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

The Morning Guardian.

APRIL 1, 1891.

Financial Readjustment.

While the question of improved winter communication is being pressed upon the attention of the federal government, the matter of improved financial relations with the Dominion ought not to be overlooked. There does not seem to be the shadow of a doubt that this Province has been and is unfairly treated. It may be that this unfair treatment extends to other Provinces as well, but that does not lessen our hardship. At the time the confederation was established the total revenues of the Dominion were apportioned partly for federal purposes and partly to enable the Provinces to carry on their local governments. At that time the portion of general revenues set apart for Provincial purposes was about one-fifth of the whole, and at the time it was deemed to be a fair divide. But since confederation conditions have changed. The power of taxation that was transferred from the local to the federal authorities has been exercised beyond what was anticipated. The tariff upon imports has been raised, and in consequence a large increase in the federal revenues has resulted. The local revenues however have been nearly stationary. The proportion of the general funds applied for Provincial purposes has decreased from one-fifth to one-sixth and to-day it is less than one-seventh. This is the reason that with an overflowing federal treasury the several Provinces are famishing, and that is why Prince Edward Island has to face direct taxation. If we had our fair share of the federal revenues we would have ample funds for provincial purposes, and an annual surplus instead of a deficit.

A fair divide would of course redistribute the federal surplus among the several Provinces from which it is taken. The extent of last years surplus was about $3.880,000. This Island's share of this sum would be nearly $97,000 of an addition to its present subsidy. That would fill up the gap between our income and expenditure and give us a handsome surplus.

But should there be no federal surplus to divide, an additional subsidy to each Province would necessitate a large addition to the present federal debt. That would be a disaster but it would not be a disaster for which the several provinces were in any way responsible. If the Federal Government had from year to year apportioned the general revenues in a just and equitable manner—had divided them on principle, had always retained four-fifths and given the Provinces one-fifth—then there would be no provincial discontent, and no dread, and in fact no necessity for provincial taxation. It may be difficult, it will be expensive, for the general government to return to first principles and deal fairly with the several units which comprise the confederation, but however difficult or expensive the step seems to be necessary. If the Provinces feel as they have a right to feel, that they are unfairly treated by the Dominion Government, that feeling will rankle and increase, and discontent will grow. So that while our legislators and public men are properly considering the question of improved winter communication they should endeavor to obtain a re-adjustment of our financial relations with the Dominion by which our present failing revenues will be supplemented and by which the necessity of direct taxation now staring us in the face will be avoided for all time.

The retirement of Mr. Blake from the present contest, to save, he says, his party from disruption, was the wisest course he could pursue, considering the attitude he assumed towards Civic Reform. It has slowly dawned on the minds of himself and friends that the Civic Reformers are not a small band of fanatics and that their wishes are just as worthy of consideration as those of the anti-reformers. Dr. Jenkins we presume will be unopposed, and as he seems desirous of doing what the majority wish, his election by acclamation will be a matter of congratulation.

A few gent's dark grey spring overcoats at half price. Call and get one.—Jas. Paton & Co.

A CIVIC FARCE!

FUN FOR THE ELECTORS IN MARKET HALL.

The Anti-Reformers Nonplussed.

The meeting in the Town Hall Tuesday night was a genuine farce. At eight o'clock the place was well filled by electors of all shades of opinion, who had gathered together apparently expecting to see more fun than anything else. Promptly at 8 o'clock His Worship Mayor Haviland called the meeting to order, and suggested the appointment of a chairman. Mr. Philip Large then arose and moved that Archd. Kennedy, Esq., take the chair. Mr. Kennedy declined the honor, and moved in amendment that Mr. Large, as one of the requisitioners, take the chair. The motion was carried, but Mr. Large was not prepared to fall in with it. He refused to ascend the forum. A delay of some minutes followed, during which the audience enjoyed themselves in the usual way. It was evident that the Requisition was little better than a fraud. Not one of the signers was prepared to assist in organizing the meeting. The audience began to feel that these gentlemen were not after all the real movers in the matter. At last Mr. John Bolger arose and placed himself in the chair. The audience expressed their satisfaction in rapturous applause. It was moved that Mr. McIsaac be secretary. Mr. McIsaac positively declined to act. Another wait followed, during which calls for Bunny Redmond and other well known characters were made. The chairman then suggested that the business proceed, and declared the meeting open. But it seems that no one had anything to say against Reform. None of the gentlemen who signed the requisition would show themselves, and the Reformers were not so innocent as to fall into the trap that had been laid. At last somebody arose and, amid clamor and laughter, moved the adjournment. The chairman arose and was about to state the question, when Coun. Morris strode forth from the rear end of the hall and mounted the platform. He said he came to hear the views of the candidates in relation to a change in the ward system. He had served the city as councillor for seventeen years, and tried to do what was for the interest of the city, and he was quite willing that if the citizens were dissatisfied they should express themselves.

Calls of motion were then made, and an adjournment seemed imminent, when Coun. Byrne stepped from the crowd in the rear and moved up to the platform. He apparently *knew* that it was not to hear the views of the candidates the meeting was called, for he had a neat little speech of his own all ready to deliver. He was of the opinion that the question of civic reform was uppermost in the present contest. He was pleased to see the lively interest that was taken in it. He was not desirous of taking part in public meetings. As a Councillor he had to do in managing the affairs of the city. He reviewed the history of the agitation for a change of the Ward system. As to the collective vote plan, he did not think it prevailed anywhere outside of Summerside, and did not think it was wise for Charlottetown to adopt a plan untried by any city in Europe or America. (Unless we mistake, Glasgow, Scotland, one of the model cities for good civic government, has adopted this plan, while nearly every other city is agitating for it.) If the collective vote was good for Charlottetown it would also be good in the Province and in the Dominion. He might have said with equal truth that if a Ward should have its own representatives so should every block and street. But he thought the proposal would not be accepted here. He admitted that there was an inequality in regard to the representation of the Wards—which was a good deal for Councillor Byrne to admit—and he would be in favor of giving Ward 5 double its present representation at the Council board. He thought that no change was necessary for any of the other Wards at present. He could look with satisfaction on the economical manner in which the civic business had been carried on of late years. But he would say to the citizens, if the majority of them were not satisfied, neither he, and he could speak for his colleagues, nor they would stand in the way. This being so Councillor Byrne and his friends have no need to worry as no measure will become law unless the majority approve it.

Mr. Alex. McKinnon said that Coun. Byrne should not assume that a change in the manner of electing the Councillors would of necessity make a change in the Council. He for his part advocated nothing but fair play to all the citizens; they should all have equal rights. He was not wedded to the collective vote system or to the rearranging of the wards. He showed, by taking the vote of the last election, that Wards 1, 2 and 3 had 6 representatives for 772 voters, while Wards 4 and 5 had but 4 for 1076 voters. Such a state of affairs needed no argument. These two wards were at the mercy of the other wards. He knew that the citizens, if given a chance, would declare in favor of fair play and equal rights to all their fellow citizens.

Mr. Geo. McCoubrey made a short speech in behalf of the rights of Ward 5 to a fairer representation. He thought it was neglected in the matter of sidewalks and street improvements.

Coun. Douse did not intend speaking when he came to the meeting. He, as chairman of street committee, always tried to do the same for Ward 5 as for the other wards. He did not consider the vote for Dominion Election a fair basis of comparison for the vote in the wards. The real matter with some men was that they wanted the present council put out, and to get in their places. These men did not administer affairs so very well when they were in the council. He would advise the citizens to look out for these fellows. Mr. Douse then directed his attention to the conduct of the water commissioners, criticizing their behaviour in regard to the reservoir, the filling of the trenches, and the doing of some of the work by the firm of which one of the commissioners was a member.

Mr. McKinnon replied to Coun. Douse showing that in the work done by his firm for the Water Works contractors, there was a great advantage to the city and that no where else on the island could the work be done.

Dr. Jenkins addressed the meeting briefly, referring the citizens for a statement of his views on civic reform to his letters published in the daily papers. Any fair measure, he was not very particular as to details, would have his hearty support, but before becoming law should have the sanction of a majority of the citizens.

Mr. R. B. Norton was sorry that no resolution was submitted to the meeting. He was in favor of more wards and only one councillor for each.

Councillor Douse seconded by Mr. Bowers, moved that this meeting pledge itself to oppose any candidate who will vote for the abolition of the ward system, and recommend that Ward 5 be divided into two wards and given two additional members. On the motion being put the meeting appeared by the volume of sound to be equally divided, although we understand that the chairman declared the motion carried.

Too Liberal for Them.

Some clergymen of this town propose to do a foolish thing, says the New York Times. They propose to discipline two of the best known and most popular pastors of New York—the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's parish, and the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' church. If these disciplinarians contrive to curb the independence of these two preachers they will, so to speak, twig several clergymen of lesser note and ability, who also are located in the diocese of New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter is bishop. Their offence seems to be too great "liberality" of views. The "liberality" of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford in inviting ministers of denomination sother than the Episcopal to occupy his pulpit a year ago drew out a protest from his brother clergy, which Dr. Rainsford, however saw fit to ignore.

In arranging the series of Lenten services at St. George's for the current season, Dr. Rainsford went so far as to invite not only non-Episcopalian or "dissenting" clergymen to participate therein, but it is alleged that he let down the bars of ecclesiastical toleration to such an extent as to admit a "heretic" to the sanctuary and privileges of the Church. Furthermore, Dr. Rainsford took part, in his clerical capacity, in a service at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and for these and kindred offences against the canons of the Church it is deemed expendient that the rector of St. George's should be admonished, if not disciplined.

The utterances of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton from time to time on topics of more or less public and religious interest have been the occasion of apprehension and animadversion in certain quarters. The reserved right of Dr. Newton to deliver himself of any opinion, however ultra or advanced, as an individual is not denied, but it is held by the projectors of the present movement that as long as he continues a clergyman in full and recognized standing in the Episcopal Church his utterances should correspond to the accepted teachings of that communion.

The influence of the example of Drs Newton and Rainsford is held to be pernicious, it is said, particularly in view of the statement that the latter had invited a Unitarian to occupy the pulpit of St. George's and preach to the people of that parish on Good Friday. To meet this emergency, to counteract the effect of the doings of the offending clergymen, and to set the seal of disapproval and condemnation on the alleged uncanonical and unclerical practices complained of, a protest has been prepared which is now being signed by the clergy of the diocese of New York.

When the document shall have been fully signed it is proposed to give it extensive publicity, with a view not only to making known the position of the Church and of the remainder of the clergy in relation to the course pursued by Dr. Newton, Dr Rainsford, and their sympathizers and imitators, but to securing their repression.

The movement has thus far been conducted very quietly, the knowledge that it was in progress having been confined to the clergy of the diocese whose signatures to the protest had been requested or were desired. It is deemed not altogether unlikely, however, that the consensus of opinion in opposition to the practices indicated may result in action being taken looking to the disciplining of the offending clergymen. In any event it is calculated that the action of the clergy of the diocese in formally putting their views on record in this connection will result in a deliverance on the part of the General Convention to be held in Baltimore in October, 1892, which will compel clergymen either to conform their preaching and personal conduct to the canonical law and prescribed rubrics of the Episcopal church or withdraw themselves from its communion.

A despatch to the Patriot says that Senator Howlan, who started for England last week, returned to Ottawa yesterday. It is reported that the government purpose sending him to Newfoundland to ask the govt. of that colony to co-operate with the Dominion in negotiating for reciprocity with the States. We can hardly believe this. surely Senator Howlan having accepted the commission of the local Gov't would not forsake it in this way

FANCY SALE.

The Ladies of St. James Church
WILL HOLD THEIR
ANNUAL TEA AND FANCY SALE
—ON—
THURSDAY, 2nd April.

Sale begins at 2 p. m. Tea on tables at 5 p. m. Admission to hall, 10 cents Tea 25 cents.
TICKETS AT THE DOOR.

BUILDING LOTS
—AT—
AUCTION.
Wednesday, April 1st.

2 Handsomest Lots in the City,
Cor. Fitzroy & Hillsborough Sts.

Size of each Lot, 49x100 feet, with Southern front and splendid shade trees. Joining the beautiful residence of Mr. C. D. Rankin, in Judge Young's Block.

Terms:—25 per cent. Cash; Balance can remain on the property.

E. H. NORTON & CO.
Auctioneers.
March 18,—e o d. wky t l d.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
Brockville, Ont.

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& 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 $203

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 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 Marc 21, '91—3i eod

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 3w

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

HERE IS WHAT THEY SAY
—ABOUT THE—
COOKER AND ROASTER

FROM BISHOP MCDONALD.
ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.
Nov. 28, 1890.

The "Patent Cooker," advertised by E. K. Brace, has been used at St. Dunstan's College for some time, and has proved to be a great success.

† J. C. MCDONALD,
Titular Bishop of Irina.

MR. E. K. BRACE,—
It gives us much pleasure to recommend your "cooker." We have had one in use at St. Joseph's convent, and like it very much. It is certainly a most useful article.
THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH CONVENT.

Made by H. D. Wadman. For sale at Wright Bros, Summerside, or meat any country store keeper, wholesale or retail firm.

E. K. BRACE.

ALSO.—2 express waggons, 25 benches just the thing for a school house or hall.

E. K. B.
March 26,

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

IMPORTED
SEED OATS.
—101—

English Black Tartarian.

WE are now ready to book orders for this strong growing, prolific and valuable variety of English black oats, and expect to receive our first supply via "Stanley," about 23rd March. From reliable English sources we have the following descriptions: "Tartarian, 1st, early, 2nd, very prolific, in some cases here 11 to 12 quarters, (8 bushels each) per acre, the average being 7 to 8 quarters, very commonly 10 quarters, and vary in weight from 40 to 42 lbs. per bushel, natural weight." "No oats are in such general favor here as the Black Tartarian. They seem to suit all soils."

ENGLISH WHITE POTATO OATS.

A plump, heavy oat, bright in color with comparatively thin hull, valuable for export or meal. Our supply will be due about 1st April. Sample may now be seen at our store and orders should be sent in at once. Price on application.

For further information about seed oats, wheat, fodder corn, and hundreds of varieties of seeds for the Farm and Garden, send name and address for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1891. Address,

GEO. CARTER & CO.
SEEDSMEN.
Charlottetown, March. 1891.

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

Extract from a Private Letter to Beer Bros., from their Buyer (continued).

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In Dress Goods, greys of every tint and soft fawns take first place. In fact, light-colored goods are about the only thing shown by the best houses. Our ladies must be prepared to sink their prejudice for dark stuffs and go in for the nice light colors now shown, as they make up exceedingly becoming, and make us feel that winter is not with us the whole year round.

A novelty which I saw at the Bon Marche, Paris, was dress stuff embroidered all over, to be used for sleeves, and also for a narrow edge of the long basques now being so much worn. Sashes are giving place to long girdles, which are got up very rich and look pretty. Velvet has quite superceded plush; the bon-ton dressmakers and milliners are not using plush at all.

In Paris it is thought tournures will shortly again be revived. High-shouldered sleeves and Medi collars are still considered distingue. Many dresses show fronts of pleated crepe.

The extreme style in Jackets is the long shape, but I do not consider they will be much of a favorite, the three-quarter length being much neater and more becoming. As to the color of Jackets, the same remarks apply as to Dress Goods. Light fawns, drabs, greys and tweeds are decidedly the correct thing. Our ladies have never yet moved up to this becoming style, viz: light-colored jackets. Light colors must be used this season if our ladies wish to dress in the present fashion. So confident am I that they are correct, that I just completed a purchase of Three Hundred of them, so our customers will have an opportunity of having a splendid assortment to select from.

Shoulder Capes in every conceivable style of material are being used. For the best trade they are made of silk and trimmed with ostrich feathers, but stuffs and tweeds are also freely used. I have purchased a trial lot of them, and have included a limited number of the most recherche designs. I have also a very fine show of new Wraps—in fact, our new Mantle Department will exhibit the finest lot of these goods ever shown in Charlottetown.

In Ladies' Gossamars, light-colored tweeds and jacquard stuffs are produced in elegant designs. I have made purchase of a nice lot of these. Make arrangements for Three Big Show Days, so that our customers may have an opportunity of examining one of the finest displays of goods ever shown in the city.

ROOM PAPER!
(English, American and Canadian),
JUST OPENED, FROM FIVE CENTS UPWARDS.

Lovely Bronzes, Rich Patterns, Fifteen Cents per Roll.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY GUARANTEED.

See our Patterns, compare our Prices, and get your Bargains at the
DIAMOND BOOKSTORE.
THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.
Charlottetown, March 23—tf

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.