

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 33

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE Men's and Boys' Clothing THE BOTTOM REACHED. 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

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 6th day, 0h, 13.3m. p. m., S.
First Quarter, 14th day, 8h., 21.5m a. m., NE,
above horizon.
Full Moon 22nd day, 0h, 59.7m., p. m., S.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 7h., 3.6m. p. m., NE,
below horizon.

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | High water | Days length |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Monday | 4 17 7 38 | 1 48 7 39 | 15 20 | 15 20 | 15 20 |
| Tuesday | 17 39 2 8 | 8 32 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Wednesday | 16 39 2 19 | 9 18 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Thursday | 16 40 2 53 | 10 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Friday | 15 41 3 21 | 10 42 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Saturday | 15 42 3 55 | 11 24 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Sunday | 15 42 4 37 | 12 0 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Monday | 14 43 5 29 | 0 7 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Tuesday | 14 44 6 39 | 0 45 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Wednesday | 14 44 7 33 | 1 26 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Thursday | 14 45 8 40 | 2 8 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Friday | 13 46 9 45 | 2 51 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Saturday | 13 46 10 50 | 3 42 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Sunday | 13 47 11 53 | 4 40 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Monday | 13 47 12 57 | 5 43 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Tuesday | 13 48 2 0 | 6 46 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Wednesday | 13 48 3 6 | 7 45 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Thursday | 13 48 4 14 | 8 32 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Friday | 13 49 5 25 | 9 17 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Saturday | 14 49 6 37 | 10 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Sunday | 14 49 7 48 | 10 45 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Monday | 14 49 8 53 | 11 29 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Tuesday | 14 50 9 45 | 12 14 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Wednesday | 15 50 10 30 | 0 58 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Thursday | 15 50 11 3 | 1 46 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Friday | 15 50 11 37 | 2 33 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Saturday | 16 50 11 52 | 3 29 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Sunday | 16 50 12 5 | 4 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Monday | 17 50 0 8 | 5 23 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Tuesday | 16 7 49 | 0 34 | 7 15 | 13 | 13 |

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

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Steel Engravings, Artotypes, Ideal Heads, Artotype Etchings, Steel Etchings

Printing and Bookbinding in all branches a specialty.

HASZARD & MOORE.

Charlottetown, May 29, 1891—cod

Painters' Supplies! Mill Supplies! Carpenters' Supplies! Farmers' Supplies! EVERYTHING IN THESE LINES.

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The Best Goods. The Lowest Price for Good Goods that the market affords. Goods bought right and sold low. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL,

Charlottetown, May 28, 1891—2aw and wy

City Hardware Store.

Ottawa Correspondence.

In committee of supply, the House considered the cost of maintaining the penitentiaries. The question of the proper way of utilizing the prisoners' labor caused some discussion. In Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul prison the inmates have been employed getting out material for works of construction, as well as in farming. In Dorchester they manufacture woodenware and brooms, and they have also contributed very considerably to construction purposes. Clothing for the Northwest Mounted Police has also been made up. It is probable that in Kingston an asylum for insane criminals will have to be erected ere long, which will give the convicts there ample work for some time. (There are now thirty insane criminals confined there.) Objection is raised to bringing the labor of criminals into competition with free labor; but Sir John Thompson pointed out that this objection had little weight, as the total value of last year's output was only \$2,250. Besides, the custom dated back some years, and several woodenware factories had recently been established in various sections, and they certainly went into the business with their eyes open.

Sir Richard Cartwright enquired if tobacco was allowed the prisoners, and Mr. McMillen complained that they got too much tobacco and that 30 lbs. of snuff had been furnished Kingston penitentiary. He also objected to supplying the British Columbia institution with carpets for the Warden's residence, with a coffee mill, half a dozen coffee pots, 12 razors and 18 rat and mouse traps, at a total cost of \$69. Coal costs a way up on the Pacific Coast; the penitentiary paid \$8 50 a ton, and C. L. Prior, M. P., said he had never paid less than \$7 50 a ton during a residence of 18 years. These figures sound pretty large to your readers, but Ottawa people pay fully as high.

On Wednesday Mr. Perry addressed the House, taking as his text the wharfinger at Tignish. He wanted to know why that official has made no returns for the past two years, and he strongly hinted that the reason for the neglect was because every unfortunate Grit would be shown to have paid his fees, while the Tories were allowed to go Scot free. He urged the dismissal of the wharfinger, otherwise there would be a rebellion in Tignish. The breakwater at Tignish, said Mr. Perry, is more for the benefit of the New Brunswick fishermen than of the Islanders. "I went there one day last winter during a storm," said he, "and saw the harbor filled up so that you could not pass your hand between the cracks. There were ninety-five boats there and ten outside and twenty-five out beyond that, and our boats were inside and could not get out, and so lost their morning's fishing. Is there any use in having a harbor master there when such a thing as that takes place?" Mr. Perry further charged that the liberals of Tignish are sacrificed to gratify the spite of the Tories against them.

Mr. Davies brought the case of the Wood Islands breakwater before the House, and vigorously urged the immediate expenditure of a sufficient sum to put the structure in efficient repair, instead of spending a thousand dollars a year by day's work.

Commodore Welsh, having exhausted his marine vocabulary upon the Minister of Public Works during the four sessions of the late parliament, has concluded to try the effect of scripture upon Sir Hector, and opened out with a selection from the Book of Proverbs, I think, to the effect that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." "For four years," sighed the Commodore, "I have brought up this question every session. The Minister has promised me verbally and in writing, and he has broken his word, and if there ever was a mean business brought before the House, it is this, and it is the most false act ever perpetrated against Prince Edward Island. If I were to express my feelings regarding the way the Minister has treated the Island in the matter of this breakwater, my remarks would not be very complimentary to him or to the Government." Having thus relieved himself, the Commodore sat down in Philosopher Mills' chair and glared savagely across the House at Sir Hector.

After spending a few days among his constituents, Mr. Davies returned to Ottawa on Tuesday night and took the first opportunity which presented itself of raising the ire of the sedately complacent Minister of Justice and generally of setting the House in an uproar. Whether his constituents had been giving him a blowing up, or he was in bad humor over the probability of his being unseated by the Election Court, certainly his temper was up and he fumed and swore, in the most parliamentarily excited manner, because the Privileges and Elections Committee had not met for several days to investigate the Tarte-McGreavy charges. He declared that the Government were at the bottom of the delay; and when Sir John Thompson remonstrated, Mr. Davies insisted that he had said nothing of the kind. Mr. Laurier, observing that Mr. Davies had explosives concealed about his person, interposed and restored peace. The best of the joke was that Mr. Davies himself had been away for over a week, and his absence contributed to the delay of the business before the Committee, for other members of the Committee, like him, were away too, and the committee could not meet. But Mr. Davies' fiery indignation was grand. One would have imagined that he had discovered some new piece of evidence which would blast McGreavy, Langevin and the whole administration, instead of which he was merely drawing a red herring across the trail to divert the House from scenting the fact that he had been absent from his parliamentary duties for nine days. By the way, John Mathison, of Bonshaw, has been here for several days, and intends to remain during the session. He announces that he has been sent up by the party to watch Davies and Welsh, and he intends

to keep his eye on them. This he is doing to the veins of nicely.

Mr. Woods' (of Brookville) bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act seeks to prevent British subjects who have become American citizens, from voting at elections, and also makes more clear the instructions to voters as to folding the ballot. The bill was referred to a select Committee for consideration.

Mr. Burdett's Bill to prevent fraud in the sale of certain articles is designed to protect farmers from the swindling of implement agents and others of that ilk. It is not necessary for me to describe their mode of operations, for I know some of them have visited the Island. Mr. Burdett proposes to meet these frauds by preventing any person from taking notes for the sale of cereals or other grain, or musical instruments or farm implements, where the sale is of a fictitious character or at double the market value of the article sold. He proposes also to reach the case of persons who give bonds to become agents for selling this class of property and to make guilty of misdemeanour all those who, knowing the character of those notes, receive them or dispose of any notes or securities they may get in that way or that they may get by reason of their becoming agents to sell for the farmers. This bill is a transcript of the law of the State of Ohio where similar frauds were committed for a number of years, and where it has been found effectual in putting down that class of fraud. Sir John Thompson approves of the bill and it will probably become law. It is now under the consideration of a select committee.

June 22, 1891.

W. C. D.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Few More Words With "Citizen."

Sir,—As my second letter in re "Citizen" was in your hands before I had an opportunity of seeing his reply, I have now to ask a favor at your hand so that I may be more fully, if not quite clearly, defined in my position. There are some points in his second letter with which I am satisfied, but others on which I disagree in toto. And I accept his statement that the liquor seller has not any sympathy with him, but I will ask "Citizen" what more sympathy could any liquor dealer ask at his hand than that he should continue to plead for a license law on their behalf? To my own mind that is all the sympathy they look for unless it be some of "C's" loose cash. Verily, with Paul we have need to pray, "that we may be delivered from unreasonable" if not "wicked men." Nor do I believe with him that the local government is the power that should be troubled with the issuing of any license for our city. I prefer seeing this power vested in a Council elected by the citizens, but such a council that no one, either directly or indirectly connected with the liquor traffic shall be eligible for nomination as a Councillor. This, in the event of a license law being submitted to the Legislature, must be embodied in the bill.

Thus we ought to begin on the principle that no man can have the right to destroy his fellow-men by the maintaining of a system that has proved so disastrous, so prolific in crime, and of other evils that effect society. Here is an item from a M. E. Church conference, which I would most earnestly commend to the attention of "C." We oppose first, last and all the time, license, high, low or medium, as vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy, lame in logic and a failure in practice. Nor do we concede that there are any circumstances possible under which the granting or the continuance of a license is justifiable. It will thus be seen that if I have erred in judgment in regard to "C's" first letter, I am well pleased to find myself in company such as the foregoing, and not only in their, but I may also say, and that freely, with very few exceptions, in company with other religious assemblies for years past, over the whole North American continent. But, Sir, should the foregoing be insufficient for "C," I here-with append another deliverance:

Resolved, That any church member who advocates legalizing the same, i. e., sale of "strong drink for beverage use, be the fee high, low or medium, dishonors the cause of Christ and is unworthy of Christian confidence, and if he be a clergymen, be declared disqualified from the Christian ministry." This is from a Baptist Association, and delivered in the year of grace 1890. Now, Sir, here is a bit of "Negro Wisdom" which I most cordially commend to "C's" attention. Let him contemplate this as if it were his own case, or that of some clever friend of his: "When I see a man going home with a gallon of whiskey and half a pound of beef, or other meat, if you please, 'dat's temperance lecture enough for me, and I see it every day. I know that everything in his house is on the same scale—then, sir, as none of the remedies hitherto suggested, e. g. more inspection of public houses, and of granting licenses have done more than merely play with the discussion, it (the traffic) must be declared not only a nuisance but a crime to sell, and this kind of 'stringency' will be of more value to us than license under any fees that could be imposed. There are some other conditions I may have occasion to refer to at some other time, by and with your permission, when opportunity offers.

No LICENSE.

Wonders Never Cease.

Sir,—This is truly an age of marvels. I notice in yesterday morning's Guardian an account of the exploits of an erratic but kind-hearted flash of lightning at Hope River, which completely dispels the ancient myth regarding the enormous speed at which lightning travels. It appears that this particular flash was "out on a time" as the boys say, without wishing to do bodily injury to anyone; and in its wanderings undertook to make things lively for Mr. Kelly. Entering by a window on the ground floor (which had probably been left

unfastened) it proceeded to smash glass, tear off plaster, &c., waiting, however, for the removal of a helpless infant "to a place of safety" by a brother. It then started for the room above, evidently just to scare Mr. K. and sprinkle his sick couch with debris; after which it resumed its wanderings via the S. E. corner of the room, to its home in the skies.

There is food for thought in the Guardian's local. Science is yet in its infancy. Investigation should be made along these lines. It cannot be possible that the old ideas can be true, that lightning travels hundreds of thousands of miles a second; else how could it wait for the removal of that child? Again, the old idea that it strikes from the clouds to the earth must be erroneous. This case proves that it simply moves as fancy dictates. Up or down makes no difference to it. The most important revelation, however, is that lightning is not dangerous. If it is a god-natured flash, it will wait till you get out of the way, if not it will catch you anyway. We presume this is quite a different species from those that go around burning barns, knocking the spires of churches, killing horses, etc. We will wait with impatient interest for further developments.

KNOWLEDGE SEEKER.

Bermuda Bottled.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. 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 Druggists, in Seaman wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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DOMINION PLATE GLASS INSURANCE CO.

\$50,000 Deposit with Dominion Government.

NORTON & FENNELL, AGENTS.

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New York to St. John..... 13 00
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Muriatic Acid.

10 CARBOYS PURE. For sale by HORACE HASZARD.

Oiled Clothing.

50 DOZEN SUITS Carter's Best American. HORACE HASZARD.

Grain & Potato Sacks,

5,000 SACKS, large and small sizes. HORACE HASZARD.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1891—31 cod

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SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
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BALSAM
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