SEEDS!

Seeds, Timothy
, also Choice
ırnip Seed,

OOD, AT

ER & GOFF'S.

EGGS.

Eggs. Storekeepers, Pedlars
t

R & GOFF'S.

ORTATIONS.

HEE & CO.

d Varied Stock of
American

/ DRY GOODS,

RY, &c.,

PERUVIAN & PRUSSIAN,

ND GLASGOW.

ever. Wholesale
tail.

McPHEE & CO.

COWSE

Spring Stock of

DON HATS!

perior style and volume

wards,

's from 60c. upwards.

ND CHEAP, CALL AT THE

STORE,"

74 Queen Street.

WAREHOUSE

TORE,

STREET.

the farmers to the fact that we are sole
TERSON BROS., for the sale of their
OWERS, REAPERS, RAKES, SEEDING
ARROWS (the genuine article), and the
hich are guaranteed to give satisfaction
HEAT, WHITE OATS, TWO-ROWED
HITE & ALSIKE CLOVERS, &c. A few
DEN and VEGETABLE SEEDS.
have all the requirements for making

ER & ROBERTSON,
SIGN OF THE PLOUGH.

h & Mercantile

ANCE COMPANY,

-Established in 1809.

.....$9,733,332
..... 1,216,666

DESCRIPTION OF

UITY BUSINESS

s. Losses settled with
liberality.

RTMENT.

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

RTMENT.

ve of paid up Capital) over
000.

the Life Branch belong to the
d.

ivided among Policy Holders,
0.00.

r the Dominion of Canada.

pectus, and every information,
rd Island Branch, No. 35 Water

. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 34

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.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. REGAN,
HAIR DRESSER,
HAS REMOVED TO
J. D. MACLEOD'S CORNER,
QUEEN STREET.

May 23, 1883—2m

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned has opened a Lumber Yard on Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown where a full supply of all classes of Lumber, suitable for building purposes will be constantly kept on hand. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens, and of country residents in general.

PATRICK HOGAN.
Charlottetown, May 2, 1883—3m

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 Je	" 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 "	" 6.30 "
Freetown	" 8.26 "	" 12.12 p.m	" 6.45 "
Kensington	" 8.40 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.08 "
Summerside	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.15 "	Ar 7.45 "
	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 "	
Broomfield	" 11.38 "	" 5.20 "	
Alberton	" 12.3 p.m	" 6.20 "	
Tignish	Ar 12.40 "	Ar 7.20 "	
Ch'town	Dp 4.00 p.m	Dp 7.00 a.m	
Royalty Je	" 4.15 "	" 7.23 "	
York	" 4.37 "	" 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 "	" 10.23 "	
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 River.	" 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[illegible] "
Summerside	" 5.40 "	" 12.00 "	" 6.45 "
	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	" 2.0 "	" 6.00 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 a.m	Ar 7.00 p.m	
Royalty Jun	Dp 9.45 "	Dp 6.37 "	
York	" 9.23 "	" 6.20 "	
Bedford	" 9.20 "	" 6.0 "	
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	" 7.30 "	" 3.00 "	

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1883. } ma 22—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

"ORPHAN BOY."

1883. 1883.

THIS superior thoroughbred Stallion will stand, during the season, at the owner's stable, near Beer & Son's Lime Kiln, ST. PETER'S ROAD, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when he will be at P. Connolly's Livery Stables. Terms moderate.

J. SULLIVAN.
May 16, 1883.—7w

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

HERNANDO.

HERNANDO will make the season of 1883 at the old stand NEAR REILLY & FLANNIGAN'S FORGE, in Charlottetown. He is a beautiful dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, imported from Kentucky two years ago, at a cost of $1,500. His breeding cannot be excelled by any trotting horse in America. He has a fine lofty style, graceful and elastic step, and now (without training) trots fast. This horse is sired by the famous sire of trotters, Almont.

First Dam—Jennie Clay, by American Clay, son of Cassius M. Clay, Junr.

Second Dam—By Morgan Rattler, son of Hale's Green Mountain Morgan.

Third Dam—The Dam of Lady Hunt by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne.

Fourth Dam—By Gano, son of American Eclipse.

Fifth Dam—By Potomac, son of imported Diamond.

Sixth Dam—By Baronet, son of imported Baronet.

Seventh Dam—By imported Buzzard.

Almont's pedigree is too well known to need description. He has sired more trotters with records below 2.30 than any stallion that ever lived at same age. He went into the stud in 1869, and his get trotted for the first time in 1873, at two and three years old, and he has now to his credit twenty-one, with records ranging from 2.17¼ to 2.30, as below:—

1. Peidmont 2.17¼
2. Fanny Witherspoon 2.18
3. Aldine 2.19
4. Early Rose 2.20
5. Westmont 2.21
6. Lillian 2.23
7. Ella Earl 2.25
8. Allie West 2.25
9. Alta 2.25¼
10. Katie Jackson 2.25¼
11. Alice West 2.26
12. Almont, Junr. (Hamlin's) 2.26
13. King Almont 2.26¼
14. Annie S. 2.26¼
15. Sammie G 2.27
16. Almont, Junr. (Bostick's) 2.29
17. Dollie Davies 2.29
18. Musette 2.29¼
19. Una 2.29
" 2 miles 4.54
20. Lady Lear 2.29
21. Clermont 2.30

Peidmont sold for $27,500; Aldine for $15,000; Early Rose for $12,000; and Lillian for $,6000.

Early Rose and Aldine were purchased by William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, who harnessed them together, and, within two weeks they trotted, a double team, in 2.16¼, the fastest time ever made by a double team.

☞ HERNANDO will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares at $20 the season.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Ch'town May 9.—2m GROOM.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. 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:

"*78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.*
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any 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 excellent. 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.

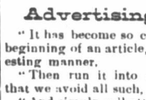
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

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. Always reliable.

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.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills, thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice**, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, June 6th.

The most remarkable pronouncement of Roman journalism on the question of the Propaganda letter to the Irish Bishops has appeared in the *Osservatore Romano*. It is very long, and is written with temper and judgment. After referring to the various impressions produced by this document in the camp of journalism, the writer says: "It does not appear that all those (who speak of it) bring a calm and temperate judgment to the consideration of the recent rescript of the Holy See. That the latter has had the interests of Ireland at heart, we believe no doubt can be raised. So numerous have been the proofs of the Pontiff's predilection for this unhappy country, that it truly appears to us unnecessary to adduce them. As often as the circumstances of various times have permitted, and especially recently, the Holy See has not indeed failed to support the demands of the Irish people in order that they might better their condition, and that a state of things deplorable in all respects should cease. The public affirmations of Leo XIII. on this matter would suffice to make clearly evident the sentiments by which he was moved, and the desire he had to obtain the prosperity of that choice portion of the Christian flock. But no one ought to believe that the love of the Pontiff for Ireland was so blind as not to distinguish between what truly tends to its welfare, and what might ruin it. This heroic nation which, during its long servitude, has always kept faithful to the Church, ever constant in the path of honesty and justice, at present runs great risks, which are so much the more serious as the love of reaching the long desired emancipation might blind its vision so as not to see the precipice over which it may fall. . . . . No one condemns their (Irishmen's) love of country; and the desire of seeing that country happy is shared by every honest man in Europe. No one reproves, rather all men praise, the designs and the steps they are taking in legal ways to issue from a condition which has become insupportable. But when in these aspirations are confounded these also which, by means of secret associations, opens the way to crime; when the imagination is inflamed under the impulse of disturbers who have a very different purpose from that which they display, and who flatter popular passions so as to enkindle a conflagration; when the manifestoes of meetings clearly declare that it is no longer a question of emancipating Ireland from the excessive exactions of landlords, and from antiquated extortions, but that immediate rebellion is desired, then it is necessary that all who wish for a legal and honest movement should not make common cause with such men, it is necessary they should not run the risk of one day being confounded with criminals. The Holy See cannot do less than raise its voice to illuminate its children. And this is precisely what it has had in view in the recent letter of the Propaganda." "We," continues the *Osservatore*, "do not wish to judge Mr. Parnell; we do not intend to examine his designs, for it is no affair of ours. It is not his person that is in question, but the party which takes his name and makes him the chief of the agitation."

At Tracadie, New Brunswick.

BY A. M. POPE, SUMMERSIDE.

There is no chapter of Canadian history more tinged with sadness than that which relates to the once light-hearted dwellers in "Acadia the happy." With relentless accuracy we are shown how the poor Basque and Breton peasants were tossed about from France to England, and from England to France, now forced to swear allegiance to one monarch, now to the other, and finally how they were surprised, surrounded by an armed force, and placed on board of attendant vessels that conveyed them from their country to be scattered throughout the English colonies in America. Acadie then comprised what are now the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. History tells us that the northern part of Nova Scotia was in 1632 purchased by the King of France from Sir David Kirk, one of those marauders who played so disgraceful a part in the capture of Quebec. This "northern part of Nova Scotia" is now believed to have been the old county of Northumberland in the province of New Brunswick.

The poor exiles of the notorious 10th of September, 1755, fared badly, as was intended. Some were landed in Massachusetts, friendless and starving; many died; over one thousand became a public charge. Others were taken further south and were reduced to such misery that they were sold as slaves. Others took refuge in Cape Breton and in St. John's (now Prince Edward) Island. After peace was proclaimed and the footing of the English colony firmly established, the embargo was taken off Acadian settlers. Some of these poor people who were longing for their "dear Acadie," and who were near enough to carry out their wishes, returned, but returned to find their homes occupied by the invader. Their clearings and houses thus being lost to them, they settled along the shores, and, as time wore on, became quite a thriving population, gaining their living from the treasures of the sea, and establishing fisheries, now a source of vast wealth to the Dominion.

Between the counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, in the province of New Brunswick, is a broad and beautiful bay, that, narrowing, forms a river navigable for large vessels thirty miles from its mouth, and that, spreading into many branches, irrigates a large section of the province. This bay and river, together with the well wooded district through which it flows, are all called "Miramichi," signifying in the Mic-Mac language "Happy Retreat." Through many vicissitudes has this district passed; the scourge of war visited it, the devastating breath of fire laid it low; but phœnix-like it rose from the ashes and now lies smiling in peace and plenty, one of the fairest spots in the picturesque province of New Brunswick. The name of New Brunswick supplanting Acadie will suggest the fact that the Hanoverian religion succeeded the old faith, and, as a matter of course, among the many new erections that sprang up for the sects to worship in there was little or no room for the "chapel" of the Catholic. This period of Church history in the once faithful Acadie was full of hardship; but the trials were all overcome, and today we see Chatham under a bishop so universally popular that Catholics and non-Catholics vie with each other in telling his praises. The town of Chatham, in Northumberland County, is one of the seats of the lumber trade of the province—a pretty little town of about five thousand population. On the brow of an eminence overlooking the city, stands St. Michael's College, in which is the episcopal residence. Beside it is the Hotel Dieu, containing a hospital ministered to by Sisters from the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal, and a large school under government control taught by the same ladies. On the opposite side of the Miramichi River is the thriving little town of Newcastle, while Bathurst, another important seat of the lumber trade, lies forty miles to the north. Away to the northeast stretches a magnificent expanse of country richly wooded and watered by noble rivers. Along the coast are fishing-stations and large settlements of Acadians, a God-fearing and simple-hearted people. On one of these peaceful villages God has laid such a terrible scourge that, while it has brought sorrow and wailing in its train, has given to a few devoted women an opportunity of exercising self-sacrifice and devotion almost unparalleled.

To visit the Lazaretto of Tracadie, now in charge of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, had long been a cherished project of the writer, who in the autumn of last year was enabled to carry out the design.

Crossing from Chatham in a small ferry-boat, we strike a broad and level road that intersects the principal settlements in the vicinity. The first place of note on the road is Oak Point, the residence of a Highland gentleman, Mr. MacDougall, whose beautiful property and genial hospitality are renowned throughout the province. A few miles further on we come to the district known as Burnt Church. This name is a relic of the old wars. The frigate charged with conveying the remains of General Wolfe to England was, owing to adverse weather, driven into Miramichi. This accidental anchorage was favorable for securing a fresh supply of water. Six of the crew were accordingly told off for that duty. They landed at a place called Henderson's Point, and, after loading their boat with water, strayed for a ramble in the forest. Here they were surprised by a large force of Indians and barbarously murdered with all the fiendish tortures of which savage ingenuity is capable. The captain, taking for granted that his natural enemies, the French soldiers (of whom there were some stationed at a fort hard by), were accessory to this dark deed, determined on a terrible revenge. He proceeded up the river, fired a broadside into French Fort, and, coming to the settlement at Canadian Point, laid it low, killing almost all the inhabitants. He then put out to sea, but on his way again wreaked his vengeance on a church near Neguaak, burning it to the ground. Hence the settlement is still known by the name of Burnt Church.

In this vicinity there are many Indians of the Mic-Mac tribe. They have lost the vigor of their warlike ancestors, and live by fishing and shooting, occasionally finding work among the lumbermen. They are a simple race, very tractable, most respectful to their spiritual pastors and masters. Their idea of what is a fitting reception for their bishop is more demonstrative than agreeable. They form in line along the sides of the road, and as the episcopal carriage comes in sight begin firing off their rifles one after another, somewhat after the manner of small boys playing at "soldier." His lordship's horses take this lively expression of welcome in anything but good part, and prance and start until the scene becomes most exciting. A stranger not knowing of this custom would be apt to make a grave mistake concerning the spirit of a party of Indians who entered a shop in Chatham some weeks ago and demanded powder. "What do you want so much powder for?" asked the clerk. "This is not the shooting season." Gravely made answer the red man: "No shootem goose; shootem bishop!"

After passing Burnt Church we stop at Neguaak. Some miles further on is Tabucintac, on the river of that name. The road now lies in the heart of a pine forest, here and there a cleared spot gives a view of the sea. On we go, on still northward, until we reach a broad, open country, and, crossing a bridge over a beautiful river, find ourselves in Tracadie. There is nothing in the aspect of the place to suggest its being the seat of so much misery. The houses and barns look neat and clean; there are some fine dwellings and three general stores. On the summit of a slight eminence stands a large handsome stone church, as yet only partially completed. Down by the sea is the old wooden edifice that has for the past seventy years been consecrated by the prayers of the faithful. It is quaint and old, and much too small to contain the parishioners, who come from within a circuit of sixty miles. Over the altar is an oil-painting of the baptism of our Lord by St. John, and near it is a picture of another distant coast by which a saint lies dying, his hands clasping his crucifix, his eyes upturned to heaven—St. Francis Xavier, who kissed the sores of the lepers of old, is here to give encouragement to the apostles of Tracadie.

From the church to the Lazaretto—or, as it is now called, the Hotel Dieu—is only a few hundred yards. An irregular path over the beach, terminating in a rustic bridge, leads to the enclosure that is the leper's world. The hospital can scarcely be called a triumph of architecture, nor has it any of the stately solidity that one expects to see in a government institution. The building forms a quadrangle and is but two stories in height. It is built of wood, and has been patched and added to until it presents rather a piebald aspect. The Sisters have purchased land adjacent to the sixteen acres allowed by the government to the lepers, and last year they erected at their own expense an addition sufficiently large to contain their dwelling apartments as well as a general reception-parlor.

Viewed from the entrance-gate, the Lazaretto has the appearance of a slightly built wooden barrack erected in haste for temporary use, and one wonders how it has stood so many winter gales blowing over the frozen surface of Tracadie Bay.

In answer to a pull of the bell-rope a little wicket is opened and the smiling face of a Sister "tourière" is seen. She, apparently satisfied that we are not wolves in sheep's clothing, opens the door and ushers us into a charming little parlor, wherein a bright wood fire is crackling cheerily. One side of this parlor is formed by a light wooden grating, behind which we see the sweet face of the Mother Superior, who, accompanied by her Sisters, bids us a graceful and gracious welcome. From her, and from the cure, Rev. Mr. Babineau, we learn the pitiful history of the rise and progress of leprosy in Tracadie.

One sultry August afternoon, in the year 1828, the Rev. Mr. de Bellefeuille, a missionary priest visiting Tracadie, was called upon to bury a woman named Ursule Landry, who had died of a mysterious and loathsome disease to which none could give a name. Her flesh had become hard and scaly; hideous swellings distorted her faces and form; spots of a brownish tint appeared upon her limbs; her eyes were covered with a yellow film; her eyebrows had dropped off, so had her nails. Her hands and feet stiffened and sores broke out, discharging matter of an offensive odor. What the malady was none knew; in all the countryside there had never been seen the like. Rumor came from Newcastle that the wife of a Scotch resident in that town, named Gardiner, was similarly affected, and a young physician of those parts had gone to Europe to study up the case. Meanwhile Ursule Landry had died, and her simple coffin was borne to its last resting-place in the grave-yard by the sea, on the shoulders of four of her countrymen. The weather was very warm, and one of these poor fishermen, Francois Saulniers, was in his shirtsleeves. The coffin weighed heavily upon his shoulder and it cut through the thin woollen garment into the bare flesh. Undertakers were not skilled craftsmen in these parts, and from the edge of the coffin flowed a poisonous discharge that inoculated the newly-made wound of the pall-bearer. He died a leper. The sister of Ursule Landry also became a victim. Symptoms of it appeared in the children of both these women, and so the disease spread.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Fashion Notes.

The new Irish point lace collars are two inches high, and stand up around the neck in a military style.

The small Grecian knot, with waved or crimped front hair, remains a favorite coiffure with many ladies.

Lace ruches in the neck and lace frills adorn black lace and black grenadine talmas, fichus and pelerines.

Mixtures of all shades of beads, arranged in cashmere shawl patterns, are called Eastern embroideries.

Satin marveilleux remains the favorite silk for the foundation of black suits intended for serviceable wear.

The neglige and travelling hat de rigeur for gentlemen is of English tweed, with gored crown and quilted brim.

The new coaching hats for this year include the Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Flemish, Spanish, and French pictures. Some of the brims are immensely wide, and have for trimming a wreath of strawberries and green leaves set into a bed of dark wood moss.

Contrary to general expectation, block and check plaids are meeting with unusual demand. This is due largely to the very novel colors of the combinations, which make them entirely distinct from the effects shown a year ago. Scotch ginghams, as well as wool goods, are shown in the colorings.

Every article of wear, as the spring advances, seems to increase in size, except perhaps the boot. Plaids are getting larger, crinolettes threaten an increase of dimensions, hats take on more cirumference, and the flower patterns on brocaded silks, satins, and satteens are some of them large enough to cover the back of any ordinary-sized woman.

A new decorative effect is given to cream white grenadine dresses by trimming them with en applique work of large, brilliant leaves and flowers cut from the rich brocaded fabrics. The outlines of the blossoms and foliage are chain-stitched down with white silk. Florentine cut-work is appliqued to materials like India muslin, French organdie, and the like.

Travelling dresses are of rough-surfaced stuffs, like bourette and camel's hair, made without silk or satin; the wraps is en suite, and may be a jacket, a short mantle or a dolman. The whole costume is made by men tailors in order to get finely finished work, neat pressing, perfect fit, and the stylish plainness that such suits demand. The bonnet matching this suit is a small, dark straw, trimmed with velvet puffing and feathers of a single shade.

Long, plain redingotes are made of cloth of light weight and light brown in color. They fall open in front and back below the waist, and their only trimming is in gimp ornaments of passementerie cord in rings close together. These cover the turned-over collar and sleeves, and two seperate rings define the waist in the back. A Spanish bolero hat, with square upturned brim, trimmed with velvet and humming-birds, accompanies such redingotes.