subject, and the inutility of passing such a law unless supported by a decided majority of the electorate, and the difference of opinion now existing as to the wishes of the electorate, this House is of opinion that the question of passing such prohibitory legislation should be submitted directly to the electorate at an early day in the form of a plebiscite."

That resolution, in Mr. Davies' opinion, was not vague or uncertain, but left the question to the people, the source of power, and by whose opinion members should be guided. When the division was taken Mr. Foster's amendment was carried by 107 to 88, Messrs. Macdonald and McLean voting for it; Messrs. Davies, Welsh, Yeo and Perry against it. The vote, so far as the Opposition were concerned, was a straight party one, and three Government supporters (Jamieson, Dickey and LePine) voted against Mr. Foster's amendment.

Of course the Grit press have not been slow to claim that the Opposition voted solidly for prohibition, because they opposed Mr. Foster's amendment. The Guardian, I observe, talks of the splendid vote polled on Mr. Jamieson's resolution, and that it was defeated by a majority of only 19. The Guardian surely must know, and should be honest enough to admit that Mr. Jamieson's resolution was never put to the House at all. It will, no doubt, claim Mr. Davies as a supporter of Mr. Jamieson's resolution, because he voted against Mr. Foster's amendment, yet Mr. Davies stated that he intended to move an amendment of his own which declared the inutility of passing a prohibitory law unless supported

by a majority of the electorate, and this amendment, Mr. Jamieson specially declared, he could not and the Dominion Alliance would not accept. Now, it is well known that the Dominion Alliance is held to be not only inflexible, but impeccable by the Guardian, so that I trust friend Higgs will see the absurdity of ranging all the opponents of Mr. Jamieson's motion under the banner of the Dominion Alliance. Nor would Bro. Higgs, had he seen what I saw on the night of the debate, been so very ready to enlist some of the opponents of Mr. Foster's amendment under the Alliance banner—at least, not until they had got sober. One member, whom the Guardian counts as voting in favor of prohibition, was so drunk that he had to be forcibly held in his seat by two of his friends to keep him from disgracing the House—and he was not alone on the same side of the question.

I observe that the Guardian attacks Mr. Foster for his amendment. I have not the paper at hand to quote the Guardian's remarks, but when the Guardian spoke it evidently had not seen the Montreal Witness and other big guns of the Dominion Alliance party, or it would not have been so previous. The juvenile editor thought he had a grand chance to get ahead of the Witness, and he led off on his own account. But when the Witness came to hand the organ of the Dominion Alliance was found to hold widely different views of Mr. Foster's conduct from those of the Charlottetown pop gun, and the pop gun was left. The Witness, in its issue of the 25th, says:

"Apart from the fact that he (Foster) has stayed off the vote on the direct issue, the alternative proposal which he has carried through the House of Commons, is, in itself, a most excellent one. Mr. Foster's amendment is one such as any prohibitionist might be glad to vote for as a substantive motion."

And in its issue of the 26th the Witness says:

"The Government's resolution, though suggested by an enemy (Mackintosh), has been drawn up by a friend of the temperance cause, who, if he manages to frame the Commission as wisely as he has framed the resolution, will deserve the confidence, at least in respect to it, of the temperance people. Mr. Foster's speech in vindication of his course since his entry into the ministry, was a manly one, and, as a confession of faith, was, with the exception of one or two points, in which he showed weakness of backbone, fairly satisfactory. His latest act is, in itself, apart from being an amendment to a proposal by the prohibitionists, a commendable one. If properly framed and composed as to personnel, the Commission should be a success. The prohibitionists should push the investigation as widely and as deeply as possible. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by all the evidence, discussion and agitation which can take place. This is a first-rate chance not only to secure a great public inquest into the whole subject, but to secure a storehouse of facts and figures and arguments regarding the traffic, which will supply ammunition for the final campaign."

After this vindication from the organ of the Dominion Alliance, Mr. Foster need not be alarmed about any impeachment by the Guardian, nor, I fancy, need the members for King's County shiver in their shoes for preferring Mr. Foster's amendment to Mr. Jamieson's resolution.

W. C. D.

June 29, 1891.

Episcopal Visitation.

On Saturday last His Lordship Bishop McDonald commenced his first Episcopal visitation of the Diocese, and everywhere has been accorded a most enthusiastic reception by his own people and also those of a different faith. At Miscouche he confirmed 150 persons; at Tignish, 408; at Lot 7, 75; at Bloomfield, 205; at Brae, 87; at Lot 11, 39; at Lennox Island, 30, and at Grand River West, 70. To-day he administers Confirmation at Egmont Bay, and on Sunday at Fifteen Point. During his visit to Lot 7 Parish, Bishop McDonald dedicated St. Mark's Church, recently completed, being assisted by the pastor, Father Burke, as well as the Revs. Dr. Doyle, Dugald McDonald, F. X. Gallant and R. A. McDonald. Dr. Doyle preached the sermon—a masterly effort, as eloquent as it was forcible and practical. The Bishop complimented the pastor and people, at the close of the beautiful ceremonies, on the beauty and durability of their Church. St. Mark's is a pretty Gothic edifice, finished interiorly in ash (ceilings, wainscots, furniture, etc.) beautifully carved and finished. The workmanship is Mr. John Doyle's; the plans Mr. Harris furnished, and Mark Wright manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and in view also of the continuous agitation existing on the subject, and the inutility of passing such a law unless supported by a decided majority of the electorate, and the difference of opinion now existing as to the wishes of the electorate, this House is of opinion that the question of passing such prohibitory legislation should be submitted directly to the electorate at an early day in the form of a plebiscite."

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by the ravages of a gripe. When we consider that by using Campbell's Quinine Wine as a preventative we can ward off the attacks of a gripe, we would advise you to purchase a bottle from your druggist.

K. D. C. is Guaranteed.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money. "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

Consumption,

Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

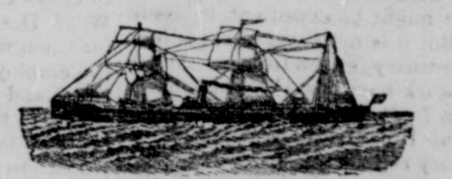
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another

thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains.

You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Halifax and P. E. Island.



S. S. FASTNET,

A. H. KELLY, COMMANDER.

Will sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Canso, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.

For Freight, etc., apply to
W. W. CLARKE,
Agent.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

EVERYBODY'S PILLS

These Pills are guaranteed purely vegetable and perfectly safe for persons of all ages and constitutions.

PRICE: 25c.

Per Box.

INDIGESTION

Prepared only by

A. S. JOHNSON,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

P. E. I.

OTHER COMMON TROUBLES CAUSED BY A SICKENISH LIVER, KIDNEY'S AND BOWELS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Acts like magic in all Stomach troubles."

DYSPEPTICURE

A WONDROUS REMEDY.

Cures all forms of Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia. A quick and sure relief for Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness.

Sample size, 35c. Large bottles, \$1.00.

Prepared by

CHARLES K. SHORT,

Pharmacist, St. John, N. B.

Sold everywhere. ju29

J. PIGOT, Paris, Sole Proprietor.

LESSIVE PHENIX

Makes Hard Water Soft.

Makes White Clothes Whiter.

Makes Flannels Soft and Clean.

Makes Fruit Stains Vanish.

Makes Tin Like Silver.

Makes Paint Like New.

Makes Glassware Brilliant.

Makes Earthenware Spotless.

Makes Windows Like Crystal.

Makes Baths and Sinks Clean and Bright.

THE ONLY ARTICLE THAT WILL CLEAN ZINC.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists Everywhere. Factory in Montreal.

EVANS AND SONS, Sole Agents.

July 1—dy 6m