GATIVE / BOOK BLOOD / PILLS

tire system in three months. Any
e weeks, may be restored to sound
bstances these Pills have no equal.
KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere,
J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

roup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neural-
ia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANO-
YNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External
Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible
diseases, and will positively cure nine cases
of ten. Information that will save many
lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.
Prevention is better than cure.

Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarse-
ness, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and
JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

E HENS LAY

. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in
stamps in large size, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20.
J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

nce!

D LIFE.

ON AND GLOBE
COMPANY
.....$29,000,000
.....$900,000
insured on special terms.

ORRIS, } Agent for
mmerside, } Prince County.

D LIFE ASSOCIATION
overnment, $50,000.

s Actual Cost.
e an average annual cost of
admission fee, and $10.00 to

ONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. I.
liberal wages will be given.
the above.

LE OF
G GOODS

EE & CO'S.

TED COTTONS,
7½ per cent. in duty.
Y COTTONS,
Colored Warp,
RD AND SOFT FUR AND
, &c.
DS VERY CHEAP.
and examine our Goods and
g elsewhere.
ND RETAIL.
ACPHEE & CO.,
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

GOODS.
STERNS
k of the following Goods,
n, as good value
nd.
Y COTTONS,
te Cottons,
NT COTTONS.
d American
Cotton,
d AMERICAN CORSETS
ack Veiling,
res, Black Persian Cord.
URNING GOODS.
llow Cottons, Room Paper,
hs, etc., all standard
es low.
NS & STERNS.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 26

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

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

THE HERALD
HAS NOW THE
Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,
AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF
TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
News 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.

BURKE & EDMONDS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
Paper Hangers, &c.
A few doors north of W. E. Dawson's Hardware Store,
GREAT GEORGE ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tinting, Whitewashing, Graining, Gilding, Glazing, &c.,
done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate rates.
Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1884—3m

McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office in Old Bank,
[UP STAIRS.]
Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

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. | ORWELL B. MACNEILL.
jan17

M. HENNESSY,
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 35 Great George Street, 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

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

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking
TOBACCO,
No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

Great Sale!

New Spring Prints,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,
JUST OPENED
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE

These Prints having been bought previous to the advance of 7½ per cent. duty, will be offered to our customers with that advantage.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,
bought when the depression in the cotton market was at its lowest point.

Fleecy Cottons, Sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Table Linen and Napkins, Towels, Towelling, Tapestry, Scotch & Brussels Carpets, and
Other House Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHOICE TEAS! VERY CHEAP!
By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter Chest. Also, in packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds.
Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1884.

NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, &C.
Try our New Tea,
IT IS EXTRA.
Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies
(Tins with screw tops), very choice.
200 boxes Prime Raisins,
200 boxes Choice Figs,
200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,
2 tons Choice Confectionery,
Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil, &c.,
Wholesale & Retail.
BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!!
—IN—
Upholstered Goods
Having imported a large stock of Upholstering Goods
DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,
We CAN and WILL give the
Best Value at the Lowest Prices.
We are now manufacturing
One Doz. Parlor Sets.
Call and examine them.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Sole Agent for B. Laurance's Spectacles, for Prince Edward Island,
Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HEAD TESTIMONIALS:

From W. E. Dawson, Esq.
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.
I purchased, in December last, a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's eye glasses, and have much pleasure in stating that I have never had glasses that suited my eyes so well—furnishing the smallest print without any strain on the eye.
W. E. DAWSON.

From Owen Connolly, Esq.
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.
This is to certify that I have purchased from Mr. B. Laurance two pairs of eyeglasses, one for my wife and the other for myself, and we are both very much pleased with our purchase.
OWEN CONNOLLY.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 5h. 4.5m., p. m., S. E.
Full Moon 10th day, 2h. 31.6m., a. m., N. W.
Last Quarter 16th day, 11h. 42.2m., a. m., South.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 4.1m., a. m., S. E.

Days of the Week	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	morn	morn
1	Tuesday	5 47	6 52	9 28		3 4
2	Wed.	45	54	10 37	0 37	3 7
3	Thur.	43	56	11 41	1 49	4 15
4	Friday	41	57	aft. 48	2 59	5 29
5	Satur.	39	59	1 11	3 10	6 37
6	Sunday	37	29	2 55	5 45	7 50
7	Monday	35	30	3 59	4 12	8 46
8	Tuesday	32	31	5 0	4 37	9 37
9	Wed.	31	33	6 1	5 7	10 25
10	Thur.	29	35	7 3	5 33	10 56
11	Friday	27	36	8 1	6 1	11 6
12	Satur.	25	38	9 0	6 32	11 41
13	Sunday	23	39	9 56	7 5	aft. 15
14	Monday	21	40	10 50	7 43	0 50
15	Tuesday	18	42	11 38	8 25	1 27
16	Wed.	16	43	morn	9 11	2 10
17	Thur.	14	44	0 22	10 3	2 57
18	Friday	12	46	1 4	10 59	4 0
19	Satur.	11	47	1 40	11 59	5 10
20	Sunday	9	48	2 13	aft. 13	6 28
21	Mon.	8	49	2 46	2 19	7 39
22	Tuesday	5	51	3 17	3 29	8 31
23	Wed.	3	52	3.48	4 38	9 19
24	Thur.	2	53	4 22	5 49	10 5
25	Friday	0	55	4 59	7 1	10 47
26	Saturday	4 59	57	5 47	8 20	11 32
27	Sunday	58	58	6 39	9 39	morn
28	Monday	56	59	7 37	10 45	0 16
29	Tuesday	54	0	8 35	11 45	1 1
30	Wed.	53	7 2	9 32	morn	1 52

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public Auction, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June next, A. D. 1884, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, being a part of Town Lot No. 76, in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown in the said Island, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the north-east angle of Town Lot Number 76; thence extending westwardly along the south side of Fitzroy Street for the distance of eighty-four (84) feet; thence by a right angle line to said street southwardly for the distance of thirty-six (36) feet; thence by a parallel line to said street eighty-four (84) feet to the west boundary of Prince Street; thence following the course thereof northwardly thirty-six (36) feet to the place of commencement.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the First day of June, A. D. 1866, and made between William John Fraser, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, and Mary Fraser, his wife, of the one part, and William Warren Lord, of the same place, of the other part, and of which said mortgage the undersigned David Stirling, Trustee, is now the Assignee.

For terms and particulars of sale apply at the office of Sullivan & McNeill, Barristers, &c.

DAVID STIRLING, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Dated 14th March, A. D. 1884—3m mar19

THE KENSINGTON
DRUG STORE
OFFERS A FULL LINE OF
Pure Drugs,
Chemicals, and
Medicinal Preparations.
Family Medicines,
Spices, Essences,
Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges,
Chest Protectors, &c.
Diamond, Handy Package & Star Dyes, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Thorley's Improved H. and C. Food, all the leading Patent Medicines.
Stationery and Choice Tobacco.
☞ Prescriptions accurately prepared.
D. DARRACH.
Kensington, Feb. 20, 1884—1yr

Rev. Father Wilds'
EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. E. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"70 E. 56th St., New York, May 16, 1883.
Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which would so intensely at night, and burned so intensely, that I could hardly bear my clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now as good as I could wish, and I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully, E. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere, and by all druggists.

The Roman Propaganda.

LECTURE BY MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

In the course of a lecture in New York lately, on the Roman Propaganda, Monsignor Capel said:

"The Catholic Church is a mighty empire, having the whole earth in things spiritual under her jurisdiction. She is limited to no nation. Men of every tribe and tongue—monarchists and republicans, democrats and liberals—live under her tent. Her flag floats over Jew and Gentile, Christian and Pagan. To her no one is alien. Her doctrine and practices fill the intellect of the learned and direct the mind of the uneducated. Child and adult, learned and unlearned, all under the sway of the Catholic Church have the same solid foundation, the same safe anchorage—namely, divine authority. To carry on her world-wide work the Church needs, as do States, her departments. These are called congregations, of which there are some twelve. These are separate organizations, framed with the greatest prudence and skill, wherein the experience and knowledge of the *elite* of the teaching body of the church are used as the eyes, the ears, the aids for the practical judgment and government of the Pope, the vicereegent of Christ, the visible head of the church on earth. One such congregation devotes itself to rites, a second to discipline, a third to the religious orders, a fourth to the sacraments and the like. Among these congregations none is more important than that of the propaganda. It is composed of some twelve cardinals distinguished for learning, position and practical judgment, and is presided over by the prefect, his eminence Simeoni, who, on account of the vastness of his jurisdiction, is said to be the St. Paul of the Church. These princes of the church are aided in their arduous duties by a body of some twenty-four consultors, the most distinguished of the archbishops, the monsignori and the generals or provincials of the religious orders. The local habitation is in the well-known palace designed by Bernini and carried out by Pope Urban VIII. Every visitor to Rome knows this pile in the Piazzi di Spagna. Its magnificent library of 90,000 volumes, its museum containing objects collected by missionaries from every part of the world during the last two and a half centuries, and its missionary college educating at this moment 150 missionary students of all nationalities, for all lands, are objects of the greatest interest to all travellers to Rome. The Propaganda, called into existence 300 years ago by Gregory XV. has, at this moment jurisdiction, or the practical management, of all that part of the church which is to be found in missionary countries. From the people of these countries have contributions and gifts come for the work to be carried on. The United States, Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia, the Islands of the Pacific the greater parts of Asia and Africa, and many other countries have so contributed. The local habitation of the Propaganda is in Italy, but the property of the Propaganda and its current revenue neither now or at any time have been derived from Italy or from Italians. The resources in the main have come from the two hundred millions of Catholics who live out of and beyond the peninsular of Italy. With the Italians and their affairs Propaganda has naught to do, nor does it turn to Italy for its support. How different is the case of the United States. No bishop is appointed; no jurisdiction is exercised among Catholics, except through Propaganda. It is the final court of appeal in all matters of ecclesiastical government; to it do the future priests of America, educated in Rome, turn for their ecclesiastical instruction. Propaganda is, therefore, the source of the Catholic ecclesiastical life in the United States. To this church department do the American bishops turn for all directions, and to it do the American bishops and people together with the Catholics of the world in missionary countries contribute funds. The Italian government ruling a population of some twenty-eight millions, who have contributed but little to Propaganda, unmindful of the international character of the congregation, now steps in to 'convert' into Italian bonds the property which in the main is purchased by the money of the two hundred millions of Catholics in every part of the world. It may be urged that this conversion does not injure Propaganda property. Seeing the Italian government lays on it a tax amounting in all to forty per cent. to call the transfer a conversion is but a euphemism for spoliation. If the Italian government have honest intentions let it give warning to Propaganda to sell within fifty years its real estate. This will give time to do it to advantage and transfer to countries whence the money came the proceeds, which there, at least, as in the United States, or in the British dominions, it can be safe. Italy derives all the benefit of Catholics going to Rome. It is a short sighted policy to strive to strangle the missionary efforts of Propaganda. Protestant countries—Germany, England, the United States—act very differently. They protect their missionary and bible societies. Gentlemen, is anything more needed to convince you of the pretended independence of the Pope? Not contented with robbing the Holy Father of the states of the Church given by the united voice of christendom to the Pope, the Italians are now robbing the institutions which constitute the working departments of the Church of the material means needed to carry them on. Against this you rise, protest, and act as honest Americans and true Catholics.

Daniel Webster wrote: "All secret associations, the members of which take upon themselves extraordinary obligations to one another, and are bound together by secret oaths, are naturally sources of jealousy and just alarm to others, and especially unfavorable to harmony and mutual confidence among men living together under popular institutions, and are dangerous to the cause of civil liberty and government."

Begin With the Children.

In order to cultivate manners that will be really attractive and lasting, we must commence early laboring from the heart and soul outward, and they in their turn will react upon the heart, and aid the growth and development of virtuous character. If we wish to mould clay, or plaster of Paris, or metal into any shape, we must not wait until it is half hard before we put it into the mould, for then it will be full of flaws and roughness, and will not well take the desired form. So, if we wish to mould the heart and mind into good manners, we must not wait until the child is half grown before we begin the training. We must begin with the young child. Greet its waking with a smile and a loving word, that it may learn to wake up pleasantly. Teach it to take gently what is offered it, not snatching, and to return the look and word of thanks. Teach it to share its treasures, to pity and soothe anyone who is sick or sad, to pick up what is dropped by its elders, to lend its toys, to reply kindly, to say "please," "thank you," and "good-bye"—indeed there are hundreds of ways to teach a little one good manners. Cultivate in your children the pleasant manners of a morning greeting, saying "good morning" with a smile and a bow; such a greeting makes the whole day go more pleasantly. Do not let the children go to bed without a goodnight kiss; they are never too old for that. And how do we know but that during the night watches some one of the family band may take the long and solemn journey to the land that lies very far off? Let the pleasantest greetings morning and night, to all members of the family, be a part of family custom, then your children, going into the world, will carry these gracious home manners with them, and use them to teachers, employers and friends.

The Pope on Freemasonry.

In an encyclical letter of the Pope, published last week, Leo XIII. lays special stress upon Freemasonry and the means to be employed to defend "The City of God" against the "City of Satan." The following is a *resume* of the letter: The plan of the secret societies is no longer a mystery. It is a struggle against the Church, and the various Popes have very properly excommunicated Freemasons. Since 150 years the secret societies have increased frightfully. A grave peril thus threatens society. The Socialist has his source of strength in Masonry. The Papacy is placed in an intolerable situation. Masonry does not avow its real object; it deceives the innocent by a varnish of toleration. The press, marriage, education, the sovereignty of the people, the atheism of the State, Radicalism, Communism, all tend toward a return of Paganism. Masonry flatters Princes in the hope of having them for auxiliaries. Governments should choose between Masonry and the Church, which sustains authority and inculcates obedience.

The Pope thus prescribes to bishops their duties: First, by pastoral letters unmask secret societies and make people abhor them; second, extend Christian education; third, encourage agriculturists and workingmen to organize Catholic associations and conferences of St. Vincent de Paul; fourth, watch schools and exhort youth never to become members of any society without first consulting their priests. The Pope ends his encyclical by imploring the aid of the Blessed Virgin.

Newfoundland Seal Fishery.

The following are the arrivals up to the 17th April:

Aurora, Fairweather, W. Stephen & Co.	26,535
Neptune, Blandford, Job Bros. & Co	41,983
Hercules, Cross, C. P. Bennett & Co.	1,988
Ranger, Barber, J. & W. Stewart.	24,500
Falcon, Knee, Bowring Bros.	21,500
Hector, White, Job Bros. & Co.	19,000
Leopold, Dawe, W. Grieve & Co.	8,000
Narwhal, Kent, Dundee Company,	2,600
Greenland, Winser, J. Munn & Co.	16,000
Matilda, Hanrahan, J. Munn & Co.	80
Mastiff, Gosse, J. Munn & Co.	3,000

Several other vessels were reported "well fished," and the prospects are favorable for a successful season. The weight of the *Neptune's* load is 874 tons, 2 cwt., 1 qr. and 8 lbs.—being the best trip of seals ever landed—largest in number, heaviest in weight, and most valuable in money. The *Falcon's* crew came across two remarkable freaks of nature during the voyage. One of these was a Siamese twin seal, eighteen inches long and nine inches broad, having two heads, four eyes, eight flippers, two hearts and two tails; the other appears to have been an ordinary whitecoat in every respect, except that the flippers were turned the wrong way, and "located" upon the back, instead of being in the usual place.

Extending the Franchise.

A New York telegram says: "The Nova Scotia Legislature is responsible for extending the franchise, in municipal elections, to widows and to "unmarried women." The words we have quoted are not as definite as might be. In the first place widows are unmarried until they marry again. In the next place there are some women, even in Nova Scotia, who have never been married (and probably never will be), yet who cannot possibly come in the category of unmarried women as designated by the Nova Scotia Legislature. But even supposing that it be distinctly understood that only widows and spinsters are to vote, what a slur is cast upon the numerous intelligent women residing there who are good mothers, faithful wives, and admirable in all social relations. Why should not the married women vote?"

A Parliamentary return has been issued which shows the strong partisan character of the Irish magistracy. Out of 5,912 justices of the peace, only 1,014 are Roman Catholics. In the counties there are 5,283 Protestant to 869 Catholic magistrates.

General News Items.

Foreigners own 20,941,000 acres of the United States.

The gypsies have made their appearance in New Brunswick.

There are 190 saw and grist mills in the Province of New Brunswick.

One hundred and fifty Skye crofters are about to emigrate to Manitoba.

While we can never forget the letters of the alphabet, twenty-two of them will always be out of "mind."

It is estimated that there are 40,000 persons in New York city that depend upon gambling for a living.

A Colorado highwayman makes his religious captives dance and the wicked ones pray, after he has robbed them.

His Excellency the Governor-General has announced his intention of offering a medal for competition by the pupils of Notre Dame convent at Kingston, Ont.

Great excitement has been caused by a rich gold find, equal to any in the United States, having been made at Silver City, in the Canadian North West.

The next convention of the Irish-American National League will be held in Boston, Mass., on the second Wednesday in August. Charles Stewart Parnell will be present.

A Des Moines man publishes a card announcing that "as many citizens have failed to solicit me to become a candidate for office, I have concluded to offer my services to the voters for the office of," &c.

For the sake of pulling down the temperance argument which Weston has so laboriously built up, Mr. Spencer proposes to walk 5,000 miles in 100 days, in England, and drink nothing but alcholic liquors.

Cincinnati juries do their work quickly now. If any of the men composing it are disposed to hold out for acquittal or an easy verdict, the others begin to whisper about the mob that is waiting outside to lynch someone, and the result is a unanimous verdict of guilty without further delay.

How fully Mr. Parnell enjoys the confidence of the Irish clergy, who are perhaps the best judges of Ireland's needs, and of what policy will supply these, is seen in the active and general assistance the priests are giving to the Irish leader's Purchase and Settlement Company, in which the clergyman in nearly every diocese are becoming shareholders.

At a Boston seance a disconsolate widower succeeded in establishing communication with his wife, who had passed into the spirit land from the Hub, of whose æsthetic circles she had been a member. The man inquired if she was happy, and if she liked her new surroundings, to which she replied: "Well, dear, it is very charming and lovely, and all that, but of course you know, dear, it isn't Boston."

There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,105 newspapers, of which England has 1,578, Wales 60, Scotland 181, Ireland 156, and the Isles 20. London alone has 401. In the year 1846 the total number of newspapers for the United Kingdom was only 551, of which 14 were dailies. The daily newspapers now number 179. The number of magazines published in the United Kingdom is 1,260.

Evidently there is something in a name. The *Kinfauns Castle*, the vessel upon which the arch-informer, Carey, was killed, won from that tragedy such an evil reputation that it was impossible to get sailors to ship in her. In consequence her owners have sold her to the Russian Government, but they were obliged to conceal her identity, by changing her name, before they could find even a foreign purchaser for the ship.

In the United States District Court at Boston, Mary Walker, of Lawrence, as administratrix of the estate of James Walker, has filed a maritime libel suit against the Boston and Savannah Steamship Company, in which she claims $50,000 damages for the loss of her husband, a steerage passenger on the wrecked steamer *City of Columbus*. Joseph H. Clark, administrator of the estate of Frederick L. Hale, of Somerville, has filed a suit in the same court, in which the plaintiff claims $50,000 damages.

No incident in Queen Victoria's book has attracted so much attention as that in which she tells how the doughty Brown vanquished the Scotch reporters. According to his own account, Brown had all the best of it in the dialogue with those gentlemen, but unfortunately a different version of the affair appeared from one of them in the *Scotsman*. It seems that Brown, when he ordered them away, accosted one of the reporters with the inquiry, "Do you know who I am?" To which he received the very fitting answer, "Yes; you are a lackey." The reporters then retired satisfied.

The government of the State of Ohio has made provision for bringing back from the Constantinople graveyard to the village in Ohio, where his folks lie buried, the remains of the bright and brilliant young journalist and war correspondent, J. A. McGahan. The London *World*, commenting on the fact, says: "When the 'weeping representatives of half a dozen nationalities' turned away from the grave to which had been consigned the body of one whom to know was to love, the spot fell into neglect, until Lady Strangford, McGahan's fast friend, put a stone over it, with a simple but touchingly appropriate inscription. McGahan and General Sheridan were natives of the same village in Perry Co., Ohio. As an adult, McGahan was a man of exceptional culture and accomplishments; but what is not generally known is that, until the age of 18, he was a farm lad working for the behoof of his widowed mother, and walked four miles every Saturday to the town where a Catholic priest was his gratuitous tutor."