The Charlottetown Herald.

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for July, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd day, 10h., 10.5m., a. m., N.
Last Qtr., 9th day, 0h., 30.8m., a.m., E.
New Moon, 17th day, 8h, 37.1m, p.m, S. W.
First Qtr., 24th day, 10h., 31.6m., p.m., W.
Full Moon, 31st day, 5h., 11.9m., p.m., E.

D of M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Tues	4 18	7 50	7 19	3 7	9 41
2	Wed	18	49	8 24	3 57	10 30
3	Thur	19	49	9 16	5 2	11 16
4	Fri	20	49	9 59	6 19	aft 3
5	Sat	20	48	10 31	7 35	0 48
6	Sun	21	48	10 0	8 56	1 34
7	Mon	22	48	11 24	10 12	2 21
8	Tues	22	47	11 46	11 26	3 12
9	Wed	23	47	morn	af 39	4 14
10	Thur	24	47	0 8	1 49	5 27
11	Fri	25	46	0 31	2 59	6 37
12	Sat	26	45	0 52	4 6	7 41
13	Sun	27	44	1 29	5 12	8 34
14	Mon	28	44	2 6	6 14	9 18
15	Tues	28	43	2 51	7 10	10 2
16	Wed	29	42	3 43	7 59	10 38
17	Thur	30	41	4 42	8 38	11 19
18	Fri	31	40	5 42	9 13	11 49
19	Sat	33	40	6 45	9 40	morn
20	Sun	34	39	7 49	10 4	0 23
21	Mon	35	38	8 52	10 25	0 55
22	Tues	36	37	9 56	10 44	1 30
23	Wed	37	36	11 1	11 4	2 6
24	Thur	38	35	aft 6	11 26	2 47
25	Fri	39	33	1 17	11 50	3 38
26	Sat	40	32	2 28	morn	4 45
27	Sun	42	31	3 42	0 18	6 6
28	Mon	43	29	4 54	0 53	7 22
29	Tues	44	28	6 3	1 40	8 30
30	Wed	45	27	7 2	2 38	9 27
31	Thur	4 46	7 26	7 50	3 48	10 19

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, . . . $39,371,980.79

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. } 1y

Liebig Company's
EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor—incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and keeps in all climates for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus: J. v. Liebig

BEST AND SAFEST.
The Dominion Government Analyst reported

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

compounded of ingredients, the BEST and SAFEST for manufacturing Baking Powder.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office.

Watches. Watches.

SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case Gold filled do., do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

Silver and Silveroid Stem wind stem-wind, with works in nickle ... and ... from $5.00 up to $40.00 ... be supplied, but not warranted as reliable time-keepers.

... watches ... received the highest ... value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug 21 1889 North Side Queen Square.

Grocery & Tea House!

P. MONAGHAN,
—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Confectionery, Flour, Molasses, Pork, Ham, Lard and Choice Groceries.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CHOICE AND VERY CHEAP.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Try our 20c Tea. Nothing like it for the price.

Next to Miller Bros., Upper Queen Street.

Charlottetown, January 19, 1890.—1 yr.

Hardware, Hardware

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, in Iron and Steel Shoeing Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

CARPENTERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

NAILS, GLASS PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

FARMERS GET EVERYTHING THEY REQUIRE.

Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS.

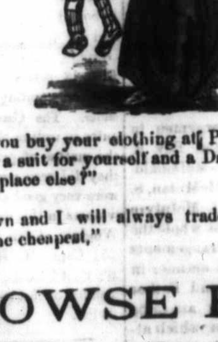
Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1888. QUEEN SQUARE

General Hardware!

Barb Wire Fencing, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Roofing Material, Builders' and Painters' Supplies, Carriage Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL,

May 28, 1890.



"Why don't you buy your clothing at Prowse Bros. Didn't I tell you you could buy a suit for yourself and a Dress for me for the price you pay for a suit any place else?"

"Let me down and I will always trade there in future. Prowse Bros. are always the cheapest."

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, 144 Queen Street.

A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skillfull physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admission and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 12, 1890.—tf.

BLACK PILOT,

The Famous Trotting Stallion,

BLACK PILOT will make the season at the owner's stables, three doors east of Myrick's Fish Market, Grafton Street.

PILOT and his Stock are two well known to need any puffing.

REPORTER, the 6 year old Stallion, will also occupy stables in the same barn.

Pedigree—Reporter was sired by Hernando; first dam Bay Jenny, the dam of Pilot.

Terms, etc., made known on application to the undersigned.

GEO. A. DOCKENDORFF,
Owner.

WILLIAM HORRIEL, Manager

Ch'town, May 14, 1890.—3m

REPORTER.

THE pedigree of this fine stallion is as follows: Was sired by Hernando, junior, Dam, Bay Jenny, by M Ginnis Poney; second Dam by imported Saladin, third Dam, by Revenge; Fourth, by Roncevallise; Fifth by Stag. Reporter is half brother to Black Pilot on Dam side, and his sire is out of Fermaid, daughter of Bay Jenny. Thus it can be seen that Reporter is out of the best imported stock for racing and trotting ever known on the Island. Reporter is a chestnut, and weighs 1100 lbs, and will stand for the balance of the season in the stable occupied by the celebrated Black Pilot, in rear of Railway House, Richmond St., Charlottetown. For terms, etc., apply to G. A. Dockendorff, Railway House.

July 2, 1890.—4wks

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CARD.

HAVING purchased the store and premises formerly owned by the late Henry Beer, at Southport, I wish to intimate to the public that I am now prepared to furnish the following articles of the very best quality and at as low prices as they can be purchased in Ch'town, viz: Flour and Cornmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil and Tobacco, and Groceries of all kinds, Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, Brushes, Brooms, &c. Also Coal and Lumber will be kept constantly on hand, thereby saving to the people living south of the Hillsborough the cost of carrying these heavy articles across the ferry. Eggs, Butter, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest cash prices will be paid for eggs during the season.

Please call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be convinced that this is the right place.

JAMES MORGAN,

Southport, May 21, 3m w ex w p 3m

PERFUMES!

A FULL LINE of Rickesecker's popular New York Perfumes, Genuine Florida and Cologne Waters, etc., etc., just received at

Arthur S. Johnson's
DRUG STORE,
Corner Prince & Kent Streets.

June 18, 1890.—3m

Notes of hand forms in good style printed at the Herald Office.

Imperial Parliament.

SPEECH BY T M. HEALY, M. P., IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tuesday evening, June 17th, in the debate on Mr. Labouchere's motion condemnatory of the manner in which the Government have conducted public business.

Mr. T. M. Healy said he was amazed at the defence made by the first Lord of the Treasury. The whole policy of the Government having been arraigned, the Right Hon. gentleman had thought it enough to refer to the dignity, references to which they had heard 999 times from his lips. The Government had promised to bring in a measure of local government for Ireland. Why, he should like to know, had precedence been given to his Local Taxation Bill? The Right Hon. gentleman had given the House a lesson in Parliamentary deportment. They were tired of these Turveydrop lectures. (Laughter). Why was this Bill persisted in? They were told because it was demanded in the interests of the House and the dignity of the country. If he inverted the phrase it would be all the same (Laughter). The Right Hon. gentleman simply gave utterance to a sort of Parliamentary abracadabra, whichever way it was read would do. (Laughter). He once knew a poet who wrote his verses backwards as well as forwards, and whichever way they began to read them they would always be equally good. (Laughter). Each sentence of the Right Hon gentleman's speeches was in itself a most admirable piece of literary mosaic. If the first sentence were put last and the last first it would come to the same thing. (Laughter). What was the real reason why the Government were sticking to the Compensation Bill? The real reason was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers). He could almost picture the Cabinet meeting in Downing-street after the Chief Secretary had introduced his Land Purchase Bill and had conceived to himself the fond delusion that he would be dangling before that House during the months of June, July and August, and he could fancy his attitude when the Chancellor of the Exchequer came gently down and said. "Oh, yes, but here is a little Bill of mine that I want to appear on the stage at Westminster for a brief period to show my Parliamentary dexterity and how I can manage figures and finance." (Laughter). And then the Chief Secretary might have said, "Oh, yes,—and he ventured to say this was what occurred in the Cabinet—but my bill was promised in the Queen's Speech; it is part of the Government programme; it is the corner-stone of the Government policy; what have we got to do with your Bill?" (Laughter and Cheers). Then he supposed the Chancellor of the Exehequer would say, "Oh, yes, but I have a large Stock Exchange experience, (laughter), and I know that there is a large number of limited liability companies starting, and a number of people have a great interest in brewing shares and in whiskey shares, and it will greatly strengthen and consolidate and cement the Tory party all over the country if we show these people that we are determined by means of our own Bills, to back up the interests in which so much money has been invested." (Laughter and Cheers)

He had not the smallest doubt that it was due to that attitude on the part of the Right Hon. gentleman that he induced the Government to bring in his Bill, and having brought in the Bill that he had induced the Government to stand by it by his threat of resignation, simply because he did not want to be discredited as he had been discredited in regard to his van and wheel tax. And then what was the House asked to do? It was proposed in order to save four days of Parliamentary time occupied in the second reading debate on the Irish Purchase Bill to revolutionize the procedure of this ancient Parliament. By what means? To borrow another illustration from the Stock Exchange, by a species of Parliamentary "contango" (loud laughter), that was the carrying over by standing orders, and it was members of that House who would have to pay the difference. (Laughter). They would have to sit there during the months of June, July, August and September. And Parliament was to be revolutionized for what? That they might save four days next year of Parliamentary time that had been wasted upon the Irish Land Bill, and that was the sop which the Irish Chief Secretary got for being thrown over.

That was what the Government was paying for Liberal Unionism for a manipulative Chancellor of the Exchequer, and if they were to believe the Times, that great newspaper which everybody believed now, they were paying rather dearly. They were obliged to admit that themselves. Their own newspapers admitted it, their majority was waning, and the Opposition, he ventured to say, was engaged in one of the holiest causes in which members of parliament had ever been engaged. (Ministerial cries of "Oh! oh!"). They were engaged in resistance to a measure which they believed justified every word that had been uttered against it. Yet they were besought and implored for the sake of their dignity by those who were sacrificing the ancient traditions of Parliament to pass the Public-house Endowment Bill. Session after session her Majesty was made to declare her anxiety to deal with Irish government. Session after session, on platform after platform there has been repeated declaration of the anxiety of the Government to deal with Ireland in the same way as England and Scotland. Two years ago they had the English Local Government Bill; last year they had the Scotch Bill; and Ireland, the Cinderella of three countries, was to be left out until some future time, which was not even specified, and Irish members could not even get a sight of a corner of the Land Bill, while the Government were passing measures to endow public houses. A splendid programme for the country truly—a policy of simultaniety and simchroni-ing, and all the other "ising." (Laughter). That was abandoned, and they had now gone in for a policy of pints and quarts and pewters. (Cheers and laughter). That was the position of her Majesty,s Government. The Government had broken every pledge they had made. The true policy of the Conservative party would be to give the House plenty of business to do in the nature of Supply, and then in the smaller interstices to bring in pretended Bills for the benefit of the working-classes and other objects of so-called benevolence of that kind. Business like the Census Bill, for instance (loud laughter) might be up to the constitutional high-water mark of Toryism—for this reason, that they would be called upon to pass it every ten years. (Renewed laughter and cheers).

The Church in Malta.

In as much as Malta, like Canada, is a British colony, the cordial relations between the church and the state, there will be a subject deeply interesting to our readers. The recent negotiations which have taken place between the Holy Father and Sir L. Simmons throw great light on this subject. They are published in a parliamentary report submitted by the Government to the House of Commons in May. They regard certain civil and religious questions which had arisen in Malta and Gozo and were terminated by a farewell interview which the latter had with the Pope on the 7th of April. Sir L. Simmons was sent on this mission in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Holiness the Pope. The instructions received from Lord Salisbury under date 1st August, 1889, were:

1st. To endeavor to secure the appointment of high clerical functionaries who would be friendly to Great Britain, and who would support in all proper ways the reasonable directions of the Local Government.

2nd. To so fix the manner in which effect should be given to the decisions of the Holy See in regard to marriages, as to "remove all questions as to the full validity of marriages properly contracted in Malta."

3rd. To provide for the clergy in Malta so that they may be educated in the most convenient manner in English, and instructed in the conditions under which the Island is governed.

4th. To restrict the admission of Italian and other foreign ecclesiastics to religious foundations and monasteries.

5th. To arrange for the administration of the cathedral and other churches on the Island.

6th. To restrict burials in country churches.

In the first interview between the British envoy and His Holiness, the Pope assured Sir L. Simmons that he attached great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with the English Government; and dwelt upon the reciprocal advantages which may be expected from these relations with respect to the Catholic subjects of her majesty the Queen.

In regard to the appointment of bishops, the Holy Father reserved his full rights and liberty of action as he shall deem opportune, but he agreed to give notice to the British Government before official nomination, and to assure himself of the concurrence of the Government in his nomination, not by official correspondence, but by strictly private and confidential verbal communications when the Government itself may furnish the means and the occasion.

The envoy in return declared "that her majesty's government has no desire to curtail the rights of the Pope and his liberty of action in respect of nominations to vacant Sees of Malta and Gozo," expressing, at the same time, his satisfaction at the assurance of the Holy See that it will not appoint to these positions an ecclesiastic unacceptable to the people under his charge.

On the question of Maltese marriages it was agreed that in all cases where one or both of the parties are Catholics, the marriages must be contracted according to the form prescribed by the holy council of Trent, otherwise they are to be not valid. As regards non-Catholics, it is not to be held necessary that this form be followed. Sir L. Simmons engaged, on behalf of the government, that legislation to this effect would be introduced into the Island.

The Holy Father agreed to promote the study of English among clerical students, and to cause English to be used in the teaching of geography, history, arithmetic and mathematics. He also engaged that as far as possible the rector of the seminary at Malta should be a British subject, and when reasonably available, of Maltese origin. He agreed also to place some English Fathers and masters at once in the seminaries if the Local Government would supply funds for the purpose. To enable His Holiness to carry out these proposals, it was stipulated and agreed to by the British envoy that certain ecclesiastical benefices, presentation to which is claimed by the English government, should be surrendered to the Pope, that the revenues might be applied for the education of young clergymen.

On the other points, which are of minor importance, a satisfactory agreement was also arrived at.

Malta belonged formerly to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who exercised sovereignty on the Island. By treachery or weakness the Grand Master of the Knights allowed Bonaparte to take possession of the Island while on his way to Egypt, and afterwards the French were driven out by an English expedition. It was to have been restored to the Knights, but the English government has retained the sovereignty. By the recent agreement the church gains substantially by the restoration of a number of benefices which of right belonged to her. Owing to the great influence exercised by the bishops, the government desired a large voice in their selection. This the Holy Father declined to grant, but the agreement he made, while preserving to the church full liberty, will assure the spiritual welfare of the people.

Hitherto the canon law was the law by which the validity of marriages was decided.—*Catholic Record.*

The Growth of Catholicism in Scotland.

(London Universe, June 21.)

The growth of Catholicism in Scotland since the Scottish hierarchy is, perhaps, more marvellous even than the advance of the Church in England. Monsignor Gilbert, at the presentation of the jubilee offering to the Cardinal Archbishop, gave a detailed account of the progress of Catholicism during the last forty years. When the time comes to review all that has been done in Scotland since the hierarchy was restored, it will excite in the hearts of Catholics gratitude and admiration.

Scotland is the last stronghold of Protestantism in Europe. Scotchmen are thorough in all things; earnest in religion; keen in controversy. But they detest State interference in religious matters. And the liberty of action which they claim for themselves they accord to others. Hence it came to pass that when the Pope restored the hierarchy to Scotland it excited no such storm among Scotch Protestants, Presbyterians, or Episcopalians as that which on a like occasion in 1850, shook for a time the Protestants of England out of their senses. The "Papal Aggression" agitation, when the big drum-ecclesiastic was beaten on every pulpit and platform throughout the benighted kingdom, found no counterpart in Scotland when the Scottish hierarchy was re-established. Fanatics, no doubt, held here and there hole-and-corner meetings; there was a little furious scribbling, but it was a storm in a tea-cup. Appeals to fanaticism, calls upon the civil power to restrain the liberty of action or the freedom of conscience, found no response in the great heart of Scotland.

Scotchmen are logical. They look facts and things in the face. They judge by results. The result of the renewed organized and fuller development of the Church in Scotland is, that it has been brought face to face with the people. Its works are seen of all men. Its spirit of charity is recognized in its care of the sick, its active and unceasing solicitude for the poor, in its zeal for the public welfare. The Catholic Church appeals, likewise, to the people of Scotland by its reliance on the voluntary principle, on the support of its own flock.

Its presence is a standing protest against State interference or control in religion. Its preachers and priests hold no mission from the civil power—owe, as ecclesiastics, no duty to the State.

These primary facts are of a character to attract the sympathy of Scotchmen. That is the first step gained. Curiosity is awakened, and the Scotch, in religious as in intellectual matters, are an inquisitive people. They are inclined to push their inquires into the teaching of the Catholic Church. they are a sermon loving people; priests and monks in Scotland are zealous preachers, ever ready to give an account of the faith which is in them. Scotch Protestants come into Catholic churches to listen to the preachers; they sometimes stay to pray.

Catholics want no more than to be listened to, to be known, to be judged by the doctrines which they teach. This to-day is the church's mission in Scotland to those outside its pale. For them who rejoice to be within the fold, the teachers of the gospel in Scotland work with truly apostolic zeal in administering the sacraments, in reclaiming sinners, in giving religious education to the children of the poor. Their work prospers. The seed is sown in good soil. We have not space to record the manifold external evidence of the progress which Catholicism is making to-day in Scotland.

Now churches are built, new missions are founded, schools and colleges have not only increased in numbers, but have improved in efficiency. The old religious orders, the glory of the ancient church of Scotland, are again bringing the light of the gospel and the spirit of true learning to the faithful. Convents and monasteries are once more at their old work in Scotland. We may mention as an illustration the work of the Benedictines at Fort Augustus. To the fine monastery and college they have added a glorious church, which is to be opened in September. The lofty tower and spire, which is to be one hundred and fifty feet in height, looking from its lofty eminence over lakes and islands, through the magnificent highway a beacon of light, and a standing evidence of the growth of Catholicism in Scotland.

In a letter to the Freeman's Journal Archbishop Walsh of Dublin says the Tenants' Defence Fund now amounts to over £60,000. The Fund, the Archbishop declares, represents an assertion of the most fundamental principles of Christian morality, that is that the property of the poorest tenant is as sacred as that of the richest landlord.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

To the Editor of the Herald:

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I promised before leaving for a visit to my "old home" that I would send you a short account of my trip, and I now will endeavor to tell you of a few places which I have visited, and a short sketch of which may possibly interest some of your numerous readers. Leaving Charlottetown on the evening of the fifth instant in the good steamship Princess Beatrice (of whose captain and officers I cannot speak too highly) I spent a day or two with relatives in Halifax, and then took passage in the equally good steamship Damara, of the Furness Line, for London direct. We had quite a large number of passengers, among them Venerable Archdeacon Weston Jones, formerly of St. Paul's, Charlottetown; Professor Coiwill of Acadia University, Rev. Mr. Craig, of Southampton, N. S., and Mr. Twining, at one time connected with the survey for the P. E. Island Railway. Capt. Dixon, in command, did all he could to make the time pass pleasantly. We made the Scilly Islands on the morning of Friday, the 20th, and arrived at Gravesend on the evening of the 21st, when we had to wait some four hours until the tide permitted us to enter the Victoria Dock, which we did early on the following morning. The Docks, with their miles of steamers from all parts of the world—many of them of the largest tonnage, are a wonderful sight, and give one an idea of the amount of shipping owned by "the mistress of the seas." After getting through with the Custom's House Officers we were at liberty to go on shore and set out for our several destinations. Near Streatham, that part of London, or rather the suburb of London where I am staying, there is a magnificent old place called the Common of Sée. The conqueror gave the lands to the Abby of See in Normandy, but they afterwards reverted to the Crown and are now held in trust for the people of the neighborhood. Accompanied by a friend I took a stroll through the Common on the evening of my arrival, and enjoyed the walk very much.

"Westminster Abbey or Victory," the exclamation of him who, standing on his flagships quarter deck, offered his breast a glittering mark to the bullets of the enemy, and walking reverently through those dim and solemn aisles I thought that the great hero could not have wished for a more fitting place of rest, surrounded as he would have been by the great and good of all time; but the nation buries its heroes in Saint Paul's, and after the glorious day of Trafalgar Nelson's remains were deposited there. It seemed to me that the most interesting parts of the Abbey were the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and Poet's Corner. In the Chapel of Henry VII., which is one of the wonders of the age, are buried Mary and Elizabeth, Tudor Queen's of England, often estranged from one another in life, but the latin inscription on the tombstone assures us "Sisters in the hope of the resurrection." James the First of England erected in this chapel a splendid monument to his mother, Mary Queen of Scots. It was a pity that he did not do more to prevent her execution. In the South Transept, or Poet's Corner, surrounded by the busts and monuments of Handel, Cumberland, Macaulay, Sheridan, Garrick, and Samuel Johnson, one may notice a slate colored slab. As I stooped down to read the inscription I noticed that a wreath of white immortelles had been placed upon it, and a card attached explained that the flowers were an offering from two American admirers of *Charles Dickens*, who, among all that at one time brilliant assembly certainly was not the least.

Both the design and workmanship of the monument erected to Shakespeare are extremely elegant and on the scroll are chiselled the beautiful lines from "The Tempest:"

"The cloud-capped towers,
The gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples,
The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind;"

and on the pedestal of the monument to Thomas Campbell, author of the "Pleasures of Hope," appear the highly appropriate lines from his poem of "The Last Man:"

"This spirit shall return to Him
Who gave its heavenly spark;
Yet think not, sun, it shall be dim,
No—it shall live again to shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine
By Him recalled to breath,
Who, captive, led captivity,
Who robbed the grave of victory,
And took the sting from death.

I shall have to reserve some other matters of interest for another letter.

Yours truly,
J. H. R.

"The Bays," Manor Park June 30, 1890

MARINE DISASTERS.

Intelligence has been received in London that the British bark Lancefield, Capt. Burns, from New York for Hong Kong, June 22, met the barkentine Guiding Star, from Mauritius for Hobart Town, with captain, mate, steward and one sailor dead, and three men sick. Captain Burns sent the mate and two men aboard to assist in working the vessel. The Guiding Star is now anchored at Anjer.

Captain Hobkins of the steamship Vennezuela, at New York on the 11th, from Porto Cabello, reports passing July 10 lat. 33 lon. 72.50, an English steamship with machinery disabled steering northwest under sail.

CYCLONE IN QUEBEC.

The storm of Tuesday of last week was the most disastrous ever witnessed in the vicinity of Georgeville, P. Q. There is hardly a place to which a person can cast his eye without witnessing the disastrous effect of the Tornado. The village itself did not sustain as much harm as the surrounding country. In all directions there are barns, houses and sheds blown down. Accounts of accidents to people both fatal and otherwise, also of horses and cattle being killed by falling trees and buildings, are coming in. The forests are greatly damaged, sugar orchards and fruit trees sharing in the destruction. In fact it would be difficult to mention a person who has not sustained damage to his property within a circle of ten miles of that place. At the summer hotels in the vicinity windows were blown in but none of the guests were injured.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE