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SPRING and SUMMER IM-

ad Bill Papers, Blank Book
Inks, etc., etc.,

ove lines of Goods we have
er prices than ever, being
Great Britain, United States

Country Traders.

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the latest styles and best
better than ever prepared to
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isting of the usual articles
Wax Flower Making, such as
Varnishes, Oils, Gold Shells
Palettes, Sable, Hog Hair and
Academy Boards, Drawing
en, etc.

Lithographs, in Scenery and
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offered to summer tourists
materials for sketching, etc.

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Seeds, Timothy
l, also Choice
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GOOD, AT

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EGGS.

Eggs. Storekeepers, Pedlars
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Spring Stock of

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perior style and volume.

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ND CHEAP, CALL AT THE

STORE,"
74 Queen Street.

n & Mercantile
ANCE COMPANY,
-Established in 1809.

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liberality.

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up Capital) over $5,000,000.00
lowest current rates.

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ivided among Policy Holders,
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spectus, and every information,
rd Island Branch, No. 35 Water

. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 35

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 4th day, 11h. 51.m., a. m.
First Quarter 12th day, 3h. 36 8m., a. m.
Full Moon 19th day, 11h. 18.4m., p. m.
Last Quarter 26th day, 8h. 0.9m., p.m.

H. W.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h.m.	h.m.	morn	after'n	after'n
1	Sunday	4 18	7 49	1 47	4 37	8 25
2	Monday	19	49	2 27	5 54	9 19
3	Tuesday	19	49	3 23	6 55	10 7
4	Wed.	20	49	4 25	7 46	10 48
5	Thur.	21	48	5 30	8 29	11 29
6	Friday	21	48	6 37	9 4	morn
7	Satur	22	47	7 43	9 34	0 7
8	Sunday	23	47	8 38	9 53	0 42
9	Monday	24	46	9 49	10 26	1 11
10	Tuesday	24	46	10 50	10 51	1 54
11	Wed.	25	45	11 50	11 16	2 38
12	Thur.	26	45	aft. 50	11 44	3 21
13	Friday	27	44	1 50	morn	4 22
14	Satur.	28	43	2 49	0 12	5 30
15	Sunday	29	42	3 47	0 46	6 40
16	Monday	30	42	4 43	1 25	7 46
17	Tuesday	31	41	5 36	2 9	8 48
18	Wed.	32	40	6 24	3 0	9 35
19	Thur.	33	39	7 7	3 56	10 8
20	Friday	34	38	7 45	5 1	10 48
21	Satur.	35	37	8 19	6 8	11 27
22	Sunday	36	36	8 51	7 19	aft. 4
23	Monday	37	35	9 21	8 30	0 43
24	Tuesday	38	34	9 51	9 43	1 39
25	Wed.	39	33	10 23	10 56	2 10
26	Thur.	40	32	10 57	aft. 9	3 1
27	Friday	42	31	11 37	1 24	4 13
28	Satur.	43	30	morn	2 35	5 38
29	Sunday	44	29	0 23	3 43	7 4
30	Monday	45	27	1 15	4 44	8 12
31	Tuesday	46	26	2 13	5 38	9 6

McLeod & Morson,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES:

Reform Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.

NEIL McLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, 1882. dec 27

5c REVOLUTION IN PRICE OF MUSIC. 5c

C. P. FLETCHER takes pleasure in informing the musical public that, from this date, he will keep a large and select Stock of the usual FULL-SIZE Sheet Music, and will sell at only

FIVE CENTS A COPY!

Not shop-worn Stock, but NEW FRESH MUSIC, a large supply of which he has received by steamer to-day.
Six cents charged if sent by mail; and stamps taken as payment for sums less than $1.00
Parties can now buy for FIVE CENTS, what they had heretofore to pay from 30 to 75 cents for.
Call or send address for catalogues, containing over 1,500 new and popular songs, waltzes, instrumental, etc., etc., at
FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE.
Queen Street, Ch'town, May 9, 1883.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. nov8

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No. 35 Great George Street,

P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country nov8 1y

WADDELL & SON,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,

HAVE REMOVED TO

WATER STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Bank,

where they are prepared to furnish everything in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.

WADDELL & SON.
Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1882.

P. A. HUGHES,

CABINET MAKER,

CORNER OF POWNAL AND GRAFTON STREETS,

NEAR THE FISH MARKET,

Charlottetown, - P. E. I.

All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, of the latest styles, cheap and good.

The strictest attention given to the Undertaking department. Charges moderate. 1yr

LUMBER!

—ON—

PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,

(M. P. Hogan's Old Stand).

100,000 feet Seasoned Pine, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, &c., &c.,
100,000 do Hemlock Boards,
100,000 do Spruce do.,
100,000 do Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
300,000 Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000 Spruce do.,
20,000 Brick,
10,000 Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dressed Flooring, Scantling, Fencing, Cedar Posts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other kinds of Lumber suitable for Building purposes.

All the above to be sold cheap for cash.

POOLE & LEWIS.
Office—Peake's Wharf, No. 3. 3m—ap4

Boston Steamers.

STEAMERS:

Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown.
Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS will leave

Charlottetown for Boston,

Every Thursday Afternoon,

AT FIVE P. M.

PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accommodations on both steamers are splendid.

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.
Charlottetown, May 23, 1883.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,

No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.

P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

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. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
jan17

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 20.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

To take effect on 24th May, 1883.

Trains Outward.

(READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 6.45 a.m	Dp 9.20 a.m	Dp 4.15 p.m
Royalty Jc	" 7.00 "	" 9.55 "	" 4.35 "
N.Wiltshire	" 7.35 "	" 10.50 "	" 5.25 "
Hunter Riv.	" 7.45 "	" 11.06 "	" 5.40 "
Bradalbane	" 8.10 "	" 11.46 "	" 6.16 "
County Line	" 8.15 "	" 11.56 "	" 6.20 "
Freetown	" 8.26 "	" 12.12 p.m	" 6.45 "
Kensington	" 8.40 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.08 "
	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.15 "	Ar 7.45 "
Summerside	Dp 9.25 "	Dp 1.45 "	
Miscouche	" 9.40 "	" 2.08 "	
Wellington	" 9.50 "	" 2.37 "	
Port Hill	" 10.28 "	" 3.22 "	
O'Leary	" 11.20 "	" 4.53 "	
Bloomfield	" 11.38 "	" 5.20 "	
Alberton	" 12.03 p.m	" 6.20 "	
Tignish	Ar 12.40 "	Ar 7.20 "	
Ch'town	Dp 4.00 p.m	Dp 7.00 a.m	
Royalty Jc	" 4.15 "	" 7.23 "	
York	" 4.27 "	" 7.41 "	
Bedford	" 4.40 "	" 8.02 "	
Mt. Stewart	" 5.15 "	" 9.0) "	
Morell	" 5.44 "	" 9.45 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.04 "	" 10 17 "	
Bear River	" 6.39 "	" 11.11 "	
Souris	Ar 7.10 "	Ar 12 0) "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5 15 p.m	Dp 9.10 a.m	
Cardigan	" 6.11 "	" 10.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.30 "	Ar 11 00 "	

Trains Inward.

(READ UP.)

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 8.00 p.m	Ar 3.45 p m	Ar 10.15 a.m
Royalty Jun	Dp 7.45 "	Dp 3.21 "	Dp 9.55 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.11 "	" 3.25 "	" 9.04 "
Hunter Riv.	" 7.00 "	" 2.08 "	" 8.48 "
Bradalbane	" 6.36 "	" 1.27 "	" 8.10 "
County Line	" 6.30 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.57 "
Freetown	" 6.19 "	" 1.01 "	" 7.42 "
Kensington	" 6.04 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.2) "
	" 5.40 "	" 12 00 "	" 6.45 "
Summerside	Ar 5.15 a.m	Ar 11.30 a.m	
Miscouche	Dp 5.00 "	Dp 11.04 "	
Wellington	" 4.42 "	" 10.35 "	
Port Hill	" 4.13 "	" 9.43 "	
O'Leary	" 3.22 "	" 8.20 "	
Bloomfield	" 3.05 "	" 7.54 "	
Alberton	" 2.38 "	" 7.15 "	
Tignish	" 2.00 "	" 6.00 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 a.m	Ar 7.00 p.m	
Royalty Jun	Dp 9.45 "	Dp 6.37 "	
York	" 9.33 "	" 6.20 "	
Bedford	" 9.20 "	" 6.10 "	
M. Stewart	" 8.55 "	" 5.20 "	
Morell	" 8.16 "	" 4.15 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.55 "	" 3.42 "	
Bear River	" 7.22 "	" 2.49 "	
Souris	" 6.50 "	" 2.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.55 a.m	Dp 5.20 p.m	
Cardigan	" 7.49 "	" 3.27 "	
Georgetown	" 7.20 "	" 3.00 "	

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1883. } ma 23—3i

What Star is That?

THAT IS THE

"Star Confectionery,"

THE PLACE TO GET

Tea Party & Picnic Supplies CHEAP!

All kinds of Cakes on hand and made to order at the shortest notice; also Syrups and Confectionery.

Orders from the country solicited, and prompt attention given.

JAMES VATCHER.
Upper Great George Street, Peardon's Old Stand. apl 25 3m

LEWIS'
SUPERB PHOTOS.

THIRTY YEARS' practice on the human face divine," has given Lewis that wonderful command of the art he is reputed to possess, in delineating those who take advantage of his skill. He has also succeeded in securing the services of MR. TURNER, of Notman's, Montreal, where he has been employed for some years. Now, every one knows that Mr. Notman would not keep a MAN in his employ for that time, if he was not a first-class workman. MR. TURNER has also worked for a number of years in England and Scotland. Lewis' Gallery is large and commodious, furnished with all the latest improvements. Lenses, which are entirely free from distortion, work the instantaneous and dry plate process. Sitters can have their choice. Children's Pictures, a specialty, made in one second. Copying and enlarging done at moderate prices. Special reduction made to families and groups. All kinds of work done very cheap. Call and see samples. Don't mistake the place—Grafton Street, at the Sign of the Camera.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1883—3m

JAMES PHILLIPS'
Marble Works,
KENT STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

I HAVE on hand a CHOICE LOT of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c.,

—OF—

Italian & American MARBLE,

From New and Beautiful Designs, which are superior to anything I have previously had to offer in the market.

I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders.

JAMES PHILLIPS.
June 6, 1883—1y

OCEAN HOUSE,

Corner Pownal & Sydney Streets.

(*Opposite Old Rankin House.*)

THE undersigned is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders at reasonable rates.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
In connection with the House, I shall also open a General Grocery Store, &c.

S. BOLGER.
Ch'town, Jan. 17, 1883—wky ex pat pres

THE FAST-SAILING BRIG

"Alpheta,"

newly metalled and classed 9 years A at English Lloyds,

M. CALLAGHAN, Commander,

will be on the berth at Liverpool, G. B., about the 10th July, and

WILL SAIL FOR CHARLOTTETOWN

ABOUT THE 20th JULY,

Carrying Freight at through rates to Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, Pictou and Shediac.

For Freight apply in Liverpool to Pitcairn Bros., Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1883—3i

GROCERY

—AND—

TEA HOUSE,

MONAGHAN'S BRICK BUILDING,

West Side Queen Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to supply them with

FLOUR,
MEAL,
TEA,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,

and all other articles to be found in a first-class Grocery Store, at lowest possible prices.

Also, 10,000 CIGARS, choice brands, which will be sold cheap.

P. MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, June 6, 1883.

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 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me." HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, 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 15, 1882.

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

Advertising Cheats!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,
"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."
"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,
"Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness
"And ability
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

Did She Die?

"No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility.
Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable,"
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."
A LADY of Utica, N.Y.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.
Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."
146 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure*. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

The Holy Father and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Pope gave audience on the 3rd June to over three hundred persons, mostly members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of that society, had desired to have the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff on their work. The Pope was accompanied by Cardinals Di Pietro, Sacconi, De Luca, Ferrieri, Caigi, Ledochowski, Bartolini, Alimonda, Ludovico, Jacobini, Mertel, de Falloux du Coudray, Pecci, Ricci Parracciudi, and Lasagni. The address was read by the Advocate Casimiro Guglielmotti, as President of the Special Council, and it referred to the foundation of the Society through the labors of the ardent Catholic young men of Paris, chief amongst them being Bailly and Ozanam. The Holy Father was specially happy in his reply. He rejoiced heartily that it was given to those present to solemnize the 50th anniversary of the founding of their Society, and he rejoiced that it was flourishing and had spread into all parts of the world, counting today its members by thousands, after having begun with a small number of young students in Paris. This rapid development was an indication that the spirit of St. Vincent lived in them, which was the spirit of christian charity. His Holiness, then, in most eloquent terms described christian charity as the virtue most dear to Jesus Christ, the celestial precept which He gave to His disciples, the superhuman virtue, which draws down the most abundant blessings upon the work it accomplishes, for, in animating them with its divine breath, not only does it impress the truly Christian character upon them, but it supplies them with a saving antidote, which preserves them from the corruption of the world. The Pope then referred to the attempts being made to deprive works of beneficence of their religious character, and the desire to substitute for this natural and human love which only considers material wants, and does not remove what is most bitter in human miseries. Contrasting the spirit of christian charity with this, His Holiness said that "he who acts under the impulse of christian charity sees and respects Jesus Christ in the person of the poor man; he loves him tenderly as another self, he goes in search of him; he approaches him and shares his sorrows and sufferings, and there is no necessity for which he does not provide with haste, in directing towards the spiritual benefit of the poor all sorts of material assistance. Christian charity always works with disinterestedness and with a generous obligation; and without boast or noise it fills the world with real benefits, and unites rich and poor by the sweet bonds of a holy affection." The Holy Father then dwelt upon the good work done by the Society, and said: "Like St. Vincent de Paul, your protector, be ye also true apostles of charity, doing good by your brethren, and leading them into the way of salvation by the paths of love. Let the world, by the light of your example and your works, learn to appreciate the excellence of christian charity; and let it not dare any longer to term *debilitating* and *humiliating* this superhuman and divine virtue, which, on the contrary, ennobles and exalts." Then he blessed those present and the absent members of the Society in very affectionate terms.

At Tracadie, New Brunswick.

BY A. M. POPE, SUMMERSIDE.

(*Continued.*)

Sometimes the disease (leprosy) assumed a different form; instead of swelling and becoming discolored the sufferers grew daily paler and more emaciated; the hands shrivelled up; a sepulchral cough set in, attended with all the symptoms of consumption, and death came for his prey.

The young Miramichi physician travelled through Europe, prosecuting his studies with regard to this mysterious disease. On the shores of a Norwegian fiord he found its victims; they were kept apart from other men, shunned in life and isolated in death—the disease was leprosy.

On his return he, with influential men of the district, laid the matter before the provincial government, and a Board of Health for the counties of Gloucester and Northumberland was constituted.

On Sheldrake Island, in the Miramichi River, was a small and gloomy building. To it the eyes of the Board of Health turned. It was purchased and became the first New Brunswick lazaretto. A search was made for the poor victims of the disease, who, on the 19th of July, 1844, were taken in boats to this wretched spot. A man and his wife were hired to take charge, wash, cook, etc., and a supply of provisions was doled out to be administered by them. Squalor and misery prevailed. The poor unfortunates confined by force in this worse than prison, constantly planned and effected their escape; there is on record an instance of a moonlight flitting of a party of four, one of them a woman with an infant a few weeks old, who put off in boats and made their way to Tracadie, only to be recaptured and brought back to their hated "hospital."

On the 16th of October, 1845, the Lazaretto was burned down. It was rebuilt, however, but, on account of troubles ensuing from the erection of a quarantine hospital on the island, it was determined to remove the lepers to another part of the Province. Accordingly on the 15th of July, 1849, these poor sufferers, thirty-one in number, were put into boats and conveyed to Tracadie, where, on a lonely spot by the sea-shore, stood a new and comfortless building, henceforth their living tomb.

The cure, Rev. Mr. Gauvreau, who was possessed of a considerable knowledge of medicine, did all in his power to relieve their sufferings. The Board met and paid bills and passed measures, but did not, indeed could not, see to these measures being carried out. Wardens and washer-women played fast and loose with the provisions and clothing allotted to the patients. The "rich man" may have derived some profit from the concern, but Lazarus died at his gates without even a dog to lick his sores. A physician now and then paid a little visit and received a large recompense, but here, as elsewhere, "doctors differed and patients died." At one time the star of hope rose. A young French doctor, practising on the opposite side of the Baie des Chaleurs, had pronounced the disease curable, and offered to come to Tracadie as resident physician and prove the truth of his assertions. He was a stranger, the government guaranteed him nothing, but the friends of the lepers went security for the payment of his salary, and he came. Mr. Gauvreau, whose dearest wish it was to see his people cured, gave Dr. La Rellas the warmest encouragement, but after several trials the foreign doctor retired in confusion, and death in his most loathsome form stalked triumphant in Tracadie. On Saturday, 4th of October, 1852, the Lazaretto was burned to the ground, one of the patients named Tugley, having played the part of incendiary. As the season was too far advanced for the erection of new buildings, the lepers, thirty-six in number, passed the winter in what had been used as a prison for the turbulent—a building thirty-two feet by thirty, divided into two apartments. Here their sufferings were intolerable. Affected with a disease that at best, even with ventilation, bathing, and attention to diet, is more or less offensive, these poor beings were huddled together unwashed and uncared for. The office of washer-woman to the institution must have been rather a sinecure, as tradition tells that clean clothing was distributed but twice a year, and the clean shirts were put over the dirty ones! There was no nurse to tend them, they were not untrequently found dead in their beds. Mr. Gauvreau said that on one occasion, when summoned to administer the last sacraments to a dying person, he literally had to step over a dead body lying in the ward in the midst of the sleeping lepers.

An old patient of that time, still living, relates how once the good father found a dying girl in such a state of filth that with his own hands he took a sponge and washed and dressed her sores before giving her the last consolations of the church.

In the spring of 1853 the Lazaretto was rebuilt, but the internal economy was not improved. Iron bars guarded the windows; high walls closed in the narrow limits of the lepers' yard; men and women were huddled together like sheep; a guard paced before the door. Those suspected of being afflicted with the disease were hunted down and brought to the hated prison by main force. No amusement or recreation was provided for them. The murmuring of a little brook before their door was their only music; the sky above them, the distant fields they no more might tread, the sea they loved so well, their only books. What wonder they became reckless and cared not for the laws of God or of man? Sometimes a ray of hope would come to their place of exile. Once, in the year 1860, a visitor brought them tidings of a mineral spring near the Hillsborough River, in Prince Edward Island, where, could they visit it, they would obtain a cure. The Board of Health permitted the experiment; some of them went, but, alas! in vain, and came back to die.

In the year 1866 a petition was sent to the legislature at Fredericton, begging that a change might be effected in the management of the Lazaretto, and that "Sisters of Mercy" might be invited to come and act as nurses to the afflicted patients. After a considerable discussion of *pros* and *cons*, this petition was conceded and the idea was carried out. Mgr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, asked the community of the Hospitalieres of St. Joseph of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal to give some Sisters for this mission; his request was granted, and on the 29th of September, 1868, a devoted band of six Sisters arrived in the parish of Tracadie. The poor peasants received them as angels from heaven. The whole parish turned out to do them honor, and greeted them with every sign of respect and reverence. They knelt to them as to saints. One little leper boy had a rather startling habit of genuflecting every time he met a Sister, even if he were running at full speed. The present Superioress tells with much amusement how on one occasion, when she was opening the door for an aged clergyman from Montreal, an old man appeared at the grating. He paid not the slightest attention to the priest, but fell on his knees before the nun, saying: "C'est la confiance qui m'amene a votre Saintete." (I come to *your Holiness* with perfect trust.) Her embarrassment may be imagined.

The building provided for the Sisters was forty feet long by twenty-five feet in height. They took possession of this miserable lodging and at once set about improving the condition of the patients. In some respects the administration was the same as before: the supplies passed through the hands of the Board of Health; they provided the cook. But, owing to a communication from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, neither entrance nor residence in the Lazaretto was to be compulsory by law: persuasion was henceforth to be the means employed. The Sisters had the bars removed from the windows, and the prison walls pulled down. Air and light, soap and water, wholesome food and good nursing, worked wonders. The sexes were separated; needles and thread were provided for the women. A garden was laid off, in which the men worked with good-will. A chapel was fitted up, wherein the Holy Sacrifice was offered daily. The whole aspect of things was changed. The gloom of discontent no longer clouded the leper's brow; he accepted his cross and learned to look beyond it.

Still there were drawbacks to the perfect working of the institution. The Sisters, watching by the beds of their patients, could not obtain at times the smallest quantity of food for them without a *written* order being sent to the cook. Now, as the cook could not read, but had to employ the services of an interpreter, and as the Sisters were not always provided with portable ink-bottles, there was generally a considerable amount of ceremony and no small delay before a cup of broth could be extorted wherewith to revive a fainting patient. Then the aforesaid cook, being of a convivial and hospitable turn of mind, would entertain his friends most liberally, while the lepers often ate dry bread and grudgingly saw their viands served up at impromptu parties in the cook-house. For some years after the arrival of the sisters at Tracadie nothing was changed in the mode of administering the Lazaretto through a Board of Health, the sisters being simply nurses, and having more or less responsibility without control. The wisdom and prudence of this Board of Health were often questioned, and their indiscreet administration was the occasion of much displeasure and criticism. There was so much red-tapeism, so much farming-out of contracts, the government funds filtered through so many hands, that the poor unfortunate sufferers did not derive as much benefit as they should have had from their annual allowance.

In the year 1880, on the 25th of November, the Lazaretto was transferred to the Dominion Government, and became subject to the department of the Minister of Agriculture, who placed in the hands of the Sisters the entire charge and administration of the money voted for the maintenance of the hospital. Since then all has gone smoothly; the patients are much better fed and clothed, and means have been provided for their occupation. They no longer spend long days and weeks in idleness. A loom, quilting frame, carding-combs, and spinning-wheel have been provided for the women; the men have tools, and, as some of them are good workmen, they make many useful articles. There is a boat in which they may go fishing, and they have violins, on which some of them play fairly well. In the winter evenings they have many a merry dance, and in healthful work, and innocent recreation, forget for the moment the heavy cross which God, in his mysterious providence, has laid upon them. They never attempt to go beyond the limits which government has allotted to them, nor is there the same difficulty in inducing them to enter the Lazaretto. The cure, Rev. Mr. Babineau, investigates the "suspected cases, and, if he finds them to be diseased, reasons with them until he brings them to a sense of their duty. His work is often very arduous, but he succeeds in convincing them that they will be happier and better cared for in the hospital. The great difficulty with which he has to contend is their absolute refusal to believe that they have the leprosy. Others may have it, but not they; it is some other disease, or the result of some accident, or some trifling disposition, which will soon pass. Sometimes when the ominous yellow spots appear the poor creatures hide them and run away. Some years ago two young girls named Brideau suddenly disappeared from Tracadie; they went to Shediac and engaged as domestic servants. Father Babineau wrote to Shediac, telling the rumor afloat in Tracadie concerning them. They were dismissed and went to the States. Father Babineau lost sight of them until one day he received a letter from a lady in Providence, R. I., making enquiries concerning them, stating that one had died in a hospital in that city, and that the other had become unfit for the performance of her duties as nurse-maid, and was showing symptoms of some extraordinary and unknown disease. The good father immediately wrote in answer. The alarm of the poor lady may be imagined. It is not surprising that one fine morning, very soon after this correspondence, Miss Caroline Brideau arrived in Tracadie, escorted by a detective. She entered the Lazaretto, and shortly after died there.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK].

Latest News by Mail and Cable.

The celebrated pulpit orator, the Rev. T. N. Burke, is lying seriously ill at the Dominican House, Haverstock Hill, London.

King Makoka, head of one of the West African tribes, has been dethroned by his own people, at the instigation, it is believed, of Stanley, the explorer.

Immense damage has been done to crops and other property by floods in Southern Nebraska, and a number of lives have been lost. Destructive floods have also occurred in Illinois.

A deputation from the Irish National League waited on President Arthur recently, and presented him with the resolution adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, protesting against assisted emigration from Ireland.

Reports of the growing crops from various parts of the province of Quebec say hay is far above the average; wheat not much grown, in some places up to the average years, but in other sections far below; oats generally poor; corn, average in some districts, and in others not good; apples are an average crop.

Louise Michel has been found guilty of inciting to pillage, and has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and ten years of police supervision. One of her accomplices was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and ten years of police supervision, and another to one years' imprisonment. Two of the prisoners were acquitted.

O'Donnell, member of Parliament for Dungarvin, in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, says the adoption by the Parnellite members of Parliament of the so-called bill providing for the abolition of Irish vice-royalty, forces him, as a Home Ruler, to resign from the party at its next meeting, as the bill is really intended to convert vice-royalty into a principal Secretaryship of State, the incumbent of which is to be appointed by the Queen from among the members of Parliament. It may be stated here that O'Donnell withdraws from the Parnellites about once in every two months.