PURGATIVE PILLS

RICH BLOOD

...en given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' ...st medical authorities, scientists, and men of ...eviled by the brain of man, and should rank ...No family should be without them, for there is ...nfering so much benefit, excepting, possibly ...contained in the wrapper around each box is ...shows how to avoid and how to cure all man... ...t the symptoms thereof. Sold everywhere, or ...able Illustrated medical book sent free to all ...SON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

New Tea.

VALUE,

AND RETAIL.

and will be found extra good

EER & GOFF.

ALE OF

OODS!

F DRY GOODS

RY CHEAP AT

OWSE'S,

the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

IGHT & CO

RE— 1885.

ore to give the BEST VALUE
scription of

TURE,

emises by first-class workmen,
econd to none.

CHAIRS of various designs,
es to suit the hard times.

TABLES, WASHSTANDS,
ATTRASSES, PICTURE
ETS, BEDROOM SETS,
es too numerous to mention.

undersold.

tment a Specialty.

VRIGHT & Co.
, Dec. 17, 1884.

Ireland's
PROVED
ire-proof Safes!
e Safe in the World.

Over Eighty Thousand in use.

than any Safe made, such as

BE BOLT WORK,

an any other Fire-proof Safe,
iring Bolts and Locks.

Locks,
Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.

l in these Provinces in large
test satisfaction, being the
st made, and cheapest
ver produced.
he champion record in the
ice that time great and
ts have been made.
ny other concern, send for
tive Catalogue.

MORRIS & IRELAND,
Boston, Mass.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 46

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 1h., 2m., a.m., W.
New Moon 8th day, 4h., 31m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 16th day, 2h., 2m., a. m., E.
Full Moon 24th day, 3h., 42m., a. m., S. E.

D. M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	aftr'n
1	Tues	5 25	6 36	10 29	0 25
2	Wed	27	32	11 24	1 35
3	Thur	28	30	morn	2 36
4	Fri	29	28	0 21	3 34
5	Sat	30	26	1 20	4 25
6	Sun	32	24	2 20	5 9
7	Mon	33	22	3 55	5 49
8	Tues	34	20	5 5	6 21
9	Wed	36	18	6 19	6 47
10	Thur	37	17	7 33	7 27
11	Fri	38	15	8 42	7 59
12	Sat	39	13	9 48	8 32
13	Sun	41	11	10 54	9 7
14	Mon	42	9	11 50	9 45
15	Tues	43	7	aft 41	10 27
16	Wed	44	5	1 34	11 12
17	Thur	46	3	2 20	morn
18	Fri	47	1	3 0	0 2
19	Sat	48	5 59	3 36	0 58
20	Sun	50	57	4 10	1 51
21	Mon	51	55	4 40	2 49
22	Tues	52	53	5 9	3 50
23	Wed	53	51	5 38	4 52
24	Thur	54	49	6 6	5 55
25	Fri	55	47	6 35	7 0
26	Sat	56	45	7 8	8 6
27	Sun	6 58	43	7 45	9 14
28	Mon	0	41	8 28	10 22
29	Tues	1	39	9 17	11 27
30	Wed	6 2	5 38	10 14	aft 31

DR. P. CONROY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

McLean, Martin & McDonald,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
Brown's Block, - - Charlottetown.
A. A. McLEAN, LL.B. | D. C. MARTIN.
H. C. McDONALD, B. A.
July 8, 1885—3m

THE
North British & Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

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

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

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

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

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

M. HENNESSY.

Furniture Dealer,
No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.
All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.
☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.
Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

Consignments Solicited.
R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant
FOR SALE OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE,
289 Water Street,
St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.
January 16, 1884.

Boston, Halifax & P. E. Island
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamship Carroll, Capt. Brown.
Steamship Worcester, Capt. Allan.

A FURTHER REDUCTION in the passenger rates
from Charlottetown to Boston
has been decided upon. Hereafter the charge will be:—
For Single Tickets (cabin), $6.00 each.
Stateroom Berths extra $2.00 each.
Return Tickets (cabin), $11.00 each.
Stateroom Berths extra $4.00 each.
Apply to
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
July 8, 1885.

DR. S. R. JENKINS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,
PRINCE STREET.
Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

GREAT
REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
Teas, Coffees, Sugars
—AND—
FINE GROCERIES!
—AT THE—
GREAT LONDON & CHINA
Tea Company,
Queen Street, Charlottetown,
P. E. Island.

TEAS!
60 cent Tea reduced to 50 cents.
50 cent Tea reduced to 40 cents.
40 cent Tea reduced to 35 cents.
35 cent Tea reduced to 30 cents.
30 cent Tea reduced to 28 cents.
25 cent Tea reduced to 24 cents.

Handsome & Useful Presents
—IN—
CLASS, CHINA, EARTHEN AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TO PURCHASERS OF TEAS.

600 BOXES NEW VALENCIA
COOKING RAISINS,
Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

30 bbls. Dried Currants,
Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

LAUNDRY SOAPS,
Retailing by the single bar at
FACTORY PRICES.

ALL OTHER GOODS
—AT—
Equally Low Prices.

As an accommodation to our Customers, we are selling
SUGARS
AT ACTUAL COST.
July 22, 1885.

FOR SALE,
A STORE and WAREHOUSE, also a Dwelling House and Outbuildings, situated at Head of St. Peter's Bay. Also, the extensive Tannery Property at the same place, all of which were formerly occupied by the subscriber. These properties, situate in a thriving village, contiguous to Railway Station, Wharves, Churches and Schoolhouse, offer an excellent inducement to an enterprising man of business. Terms liberal and made known upon application to Palmer & McLeod, Attorneys, Charlottetown, or to the owner,
SIMON BOLGER,
Ocean House.
Charlottetown, May 27, 1885—wp 6m

WE SELL
Potatoes, Spiling, Bark,
R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,
Hay, Eggs, Produce.
WRITE FULLY FOR QUOTATIONS.
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics' Exchanges.
December 3, 1884.

Take all in all.
—Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines
—Take all the Blood purifiers.
—Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures.
—Take all the Ague, Fever and Bilious specifics.
—Take all the Brain and nerve force revivers.
—Take all the Great health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—best.
—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop—Bitters have the best curative qualities of all—concentrated in them.
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined: Fail!!!!
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.
Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.
Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.
All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case, otherwise I would have been in my grave.
J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.
"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.
I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."
—A WORKINGMAN.

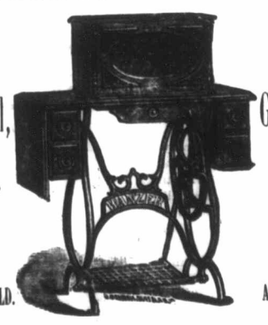
☞ None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

HATS, HATS,
HARD AND SOFT FELT, AT
STANLEY BROS.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of
Gents' Furnishings
BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.
Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1885.

TO LOVERS OF THE WEED.
10,000
HAVANA CIGARS.
By close attention to this branch of our trade, and to the tastes of our customers, we have built up a
PERMANENT RETAIL CIGAR TRADE,
WHICH PROMISES TO LAST.
3 FOR 25 CENTS
A SPECIALTY.
REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.
Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1885.
REDDIN'S DRUG STORE, CAMERON BLOCK.

New, Cheap, Good.
Try PERKINS' & STERNS' for
Millinery, Fancy Goods,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS,
COTTON GOODS, (very best value to be found)
HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES AND CORSETS.
An Immense Stock of Gloves & Hosiery.
WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WARPS,
WARRANTED NO. 1 QUALITY.
PERKINS & STERNS.
Charlottetown, August 12, 1885.

THE WANZER
Sewing Machine,
The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.
EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.
Office and Warerooms MacEachern's Buildings Queen St.
TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.
ONLY Gold Medal, CENTENNIAL, 1876, AGAINST THE WORLD.
ONLY Gold Medal, IN CANADA, 1883, AGAINST THE WORLD.



Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.
LEADING POINTS.
Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self-setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double Steel Feed. Principal partsmade of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.
The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1883, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.
Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the 1st of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.
August 6, 1884. J. F. WILLIS & CO., Only authorised Agents for P. E. I.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.
Our Improved Artificial Ear Drums cure Deafness in all stages. Recommended by scientific men of Europe and America. Write for illustrated descriptive book and testimonials from doctors, judges, ministers, and prominent men and women who have been cured, and who take pleasure in recommending them. They are unseen while in use, comfortable to wear, and make a permanent cure. Address, J. H. NICHOLSON, Murray St., New York. sep. 2d 1y eow

NOTICE.
I HEREBY NOTIFY all persons indebted to the late firm of LAWRENCE KICKHAM & Co., Souris West, Merchants, to make payment to me on or before FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next, of all amounts due by them to said late firm; and I further notify all persons so indebted to said late firm, that all amounts unpaid after said date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.
THOMAS KICKHAM,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Lawrence Kickham & Co.
Souris West, Aug. 10, 1885.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that he will continue to do business in the premises occupied by the late firm, and while thankful for past patronage extended to said firm, he now solicits a continuance of such patronage.
THOMAS KICKHAM.
August 12, 1885—3m

AYER'S PILLS.
A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The various uses of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, is an unmistakable testimony to the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.
These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.
A Sufferer from Headache writes:
"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly restore my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.
W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.
"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.
J. T. HAYES,"
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.
The Rev. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Lafayette, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien
LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.
The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.
Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors, Charlottetown.
W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.
Jan. 21, 1885.

STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"
Summer Arrangement.
ON and after Tuesday, May 5th, the new steamer *Heather Belle*, Hugh McLean, Master, will run as follows:—
Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.
Wednesday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.
Thursday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.
Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at 4 a. m.; leaving Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Crapaud, remaining over night.
Saturday, will leave Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown at 1.30 p. m. for Crapaud, and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.
FARES.
Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.
Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud at one first-class fare.
JOHN HUGHES,
Agent.
Charlottetown, May 6, 1885—3m

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES — O'Halloran's Building
Great George Street, Charlottetown.
☞ Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan17 1884

The Coming Struggle Between England and Ireland.

For a great power and a strong people the English are about the most easily scared of nations. They have not yet recovered from the painful shock to their feelings caused by Mr. Parnell's recent speech in Dublin, on which we commented last week. One would imagine that a sensible and brave people, secure in their strength, the justice of their cause and the wisdom of their policy, would rather welcome than not a plain declaration of principles and plans from the leader of a party hostile to the present method of conducting the Government in Ireland. Instead of that, the Irish leader evoked one cry of abuse that was echoed and re-echoed throughout England, an abuse based on rage mingled with fear. The English press and the English politicians cannot conceal the agitation with which they receive Mr. Parnell's open avowal of what he and his party propose to strive for in the coming Parliament, and with all the force that is in them, backed by the united voice of a nation. They know they are wrong; they know that their treatment of Ireland is to-day, as it ever has been, infamous, and as worthy of a King of Dahomy as of a power claiming to be Christian and civilized. They know that the reckoning day cannot be much longer delayed, for the Irish people of to-day are, as Mr. Clifford Lloyd recently assured them, not the people of even five years ago, let alone the people of a quarter of a century back. So marvellously has the Irish nation cause advanced under a lawful and united agitation in these late years, an agitation shared in, assisted, maintained and materially strengthened by the greater Ireland that English tyranny and wrong scattered over the face of the earth to rise up when the right time came in judgment and in wrath against her.

England, too, is undergoing a silent political revolution. There is a change in the position and complexion of parties. The great Whig party is dissolving into Radicalism on the one side, while it is being scared into mild Conservatism on the other. The Tories are coming down from their icy altitude to take the place of the scattering Whigs. The House of Lords is doomed to be never more a factor of grave power in English politics. The old party leaders are dying off or receding, and new blood on all sides is rushing to the front, bringing new ideas with it, and refusing to be longer fettered by the dead hand of an obsolete past. This condition of things naturally favors the Irish advance, for the Irish Nationalists are the only really united party in the British Parliament to-day. They are a resolute body fixed as a stone wall in their purpose, knowing precisely what they want and how to get it, and making for that first, last and all the time. At the next elections their number will be at least doubled; their strength doubled in proportion.

Instead of facing the inevitable and looking at the legitimate demands of the loyal citizens of their country and of the State, seeing how far they can go to meet them and remedy the acknowledged evils of which they and the Irish people complain, the English, through their press and spokesmen, are casting about in agony of mind and soul to see what possible coalition can be formed to ward off this impending "danger" to the Empire. Irishmen are welcome to pour out their blood in the Soudan, in India, in Afghanistan, in Russia, in defence of England wherever England may be threatened; they may even guide England's armies and fleets to victory; they may die by the thousand in England's service, but when they ask for the means to live at home in peace and with a fair chance of prosperity in their own land, governing and guiding their own affairs, they are stigmatized as traitors to the Empire. The day for such humbug is passed. In the eyes of the world, as in the hearts of the Irish, it is passed. Neither fair words nor foul words will longer suffice to content or awe the Irish people. Nothing but fair acts, nothing but an absolute righting of the grievous wrongs that hamper and oppress the life of a generous and conservative people, will do to restore confidence in Ireland and respect for English legislation.

Instead of a coalition of all the English parties to do this right and to heal the Irish wounds, there is talk of a coalition among them to squelch the National party, to silence the Irish voice in Parliament, and to continue the English Government in its long career of crime against the Irish people. When the scramble for election comes these Englishmen will make for any bridge that may bear them into Parliament, and there is a very strong Irish contingent in all the chief English cities and commercial and industrial centres to-day, who in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and elsewhere, will obey the word of command just as faithfully as in Parnell's own constituency. Of course, in the face of the new "danger," as Englishmen choose to regard the Irish movement for conducting Irish affairs at home, comes a sudden crop of rumors of renewed agrarian outrages, and these rumors may be expected to multiply between now and November. Mr. Parnell only echoes the thought and desire of all honest Irishmen and well-wishers to Ireland in advising his countrymen to abstain from outrages of all kinds, which would only play into the hands of the enemy. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has suddenly made himself a power in the Conservative party, declared honestly in his speech at Sheffield on Thursday night, that there was no reason as yet to regret the absence of coercion in Ireland. Neither will there be so long as the Government shows itself willing to consider Irish claims fairly. But what a reflection on English statesmanship and historic failure to redeem its pledges, to find the expressed wish of the Irish leader more potent for good and more binding on the Irish people than all the machinery and force of the British Empire!

Let the Irish people continue to work with judgment and moderation, as their political leader advises them. Their final victory cannot be much longer delayed. Their object is not disruption of the British Empire, but, if anything, a strengthening of that Empire in its weakest part, by restoring peace and good will to a land devastated by seven centuries of war, oppression and mutual hate. Irishmen simply desire to look after their own soil and its products; their own commerce and industry; their own people and all the elements that go to make up national life, at home, in Ireland, instead of relegating this necessary and patriotic duty to a foreign Parliament on a foreign shore; a Parliament which has shown itself, century after century, radically hostile to everything that would favor Irish advance. If to reform national abuses be treason, then "Glory be to the Irish traitors!" will be the cry of all honest men who have love of freedom and of country in their souls.—*Catholic Review*

Things in General.

[*For the Herald.*]

Life in the country has many points of preference when compared with the city. No doubt both possess their advantages and disadvantages—everything does—but the country, on the whole is more endurable than the city. This is, of course, "just as you like it." Out in the country air, too, one meets with the youth which never grows old, and all that purity and innocence of life, which links the cottage home with Paradise.

It is Sabbath morn; a bright and glorious Sabbath morn. The sky is decked in blue, and all nature is bathed in the sunlight. We wander by the seashore, H——and I, and what a seashore this Island has. The waves greet us, returning again and again renewed with strength, coming on and on, higher and higher, approaching in magnificence the feet of the "atoms" who stand gazing on the wide expanse of waters, trying to dream of their greatness. Millions of grains of sand are beneath our feet; millions of drops of crystal light, far out as the eye can reach, are sparkling in golden rays. The wide ocean seems like a thing of life, ever moving, never resting, speaking eternally 'mid sighs and tears, and smiles, changeable as a fickle lover, but beautiful as a panorama of sunlit dewdrops. Here we learn how little we are, as heart and thought rest on heaven and sea. What waters of omnipotence! How mighty their Creator!

But now the church bells ring, and the ocean is left to nestle in its bosom depths, while the people hasten to worship its Master. Aye, and the people of this Island love to worship. What other spot in the wide world can point to so many churches, or where can we find another hundred thousand people, who have raised so many temples of song and prayer, where the angel's message of peace and good will is told again and again, as the days and months and years roll by, and the listeners wander away from earth to sky? Yes, and the religion of the Island is full of brightness, a something not to be ashamed of. Each drinks at his own stream, worships where he wills, but all must bow before the same God—the fountain is the same. I have heard of *dim* religious light, but don't understand it, unless it be the quality possessed by such heretics as infidels, atheists, and nondescripts. To call religious light dim, is a mistake, even though we "see through a glass darkly." It is the brightest thing the world owns, and has as little to do with dimness as the tinted windows which coined the phrase, have to do with a writ of habeas corpus. What we want is bright light, and the more of it the better. To a restless, time-tossed spirit, wandering hither and thither, sometimes hardly knowing whither, and often caring less, this characteristic bright religious light has a soothing effect, and brings a healing balm, which, in moments of reverential awe, bends the soul to worship, and lifts it away from earth to heaven.

The Island is full of newspapers too. It is difficult to find a house without its paper. The mischief of it is there are too many "foreign" newspapers, and conversation with many of the people disclosed the fact that they are growing tired of them. Right, quite right. The local press supplies necessary and healthy news. Every shade of political and religious feeling is represented, and did the people of this Province keep the thousands of dollars which they spend annually upon outside journals, and devote them to a more liberal support of *home* productions, Island papers—which are now by no means of inferior quality—would be still further enabled by this increased support to develop the necessary characteristics of real live *newspapers*. I do not say that all foreign papers are objectionable. Some are of a purely religious character, representing one or other of the creeds, leaving other matters to the secular journals, but there is a class of journals which sports a religious name, and between the lines one discovers a spirit anything but religious, breathing bigotry and prejudice, to which is added in some instances, a hatred of everything British or Canadian. The sturdy yeomen of this Province, no matter what their creed, are not apt to be imposed upon very long by this sort of journal, for here the people are loyal to the ruling powers. Journals which are loyal to a particular church—no matter which—and revile the throne, bringing into existence a spirit of rebellion, and journals which are loyal to the throne, while they at the same time profess religious principles—no matter of what sect—in the advocacy of which they display the bitterness of bigotry and prejudice, rousing feelings of discord and animosity, are both to be avoided? Those whom the cap fits can wear it.

A social hop; just about as uneasy place as man can be who cannot dance, even though he finds some joy in witnessing the enjoyment of others. The company is a select one, about thirty counts the throng. It is a curious thing to sit watching the tripping of the light fantastic toe, and almost prayerfully wish you could dance. Hither and thither, retiring and advancing, round and round they go, gliding as gracefully over the floor as a swan upon the waters. Not an inharmonious sound is heard, everything goes merry as wedding bells 'mid happy smiles and peals of laughter. Here it is innocent amusement. Sweet music rolls from the fiddle strings, and musicians beat time to the changing steps. The hour of midnight comes on apace, and the gracious hostess provides refreshments. True friendship fills the moments. The "gudeman" of the house moves around, a pleasant word of welcome for everyone. Well known friend and stranger see no difference in his pleasant smile and hearty greeting. Midnight is passed, some retire, others stay, friends will have their chat. Everything is enjoyable, not a breath is tainted by the intoxicating cup. Smaller and smaller grows the company. Those who go and those who stay are delighted with the pleasure of the happy hours they have spent. Not an unkind word has been spoken, not an unpleasant circumstance has taken place. They feel—and rightly so—that "the time" bloomed with pleasure and innocent joy. Some few remain until coming light tells of morning dawn, and then, what then? They gather round the organ, and a hymn of praise sounds from golden note and human tongue. The dawn of day was consecrated to the Giver of light, and hands were clasped with the word "good-bye," then all was over. This is another phase of Island life, which speaks of happy homes and hospitable hearts.

Mackerel is booming, but the price is small. Potatoes bid fair to be a splendid crop. Farmers are into the thick of the harvest, and this year, "they say," it is earlier than usual. The weather on the whole has been favorable to their efforts. Passing over the new bridge at St. Peter's about a fortnight ago, it looked well and it is well built. It certainly ranks among the best on the Island. This Province boasts of as fine a body of school teachers as can be met with anywhere—painstaking, conscientious, persevering teachers, but some of the districts cannot boast of either the quality of their school houses, or school furniture. If ever any of your readers go to East Point, and venture out in a boat, full of the idea of catching mackerel, they are seriously advised not to stand up on the edge of the boat looking for the Magdalenes—if they do, the mackerel may catch them. "Is Souris as large as New York" is played out, still it grows and flourishes, notwithstanding the Scott Act.

The Scott Act, where is it? Dead and gone, sure. It is certainly a dead letter of the law, although it gives a spasmodic kick now and then; and it kicks pretty hard too, sometimes. Still it is inoperative as regards the suppression of the traffic. Notwithstanding the votes given and the tale told by electors, existing facts point to a general want of sympathy with it. There is something wrong; just there is the rub. Possibly the Scott Act is right, and something else is all wrong. Many temperance men are veering round to a trial of high priced restrictive license, others advocate absolute prohibition in every shape and form. Prohibition would be the right thing, but the age is not ripe for it, and when it does come it must be *honest* prohibition in every sense of the term. Failure seems to hang round the skirts of the Scott Act everywhere, and many honestly desirous of suppressing intemperance look upon it as a broken pitcher. It seems to be a most difficult matter to administer it effectively, and just who to blame for its want of force and power is another difficulty. There are thousands of people on the Island who cannot be forced to see that they do any wrong in "taking a drink," and they look upon making people give it up by act of Parliament, as being something like shoving the gospel down their throats on point of the bayonet. Among them be it, but the sum and substance of the whole thing is: the Scott Act is *literally* nowhere as far as any good, permanent, practical results are concerned.

Now it is evening, and the sun goes down further and further to the west, only out of sight, for it never goes down. I write, sitting upon a rock, on another shore. A stiff northwester blows, the sky is overcast, and the darkened waters wear angry whitecaps. They are lashed into fury, and they fringe the shore with foam, casting up sand and pebble in their anger. How they hiss, and writhe and beat themselves in their awful, majestic passion. Grand in moments of rest, they are terribly grand in storm—an image of life and its ever varying changes. Now it is night.

HENRI.

September 1, 1885.

How to Get the Most Butter.

There are several things which affect the yield of butter from a cow of any kind. First, the food of a cow affects it; second, the manner of setting the milk, chiefly in regard to the time which it requires for the cream to rise; and third, the temperature at which this cream is churned.

It has been shown by many careful experiments, and by the results of long practice, that succulent food helps to produce a large quantity of fat in the milk, and also has such an effect upon the same as to cause the cream to separate more completely from the milk, leaving less fat to be lost in the buttermilk. Hence, the use of ensilage, or, what is better for most farmers and easier to accomplish, the feeding of roots of an unobjectionable kind, such as mangels or sugar beets in the winter, and the use of some kind of meal, preferably a mixture of corn meal and coarse middlings, with pasture in the summer. In winter, the use of cut hay or fodder, moistened with boiling water, with which the meal is mixed, is better than dry hay or fodder. Further, it has been found that when the milk of the whole herd has been mixed together, and when the milk has been set for thirty-six hours, and the cream churned at the end of twenty-four or thirty-six hours more, the largest product of butter was obtained. When these periods are shorter or longer, the character of the cream differs, and there is a loss of butter in one or the other of the settings of milk or skimmings of cream. Hence it is most profitable for a dairy to consist of as many cows as will supply cream enough for a churning at one milking, and to churn the cream of one milking by itself. Lastly, the temperature of the churning is of importance, both as to the time of churning and the quality of the butter made. An example from the records of Houghton Farm in regard to this point will be exceedingly instructive, and they fully accord with a great number of tests made by the writer during several years past. At Houghton Farm, when the whole milk of a cow (Clover), was churned at a temperature of seventy-four degrees, somewhat more than a half of the butter was obtained; while at one time actually less than half of the butter was the result, and it required three and sometimes four churnings to procure all the butter. On the other hand, when the cream was churned at a temperature of sixty-two degrees, all the butter was obtained, or in one case only from one and one-eighth ounce to two and a quarter ounces from about forty pounds of milk remained in the buttermilk, and was procured at a second churning. As double or treble churning is manifestly impracticable in a business dairy, and is troublesome anywhere, it is very important to observe every necessary precaution in regard to the temperature of the churning. In the writer's dairy the regular winter churning temperature was kept at sixty-two degrees, while the summer temperature was fifty-five degrees. The temperature at which the milk is set and the cream is kept, should also be uniform, so that the character of the cream is always the same. It may be thought that a few degrees in the temperature of the cream is a small matter; but great results depend upon small things in all human affairs, as well as in nature; and if a dairyman would succeed in his business, he must observe carefully all these small things.—*American Agriculturist.*

Says the Halifax *Herald* of the 3rd: Sixty years ago to-day the first bank in the maritime provinces commenced doing business. On the third day of September, 1825, the Halifax Bank announced to the little public of Halifax that it was prepared to transact banking business. But two banks—so far as known to us—had preceded it, and those only for a short period, in what is now the Dominion of Canada. The Bank of Montreal was established in 1818; the Bank of Quebec in the same or following year. Following these, third in order, came the Halifax Bank, the parent of a rather numerous and fairly prosperous progeny in these lower provinces. The deposits in Nova Scotia banks have increased during the past 40 years from less than 1½ millions to 16½ millions.

Irish agriculture has progressed during the past year, notwithstanding the depression in trade. The official statistics, which have just been made public, show that there are 5,000,000 acres of land under crops in Ireland, an increase of 81,000 over the acreage of 1884; that there are 10,250,000 acres of grass land, a decrease of 200,000 acres, and that bog, barren and mountain land has decreased twenty-seven thousand acres.