THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1884.

Mr. L. H. Davies' Apology.

ALTHOUGH we were opposed to the re-adoption of the Scott Act in Charlottetown, yet when a majority of the inhabitants declared in its favor, we considered it our bounden duty, as good citizens, to assist in upholding the law of the land. We remembered the bold words that had been uttered by the champions of the Act prior to the election—that they would never endure a similar state of things to that which had prevailed for the preceding three years, and we anticipated that some respectable effort would be made by its friends for its enforcement. Yet, although the views of the citizens were declared on the 16th day of October, and we write on the 26th day of November, and in spite of the fact that every place wherein liquor was sold then is still in full blast, with half a dozen or more new ones to boot, there have been but *two* prosecutions instituted against offenders since the election; of these two cases, one was convicted and the other dismissed. In view of this state of affairs we were going to have a few words with the Temperance Alliance, with the Inspectors, and with the authorities generally, until we chanced to read a lengthy article which appeared in last Saturday's *Patriot*, and which proves to be nothing more nor less than an elaborate apology for Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P. We were not aware that any connection existed between the Scott Act prosecutions and Mr. L. H. Davies, nor that that gentleman had done anything which needed justification, but as the article is evidently inspired, if not actually written, by Mr. Davies himself, we must allow him to be the best judge in the matter.

The article in question, which is labelled "Bungling Legislation," explains the inactivity of the authorities in the matter of prosecutions for violation of the Scott Act, and opens out by attributing the extraordinary dead-lock which has occurred in this city to the serious bungling of the framers of the Liquor License Act 1883, which bungling, it would appear, has been discovered by Mr. Davies, aforesaid. The writer proceeds to quote, in support of his charge, several sections of the Scott Act and of the Liquor License Act which, he alleges, conflict with each other as regards the penalties imposed for a second offence, and instances one particular place where, he is pleased to say, "the bungling of the Tory Legislators came in." It is not our intention to come to the defence of the License Act, nor to attempt a reconciliation of what appear to the *Patriot* as conflicting sections, but we must express our astonishment at hearing the measure in question characterized as the work of "Tory Legislators." Pray, where were the Grit legislators during the time that the Liquor License Act was before Parliament? Did they take no part in the consideration of the measure? We have referred to the *Hansard*, and we find that Mr. Blake exhibited a very great interest in the Bill, and discussed not only its principles but its various details. He was ably assisted by his party, and by none more so than by Mr. Davies who, as is usual with him upon all subjects, had a great deal to say upon the question. Amendments of various kinds were suggested, some of which were adopted, while others were declined. But we have failed to discover any record in *Hansard* where Mr. Davies or any other member called the attention of the House to the conflict between the two Acts which the *Patriot* has pointed out. Every section of the License Act was canvassed in Committee of the Whole, when ample opportunities were afforded all the array of talent on the Opposition benches to discover the error. Yet if error or bungle there be, it effectually escaped their eagle eyes, and still the writer in the *Patriot* whom, as we have said, we strongly suspect to be Mr. Davies himself, has the audacity to charge it upon the "Tory Legislators."

We have no doubt the *Patriot* will disclaim all responsibility on the part of the Opposition for the "Liquor License Act," and will contend that Mr. Blake and his followers all refused to serve on the select Committee with whom the measure originated, but that will not do. The position which Mr. Blake took was that if the Privy Council had declared that the Provincial Legislatures had no jurisdiction over the regulation of the liquor traffic, the duty of Parliament was so to amend the constitution as to give them the power which, for fifteen years, it had been generally supposed that they possessed. Inasmuch, however, as the Government thought otherwise, Mr. Blake yielded to the force of circumstances, and having put his opinions upon record, entered thoroughly into the scheme, and did his best to perfect the "Liquor License Act." We have thus, we think, disposed of the charge of "bungling," and plainly shewn that if there is anything of the sort the Grits are as much in the mire as the Tories in the mud.

Why, may we ask, should the *Patriot* consider it necessary to fly to the rescue of its friend Mr. Davies, and to beg that "Temperance people should not be offended at him." We are not in the secrets of our contemporary, but we believe that the *Patriot* has observed, as we have, a strong and unmistakable undercurrent of discontent among many of Mr. Davies' constituents at his successful efforts to paralyze, for the time being, the operation of the Scott Act in Charlottetown, at the very period when a majority of the citizens had renewed their confidence in that measure. While we fully recognise the sacred obligation which Mr. Davies is under to his client, we cannot but sympathize with that larger and prior clientage, the constituency of Queen's County, who, with reason, complain that he discovered the conflict between the two Acts only *after he was paid to do so by the liquor traffic*. Was not Mr. Davies returned by the largest constituency in Canada to watch their interest in the highest court in the Dominion—in Parliament—and is not the gold of his constituents who sent him there to legislate for them, as pure and as bright as that of the men who seek to set at naught and overturn the laws of the land? Ah, Mr. Davies, your position is a false one, and you are beginning to find it out, and it is therefore that you set the *Patriot* to work to apologize to your Temperance friends, and to attempt to restore your popularity, which you feel to be on the wane. When you sat in the House of Commons in the Session of 1883, with the fee of your constituents in your pocket, honor and honesty bound you to devote every energy of your mind to the perfecting of good and beneficial legislation. You assisted in the enactment of the Liquor License Law, and although you were paid to discover any flaws or errors therein, it seems that there was at least one serious bungle to which your eyes were closed until the gold of the liquor traffic opened them. What guarantee have your constituents that your whole Parliamentary course is not conducted after this manner? They trusted you in 1876 when they committed to your charge the affairs of your native Island, and the terrible muddle into which you managed to plunge them within the short space of two years, they excused on the plea of your inexperience. But they did not imagine you to be corrupt, and therefore giving you credit for good intentions, they placed you where, while you would occupy a subordinate position, they expected that your voice at least would contribute towards making known the wants of your Province. Again it would seem they have mistaken you—again you have proved false to your trust—again has the desire for self-aggrandizement proved stronger than the love of country, and the wretched pelf which incited you to abandon your country's rights before the Halifax Commission, we find still influences you to connive at "bungling legislation," for reasons best known to yourself.

The Benevolent Irish Society.

WE are forcibly reminded, at the present time, that another season is close at hand. While to our readers this may be a matter of slight consequence, since they have all, no doubt, got their houses banked, their barns filled, and their firewood at hand, there are not a few with whom the case is vastly different, and who shrink with terror from the cold blasts of winter. We need not stop to enquire why this is so—sufficient for us to know that the poor are a legacy left us by our Divine Saviour, and that the relief of their distress has the promise of His blessing, who has said, "As long as ye did it unto one of these My least brethren, ye did it unto Me."

While our people are always ready to give of their means for the assistance of their poor and sick brethren, it has been found advisable, so far as possible, to systematize the practice of almsgiving, so as to provide against imposition, as well as that cases of actual suffering may be sought out and relieved. It is with this object in view that the various charitable societies, both in town and country, have been organized, and which have done, and are still doing, such a good work. Without desiring in the slightest to detract from the merits of any of these associations, we trust we may be pardoned if we say a very few words regarding what is probably the oldest charitable institution in Prince Edward Island, viz., "The Benevolent Irish Society."

How many are there who have not seen, year after year, the parade of the Irish Society on St. Patrick's Day, or, it may be, accompanying the remains of a member to his long home; and yet have never enquired as to the objects of the institution, and whether its members did aught else than march around with green sashes on their shoulders? Were this all, it would indeed be a slender tie to bind men together, as it has done in Charlottetown for nearly the last sixty years. Upon St. Patrick's Day next the Benevolent Irish Society will celebrate its sixtieth birthday, having been organized in 1825 by a number of the Irish residents, at the head of whom was Colonel John Ready, Lieutenant Governor of the Island, himself a true-hearted son of Erin. Unfortunately the first records of the society have been mislaid, or probably destroyed by fire, and very little information is possessed by the present members as to its early history. It is generally believed that but two of the original members survive, viz., Messrs. Edward Kickham, of Souris, and Michael Kelly, of Charlottetown. Be this as it may, the society has done a noble work in the past, and from all appearances is likely to greatly increase its usefulness in the time to come. Its objects are the relief of the indigent of all denominations, the mutual benefit of its members, and the promotion of friendship and unity among Irishmen generally; and its membership is limited to natives of Ireland, or persons of Irish descent, being of good moral character, of not less than twenty and not more than fifty years of age. While the mutual benefit feature of the constitution is an addition of late years, the relief of the indigent has been from the first the main object of the society, and will most probably continue so to be. For the long period of sixty years this society has quietly and unostentatiously carried on its good work in Charlottetown, visiting the sick and poor, supplying them with food and fuel and clothing, and often after death, paying for their burial. In this way hundreds of dollars are annually disbursed, and uses could be found for more money were it at their disposal. The revenues of the society are drawn from the annual subscriptions of the members, from the proceeds of concerts and pic-nics, and from the donations of the charitable. But it has long been felt that still more good could be done were there only more means at command. Early last summer an opportunity presented itself to purchase a suitable building in Charlottetown which at slight cost might be converted into a public hall or lecture room—something very badly needed in the city. The old Bible Christian Church, situate on Prince Street, was purchased at a reasonable rate, and it is the intention of the society during the ensuing winter to fit it up in good style, with the sanguine expectation that a handsome revenue will be annually derived from its rental, and that thus the revenues of the society will be largely augmented. The society now require funds wherewith to pay off the balance of the purchase money, and to effect the necessary improvements, and with this object in view a committee have been appointed and are actively at work. Already contributions have been received of handsome and valuable articles aggregating in value some hundreds of dollars. Further particulars will be made known in due time. Meanwhile we would bespeak the aid and practical sympathy of the charitably disposed to assist in this worthy enterprise. The members of the society want nothing for themselves—nothing goes into their own pockets—every thing is paid out for relief, all creeds and nationalities partake of their bounty, and it is to enable them to enlarge their field of operations that we ask our readers and patrons to come to the assistance of this the oldest and most venerable of our charitable institutions.

Our Post Offices.

ALTHOUGH we have had occasion recently to speak of a few trifling irregularities in connection with our Post Office, yet nothing was further from our thoughts than the desire to cast any reflections upon the new Postmaster, Mr. Brecken. We are aware that his diligence in the performance of duties which are new and strange to him is favorably commented upon generally. But the Postmaster cannot be everywhere, and mistakes will sometimes occur in some of the offices which prove very annoying. When reviving the HERALD two years ago we had much to encounter from the enmity of some officials in the Province who insisted upon sending back, as "not wanted" or "refused," papers addressed to parties who had called at this office and paid their subscriptions therefor. But we soon put a stop to that sort of thing. There are several anomalies in our Post Office system which require to be dealt with. A subscriber from Launching recently wrote us that a letter posted on Tuesday for Georgetown would not reach there until the next Tuesday. Traveller's Rest is in much the same position, and although only three miles from Summerside, and having a post office, Summerside papers reach Montreal quicker than Traveller's Rest. Our whole postal system on the Island requires revision, and there are many irregularities in some of the offices outside of Charlottetown which need correction. For instance the public, or a few favorites, male or female, have no business to make the Post Office a loafing place. We have known persons desirous of posting letters who, when they observed outsiders sitting in the office, have gone away rather than subject their correspondence to the scrutiny of gossips. We have heard of a letter lying undelivered for weeks in one of our post offices, and then being thrown into the fire. We have heard of a postal card lying unsent for weeks in the same office. These irregularities would never have been discovered had not an outsider been invited in and then told what he saw afterwards. Mr. Brecken has now a capital chance to introduce some reforms. Summerside post office will be ready for occupation in the course of a few months, and such conveniences should be supplied as will render the service in that town more satisfactory, and the distribution for Prince County more efficient than at present. Charlottetown Post Office we hope to see under way in the spring and such alterations and improvements as have suggested themselves to the officials in the past, should be incorporated in the plans for the new building.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE St. John *Sun* boasts that there are three thousand cows on the farms within a radius of five miles from Sussex, and wants to know if any section of the Maritime Provinces can beat this. We hope our friends in the country will not all speak at once.

THE Fredericton *Farmer* says that the authorities of that city have apparently given up trying to enforce the Scott Act which is almost entirely inoperative in Fredericton at the present time. Much the same state of affairs prevails in Charlottetown, with this difference only that, for the inter-regnum which at present exists, we have to thank Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., who is attempting to force the provisions of the Liquor License Act upon the citizens who only a few days ago declared in favor of the Scott Act.

HALIFAX has a live Mayor. He recently made one of the City Fathers pay up eight years' taxes, amounting to $1,300, although the alderman had to put up his shutters next day, for it ruined him. Many of the citizens are five years in arrears for water rates, and the Mayor has set two gangs of men to work, one turning off water on the premises of delinquents, the other turning it on after the arrears have been paid. It would be a good thing for Charlottetown if her City Fathers possessed some of Mayor Mackintosh's force of character.

LAST Saturday morning the freight to Point du Chene was so heavy that a number of horses intended for the United States market had to remain in Summerside until Monday's boat, yet all this time the *Summerside* was tied up to the wharf in Charlottetown. We were under the impression that the *Summerside* was got for the purpose of relieving the other boats of freight during the busy season, but it appears that it pays the company better to have her carrying coal to Montreal, or towing vessels out of Charlottetown harbor. The company have always consulted their own interests rather than those of the public, and the public have always been foolish enough to allow them to do so.

HAVING pretty well disposed of Mr. Mercier, let us call the attention of the *Patriot* to another Quebec Reformer, in the person of Mr. Charles Langelier, a prominent Grit, and a brother of the lately elected member for Megantic. As the *Patriot* has not forgotten, an election recently took place in the County of Beauce, where Mr. Taschereau, a Conservative, was elected. One of Mr. Taschereau's representatives at the election was a Mr. de Lery, a gentleman on intimate terms with Mr. Langelier. A few days before the election Mr. de Lery received the following letter from Mr. Langelier, which sufficiently explains itself:

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 30th, 1884.

MY DEAR WILLIAM.—Whyte, the liberal candidate, has been elected by a majority of 43. This is a sign of the times. We are also going to carry Beauce. Why, without appearing to do so, not give us a lift. Tell your frends quietly to vote for Poirier. This is the best way to preserve your popularity. Listen to me for this time. You see that the federal government is going to the devil; what is the use of supporting it as you are doing. I depend upon your giving us a helping hand. Arrange with Demers.

Yours truly,
CHARLES LANGELIER.

P. S. It appears that Theberge and others have proofs of corruption on your part, and they propose to prosecute you for the penalty. We will arrange all later on.

Comment is needless! For fear that the inducement contained in the body of the letter might not be sufficient, Mr. Langelier clinched it with a threat in the postscript.

The Nun of Kenmare.

Amid the feverish turmoil which ensued at the Barge office in New York last week on the landing of passengers from the steamer *Alaska*, three persons alone seemed to retain their serenity and good temper. Clad in ecclesiastical raiment, two being nuns and one a priest, they sat composedly in a corner of the great building and surveyed the bewildering scenes around them with amused eyes. Few noticed them. None approached them. And yet one of the placid, motherly looking nuns was the lady who was known many years ago in Dublin society as Miss Cusack, and who subsequently became famous throughout the Catholic world as the "Nun of Kenmare." Her companions were Canon Monaghan, of Nottingham, England, a smiling, elderly gentleman, strangely like one's idea of a French abbe, and Sister Evangelista, a grave, calm faced nun.

Pushing his way through the noisy crowd a reporter approached the little group, and after introducing himself to Miss Cusack, or, as she is known in religion, Rev. Mother Mary Francis Clare, asked her how she had enjoyed her trip across the Atlantic.

"Oh! it was terrible," she said briskly, "but the vessel is such a splendid one that it is hard for any one to complain. Still an old woman like me—yes, sir, no compliments, I am old, for I have spent over twenty-five years in religion—must expect a little discomfort if she ventures to cross the ocean at her time of life."

"And now you want to know something about my late labors. Well, I spent three months of this year in Rome. I had a private audience with the Pope at the Vatican and was invested by him with the insignia of a new Order—that of the Sisters of the Peace. Here is the badge. It bears a fit motto, does it not?" Moving aside her black robe she showed the reporter a heart shaped badge, bearing the device of a white dove, with a branch of wild olive in its mouth and inscribed with the text, '*Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis*'—'And on earth peace to men of good will.' "After I left Rome," the lady went on, "I returned to Nottingham and busied myself about the Training and Industrial School for girls which I have established there. The English conservatives, especially the Protestants, are helping me greatly, and I have already succeeded in accommodating over thirty girls. I was sorry to leave Kenmare, where I had been known and loved for twenty years, but I saw that there was work for me at Nottingham and I went."

"Do you think Ireland has improved during these late years."

"Unquestionably it has. In 1879 and later on the peasantry were starving; now they are, at least, free from famine. Rents are being paid now with some regularity, simply because the people are able to pay them. The Catholic Bishops have taken a bold stand in regard to the land question, and who knows but much good may result from it? Hitherto they have been divided into two camps, and I need not tell you that without united action on the part of her natural leaders Ireland can never hope to gain her ends."

"The fact is I want to establish a number of training schools for girls in England and Ireland, and I cannot do so effectually unless generous Americans help me. In these schools girls will be taught to plait straw, knit stockings, make lace, net ear caps for horses, and all other such arts as are especially adapted for women. Others will learn printing, cooking, how to take care of children, and the ordinary domestic duties. Each girl will be allowed to choose her own task, and those who show any special aptitude will be trained to become telegraph operators, nurses, and teachers. In Nottingham our school has advanced very rapidly, and in Queenstown and Knock we hope for a similar success. The little children who attend our school in Nottingham received a dinner every day at the cost of one penny a head, and, strange as it may seem, our receipts do do not fall far short of our expenses."

"Was your reception by Pope Leo XIII. as gracious as has been reported?"

"More so, if possible. Pope Pius IX. gave several private audiences to different persons, but his successor is very exclusive, and consequently I felt very much flattered at being privileged to speak with him in private."

"A story went the round of the papers some time ago that you had been miraculously cured of rheumatism at Knock, in Ireland. Is it true or not?"

"It is quite true. For several years I had been crippled with rheumatism, and could hardly move from one room to another. At last I heard of the apparition in the chapel of Knock, and went there at the risk of my life. On entering the chapel I suddenly felt the pains in my knee joints depart, and the next moment I knew that my old vigor had returned to me. And so it had, from that day to this I have never been troubled with rheumatism. Another marvellous cure came under my observation about the same time. Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Tasmania, who had been nearly stone blind for several years, received from his sister a fragment of cement from the wall of the chapel, and applying it to his eyes was immediately cured of blindness. He hastened to Ireland, and in the chapel of Knock, before an immense congregation, gave thanks to God for the mercy He had shown him."

In soap as in other manufactured articles, the words of Hannah More find their application, viz: "A sound economy is a sound understanding brought into action; it is calculation realised, or the doctrine of proportion reduced to practice." Commencing in a small way Curtis Davis & Co., have to-day the largest soap factory in New England. The above suggestions having found practical demonstration in all their "Standard Brands." Their "Welcome," "American Peerless," and "Unequalled Extra," have made the name of "Davis" famous, and are everywhere recommended for their peculiar merit, while they maintain their great reputation against every variety of imitation that competition can suggest. The full name of Curtis Davis is stamped on every bar or wrapper of the genuine goods.

KEROSENE OIL.—Fifty cents and 100 the American Water White Kerosene Oil, for sale low.—GEORGE CARTER, Great George Street. oct 29 tf

Civic Matters.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—I wish to have a word with our city representatives on civic matters. In your issue of the 12th inst. I find a letter of criticism signed "A Citizen," which I cannot support, simply from the fact that "Citizen" is an assumed name, and therefore may be a party that does not contribute towards the city finances. However, if "Citizen" has the interest of the city at heart, he should not fear the issue, but come out in his true color, and as he is not satisfied with the City Fathers, make an offering of his superior knowledge, which may assist them in making the improvements he observes necessary. From my knowledge of civic matters, I could not conscientiously criticize the City Council for not doing that which they are unable to do, knowing that their expenditure is comparatively limited, and that therefore they cannot make the improvements they find necessary, but must rather cut their garment according to the cloth. Should they exceed this limit, my impression is that they would be chargeable with extravagance; hence it is few independent citizens desire to sit at the Council Board. It is true that the sidewalks, as also the streets and other city property, are much out of repair, which I regret. But how can it be otherwise when there are only some twelve or thirteen hundred taxpayers from a population of some ten or twelve thousand citizens? consequently the revenue derived from this source is all consumed by interest, schools, fire appliances, gas, water, and officials, leaving only the small pittances of tolls, rents, fines, etc., for city improvements. I would therefore suggest that the only remedy is for the Council to prepare and levy a personal property tax according to the detailed form at present in the hands of the city clerk, and such as is in operation in every city or town that I have visited. In this manner every male citizen of mature age, or otherwise owners of personal property, together with real estate, will have to contribute towards the finances of the city, which will make the burthen equable, and enable the Council to make the necessary improvements; whereas, as at present, all the business capital within the corporation is not contributing one cent. At least one-half of this capital is in the hands of parties who hold no real estate in the city; they are, of course, honorable men, and are willing to contribute, through the proper channel, as they enjoy all the privileges the city affords equally with the parties now taxed. Having written more than I intended I shall conclude, thanking you for your valuable space, and trusting that my remarks will give no personal offence, but rather be considered as proceeding from a sense of duty as a citizen.

M. P. HOGAN.

November 26, 1884.

Baltimore's Welcome to the Prelates.

A reception to the members of the Plenary Council by the Catholics of Baltimore took place last Thursday evening at Concordia Hall. Addresses of welcome were made by Charles J. Bonaparte and ex-Judge William M. Merrick. Mr. Bonaparte said there were many reasons why even those opposed to the Catholic Church in faith should look upon the Plenary Council as an event of grave and joyful significance. At this moment the people of America have discharged the grave duty of choosing their chief ruler, and the assembling of this Council should recall to us the principles on which our polity is founded. The Catholic Church knows nothing of candidates or platforms, of tariffs or currencies, but she requires of men to vote with an unclouded judgment, with the good of the country as their motive, with the fear of God before their eyes. No man can be at once a good Catholic and a bad citizen.

Judge Merrick said that if the assemblage of any body of men, whether in science, politics, or industry, was an event of importance, much more so must be that which meets to consider the spiritual welfare of millions in accord with the teachings of the Catholic Church. The reception was meant to signify the unity which exists between the Catholic clergy and laity of America. Many people fail to understand how loyalty to the State can exist with co-obedience to the Church, and cannot understand that non-intervention with forms of government is a doctrine of the Catholic Church, and that its preachings are the very radicals out of which modern political freedom has grown.

Archbishop Williams of Boston, in responding, said that the members of the Council had come to this city with far different feelings from those which they would have experienced had they gone to any other city. It was the home of the first Bishop and the first Archbishop of the Church in the country; and now they saw his successor surrounded by educated clergy and presiding over the third Plenary Council, which represented 8,000,000 of American Catholics. Great changes had taken place in the last seventy years.

Movements of the Fishing Fleets and Fish Receipts.

We notice 28 fishing arrivals at this port the past week, as follows:

Fares.	*Grounds.*	*Codfish.* lbs.	*Halibut.* lbs.	*Mackerel.* bbls.
8	Georges	172,000	3,100	
1	Cape Shore	35,000		
	Shore	51,000		
11	Mackereling			1,975
8	Bay St. Lawrence			2,483
28		258,000	3,100	4,458

Other receipts, 200,000 lbs. pollock.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 630,000 lbs. of codfish, 90,400 lbs. halibut, 2107 bbls. mackerel, 122,000 lbs. pollock, 500 quintals cured hake, 73 bbls. herring and 20 bbls. fish oil,

Last week the receipts were 258,000 lbs. codfish, 3,100 lbs. halibut, 4,458 bbls. mackerel, 200,000 lbs. pollock.—*Gloucester Advertiser, Nov* 21.

Kensington Notes.

Farmers are taking advantage of the good roads to haul their produce to market. Prices of oats range from 31 to 32 cents; pork 6 to 6½ cents, and potatoes 25 cents.

Mr. Andrew Bowness has opened his new store, and is not behind other merchants in buying anything and everything farmers have for sale. Mr. Bowness suffered severely in consequence of being burned out last spring, but, with pluck and energy, he has worked himself into snug quarters again. He is doing a rushing business, employing four clerks, who are kept busy all the time, for he is well liked by his numerous customers, and is worthy of a goodly share of patronage.

There are several parties here from St. John, N. B., buying pork.

A very large quantity of assorted crockery ware in Water Pitchers, Cream Pitchers, Baker's scallops, bowls, mugs, toy cups and saucers cheap at COLWILL'S. no 26 5w

Do you feel languid and dull, and have no appetite, then your system is out of order and requires a good bracing medicine. Take a few bottles of Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

Big sale of Winter Goods, Clothing, &c at Weeks & Co's. Patterns and others will save money by purchasing their Winter Clothing from Weeks & Co. Overcoats, Ulsters, &c. in every variety. Call and see them.—Weeks & Co.

One hundred and twenty-five Tea Sets one hundred Chamber Sets, forty Dinner Sets, ten hundred Teapots, two hundred Covered Dishes, and a large number of fish Dishes will be sold cheap at W. P. COLWILL'S.

TIRED.—How often we hear one say, "I feel so tired and languid and yet have nothing to complain of." The trouble is that their system is out of order and requires a good bracing Blood stimulant. To such we would recommend Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic. All Druggists sell it.

Around the World.

Halifax horses are suffering from the "epizoo."

Professor Wiggins has joined the Salvation Army.

Paris is to have a Universal Exhibition in May, 1889.

The first white Canadian robin was recently captured near Quebec.

Teemer, the oarsman, announces that he will conquer the aquatic world.

Archbishop O'Brien has gone to visit the Plenary Council at Baltimore.

The drought still continues in Virginia and the number of deaths is terrific.

Forepaugh's sacred white elephant "the Light of Asia" is dead. Loss of $52,000.

There were 12,000 delegates at the Cattlemen's Convention in St. Louis last week.

A female captain in the Toronto Salvation army has eloped with a married bricklayer.

The Russian government has complained to the Porte of Mohammedan outrages in Armenia.

A Montreal policeman shot and killed an escaped convict last week, whom he was trying to arrest.

The value of imports into Newfoundland during 1883 was $9,131,464, of which $2,340,138 was from Canada.

A Schooner of 147 tons is shortly to leave St. John for British Columbia. She will be provisioned for six months.

An epidemic known as "black leg," has broken out among the young cattle in the western section of Berks county, Pa.

Russia's activity in the Black Sea is viewed with suspicion. Several powerful ironclads are in course of construction.

A Montreal carnival committee intend inviting Governor Cleveland, to visit the city as its guest during the carnival next February.

A lady, with an income of $30,000 per annum, and noted for benevolence, has just been convicted of shop-lifting in Philadelphia.

Senator Muirhead is lying ill at his home in Chatham. His long continued illness is causing his friends considerable uneasiness.

The compromise on the franchise question postpones the great contest between the people and the peers for a quarter of a century.

At St. Catherine's, Ont, a boy who claims to be the long lost Charlie Ross and who tells a very plausible story, has been discovered.

It is reported that James Russel Lowell will reside permanently in England, after being relieved of his duties as American minister.

Walter Macfarlane, merchant, formerly of Halifax, committed suicide in Winnipeg, on 18th inst. He was well known in Charlottetown.

A peculiar case is reported from Aurora, Ont., where during the funeral service of a young man signs of life were discovered about the body.

The difficulty between the authorities of Laval University and the law students has been settled, and the latter have returned to their Alma Mater.

The U. S. Secret Service last year seized $684,000 counterfeit money, and it is said that $300,000 more are known to be in the hands of counterfeiters.

Senecal, "the uncrowned king of Quebec," has withdrawn his $100,000 libel suit against the Toronto 'Mail,' and instituted another for $250,000.

Bartholdi's statue of liberty has been shipped to New York. As the money to build the pedestal is not forthcoming it is hard to say what will become of the statue.

A. D. Cable, Manager of the Moncton Agricultural Manufacturing Company has been committed to trial at the Supreme Court for obtaining securities under false pretences.

Sir John Macdonald is being banqueted to-day at the Empire Club in London. The Marquis of Lorne presides and Lord Kimberley and other leading men will be present.

A terrible and unknown disease, thought to be caused by impure water, is prevalent in the western portions of Virginia; as many as four corpses have been found in one house.

Prof. Selwyn, the English superintendent of the geological survey, who has a very poor opinion of Canadians, says that the story of Lake Mestassini, alleged to have been discovered recently, is a hoax.

There is a wedded couple in New Rochelle, N. Y., who have not spoken to each other for fourteen years, and who are rivals in business. They are each in the shoe trade and sell their goods in the same block.

Charley Ross has come to the front again. During a ball game in Pennsylvania lately Charley struck a boy with a bat, and in return was fatally stabbed. This should settle all doubts as to his whereabouts.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the British Board of Trade, has become so unpopular even with his own side that in the event of a re-organization of the Cabinet, which is not unlikely, a strong effort would be made to oust him.

Miss Fortescue, the actress, refused the $50,000 offered by Lord Garmoyle, to settle the breach of promise suit. She said she brought the action solely to vindicate her reputation, and would not accept a dollar not awarded her by a jury.

The effects of the drought are seriously felt in many portions of New Hampshire. Much sickness, due to the use of water from low wells, prevails and seems to be increasing. Scarlet fever and diphtheria exist in various towns.

A Quebec despatch states that several places both on the north and south shore of the St. Lawrence between St. Flavie and Gaspe, were visited by a shock of earthquake last Friday evening. The shock lasted some places as long as 40 to 50 seconds.

The enemies of tobacco have gained another triumph. A woman in Union Springs, N. Y., who was an inveterate smoker has succumbed. She was born in 1772, and had used the weed for over fifty years. Three of her children survive her, the eldest being of the age of 73.

Hon. Mr. Costigan has received and accepted an invitation from the Archbishop of Toronto to be present at a banquet in honor of his grace's 25th year in the episcopate, which will be held at Rossin house, Toronto, on 11th December. About forty American and Canadian archbishops and bishops are to be present.

If you want to see the best, the largest, the cheapest lot of French China glass and crockery ware ever offered in Charlottetown call at W. P. COLWILL'S. no 26 5w

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if you want food you must work for it if you want pleasure you must earn it,—but if you want nice soft hands you have only to use Estey's Fragrant Philoderma.

ESTEY'S Fragrant Philoderma is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless preparation in the market for the skin. For general use it is simply invaluable and far superior to Glycerine or any greasy compound. It is much better than Violet Powder for chafing in infants.

General News.

Messrs Thomas Clift of the firm of Clift Wood & Co. & G. P. Pitts, Commission Merchant, of St. John Newfoundland, died last week.

Edward Atkinson, the statistician, has figured out the cost of a loaf of bread in the Boston market, and presents the results in a very instructive shape. His figures run in this way: Of the value of 100 barrels flour, $300 goes to the Dakota farmer, the freight to Boston will be $107.50; the barrels cost $42, the grinding $50, and the commissions and cartage $30, making the total cost of the 100 barrels of flour $628.50 when the flour reaches Boston. The baker then takes the 100 barrels of flour and adds $210 worth of oven-heat and yeast and $200 worth of labor, so that when the flour goes into the shop for sale in the shape of 8,000 loaves of bread, it has cost $1,099.50—an equivalent of three and a half cents a pound. For this bread the baker or the retail dealer get seven cents a pound; that is to say, the baker and the grocer in Boston gets about one half of the money paid for a barrel of flour, the farmer gets a fifth, the railway one-tenth; the miller, merchant and cooper one-fourteenth.

The New York *Tribune's* cable says: The four weeks conflict between the lords and commons has ended in what the most radical liberals regard as a surrender by the commons. The *Sun's* cable says the radicals are very much exasperated, and accuse Chamberlain of having betrayed them, and there was even a rumor that he, knowing the general dissatisfaction and disgust with Gladstone, was about to resign. A feeling is prevalent that the great question is to be settled by hugger-mugger interviews between the party leaders, and that the control and independence of parliament are sacrificed. The *Times* cable says: Whether Gladstone or Salisbury have made the most points is a matter of discussion. One thing is certain—the radicals have won nothing and the odds. It is known that the compromise was made at the urgent pressure of royalty, which dreaded a campaign against the house of lords. To the radicals this fact is like a red flag in the face of a bull. Shrewd observers expect soon to see a breach between the whigs and radicals, with much shifting of present party lines. It is believed Mr. Gladstone surrendered too much for the privilege of getting two great bills through parliament, and it is further believed to be his intention to close his public career on this triumph, and then to escape before the deluge comes, leaving Hartington to hold the gates against the advancing hordes of democracy.

Review of Books, Magazines, &c.

THE CENTURY.

The *Century* for December has for its frontispiece a profile portrait of Gen Grant, engraved from a recently found photograph taken in 1862. It accompanies the second of the papers on the Civil War, 'The Capture of Fort Donelson,' which is contributed by General Lew Wallace, who commanded the Third Division of Grant's army during the siege. A score of illustrations present views on the field, portraits of officers, maps, and an autograph copy, recently made by General Grant, of his famous 'Unconditional Surrender' despatch to General Buckner. The 'Recollections of a Private' are continued, with descriptions of the early 'Camping to no Purpose' along the Potomac, with illustrations. In both papers the drawings are nearly all from photographs. The fiction consists of 'An Adventure of Huckleberry Finn, with an account of the famous Grangerford-Shepherdson Feud,' by Mark Twain, being a tale of life along the Mississippi River, the first part of a novelette, in three parts, 'The Knight of the Black Forest,' by Miss Grace Denio Litchfield—a story of American girls in Europe, illustrated by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote; and the second part of Mr. Howells' new novel, 'The Rise of Silas Lapham.' Other illustrated papers are 'Dublin City,' of which Mr Joseph Pennell has made sketches to accompany a humorous and instructive paper by Prof. Edward Dowden; 'Hunting the Rocky Mountain Goat,' a narrative of personal experience by William A. Baillie-Grohman, with illustrations; a third paper in 'The New Astronomy' series by Prof. S. P. Langley, in which he endeavors to give the reader some conception of 'The Sun's Energy,' and a critical paper on 'American Painters in Pastel' with an example of pastel work by Robert Blum. Geo. E. Waring, jr., the sanitary engineer, sets forth in detail by diagrams a subject of pressing importance in a paper on 'The Practical Aspects of House-drainage.' Miss Emma Lazarus contributes a critical paper on 'The Poet Heine,' which contains translations by herself, and John Burroughs has a piece of poetic natural history on 'Winter Neighbors.' 'Topics of the Time' contain editorials entitled 'One Way to Prevent Divorce,' 'Was the Chinese Traveller Right?' 'Economic Mistakes of the Poor,' and 'A Readymade Foreign Market for American Goods,'—the last relating to the need of an international copyright, and apropos of a comprehensive account of 'The Present State of the Copyright Movement,' which is contributed to the 'Open Letter' department by Mr. Lathrop, the Secretary of the American Copyright League. Other communications deal with 'The World's Exposition at New Orleans,' 'Recent Electrical Progress,' and 'Co-operative Agriculture.' Here also appear in response to the request of the Editor, letters from Generals James B. Fry and Thomas Jordan, chief of staff at Bull Run, concerning the mooted question of the number of men engaged in that battle. Brie-a-Brac contains a cartoon by W. H. Hyde, and verse by John Vance Cheney and others 'O. T.' Auringer, James T. McKay, Emma Lazarus, and C. T. Dazey contribute poems to the number.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The danger of incidental harm to the community, or to certain classes of people, from the increased use of machinery, the extension of public works, etc., is greatly diminished when those who make the laws and especially those whose duty it is to interpret them, recognize that law is a progressive science; that it is a means, not an end; that when a state of things arises for which there is no precedent, a new precedent must be made. How the most enlightened jurists hold this principle constantly in view, and how the common as well as the statute law is thus made to keep pace with the general advance of civilization, is admirably set forth in the leading article in the *North American Review* for December, 'Labor and Capital before the Law,' by Judge T. M. Cooley, of Michigan. To the same number, William K. Ackerman contributes some suggestive 'Notes on Railway Management,' Dr. Schliemann tells what he found in his excavations of the ruins of Tiryns, in Southern Greece, and Principal Shairp supplements his scholarly article on 'Friendship in Ancient Poetry,' with one on 'Friendship in English Poetry.' The other articles in the number are, 'The British House of Lords,' by George Ticknor Curtis, and 'Responsibility for state Roguery,' by John F. Hume.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

The contents of the December number of this excellent magazine are as follows: 'The Poet Jesuit of Brazil,' by Hugh P. McElrone; 'Lough Sheelan,' by P. C.; 'Mitchell's Jail Journal,' VI.; 'Southern Sketches,' IV., by Rev. M. W. Newman; 'Bethlehem, Our Saviour's Birth-place,' by S. S. Cox; 'Most Rev P. J. Ryan;' 'Cromwell in Ireland,' by Rev. Dennis Murphy, S. J.; 'Mary's Autumn May,' by Rev. Arthur Lapham; 'Vanity,' by Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop; 'The Realization of a Dream;' 'Death of Alexander Martin Sullivan;' 'Roads: past and Present;' 'Speech of Senator Hear in Worcester;' 'Death of Gen. O'Neill, the Canadian Invader; 'Our Young Folks;' and the other departments are also well filled.

OUTING.

Outing and the Wheelman is to hand with interesting and varied contents. The illustrations are superior and the reading matter choice, comprising 'A Canoe Camp mid Highlands and Highlands,' 'A Wheel in three Continents,' 'A Canoe Song,' by R. W. Gibson, chapter 5 and 6 of 'A Quaint Little Maid,' 'A