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 FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
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A big stock of other Teas on hand, from 20c per lb up. Also in stock, canned Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, etc., and a full line of general groceries, all at the lowest possible prices. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone communication.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co**  
 LOWER QUEEN STREET.

## Dividend Notice

**Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.**

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 31, 1900.  
 Notice is hereby given that a half yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable at its Banking house on and after July 3rd, 1900.  
 The transfer books will be closed from the 18th June to the 3rd July next, both days inclusive.  
 By order of Board. J. M. DAVISON, Cashier.

## No Flies on our Bcy's t the Front!

Keep them away from the folks at home.

Order screen doors and windows now.

**A. Duchemin & Co**  
 P. E. I. Door and Sash Factory.

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**R. MACNEILL, M. D.,**

Having 30 years experience in the practice of his profession, may be consulted on all branches of general medicine including the specialties.  
 Office and Residence—Prince Street third door above Kindergarten Hall.  
 Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. dy & wkly 3 mos.

## Dr. J. C. Houston

Physician & Surgeon  
**SOURIS, P. E. I.**

Graduate McGill University, 1894.  
 OFFICE—Next Door to Mercantile Bank.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### The Prohibition Bill Under Consideration.

OPPOSITION SOUGHT TO MAKE IT APPLY TO CLUBS

But Were Voted Down—Other Business Transacted.

FRIDAY, June 8.

House met at 10.45. Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Rogers the House went into committee on the bill relating to the changing of the system of conducting civic elections in Charlottetown. Mr. McWilliams taking the chair. Mr. Rogers explained that under the bill it was proposed to have the councillors elected in the same manner as the Mayor is now elected. The bill is not to become law until a year after it has been approved by the people at a plebiscite vote to be taken in February next.

Mr. McLaughlin thought that the country should not be put to the expense of passing the bill in view of all the circumstances, and therefore move that the Speaker take the chair and progress be reported.

The motion was carried, and the Speaker took the chair. The motion was supported by members on the Government side of the House and opposed by the Opposition.

Committee on the tax bill was then resumed. The additional section introduced by the Premier last night was amended by providing for a direct tax of \$3.00 on all companies or corporations not previously covered by the bill. The third reading of the bill was amended and set down for tomorrow.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. A. Peters presented a bill providing for diminishing unnecessary delay and expense in the Court of Chancery. Second reading tomorrow.

The bill relating to the new wing for the asylum, etc., was then read a third time and passed on a party vote.

House then went into committee on all matters relating to roads, Mr. McWilliams in the chair.

There was a good deal of discussion in connection with some of the appropriations. Opposition members pointed out that the policy of having the expenditure of money controlled by members supporting the Government was a vicious one and opened wide the door for corruption. It was pointed out that in many cases Opposition members had nothing whatever to say in the expenditures although they were equally interested and should have a voice as well as the members on the other side.

At the afternoon session committee was continued. Mr. Curmiskey spoke at some length, dealing principally with matters connected with his election.

On the conclusion of his speech Mr. Shaw asked for a return showing how \$257 of pauper money had been distributed by the Speaker.

Mr. Curmiskey said the money had been expended in a proper manner, and gave the names of several persons to whom the money had been given for distribution. He declined to submit the return asked for and dared Mr. Shaw to make a formal charge. Failing to do so he asked that he withdraw his statement.

Mr. Shaw said he would neither make the charge suggest a nor withdraw the statement.

Mr. Pineau pointed out that there was no return of the expenditures of pauper money allowed to the member for Mi couche. But he believed the money had been honestly expended in his case as well as in the case of the Speaker.

Mr. Shaw then asked Mr. Pineau to explain what committee had charge of the \$2000 it was said he was to receive according to the affidavit of Mr. Shea.

Mr. Pineau denied that he signed his name to the letter produced in THE EXAMINER and Watchman newspapers. He always signed his name Pineau and not Pino as it appeared in those papers.

Mr. Shaw said that the only difference between the letter written by Pineau in Ottawa and the letter published in the Watchman was that the picture of the Brunswick Hotel, Ottawa, in the corner of the letter was not reproduced.

Mr. Sinclair complained that Mr. Shaw's conduct was unparliamentary, and this precipitated a discussion so stormy that the Speaker had to take the chair to restore order.

Then the chairman reported certain resolutions regarding roads agreed to, and consideration of pauper scales was entered upon with Mr. Forbes in the chair.

The discussion which followed was participated in by Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. Pineau, and others. Mr. Pineau volunteered the information that he was this afternoon offered \$250 to vote against the prohibition bill.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald held that no member of Parliament should have the handling of pauper money; and Mr. Campbell claimed that some of this money was used for political purposes.

At the evening session Hon. Mr. Farquharson moved the House into committee on the second reading of the Prohibition bill, and spoke at length in support of the

measure. He said he had promised Provincial Prohibition if a sufficient number of the people asked for it, and that promise he was about to redeem. The Government were as one man on this question, and the bill would be passed irrespective of the action of the Opposition. He had written and telegraphed the Minister of Justice regarding the measure but no answer was at hand. He had also telegraphed Hugh John Macdonald and he had promised to send a copy of his bill as soon as it was out of the printers' hands. The law they placed on the statute books last session was the best under the circumstances, and he believed there was less drinking under it than under the preceding ones. The people had a right to prohibition if they asked for it; that is if it could be given them. In the plebiscite of 1893 there was a majority of 7254 in favor of prohibition. In 1898 there was a plebiscite under Dominion auspices and a majority of 8,315 declared for prohibition. There is no doubt as to the wishes of the people on this point. He thought the measure before the House was what the people wanted. The bill submitted by the temperance people affected only the retail trade while the bill he introduced dealt with wholesale dealers as well. The other bill provided that it go into effect on the 1st of December, but the present bill does not go into force until June, 1901. By the time the bill is to go into force its constitutionality will have been passed upon by the Minister of Justice. Under National Prohibition the importation as well as the sale of intoxicants would be prohibited. That cannot be done by this province. He regretted that the people of Quebec did not see this question in the same light as the people of this province, as their adverse vote hampered the Federal Government in the matter of prohibition. The Leader then explained the details of the bill, which are familiar to the readers of THE EXAMINER, and said that the Government which did not enforce the measure would not remain in power very long.

Mr. Campbell thought the Leader should have the Attorney-General at his elbow to enlighten the House regarding the decision of the Privy Council respecting prohibition.

Mr. Peters held that it was not necessary to have an Attorney-General on the floor of the House. The Premier has had a good deal of discussion with the Attorney-General regarding the Judicial Committee's decision. Hugh John Macdonald is going to appeal to the Privy Council on his bill. He (Mr. Peters) always said he would favor prohibition. The Scott Act was not prohibition. There was more liquor sold under the Scott Act than under the existing law. He had refused to vote for the temperance bill because it provided that the Government should provide the liquor, appoint vendors and inspectors, and take the profits.

The motion carried and the House went into committee on the bill, with Mr. Forbes in the chair.

Mr. Shaw congratulated the Leader, on the verge of his political dissolution, upon following in the footsteps of that eminent Liberal-Conservative Leader, Hugh John Macdonald. But the conditions here are different from those in Manitoba. There is no Hudson Bay charter to interfere here. Therefore the Leader should not hesitate to bring the bill into effect before 1901. Mr. Shaw also wished to point out that under the bill before the House the club which exists in Charlottetown and any number of others that may be started may sell liquor in defiance of the law. Why close up Angus McDonald's business on one side of Queen Street and allow the club to sell on the other?

Mr. Peters claimed that it would be illegal to put a clause in the bill regarding the club. The courts had decided that the club was legal. The temperance people saw that such a clause would kill the bill, and it was not inserted.

Mr. A. A. McLean did not agree with Mr. Peters as to the constitutionality of the club. They could not tell how many clubs would be started. If a prohibition bill is to be passed let it prohibit the sale of liquor in Charlottetown. If there should be one clause in the act that was unconstitutional it would not affect the other parts of the bill.

Mr. McKinnon spoke of the importance of the measure now before the House and regretted that it had not been brought up earlier in the session. He deprecated the opening remarks of the Leader who it seemed to him was seeking to force the opposition into opposing the bill. He thought the bill was not perfect and submitted the following amendment:

That sub-section (b) of section 2 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "corporation" the words "club, association, organization or combination of persons for social purposes."

Hon. Mr. Farquharson opposed the amendment. He didn't know where they would be if the amendment carried.

Mr. Shaw condemned the conduct of the Leader, who seemed to be afraid of some of his supporters. Last year the Leader was asked to bring in a prohibitory law and he would not do it. Now he brings in a partial measure. The two-thirds clause in the Legislative bill had been declared illegal, but the rest of the bill was adopted. One illegal clause did not affect the whole bill.

Mr. Peters held that the bill in question, two-thirds clause and all, had been assented to. The amendment would make this bill illegal.

Mr. A. A. McLean pointed out that if the amendment was declared illegal it could be remedied before the bill goes into effect. There was nothing to hinder the city of Charlottetown from forming clubs and selling liquor in defiance of the law. The Opposition wished the bill to cover sales of liquor everywhere, to give all the prohibition possible.

Mr. Campbell said the law was no good if clubs were to be allowed to sell.

Mr. A. P. Frowse said the Opposition

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About the outrageous prices you've been paying to keep yourself properly clothed, look around and see if some store doesn't offer inducements that will make a visit profitable and pleasant. We can please your taste before you can

## COUNT FOUR

and the money end of it you'll find constructed on an unusually liberal basis for you. Maybe there is more than the prices that you're angry about. You may have been paying a made-to-measure man for style that he didn't put into your garment. That's enough to make you tired, and

## WHEN REAL ANGRY

over it—angry enough to consider the advisability of changing your tailor, don't go rushing off to another equally as high-priced, where you have no better assurance of satisfaction, but come here and let us try our hand at giving to you as you want it, when you want it. One trial will make you

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by us for all time—that we know. Any price—and good value in each. The limit of your purse is the judge and the value will be found more than equivalent to the price asked.

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# PROWSE BROS

What trade we have we'll hold, and what we haven't we're after.

wished to make the bill strong where it was weak.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair opposed the amendment because it would kill the bill. The Stipendiary Magistrate decided that there was no legal sale of liquor in the Charlottetown Club. This House had no power to prohibit the taking of liquor socially in the home.

Hon. Mr. Gordon said he never expected to hear such a speech from Mr. Sinclair, whom he always looked upon as a strong temperance man. He thought there could be no defence of the club in this connection, as its existence was a direct contradiction of the bill before the House. If the bill as introduced passed the people here would be in a position similar to the Outlanders in South Africa, for some of them were denied certain rights that others were allowed. All should be treated alike in regard to this matter. Without the proposed amendment the bill was a delusion.

Messrs. Peters, Farquharson, Shaw, Birch and others continued the debate, the Opposition speakers arguing strongly in favor of the bill being made applicable to clubs, and the speakers on the other side arguing that the amendment would kill the bill.

The amendment introduced by Mr. McKinnon was then put and declared lost on a party vote, 10 to 14. Mr. Campbell, Mr. James E. Macdonald and Mr. Des Roches were not in the House when the vote was taken.

Mr. M. McKinnon said it was discouraging to offer amendments when they were voted down, but he wished to move the following, seconded by Mr. A. P. Frowse:

That section four is hereby amended by inserting after the word agent in the second line thereof the words following: steward, secretary, butler, or club or association manager.

This amendment was also voted down by the Government and its supporters.

Mr. Birch moved in amendment to section 7, seconded by Mr. A. P. Frowse: That the giving, selling, bartering, or division to or amongst the members thereof of intoxicating liquors, purchased or acquired by a club or by an association, organization, or by a combination of persons for social purposes for the use of such club, association, organization or combination of persons for social purposes,

(Continued on page 5)

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