The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 52

NEW DRY GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS

ARE fully equipped for this season's trade. Large stock, well bought, and will be sold cheap.

Staple Department.

Flannels,	Grey Cottons,	Dress Goods,
Winceys,	White Cottons,	Seal Cloths,
Cloths.	Print Cottons.	Shirtings.

Millinery Department.

Trimmed Bonnets,	Plush Hats,	Ribbons,
Trimmed Hats,	Straw Hats,	Feathers,
Plush Hoods,	Felt Hats.	Flowers.

Silk Department.

SILKS, very best makes, and very cheap,
SATINS, newest shades, and priced low,
VELVETS, all colors, and good value,
PLUSH, newest shades, and extra cheap.

Household Goods Department.

Tapestry Carpet,	Oil Cloths, 1 to 4 yds. wide,
Brussels Carpet,	Linoleums, 1 to 4 yds. wide,
Wool Carpets,	Mattings, ¾ and 1 yd. wide,
Rugs and Mats, &c., &c.	Blankets, &c., &c.

Large Stock of Linens, Woolens and Fancy Goods.

People from city and country will do well to see our goods before purchasing.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, September 30, 1885.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR

NEW FALL GOODS,

which, for Variety, Quality and Value, surpass anything before offered consisting of

DRESS GOODS,

IN CASHMERES, SOLIELS AND BERBER CLOTHS,

Dress and Ulster Cloths, Mohair Cloakings &c.

Tweeds, Worsteds, Flannels, Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES at bottom figures.

Our **CROOKERY** is without doubt the Best ever offered, and the Prices the Lowest.

Oats, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Pelts, and all Farm Produce bought, and the Highest Market Price paid.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

London House, Kensington, Sept. 9, 1885.

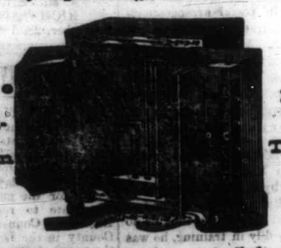
Morris & Ireland's

NEW IMPROVED

Eight Flange Fire-proof Safes!

The only Eight Flange Safe in the World.

Always preserve their contents in Fires.



Over Eighty Thousand in use.

Contains more improvements than any Safe made, such as

THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK,

More secure from Burglars than any other Fire-proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts and Locks.

Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.

These Safes are now being sold in these Provinces in large numbers, and give the greatest satisfaction, being the most highly finished, best made, and cheapest first-class Safe ever produced.

These celebrated Safes had the champion record in the great Boston Fire, and since that time great and important improvements have been made.

Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.

JOSEPH JACOBS, General Agent.
MORRIS & IRELAND, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 5, 1884—1y

SEWING MACHINES.

The CHEAPEST PLACE to buy

—IS AT—

MILLER BROTHERS,

QUEEN STREET.

No less than **Twenty Different Varieties** to select from, selling at prices that will defy competition.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLER BROTHERS,

Dealers in Sewing Machines, Pianos & Organs.

October 7, 1885.

"WATERWORKS NECESSITATES SEWERAGE."

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE, CAMERON BLOCK.

OWING to the apathy of the Council the sanitary condition of the city is not likely to be improved for years to come. In view of this fact, we have ordered a large stock of

Drugs & Chemicals

to combat with all prevailing diseases.

Eno's Fruit Salt,	Carbolic Disinfectants,
Hop Bitters,	Chloride of Lime,
B. Blood Bitters,	Thym Cresol,
Fellows' Syrup.	Insect Powder.

We invite attention of Physicians to our

FINE STOCK OF TRUSSES.

Dispensing a Specialty.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

Charlottetown, September 23, 1885.

Have You Heard It? Heard What?

That W. P. Colwill has the Largest, the Cheapest, the Best Assortment of Crockeryware ever offered in Charlottetown.

If you want a Cheap Lamp,	Assorted Glass, China and Earthenware,
If you want a Cheap Teapot,	If you want any of the above-mentioned Goods, all of which I have just imported direct from England,
If you want a Cheap Tea Set,	If you want the best Iron Stone China made by Thomas Furnival & Sons, you will get them all Cheap at
If you want a Cheap Dinner Set,	
If you want a Cheap Chamber Set,	
If you want a Cheap Glass Table Set,	
If you want the Cheapest China,	
If you want the Cheapest lot of	

W. P. COLWILL'S.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—3m

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine,

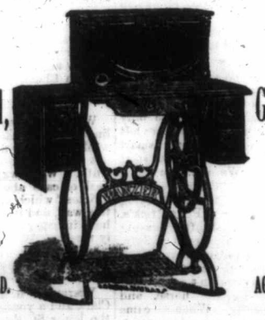
The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

Office and Warerooms, MacEachern's Buildings, Queen St.

TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

ONLY Gold Medal, CENTENNIAL, 1876, AGAINST THE WORLD.



ONLY Gold Medal, IN CANADA, 1883, AGAINST THE WORLD.

Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.

LEADING POINTS.

Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self-setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double steel Feed. Principal partsmade of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.

The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1882, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.

Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the 1st of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.

J. F. WILLIS & CO., Only authorized Agents for P. E. I.

August 6, 1884.

HATS, HATS,

HARD AND SOFT FELT, AT

STANLEY BROS.

Also, a full stock of all kinds of

Gents' Furnishings

BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1885.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 1st day, 7h., 17m., a.m., S. W.
New Moon 7th day, 5h., 19m., a. m., N. E.
First Quarter 15th day, 9h. 8m., p. m., S. W.
Full Moon 23rd day, 5h., 10m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter 30th day, 1h., 48m., p.m., N. W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	after'n
1	Thur	6 3	5 36	10 57	1 29
2	Fri	5	34	morn	2 20
3	Sat	6	32	0 25	3 23
4	Sun	8	30	1 37	3 35
5	Mon	9	28	2 49	4 29
6	Tues	10	26	4 1	4 53
7	Wed	12	24	5 12	5 24
8	Thur	13	22	6 22	5 56
9	Fri	14	20	7 29	6 35
10	Sat	16	18	8 31	7 23
11	Sun	17	16	9 26	8 20
12	Mon	18	14	10 34	8 0
13	Tues	20	13	11 26	9 5
14	Wed	21	11	aft. 14	9 53
15	Thur	23	9	0 57	10 45
16	Fri	24	7	1 35	11 39
17	Sat	25	5	2 9	morn
18	Sun	27	4	2 40	0 37
19	Mon	28	2	3 9	1 36
20	Tues	29	0	3 37	2 37
21	Wed	30	4 58	4 5	3 40
22	Thur	31	56	4 35	4 44
23	Fri	32	55	5 7	5 51
24	Sat	34	53	5 47	7 0
25	Sun	35	51	6 24	8 10
26	Mon	36	50	7 14	9 19
27	Tues	38	48	8 8	10 22
28	Wed	39	47	9 10	11 25
29	Thur	41	45	10 11	aft. 19
30	Fri	43	44	11 20	1 5
31	Sat	6 45	5 42	morn	1 49

DR. P. CONROY,

Physician and Surgeon,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,

PRINCE STREET.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.

☞ Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.

jan17 1884

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL *has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.*

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 61 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Nottingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles F. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE North British & Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital,	$9 733,432.00
Paid up Capital,	1,216,667.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life, and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.

Insurance upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.

G. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.
December 17, 1884. 1y

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.

☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

GEORGE M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office and Salesroom next door to J. D. McLeod's Store, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 1885—tf

The Church in Scotland.

The annals of the Catholic Church in North Britain are, perhaps, even more interesting to the general reader than those of England. They possess, indeed, an extraordinary poetic as well as a deeply tragical character. No portion of Europe was more radically affected by the great heresy of Martin Luther than the Lowlands of Scotland, and on the other hand no part of Europe was more heroically steadfast in clinging to the ancient faith than were some of the Highland glens and Hebridean Islands. The early history of Catholicity in Caledonia stands forth with surprising distinctness and detail, although it is surrounded by a huge mass of merely popular tradition and legendary lore.

In that priceless master-piece of biography, "The Monks of the West," by Count Montalambert, the lives and adventures of the noble missionaries who went with the renowned St. Columba or his successors to the rocky fastnesses of Inverness and Ross-shire, as well as to the stormy Hebrides and Orkneys, are admirably narrated, and form a selection of personal history as fascinating as an Oriental tale, and as edifying as almost any other spiritual reading.

St. Columba is generally believed to have been a native of Donegal. In the year 563 he set out with twelve for the Island of Iona, the most famous of the western isles. Here they founded a monastery and a school of theology, which were known by eminent repute throughout all mediæval Europe. The name of the island of Iona is not only hallowed by its sacred associations, but immortalized by the eloquent writing of many authors, notably by Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott. The ruins of the old monastery and the church are still extant, with the sepulchres of many of the Scottish sovereigns in the cemetery adjoining the latter. St. Columba died there in 597, when about 76 years of age.

For nearly a thousand years after his death the Church of North Britain enjoyed peace, and the whole people enjoyed her inestimable blessings. But about the middle of the sixteenth century the country was invaded by the Anglican Reformation, which in the hands of John Knox and his followers was speedily transformed into Presbyterianism. The history of Catholicity in Scotland during the remainder of that century, and the first half of the next one, is a dark and sanguinary one. The government relentlessly persecuted the comparatively small number of Lowlanders who remained faithful to the creed of their fathers.

On the 7th day of April, 1571, John Hamilton, eighth Archbishop of Edinburgh, was executed at Stirling for alleged high treason, and he was not the only prelate who won the crown of martyrdom during that troublous period. In 1553 the death of Bishop Roderick left vacant the See of the Isles; in 1558 the See of Galloway became vacant; the Diocese of Dunkeld was left without a bishop in 1585, by the death of Right Rev. Robert Creighton; the See of Aberdeen was made vacant by the death of Bishop William Gordon in 1577; the decease of James Betoun, the fourth Archbishop of Glasgow, who died in Paris in 1603, deprived the city on the Clyde of her last Prelate until the restoration of the Scottish Hierarchy, 225 years later. This restoration, to which the venerable Pius IX. looked forward with unceasing ardor, was happily consummated in 1878, to the great delight of the whole Catholic world, and the unspeakable joy of the Catholics of Scotland.

There are now in Scotland 2 archbishops, 4 bishops and 323 secular priests. The entire number of the churches, chapels and mission chapels is 296. There are 27 convents and 197 congregational schools.

The Scottish Hierarchy is composed of the following prelates, the Archiepiscopal St. Andrew's being vacant; Most Rev. William Smith, Archbishop of Edinburgh; Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow; Right Rev. John McLachlan, Bishop of Galloway; and the Right Rev. Angus McDonald, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

The oldest of the Scottish Sees, and one of the oldest in Northern Europe, is that of Galloway, which was founded in 397 by St. Ninian, the Apostle of the Picts. Next in point of antiquity comes the See of Glasgow, founded by St. Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, in the year 543, or thereabout. The See of the Isle of the Isles, however, is said by some authorities to have been established in the year 547 by St. Patrick, with Germanus as its first Bishop.

It will be remembered that SS. Columba, Ninian and Mungo were the three great missionaries of Caledonia. St. Ninian was a native of Albion, and a man of patrician rank. He was educated in Rome, and was consecrated as a bishop before leaving the Eternal City. His apostolic labors began, according to the generally accepted account of them, in Cumberland, and by degrees extended over the southern part of Scotland, and as far north as the Grampian Hills.

St. Mungo, who is said to have been the son of a Welsh Prince, was born in Culcross, on the river Forth, in the year 514. As a missionary he labored chiefly among the ol[illegible] Britons, who dwelt in the territo[illegible] extending from the southern-m[illegible]y part of Cumberland to the Cl[illegible]ost. He died in 601, or thereabouts, [illegible] and was interred on the spot since [illegible]cupied by the Catholic Chur[illegible] of Glasgow, which bears his [illegible]. The career of St. Columba [illegible] already been briefly described.

In conclusion, a word or [illegible] relation to the state of hig[illegible] education in Scotland will be o[illegible]. There are two colleges in [illegible] diocese of Glasgow, both [illegible] in a very thriving condition [illegible] in the two same Collegi[illegible] institutions. In the See of Gal[illegible] there is no college. One of the Aberdeen establishments is attached to the ancient monastery of the Benedictine Order, at Fort Augustus in Inverness-shire, of which Rev. Jerome Vaughan, O. S. B., is prior. Few seats of learning in the British Islands hold a higher rank than that of this college of the sons of St. Benedict, and there is none which possess a more efficient teaching staff. In general it may be said that liberal culture, as elementary education, receives a due share of attention on the part of the Scottish Catholics. It should be observed that although, geographically speaking, all the Catholics in North Britain may rightly be denominated Scottish, a large percentage of their number has been contributed by Ireland. In all the large towns of the Lowlands, the bulk of the population who profess the Catholic religion is composed of Irish people, and this is conspicuously the case in Glasgow.

The Clergy and the National Movement.

We know of no more inspiring feature of the Irish national movement as it is developing to-day, and one that augurs so well for its happy and adequate consummation, than the hearty encouragement and warm sympathy extended to it by the bishops and clergy abroad as well as at home. With their blessing and sanction and assistance it must prosper and win for the Irish people the rights of which they have so long and so ruthlessly been deprived. In our own land we have seen Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Mahony and other distinguished members of the Ontario clergy come under the standard so firmly and faithfully held aloft by Parnell and his party. These eminent ecclesiastics have contributed handsomely to increase the "sinews of war." In this Province we find that the clergy of Quebec have led off nobly and well, and Montreal is not to be behind. We hope to see the other provinces and leading cities therein follow suit, and make the demand for Ireland's rights a grand universal chorus. Over the border we find the same enthusiasm, the same desire to bless and assist, existing in all ranks of the Hierarchy.

A notable instance is that of the Archbishop of Chicago, who was among the first to swell the $10,000 list of the Garden City. Then the other day, while in solemn conference, the Bishop and Clergy of Trenton, New Jersey, made the Irish question a subject of special discussion and action. Bishop O'Farrell, so well and fondly known to the Irish Catholics of Montreal, presided, and gave an earnest of his patriotism in passing resolutions of sympathy with Ireland, and backing these up with a large subscription.

The preamble to the resolutions had no uncertain ring about it, and showed plainly just how the conference felt. It read: "That, whereas the eminently Catholic Irish nation has been struggling against political oppression for seven hundred years, and for three hundred of those years has suffered untold wrongs for the Faith as well as for Fatherland; and, whereas, it is not only a duty of honor, of charity and of justice, but, still more, an eminently priestly act to sympathise with the oppressed and to assist them in their struggle."

One of the resolutions set forth that the priests of the diocese should encourage their people to take an active interest in the struggle for freedom of their Irish brethern. And then, to crown its work, the conference authorized the bishop to transmit by cable the following message of good will and encouragement to Archbishop Croke:

"The priests of my diocese in conference assembled this day unanimously request me to offer to the bishops and priests of Ireland and to the Irish parliamentary party their entire sympathy and best wishes for the success of the National cause."

What happiness, new courage, and strong determination must not such tidings of aid and affection bring to the Old Land and inspire into the hearts of the rising generations. Truly the spirit of a nation never dieth.—*Montreal Post.*

Prince Louis Napoleon's Prayer.

A prayer in the hand-writing of the Prince Imperial was found among the papers in his desk at Camden Place. In publishing it the *Morning Post* adds: "The elucidation of his high character alone justifies the publication of such a sacred document, which will prove to the world how intimately he was penetrated with all the feelings which most become a christian, and which give higher hopes than are afforded by the pains and merits of this transitory life." The following is a translation:

"Oh God, I give to Thee my heart, but give to me faith. Without faith there is no strong prayer, and to pray is a longing of my soul. I pray, not that Thou shouldst take away the obstacles on my path, but that Thou mayst permit me to overcome them. I pray, not that Thou shouldst disarm my enemies, but that Thou shouldst aid me to conquer myself. Hear, O God, my prayer. Preserve to my affection those who are dear to me. Grant them happy days. If Thou only givest on this earth a certain sum of joy, take O God my share, and bestow it on the most worthy, and they the most worthy be my friends. If Thou seekest vengeance on man, strike me. Misfortune is converted into happiness by the sweet thought that those whom we love are happy. Happiness is poisoned by the bitter thought, while I rejoice those whom I love a thousand times better than myself are suffering. For me, O God! no more happiness. Take it from my path. I can only find joy in forgetting the past. If I forget those who are no more, I shall be forgotten in my turn, and how sad the thought that makes me say, "Time effaces all." The only satisfaction I seek is that which lasts forever, that which is given by a tranquil conscience. O, my God! show me ever where my duty lies, and give me strength to accomplish it always. Arrived at the term of my life, I shall turn my looks fearlessly to the past. Remember it will not be for me a long review. Then I shall be happy. Grant, O God! that my heart may be penetrated with the conviction that those whom I love and who are dead shall see all my actions. My life shall be worthy of this witness, and my innermost thoughts shall never make them blush."

An Island Girl Creates a Sensation in a Boston Court.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Judge Forsaith, of the municipal court of Boston, rendered a decision yesterday in a case that has been before him the past week, a case that taxed the utmost ingenuity of court and counsel to unravel and which finally resulted in a doubt in the minds of both as to the exact circumstances surrounding it. Matthew J. Sharpe was arraigned on a complaint charging him with neglecting to support his minor child. When the case was called, Mr. Evan H. Johns represented Sharpe as counsel, and among the witnesses sworn against him was Mrs. Mary J. Sharpe, who bore in her arms a 14-months-old child. A long time was spent in endeavoring to get at the bottom facts which led to the prosecution of Mr. Sharpe, but it was a hard task, so complicated was the evidence. Finally, after the most persistent questioning on the part of Judge Forsaith and lawyer Johns, the following story was brought out by the evidence: Seventeen years ago Matthew J. Sharpe married Miss Mary J. Clarke in one of the towns of Prince Edward Island. After living together several months, Mrs. Sharpe, of her own free will and accord, so it is alleged, left her husband and went to live with another man, by whom she had one child. This Mrs. Sharpe admitted on the witness stand. In the course of time, Mr. Sharpe secured an absolute divorce from his wife, and fourteen years ago he married a second wife. In the mean time Mrs. Sharpe left her first paramour and went to live with a man named Sweeney, by whom, as she also admitted on the stand, she had three children. About two years ago Mrs. Sharpe No. 2 instituted divorce proceedings against Mr. Sharpe, but whether the case was ever ultimately settled is a matter of doubt, no satisfactory information on that point being at hand. Years rolled on and Mr. Sharpe saw nothing of his first wife till about two years ago, when, while on a business trip to Prince Edward Island, he met her, she still, at the time living with the man named Sweeney. Mrs. Sharpe No. 1, who appeared as the complainant in the present case, claims that she lived with Mr. Sharpe for a week in August, 1883, as his wife, and at divers other times up to the month of November of that year, and the result was the birth of a child, which appeared in court last week, and which was born a year ago last August. Mr. Sharpe in his testimony, admitted living under the same roof with his former wife for a week in August, 1883, but emphatically denied that they had cohabited as man and wife. It was also developed in the course of the first Mrs. Sharpe's testimony that at or about the time that she claims to have lived with Mr. Sharpe in 1883 she was still living at intervals with the man Sweeney, and that at the time the child—whom she held in arms as evidence against Sharpe—was born, she was actually living with Sweeney as his wife. For the purpose of securing some information as to the divorce between Mr. Sharpe and wife No. 1, and in order that he might consider the complicated evidence that had been presented to him, Judge Forsaith continued the case until yesterday, when he ordered Sharpe's discharge from custody.

Why Milk on the Right Side of the Cow?

It is a mere matter of custom. The right hand is usually strongest, and ought to be next to those teats which are hardest to drain, or which have the most milk, in order that all may be finished at about the same time. It is a clear waste of time to finish with the one set of teats before the others are half milked. Still, while most gentle cows will allow themselves to be milked on either side, many will not, and it is most convenient to milk all the cows in one stable on the same side, because the cow quickly learns to put herself in a convenient position, and because several milkers may be at work at once, and would interfere with one another, should they go to either side of the cow indiscriminately. As usual, the right side is right.—*American Agriculturist.*

How Many Eggs Will a Hen Lay?

We often hear of hens that lay 200 eggs a year, but such statements do more harm than good, by inducing the inexperienced to believe such to be a fact. Any one that is familiar at all with poultry must know that during the fall all hens undergo the process of moulting, or shedding of the feathers. This requires usually about three months, or about 100 days. As there are only 365 days in a year, we have 265 days left after deducting the moulting period. If a hen lays regularly an egg every other day, she will lay 132 eggs; but she will probably lose three months in hatching out her brood, and even if she is a non-setter she will take a resting place. As moulting is a heavy drain on the system, but few hens lay during that process, though there are exceptions, and where the number of eggs exceeds one every two days, it will be found that a corresponding reduction occurs sometime during the year. While we admit that certain individual hens have been known to lay as many as 150 and 175 in a year, such cases are rare; and if one has a flock of 20 hens, or more, he should be satisfied if there is an average of 100 eggs a year for the whole flock, or rather nine dozen. Four dozen out of nine should realize 20 cents per dozen, three dozen should bring about 20 cents per dozen, and two dozen should realize 15 cents per dozen, or an average of about 20 cents. Of course, this calculation may be wrong, but it will convey an idea of what may be expected.