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NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

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7 PILLS

tem in three months. Any
s, may be restored to sound
s these Pills have no equal.
diseases. Sold everywhere,
OHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Neural-
eumatism. JOHNSON'S ANO-
IMENT (for Internal and External
nstantaneously relieve these terrible
and will positively cure nine cases
Information that will save many
ree by mail. Don't delay a moment.
is better than cure.
a, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarse-
olera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and
& CO., Boston, Mass.

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everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in
large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20.
OHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Y BUSINESS

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current rates.

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nd Branch, No. 35 Water

. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.

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—AT THE—

al Grocery Store,

CHMOND STREET,

S
ROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CODFISH,
HERRING, &c.

eared off before the 1st of May,

P. N. PATE.

1884. tl may 1

D TENDERS, addressed to the
igned, and marked on the enve-
der for Indian Supplies," will be
up to noon of Tuesday, the first
il next, for the following articles,
them, to be delivered to the Indian
ndent on Lennox Island, in such
and at such times as may be re-
him :—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Cotton,
ccassins, Lumber, Shingles, Nails.
of groceries and dry goods must
the Tenders.
est or any tender not necessarily

wspaper inserting this advertise-
out authority from this Depart-
ough the Queen's Printer, will
ment for the same.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs.
nt of Indian Affairs,
February 9th, 1884. tl apl

UMBER!

—ON—

E'S NO. 3 WHARF,

. P. Hogan's Old Stand).

t Seasoned Pine, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2
inch, &c., &c.,
o Hemlock Boards,
o Spruce do.,
o Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
dar Shingles, No. 1,
ruce do.,
ick,
apboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Flooring, Scantling, Fencing,
ts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other
Lumber suitable for Building pur-

above to be sold cheap for cash.

POOLE & LEWIS.
ake's Wharf, No. 3. apr4—1y

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 22

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.

Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 5h. 4.5m., p. m., S. E.
Full Moon 10th day, 7h. 31.6m., a. m., N. W.
Last Quarter 1-th day, 11h. 42.2m., a. m., South.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45.1m., a. m., S. E.

D. of M.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn		morn
1	Tuesday	5 45	5 22	9 36	morn	2 4
2	Wed.	42	24	10 37	0 57	[illegible]
3	Thur.	40	26	11 41	1 49	4 15
4	Friday	38	27	aft 46	2 33	5 39
5	Satur.	37	29	1 11	3 10	6 57
6	Sunday	35	30	2 56	3 43	7 59
7	Monday	32	31	3 50	4 12	8 46
8	Tuesday	31	33	5 0	4 40	9 27
9	Wed.	29	34	6 2	5 7	10 2
10	Thur.	27	35	7 3	5 33	0 36
11	Friday	24	36	8 1	6 1	11 8
12	Satur.	23	38	9 0	6 32	11 41
13	Sunday	22	39	9 56	7 5	aft 15
14	Monday	20	40	10 50	7 43	0 50
15	Tuesday	18	42	11 38	8 23	1 27
16	Wed.	16	43	morn	9 11	2 10
17	Thur.	14	44	0 22	10 3	2 57
18	Friday	12	45	1 4	10 58	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	50	2 46	2 0	7 36
22	Tuesday	5	51	3 17	3 20	8 31
23	Wed.	3	53	3 48	4 34	9 19
24	Thur.	2	54	4 22	5 50	10 5
25	Friday	0	55	4 59	7 8	10 47
26	Saturday	4 59	57	5 47	8 26	11 33
27	Sunday	58	58	6 29	8 39	morn
28	Monday	56	59	7 23	10 45	0 16
29	Tuesday	54	0	8 25	11 45	1 1
30	Wed.	53	7 2	9 32	morn	1 52

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. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
jan17

DR. P. CONROY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 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.

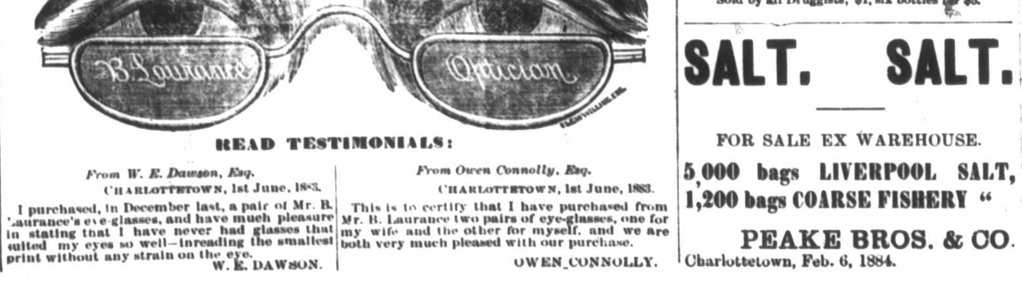
Call and examine them.

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.



READ 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—inreading 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 eye-glasses, one for my wife and the other for myself, and we are both very much pleased with our purchase.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

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 Charlotte 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

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed **FREE** to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. **Invaluable to all.**

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

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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

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882. Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SALT. SALT.

FOR SALE EX WAREHOUSE.

5,000 bags LIVERPOOL SALT,
1,200 bags COARSE FISHERY "

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1884.

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, March 7, 1884.

The Sovereign Pontiff, in protesting against the wrong done to religion by the late sentence against the Propaganda, and giving the reason why it was to be regarded as an attempt against the liberty of the Head of the Church in the functions of his Apostolic ministry, made use of these words: "We feel that it is our duty to raise our voice, and denounce to the Catholics of all nations, who are interested in it by so many titles, this new offence inflicted on the Holy See. Meanwhile, we still strive, in the best way possible, to provide for the administrative requirements of this vast and splendid institution. But the more our difficulties increase, and the more painful our situation becomes, the more also do we expect the assistance of the Sacred College, and from the faithful of the whole world the aid of their prayers, of their labor, and of their generosity. The Holy Father then expressed his hope that, in spite of the efforts of his enemies, the means necessary for the diffusion of the Gospel and for the work of the Apostolate may never fail him. This discourse of the Holy Father, so far as can be judged at present, has caused a great sensation throughout Europe. All the great Liberal journals published a lengthy telegraphic summary of it, while the Catholic journals expressed their great joy at the words spoken by the Holy Father. The *Germania* says that the Propaganda sentence has produced a very painful impression in America, where the Catholic Church is under the immediate direction of this institution. The Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, the official organ of the Austrian Government, declares that the solution of the Propaganda question by Italy alone is inadmissable, adding: "It is to be hoped that the Italian Government has not yet said its final word. It should strive, in the interests of Italy itself, to find a pacific arrangement acceptable to the Vatican." *Osservatore Romano* announces that the Congregation of Propaganda is preparing a circular addressed to the Episcopate, in the end of transferring out of Italy, its administrative centre, especially with regard to the donations and bequests of the faithful for the support of this institution.

A special audience was granted on the fifth to the Grand Master of the Order of Malta and the members composing his council, who were desirous of presenting their congratulations to his Holiness on the sixth anniversary of his coronation. Prince Altieri, Lieutenant-General of the Pontifical Noble Guard presented to His Holiness on Friday morning the twelve new guards recently nominated. On the 8th the Holy Father granted special audience to Count Szechen, one of the most eminent members of the Conservative party in Hungary.

The Holy Father has chosen Cardinal Consolini to be the new Camerlengo of the Church, in the room of the late Cardinal di Pietro, who died suddenly on the 6th instant, at his residence in Rome, and will name him to that office at the approaching Consistory, which is expected to be held on the 21st instant. On the same occasion his Holiness will raise Cardinal Monaco la Valetta, Oreglia, and Martinelli from the Order of Cardinal Priests to that of Cardinal Bishops, conferring upon them respectively the surburban Sees of Albano, vacated by the resignation of Cardinal Hohenlohe, of Palestrina, vacated by the death of Cardinal di Luca; and of the Sabina, vacated by the death of Cardinal Bilio. Cardinal Sacconi becomes Dean of the Sacred College, and leaves his Bishopric of Porto and Santa Rufina for that of Ostia and Velletri, and Cardinal Pitra will be translated to the See of Porto and Santa Rufina from that of Frascati. The last See remains vacant for the moment, but it is expected that Cardinal Howard will be raised to this one remaining of the six Bishoprics, the affairs of which he administered when Bishop of Neocesarea, for several years, as Bishop-Coadjutor, previous to his entering the Sacred College. It seems that, on account of the withdrawal of the pensions accorded to the French Cardinals, none will be nominated at the next Consistory. It is believed that only two Prelates—the Patriarch of Lisbon and the Archbishop of Naples—will be be raised to the Cardinalitial dignity.

A Striking Comparison.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, who returned from Rome a few weeks ago, in a sermon delivered recently, spoke as follows at the close:

"When I contemplate the standing armies of over a million of soldiers in each of the principal countries of Europe, when I consider what an enormous drain these armies are on the resources of a country, and what a fruitful source of immorality; when I consider that they are a constant menace to their neighbors and an incentive to war, and when I consider that the subject of war engages so much of the attention of the cabinets of Europe, and when, on the other hand, I look at our own country, with its 55,000,000 of inhabitants, and its little army of 25,000 men scattered along our frontiers, and that one might travel from Maine to California without once seeing a soldier or a gendarme; when I consider that it need be every citizen is a soldier without being confined in barracks, and ready to defend and die for his country; when I consider that we have no entangling alliances; when I reflect on her material prosperity; above all, when I consider the happy blending with us of authority, with civil and religious liberty, with all our political corruption, I bless God for the favor he has vouchsafed us, and I pray that he may continue to hold over us the mantle of His protection."

The salaries of English Deans were much reduced thirty years ago, but they retain the deanery houses of their more affluent predecessors, many of which mansions are vast and utterly out of proportion to the salary attached to the office.

Affairs in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphs as follows:

A dissolution is at hand. Your readers may at any moment learn that Mr. Gladstone has made an appeal to the country. His working majority of eighty or nearly has dwindled to an uncertain figure, his party is racked with factions, and his Cabinet is divided against itself. Ailing in mind and body, the Premier remains in the retirement of his country house, anxious to lay aside the burdens of office. It is an open secret that there is a Cabinet split on the Egyptian policy of Mr. Gladstone. The Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, and Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, are opposed to fighting. Mr. Gladstone recalled his Midlothian speech, where, speaking of the Afghans, he said, "It is disgraceful that a nation whom we call savages should in defence of their native land offer their naked bodies to the arms of European science and be killed by the hundred thousands for doing with rude, ignorant courage what were for them duties of patriotism." How having denounced the massacre of Cabul and Candahar, could he (Mr. Gladstone) sanction the massacres of Teb and Tamanieb? His colleagues overbore him; they could not risk a dissolution. Each had a pet measure for the coming session. Mr Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, was posing as the guardian angel of mariners. Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary of State, was busy with "turtle fed boors of the city." The rest were pushing the Reform Bill, which they hoped would increase their strength at the next election. So Mr. Gladstone consented to summons the doctor and lie abed till General Graham's work was done and the butcher's bill came in from Suakim. Unhappily, certain Radicals were more scrupulous than the Premier. Few parliamentary scenes have been more exciting than the midnight charge which Labouchere, Richard, and Cowan led against the authors of the Soudan massacre. Lord Randolph Churchill, scenting the battle from afar, hastened to join them with his fourth party. Then came Parnell with his handful of Irish guerillas. The Conservatives marched slowly behind under the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote. The Ministers were hastily summoned from Downing street, where they had been anxiously feeling Mr. Gladstone's pulse and mixing his medicines. Cabs whirled over London at one o'clock in the morning to recall absent Liberals. The Government was finally saved by an absurdly small majority. "It was nearly a famous victory," said Mr. Labouchere, smiling. "It was a very dirty trick," growled Sir William Harcourt. The incident has startled the Government. They can no longer hold together the forces which supported them on the vote of censure. Their Egyptian imbecilities have caused Radicals who protested against presenting Lord Salisbury with a blank political cheque to place their entire bank account at his disposal. From this alliance the Ministers may suffer defeat on the first trivial occasion which arises.

There was great excitement in the lobbies when the telegram arrived announcing a Tory victory in Cambridgeshire. The Conservatives were jubilant. Following Marriott's election at Brighton this new success opened up prospects of an immediate return to office. In the midst of the confusion your corrrespondent met a nistinguished Radical and asked, "Has the tide then turned?"

"Apparently," said the Radical. "Graham's butcheries are too bitter a pill for the constituencies. As the psalmist says, 'We have become an open shame to our enemies, a very scorn and derision unto them that are round about us.'"

An Irreconcilable Enemy.

France is henceforth a vast intrenched camp, which can be defended in a week by one million and in a month by three millions of men. I know that all is not yet perfect in this immense organization, but I also know that each day a great step in advance is made. "Well, then," it will be asked, "what is there to be anxious about? So much the better if you are strongly armed; no one will think of attacking you." Yes, no doubt, but you must understand that France (and herein lies the gravity of the present state of things) desires, with ardor proportioned to the growth of her strength, to be formally set free from the nightmare dread of a possible invasion. Her defensive power is only partially reassuring, and her immense armament is a heavy burden; there is a flagrant contradiction between the institution of universal barracks and those republican aspirations which are becoming more and more democratic day by day. The simplest solution would be to fling ourselves at all hazards upon Germany, to take back from her our former frontiers, and to disarm her. That being done, we, too, might lay down our arms. This is what is called *la revanche*. Many people erroneously imagine that the French cherish the idea of it, but nothing of the sort is true. There is not within my knowlege a single politician who dreams of such a thing, and among the people it would be most unpopular. This terrible game, in which our fate as a nation woulld be the stake, would depend upon the hazard of a battle lost or won, and we will not play it, except in the last extremity. But it remains none the less certain that we continually confront Germany as an irreconcilable enemy, more on account of the harm she could still do us than on account of the harm she has done; and that enemy is certainly not one to be despised. If Germany is our bugbear, we assuredly give her illustrious chief, the Chancellor of the empire, many sleepless nights. He knows right well that the moment an enemy of his uprises anywhere he may count two—us and that other. Unless he should reduce us to absolute impotence, we, although conquered, shall present an eternally insuperable barrier to his ambition.—*T. Colani in the Fortnightly Review.*

Mr. L. H. Davies and the Orange Bill.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—As you are aware, a Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of British America has been before the House of Commons this year again, and has met the same fate which a similar Bill met last year. I think it is quite safe to say that the defeat of the Bill was not a great disappointment, even to its most ardent supporters in the House of Commons at least. When the vote was taken on the second reading of the Bill, all the Island members were in their seats, and all of them, with one exception, voted against it. Of course you need not be told that this exception is the junior member for Queen's, Mr. L. H. Davies, and it is concerning him I wish to make a few observations. Now, it is an uncontrovertible fact that no thinking person will do anything for which he cannot advance a sufficient reason; and surely no one could be so presumptious as to say that the hon. gentleman in question did not have good and sufficient reasons for doing what he did. He is a gentleman of legal training, a member of the Bar of very considerable practice, an astute politician, and aspires to a high place in the roll of statesmanship. Either he had reasons or he had not. If he had not, he is irresponsible for his actions, and should no longer be permitted to represent an intelligent constituency in the Federal Parliament. If he had reasons, why did he refrain from making them known to the House. It certainly cannot be pleaded in his behalf that he is bashful and unaccustomed to express his views in Parliament, for it is a well-known fact that he is very often on his feet in the Commons, asking questions concerning his native Province, giving expression to very strong language towards his opponents, and making long speeches on very unimportant matters. Perhaps it may be said that he gave a party vote. This cannot be, for the greater number of the party to which he belongs voted against the passage of the Bill, and the Leader of the Opposition, whom Mr. Davies never loses an opportunity of patting on the back, made a very long and a very severe speech against the Bill. Did he vote for it on the ground that a majority of his constituents expected him to do so? Were that the case, his colleague, Mr. Brecken, would probably have done likewise; the presumption, then, is that this ground is not tenable. What, then, were his reasons? Perhaps he voted thus to show his independence, and to exhibit to the world the fact that he could ignore with impunity a large and respectable class of voters in his native county. Does he forget that he is indebted to the Catholic voters of Queen's County, and particularly to the votes of some of the leading Catholics of Charlottetown, for his seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Davies' conduct in this matter is in keeping with his actions regarding the Island generally—his endeavors to deprive the fishermen of their rights, his election telegrams without any regard for veracity. It might be well for him to bear in mind that a day of retribution may come sooner than he expects. J.

Charlottetown, March 27, 1884.

Fashion Notes.

The new satteens are prettier than ever.

Condor brown is a very fashionable color.

The new name for ashes of roses is Isard color.

Among the new spring bonnets no pokes are seen.

Biscuit is a very fashionable color this spring in Paris.

Passementerie capes or pelerines are among the novelties of the season.

Braid is the trimming for nearly all the jackets imported this season.

Ecru, brown and a new shade of gray-blue are the colors for spring jackets.

The waist of wool suits for spring will be made of Jersey webbing without lining.

The high-shouldered close mantilla with fronts and very short backs is the fashionable new wrap.

Short single-breasted jackets fit the figure very smoothly, and are made with high-shouldered sleeves.

Short jackets, long cloaks and small mantles are imported in various materials for spring and summer wear.

All jetted materials, such as net or crape or Sicilienne or gauze, will be the fashionable choice for black mantles.

The new jet fringes have many long flat spikes or arrow heads of jet dropping from a heading of netted meshes.

Jersey cloths and cheviots are made into jackets for the first warm days and for country use during the summer.

Chenille pelerines of all colors and black are shown in looped and netted patterns with beaded fringes on their edge.

The high Greek coiffure, with several fillets encircling the head, takes the place with Parisians in the small coil in the nape of the neck.

Last year, in Great Britain, $350,000,000 were expended for bread, $230,000,000 for woollen goods, $175,000,000 for butter and cheese, $150,000,000 for milk, $100,000,000 for tea and coffee, $70,000,000 for cotton goods, and $55,000,000 for educational purposes. In the same period $680,000,000 were expended for intoxicating liquors; so it will be seen that this great nation paid nearly twice as much for its rum as it did for its bread, and more than twelve times as much as it did to educate its children.

The dates on some of the rare old books offered for sale in Paris show that they were issued before the invention of printing.