GOODS
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Circulars,
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APEST GOODS
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annels, Winceys,
Styles, and Very Cheap.

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d Plain, in all the new shades
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Gloves and Mitts, &c., &c.,
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tton Warp, &c.

KNIT WOOL GOODS,
M PAPER, &c., &c.

& STERNS.

ATIVE PILLS
re system in three months. Any
3 weeks, may be restored to sound
plaints these Pills have no equal.
DNEY diseases. Sold everywhere,
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

oup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neural-
a, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANO-
NE LINIMENT (for Internal and External
e) will instantaneously relieve these terrible
eases, and will positively cure nine cases
t of ten. Information that will save many
es sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.
evention is better than cure.
Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarse-
tery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and
HNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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e. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in
ished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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NCE COMPANY
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..$9,733,332
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Life Branch belong to the
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The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 14

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 FEBRUARY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 4th day, 1h. 44.7m., a. m., N. E.
Full Moon 11th day, 0h. 35.4m., a. m., South.
Last Quarter 18th day, 11h. 0.2m., p. m. N. W.
New Moon 26th day, 2h. 22.5m., p. m., S. W.

D. of M.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	after'n	morn
1	Friday	7 28	4 50	9 24	3 53	1 0
2	Satur.	27	5 1	9 54	4 45	1 42
3	Sunday	26	3	10 30	5 39	2 29
4	Monday	24	5	11 10	6 35	3 29
5	Tuesday	23	6	11 56	7 32	4 48
6	Wed.	21	8	aft 48	8 30	6 17
7	Thur.	19	9	1 47	9 27	7 39
8	Friday	18	10	2 52	10 23	8 39
9	Satur.	17	11	3 58	11 17	9 29
10	Sunday	16	13	5 6	morn	10 13
11	Monday	14	15	6 13	0 8	10 57
12	Tuesday	12	16	7 16	0 57	11 27
13	Wed.	11	18	8 22	1 43	aft 0
14	Thur.	9	19	9 24	2 29	0 34
15	Friday	8	21	10 18	3 13	1 9
16	Satur.	7	22	11 25	3 50	1 31
17	Sunday	5	24	morn	4 42	2 27
18	Monday	3	25	0 23	5 27	3 14
19	Tuesday	2	27	1 20	6 14	4 18
20	Wed.	0	28	2 13	7 2	5 32
21	Thur.	6 58	29	3 5	7 50	6 46
22	Friday	57	31	3 51	8 40	7 51
23	Satur.	55	32	4 35	9 31	8 44
24	Sunday	54	34	5 13	10 21	9 28
25	Mon.	52	35	5 49	11 12	10 9
26	Tuesday	50	38	6 22	aft 3	10 47
27	Wed.	48	37	6 53	0 55	11 21
28	Thur.	47	39	7 25	1 47	morn
29	Friday	45	41	7 57	2 40	0 4

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

D. A. BRUCE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Is OVERSTOCKED with the following

Goods!

and offers them at

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR,
Flannel Shirts,
Fur Caps,
Kid Mitts,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
OVERCOATINGS,

Which you can have made to your measure cheaper than imported, Ready-made.

D. A. BRUCE,
72 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

December 21, 1883

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Our Store Closes Every Ev'g at 6, Saturdays Excepted

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles, and sell at a small advance on cost.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velveteens, 100 boxes to choose from, at prices lower than ever before offered.

Mantle Department.

These Goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and newest makes, and grand value.

Cloth Department.

The 200 pieces Job, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling wonderfully fast. The prices are very low to the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from $3.50 to $8.25 per yard. Daily expected, 30 pieces Oil Cloths (English), from ¾-yard to 3½-yard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

December 12, 1883—yr

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

L. E. PROWSE
SELLS THE CHEAPEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
FUR CAPS
ON THE ISLAND.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Great Hat, 74 Queen Street

Dec. 5, 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.

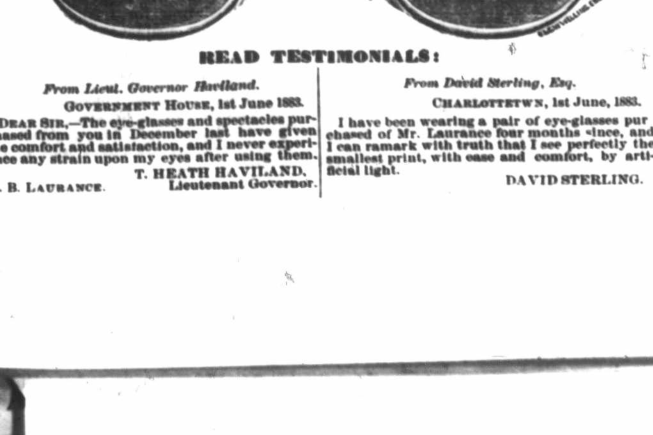
Call and examine them.

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 Lieut. Governor Haviland.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1st June 1883.
DEAR SIR,—The eye-glasses and spectacles purchased from you in December last have given me comfort and satisfaction, and I never experience any strain upon my eyes after using them.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Lieutenant Governor.
R. B. LAURANCE.

From David Sterling, Esq.
CHARLOTTETWN, 1st June, 1883.
I have been wearing a pair of eye-glasses purchased of Mr. Laurance four months since, and I can remark with truth that I see perfectly the smallest print, with ease and comfort, by artificial light.
DAVID STERLING.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attacks as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.
A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles
E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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

Thousands Hastened to their Graves!

Relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; believing in their almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, and that these testimonials make the cures, while the so called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. We have avoided publishing testimonials, as they do not make the cures, although we have

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

of them, of the most wonderful cures voluntarily sent us. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters that makes the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She nows laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are intarested in. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1 000 a year for medical attendance a one! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and a work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

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

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, Jan. 5, 1884.

In considering the condition of the Papacy at the end of 1883, the *Moniteur de Rome* notes the fact that a close approximation between Rome and most European Powers has taken place. During the last century a great progress and a gradual and constant development of the influence of the Holy See has been accomplished. Public opinion, which represents one of the most active forces of modern society, is less hostile to the Papacy than before. The Papacy has gained public attention, and if it is not actually treated with due respect, it is at least considered worthy of being discussed. "In this our age of brutal victories and triumphs," continues the *Moniteur*, "it is a curious and instructive spectacle to witness this disposition to recognize what is vivifying, noble and fruitful in an institution whose force is purely moral, and which has no other influences at its service than those of persuasion." Seeking the causes of this change in the public mind towards the Papacy, this journal says: "The growing importance of the part to be played the more complicated game of general politics, which is, day by day, approaching new questions and opening wider views in the future, the antagonism which is frequently more apparent than real between civil and religious society, the needs which governments and nations have of moral efforts and resources, the more evident necessity of a supreme moderator in the general clamour of competition and dissension; finally, and especially to be remembered, the wisdom and the just balance of the attitude of Leo XIII. These are the causes which have concurred, in varied measure, to the more luminous display and to the universal attraction of the Papacy."

As a proof of the influence exercised by the Papacy, M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Envoy to the Vatican, and M. Velez, the officious agent, of Columbia to the Holy See, were received in special audience on December 31st. They afterwards went to visit the Cardinal-Secretary of State. On the same day the employes of the Secretary of State were admitted to audience of His Holiness, who expressed his satisfaction at their zeal in serving the Holy See, and encouraged them to continue to fulfil with devotedness the duties of their charge. They were presented to His Holiness by Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State. On the 2nd of January, His Holiness received in special audience the members of the Roman Patriciate, who presented their homage on the occasion of the new year. Mgr. Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, was received in farewell audience on Wednesday, January 2nd. Special audience was granted by His Holiness, on Thursday to Mgr. Antonio Scotti, Titular Bishop of Saretta, and Auxiliary of the Archbishop of Benevento. Besides the 12,000 francs generously given to the poor of Rome at Christmas by His Holiness, he has bestowed a further sum of 20,000 francs on the Pontifical Secretaries for distribution to the poor.

An absurd report circulated here to the effect that the Emperor of Austria was about to pay a visit to King Humbert at Rome, to live in the Quirinal during his stay, to visit the Pope at the Vatican, and to receive the Pope's visit in return in the Palazzo di Venezia, shows the great anxiety prevailing in Governmental circles to have the conquest of Rome consecrated, as it were, by the visits of sovereigns to the usurping dynasty. Assurances come from Vienna to the effect that the Austrian Government has clearly made known to the Italian Government that the journey of the Emperor to Rome would be neither opportune nor possible. Instead, however, of the visit of this distinguished sovereign perhaps King Humbert may gather some consolation from the announcement made of a visit to be paid him by Prince Victor, son of Prince Napoleon, and nephew of King Humbert. This scion of a pretender's family will also pay a visit to the Pope.

The Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal de Lucca was celebrated on Wednesday morning in the Basilica of San Lorenzo in Damaso, by Mgr. Macchi, Auxilary-Bishop of Palestrina, and the Absolutions were given by Cardinal di Pietro, Dean of the Sacred College. The music was rendered by the Papal singers and was especially solemn. A large number of Archbishops and Bishops were present on this occasion. A monument which he had erected in this church during his life-time was finished a few weeks before his death.

Archbishop Lynch and Freemasonary.

The following letter was read in the Catholic churches of Toronto:

"Please announce to your people this evening that I received a letter from Rome asking me was it true that the Freemason Society was recruiting large numbers of Catholics in the Province of Ontario, as was reported in the Freemason journals. I answered His Eminece the Cardinal that a very few Catholics joined that forbidden society, and those only who had neglected their Pascal Communion, and were otherwise irreligious, who looked only to worldly gain and not to the eternal salvation of their souls. I took occasion to send a message through the people to the Freemasons to the effect that Catholics were forbidden to join their society, and those who did join, excommunicated themselves from the Church and were no longer members of it, and secondly, that their oath did not bind them in conscience, that they sinned in taking it, and also sinned in keeping it; that Catholics sooner or later would desert their order, especially when about to appear before the judgment seat of God, as is well known by their own annals; and that I, will take opportunity from time to time to expose the reasons why the Church forbids her children to join any secret society. Yours in Christ,

"JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
"Archbishop of Toronto."

Dominion Exhibition for P. E. Island.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The meetings called a short time ago by the Sheriff and Mayor of the city, at the request of so many of the respectable and influential citizens, was, on both occasions, largely and respectably attended. Any public meeting represented by such men as Senators Haythorne, Howlan and Carvell, L. H. Davies and Fredk. Brecken, M. P's., all of the Commons and Senate of Canada; and of our local Legislature by D. Ferguson, Henry Beer, Neil McLeod and P. Blake; and of private citizens as Judge Hensley, Charles Palmer, Owen Connolly, W. E. Dawson, Dr. Jenkins, David Laird, Charles C. Gardiner, and others, ought to have great weight with the Government, as they are the right men for the advancement of any good and worthy object, especially in the matter of such paramount importance as a Dominion Exhibition for Prince Edward Island. There would be no difficulty in selecting a suitable site. The ground so chosen could annually accommodate our local exhibitions. The Caledonian Club and the Trotting Association could also hold their annual meetings there. As regards hotel accommodation, we now have five very good hotels, at which very many more persons can be better entertained than at the time of the O'Connell centennial. Therefore, I see no reason why six or eight thousand persons cannot be well provided for, even if it is for a week or more. In addition to our hotels, there are a very large number of private houses and other buildings that might be utilized for sleeping purposes. In St. John any person attending the exhibition and not finding accommodation at a hotel could, on application at the city hall, be immediately directed to a private house, and that plan might also be adopted here.

And now a word or two with reference to the intended grant from the city funds. The city has to its credit the "Scott Act" fines. Let that amount be granted to aid in carrying on the exhibition now in contemplation, for not one dollar of it can be called the taxpayers money; it is purely a windfall for the city, and money that they never expected to realize. I shall here make a few figures showing how easily $22,000 or more might be raised:

Amount subscribed by citizens, say	$ 2,500
City grant of Scott Act fines	2,000
Amount from Steam Nav. Co., say	500
From Caledonian Club, annual rent for place of holding games	150
From Trotting Association	100
Gate money from 10,000 visitors	2,500
Dominion Grant	5,000
Local Government grant, whether in cash, purchase of land, etc	10,000
Total	$22,750

Now, sir, if the above amounts were only collected as here represented it would, indeed, go very far in helping to carry out the exhibition, and that without materially affecting anybody's pocket. The Exhibition would not only prove a financial success to our Islanders alone, but also a source of great pleasure to visitors from the Maritime Provinces, and the Dominion generally.

Thanking you, sir, for the space that I have already occupied in your journal, and hoping that my suggestions will meet with public approval,

I am, &c.,
WELL WISHER.
Charlottetown Royalty, Feb. 2, 1884.

Fashion Notes.

Twenty buttons is the correct length for gloves for full evening dress.

Portia fans, suspended at the side by a ribbon, are worn for evening dresses.

Handsome butterflies ornament ball dresses and are used to hold the drapery in place.

English girls are wearing patent leather shoes, with uppers made of pale yellow kid.

A novel apron drapery for a costume of silk and velvet is composed of velvet and ribbons woven together over and under, in checker-board pattern.

Trimming of soutache braid, black or the color of the dress, is placed in many successful rows on woollen costúmes to form panels, vests, collars and cuffs.

Full paniers are seen on the newest imported French dresses, and in spite of all predictions to the contrary they will be extensively worn this season.

Stylish vests are made of the wide sash ribbons that have had their day as sashes; but they are very pretty when used to form vests, collars and cuffs to handsome wool costumes.

Large hats are seldom seen. The Henry II. is losing its popularity, and is now worn only by very young girls. Bonnets of the Princess shape and hats in the crescent style are still extensively worn.

Walking boots of black or bronze kid have very small buttons, and are fastened higher on the ankle. Shoes and slippers for evening dress must match the dress in color, or they are embroidered on the toe.

Some of the prettiest fans exhibited this season are the oval shape and made of tinted satin, which is covered with rows of elegant lace. In the centre of the fan and nestling amid the lace is a cluster of lilies.

From Paris the short waists of the first empire are announced; certainly an anachronism to the wide-plaited skirts and voluminous drapery of the latest fashion. We wait to see how the famous modistes can solve the enigma.

Walking boots of black or bronze kid are made with from seventeen to twenty four very small buttons for dressey toilets; of patent leather, with cloth gaiters buttoned half way up the leg, for more neglige dress, and for travelling.

The death of a woman at Cape Breton at the advanced age of one hundred and five years is reported.

Letter from Ohio.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—After sojourning several months in this celebrated State of Ohio, and feeling that my love for it has passed the "new broom state," I will venture to send you notes of common occurrence at Sandusky and bordering towns. In the first place, the climate of Ohio in the north is equally as cold as the climate of P. E. Island, Navigation on the lakes close about the same time. There is scarcely snow enough any winter to render sleighing good, and consequently the frost is very severe—the mercury standing at ten to fifteen below zero. Severe storms are not common in this State. The land is low and flat, particularly on the borders of the lake; but it is nevertheless productive, and in fact every species of grain, fruit and vegetables is cultivated, and the market prices for all farm products rate about equal to prices at P. E. Island. There are several islands between Sandusky and the Canadian side, containing some one, two and three thousand inhabitants each, and are solely cultivating grapes and peaches. Those grapes they manufacture into wine on the islands. This is a scientific pursuit of the Germans here. Wheat, as a general rule, is all planted in the fall, but it is not always successful. In 1883 it was a total failure. In fact all crops in the State were at a discount. Having now visited the principal cities and towns of Ohio, I must assure my friends in P. E. Island that even this great State, with nearly four millions of inhabitants, is not possessed of as beautiful a section of country as the Province of P. E. Island. Nevertheless, Ohio has vast wealth, and is steadily progressing, and the secret of her progress is in the determination of the people to protect themselves, and manufacture mostly every article they consume. It is true Ohio produces in its raw or crude state mostly everything for man's consumption. What she does not she imports, and together with her own products she manufactures on the spot. By those manufactures the large population of the State is kept in employment, and thus such labor creates a market within the State for its products. Corn, the staple crop, is manufactured into meal, starch, molasses, and other stimulants, wheat into flour and farina, straw into paper, apples into sauce, cider and vinegar, pork and fish principally smoked, and the refuse into oils, soap, &c., wool into all grades of cloths, and carpets. Iron ore is imported from Lake Superior and manufactured here and in bordering towns, into rails, tools and implements of all kinds. Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, to the south, in Ohio, and Fiffen, Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland, on the north, are all well supplied with manufactures, particularly Springfield. This town has some twenty-six thousand inhabitants, and has at least one thousand manufacturing establishments. Therefore, the farmer has a market at home for his products, together with a network of railroads to every town and village, by which the price of land is greatly enhanced. At present farming land in any part of the State of Ohio cannot be had for less than $50 per acre, without any buildings, within a radius of any town or village, say ten miles, from one to five hundred dollars per acre; interest six per cent. Banking institutions pay no interest on deposits, hence capitalists must find other channels of investment; and, as it is not profitable to loan on mortgages, as the legal rate of interest is six per cent. per annum, but all costs incurred living and foreclosing must be borne by the creditor. The sale of such property cannot be confirmed unless said property was at least sold for two-thirds its appraised value. Consequently the capitalists find their way into some manufacturing establishment; hence here, as elsewhere in the United States, all other business must give way to manufactures, railroads and industry. Jew and Gentile are placed on an equal. Ohio is considered a healthy State, nevertheless I cannot say that I have good health; still I do not attribute it to the climate, but rather to my present occupation. Moreover, there is no pleasure outside of the city or cities of this State. The land is so flat that their roads are of no account, rough and rutty; therefore, the pleasure of a drive in the country must be dispensed with. Also the views and bracing air of the salt water is my greatest want. The familiar face of an Islander would be a treat to me. But at present I must content myself and study the German language in order to be able to do business with those people. Business, business; Sunday, Monday, without cease. As for churches and church-going people, churches are more for ornament than use. More frequent play houses, tap rooms and excursions than those that attend service. Hence the daily records are robberies, murders, suicides, &c. I must now bring my notes to a close, hoping, at some future date, to take up my abode again in that little Island of the sea, where I spent so many happy days.

Yours, &c.,
M. P. HOGAN.
Sandusky, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1884.

Some Sex Differences.

When a women becomes flurried she feels for a fan; when a man becomes flurried he feels for a cigar.

Women jump at conclusions and generally hit; men reason things out logically and generally miss it.

Women always show by their actions that they enjoy going to church; men are less demonstrative.

Some women can't pass a milliner store without looking in; some men can't pass a saloon without going in.

A woman never sees a baby without wanting to run to it; a man never sees a baby without wanting to run from it.

Women love admiration, approbation, adulation, self-immolation on the part of others, and are often weak, vain, and frivolous. Ditto men.

A woman always carries her purse in her hand, so that other women will see it; a man carries his in his inside pocket, so that his wife won't see it.

A man of fashion hates the rain because it deranges the set of his pantaloons, a woman of fashion hates it because it deranges her complexion.

When a woman wants to repair damages she uses a pin; when a man wants to repair damages he spends two hours and a half trying to thread a needle.

A woman can sit in a theatre three hours without getting cramped up, catching toothache, or becoming faint for want of fresh air; a man can't.

When a woman is asked by a fond lover for her heart and hand and says "No," she don't always mean it; when a man is asked by a jovial friend if he will take something and says "No," he don't mean it, either.

The Earth Out of Gear.

And now it seems that the orbit of this unfortunate earth has got out of gear. An astronomer, who ought to have been in better business, has discovered that the earth is not keeping just as strictly to its regular orbit as it might do. The ancient planet is wabbling around in space a good deal more than a strictly temperance planet ought to do. It is to be hoped that the earth will see the error of this sort of thing before it is too late. It may go some dark night and wabble off the track and not be able to find it again.