URGATIVE PILLS
the entire system in three months. Any 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound Complaints these Pills have no equal. and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than pain.
CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and all kindred complaints. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

KE HENS LAY
Sulphur, Etc. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Cans free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

OR'S,
STREET,
E FOR
cks,
Spectacles.
made specially for us
eived last week.
eceived to-day.
. TAYLOR,
Watchmaker, &c.
HING,
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& BOYS.
ONALD'S
TO BUY A
TTING,
of Clothes.
The lowest prices guaranhere before seeing
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ONALD'S,
TREET.
ance.
D LIFE!
IDON AND GLOBE
COMPANY!
.....$29,000,000
.....$900,000
roperty insured on special
RIS, } Agent for
herside, } Prince County.
ID LIFE ASSOCIATION
Government, $50,000.
ts Actual Cost.
I have an average annual
paying the admission fee,
fety Fund.
HARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. I.
oom liberal wages will be
or otherwise to the above.
Farm for Sale.
E undersigned will sell a valuable FARM of 73 acres, about 25 acres which are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with hardwood fencing. This Farm is situated in Lot 40, King's County. It is nearest to Grist Mills, Starch Factory and Mussel Mud.
Further particulars on application on premises to
RICHARD WALSH.
April 29, 1884—3m
Eggs. Eggs.
RTIES having EGGS for sale will obtain full value during the season by taking them to
JOHN KELLY,
Prince House, Dorchester Street, Charlottetown.
April 16, 1884.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 39

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS,

—AT—

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines, Drugs, Dyes, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Razors, Mirrors, &c. &c.

Fishing Gear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Preparations, all marked low, and best value for price.

N. B.—Only purest Drugs used in Prescriptions, which are dispensed with care at greatly reduced prices.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

NOTICE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO

—HAVE—

Removed to DesBrisay's Building,

Next Door to Beer & Goff's Grocery Store, opposite Market House.

Big Clearance Sale Continued.

We positively will clear out at great bargains the large stock saved from the fire, besides 36 cases and bales of new and fashionable

SPRING GOODS!

Direct from the London markets, the first shipment of which is now being opened.

This will be continued only for a few months, as we intend removing over to our new premises in early fall,

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1884.

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 DOZEN PARLOR SETS!

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

On and after Monday, 2nd June, 1884, trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	6.00 a.m	8.35 a.m	3.40 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.50 "	9.52 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.35 "	6 15 "
Summerside {ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside {dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2 08 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.42 "	3 21 "	
O'Leary	10.05 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.35 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.16 "	6.10 "	
Tignish ....ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m	4.20 p.m	9.20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.25 "	2 54 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	2.38 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	2.00 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	1.35 "	7 02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	1.12 "	6.43 "
Summerside {dp	4.55 "	12 35 "	6 10 "
Summerside {ar	4.30 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.28 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.10 "	7.40 "	
Alberton	1.32 "	7.10 "	
Tignish ....dp	1.15 "	6.00 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.30 p.m	6.15 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	3.45 "	6.34 "	
York	3.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford	4.10 "	7.12 "	
Mt Stewart {ar	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart {dp	4.40 "	8.00 "	
Morell	5.00 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's	5.10 "	9.25 "	
Bear River	5.24 "	9.52 "	
Souris....ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	

Train Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.38 "	5.54 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.32 "	
Mt Stewart {dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart {ar	7 55 "	4.50 "	
Morell	7.20 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.15 "	
Bear River	6.50 "	2.19 "	
Souris....dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.16 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,

Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."
148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. F. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure*. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility,** and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

MACMILLAN'S DEPOT

IS NOW BEING SUPPLIED WITH

COAL!

In all the leading varieties, including

ACADIA, Nut & Round
INTERCOLONIAL, do do
VALE, do do
SYDNEY (old mine), Round
SYDNEY (reserve), do
CHIMNEY CORNER, do
ALBION & RESERVE SLACK.

All of which will be sold on most reasonable terms.

ALSO TO ARRIVE A cargo of (Red Ash) Anthracite Coal from Wales, due here 1st October, and same quality as gave such good satisfaction three years ago. Will be sold low from ship.

R. McMILLAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

To Lobster Packers.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT,

The Clipper Barkentine

"Erema,"

300 tons Register, classed A1,

R. RENDLE, Master,

WILL SAIL

FROM CHARLOTTETOWN FOR LONDON,

About the 5th August next,

and will carry Lobsters and other Canned Goods at a low rate of freight.

We will give free storage on all shipments by this vessel, and warehouse receipts if required

For freight and particulars apply to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

CARROLL—CAPT. BROWN.
WORCESTER—CAPT. BLANKENSHIP.

Leave Charlottetown on Thursdays, at 5 p. m.
Leave Boston on Saturdays, at 12, noon.

Passenger accommodation excellent.
Freight carried at lowest rates.
Egg cases handled with the greatest care.

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—3m

Consignments Solicited.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE,

289 Water Street,

St. John's Newfoundland.

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

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

January 16, 1884.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned is prepared to attend to LAND SURVEYING, either in town or country. Having had over thirty years' experience, he can guarantee satisfaction.

Residence—Sydney Street, next to the residence of W. H. Findley, Esq., Charlottetown.

THOMAS HICKEY.

May 21, 1884—1 yr

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 JULY.

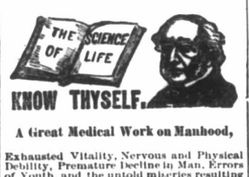
MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 8th day, 5h. 57.8m., a. m., S. W.
Last Quarter 15th day, 5h. 26.3m., p. m., N.
New Moon 22nd day, 8h. 41.6m., a. m., N. W.
First Quarter 29th day, 5h. 48.8m., p. m., S.

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

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY 1$

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years in such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. **HEAL THYSELF**

June 4 1y

WANTED.

ANY person having a copy of "Brown's History of Cape Breton" to sell or to lend, will confer a favor by corresponding with this office. jy2

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing,** the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast becoming bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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

(*For the Herald.*)

Our Paris Letter.

THE CITY—ITS PALACES AND GARDENS—ITS CHURCHES—NOTRE DAME—ST. SULPICE—LA MADELINE—ST. ROCH—THE LOUVRE—THE SORBONNE—TOMB OF CARDINAL RICHLIEU.

PARIS, July 8, 1884.—The first thing which attracts the notice of the traveller when he comes to Paris from London is the absence of smoke, and of that dinginess which for the most part characterizes the buildings in the latter city. The streets are very clean, the buildings are large and bright. In one respect, however, it is not unlike the English metropolis; for as the Thames runs through the middle of London, so the Seine traverses the French Capital from South-west to North-West, and is crossed by twenty-five bridges. At first sight Paris would appear to be a city of

PALACES AND GARDENS.

The great number of the former arose from the fact, that the Kings of France changed the place of their central residence at almost every distinctive epoch of the national history. Without entering into particulars, we may set down the following as the most remarkable: the Palais de Justice, which was the seat of royalty about the 10th century; Vincennes, the Bastile and the old Louvre became successively the residences of the sovereigns from the time of St. Louis; the Luxembourg, which belongs to the reign of Louis XIII. and the Palais Royal. The Palace of the Tuileries was the residence of the last Emperor; but was destroyed by the Commune in 1870-71, and has not yet been entirely rebuilt. Of its public gardens the most remarkable are: the Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Louvre, St. Clotilde, and the Palais Royal, &c., &c. Its monumental fountains number 35; to these we must add 88 plain fountains, and 2,053 waterplugs, which are turned on daily, for three hours, to cleanse the streets. The churches of Paris are very numerous and very beautiful. The most remarkable are the Cathedral of

NOTRE DAME.

It appears that the precise dates of this magnificent edifice have not been accurately fixed. It is well authenticated, however, that there was a church upon the spot where it now stands, in the year 365. This latter was rebuilt by Childebert, about 522. Robert the son of Hugh Copet, undertook the reconstruction this church, which was called Notre Dame. It is a regular cruciform church, and its dimensions are something like the following: length 390 feet, width at transepts, 144 feet, height of vaulting 120 feet, the nave is 225 feet long and 39 feet wide. The interior is exceedingly grand, its numerous stained glass windows giving it a dim religious light. In the sacristy can be seen the treasures of the church, which consist of the most costly ornaments used in the ceremonies of divine worship. These have been presented to the church by different sovereigns of France, among others, those given by Napoleon the 1st, and which were used by Pope Pius VII. at the coronation of the former. This church was sacked in 1792 when most of its bells were taken away and melted. In 1831, again, the populace with the national guard at their head entered the sacristy and destroyed whatever they could lay their hands upon. It also suffered during the Commune in 1871.

ST. SULPICE

is another splendid structure, and dates from 1665. It is 432 feet long and 174 wide, and has three splendid bells, 12,500 lbs., 8,500 lbs., and 1,800., respectively. It has a magnificent organ, and the music on Sundays and festivals is of the highest order. The church

DE LA MADELEINE,

is a beautiful church of the Grecian style of Architecture. It is surrounded by a colonnade of 52 Corinthian Columns, each 49 feet high by 16½ feet in circumference. The pavement is marble of different colors, and the walls and ceiling are beautifully painted.

ST. ROCH.

is another magnificent church, the first stone of which was laid by Louis XIV., in 1653. It is approached by a flight of steps, which have been the theatre of many remarkable events during the several French Revolutions. They were crowded by the mob to see Marie Antoinette led to execution. They were also cleared of the mob with cannon by Bonaparte during the Directory, and on these same steps, in 1830 a stand was made against the Gendarmerie of Charles the X., again in 1848 the descendants of the votaries of the Goddess of Reason ascended those steps to deposit in the church a crucifix found in the Palace of Tuileries. Pierre Corneille is buried in this church and on a marble slab there is an inscription to his memory, placed there by Louis Philippe in 1821. There are a great number of other churches, equally as remarkable, in many respects, as those already mentioned.

THE LOUVRE.

The old Louvre was commenced by Francis 1st., in 1528, and has been the residence of Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII., as well as Henrietta, widow of Charles 1st of England. The new Louvre was commenced by Napoleon III. in 1852; thus the two buildings were joined together. These buildings are of extraordinary size, and, at present, are used as museums of fine arts, under the title

MUSEES DE LOUVRE.

The Tuileries Gardens are very beautiful, and are at all times opened to the public. During the Empire they were private gardens. Adjoining these gardens is the Place de la Concorde, which, were it to be named from the very memorable events which took place there, might be called the Place de la *Discorde*. Next to this place come the Champs Elysees, a very delightful place. The avenue des Champs Elysees runs through the centre of the Champs, and continuing this avenue one comes to the avenue du Bois de Boulogne; following which one comes to the Bois de Bologne, the favorite resort of Parisians. The college and church de la

SORBONNE

are worthy of mention. This institution was founded 1253, by Robert Sorbonne. It was in this college Frederick Ozanam used to deliver his lectures, and here he and his companions founded the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The church suffered very much during the revolution of 1789. It was repaired by Napoleon 1st. In the right transept is the celebrated tomb of Cardinal Richlieu, the *chef d'oeuvre* of Girardon, and one of the finest pieces of sculpture of the 17th century. A thousand and one things more might be mentioned; but for the present enough.

M.

A Man of the Forest Speaks.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—It appears that Queen's County is once more upon the eve of a political contest, and as all concerned will be doing their utmost to get the vacancy filled to their party's interest, and the promotion of *somebody* to a more prominent degree of statesmanship, it may not be out of place for the country bushman, as well as the haughty citizen, to express his candid opinion upon these topics in a free country. Alas! that so many of us are driven into the bushes, and have to submit to hard times, though nature may have fitted us for quite different situations. Our humble position is honorable and free, notwithstanding, and we expect to be called upon for our support in the coming struggle. We have a cause and rights to defend and obtain. Moreover, we wish to be justly represented; yea, to be faithfully so. It is, therefore, our duty to see in time that these may be accomplished as far as possible, and with due caution. Now, the question arises: What may be expected at the hands of the Grits, should their candidate now come forth and succeed? Is it not enough for this county to have one of that class already in the House of Commons be putting a barrier in the way of every good measure that the friends of this country may suggest or adopt? It is enough, surely—aye, too much. When L. H. Davies succeeded in obtaining his present seat, we know that to a vast extent, it was through the influence of *turncoats* in the country, and now though his party may have a faithful follower in him yet we do not find that his country's good has ever been his object. It appeared to be more likely to be the very contrary, during the last session at Ottawa. When ex-Governor Laird succeeded in the election for Queen's County, the canvass was chiefly conducted through the agency of liquor freely dealt from the open hand of *gritism* but no sooner was the contest over, and the religiously-cloaked candidate secured the desired seat, than that liberal (?) hand became firmly closed upon public benefit; yes, even the *black ducks* flew out of sight—and may they never appear on that occasion again—for legitimate success could never follow what might be affected by such means. Let Messrs. Laird and Welsh both wisely stay away from coming to canvass amongst us at this time, for, if they do, they may be sure to hear of past political events in connection with their unholy doings neither creditable to them nor pleasant to their party, and undergo defeat in the bargain.

A few years ago, when our local members, Messrs. Nicholson and Crawford, were on the point of working well for us, and seeing that justice and fair play would be given us, as far as local power could do it, Grit tactics went to work in making *turncoats* to oust those well-meaning men, and thus left us since minus any local benefit. Now, what will satisfy a majority of the people of the south end of Queen's County is a good, sound Conservative, able and willing to carry out the wishes of his constituents, and see to their rights. In the next place, the improvement of Victoria Harbor, at Wood Islands, and in connection therewith a branch railroad to Port Selkirk, at Orwell, by which the poor people of that section might be enabled to convey coal, limestone, etc., for the improvement of the dry soil on which all their living depends. By such facility that district would become a flourishing part of the Province; or if not a railroad, let us have the hills cut down to a proper level, that the old-fashioned means of conveyance may be rendered more easy at least; but I consider the former to be our right, as well as it is that of any other part of the Dominion of equal extent. Therefore the man who shall strenuously, and without fear, advocate those claims for us, is our true representative. They are the right, not of a majority, but of the whole of this people, and I hope, if not fully accomplished, matters may be brought as near that as possible in the end. Let us have our right man.

With these few remarks in behalf of a great many, and thanking you for so much space, I subscribe myself,

Faithfully yours,
KAYAH, THE MAN OF THE FOREST.

Lot 58, Queen's County, July 22, 1884.

Address.

To Mr. Thomas Byrne, Teacher:

DEAR SIR,—Before you depart from our midst we desire to express, as best we may, the feelings of gratefulness and respect which fill our hearts towards you. Your love labor of teaching our little ones, your kindness and amenity to all, has edified us, and made us warm to you as to a dear good friend and amiable gentleman.

You have, during the last two years, dealt out the bread of a good education to the children of this district. May God in His infinite goodness grant you the due reward, as it is not given to earth, to adequately repay our hearts' deep gratitude to you.

Allow us, moreover, before we say adieu, to express our best wishes for your future prosperity. May God guide you, grant you a holy vocation, and bestow upon you the extraordinary graces requisite to the faithful accomplishment of the duties and responsibilities you are about to assume. You are going to become a Christian educator—an instructor of youth in a far distant land. Noble, heroic vocation. May you be ever worthy of such a high calling, by willing and due correspondence to the graces we implore God to shower down upon you.

DONALD A. MCDONALD, } Trustees East
JOHN MCQUADE, } Pisquid School.
JAMES ROGERSON,

REPLY.

To Messrs. Donald A. McDonald, John McQuade and James Rogerson, Trustees Pisquid East School:

GENTLEMEN,—In replying to the kind address you have presented me, on the eve of my departure from amongst you, I am sorry that I have not words sufficient to express my regret at parting from a district in which I have ever experienced the kindest and most considerate treatment from both the pupils and their parents. I was very much moved by your kind wishes for my success in the vocation I have chosen. The hurried manner with which I have been called away has prevented my having had the pleasure, before my departure, of seeing all the acquaintances I have formed in the district. I am about to take up my residence in a distant land, in which I shall always preserve a tender remembrance of the many friends I have left behind in Pisquid. In conclusion, I beg to return my most sincere thanks for the many good wishes expressed in your address, and hope that though we may part here for a time we shall meet again in that land where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

I remain yours respectfully,
THOMAS BYRNE, Teacher.

July 15, 1884.

Canada's Material Progress.

On the first day of this month the Dominion of Canada began the eighteenth year of its existence. On July 1st, 1867, our Confederation legally commenced, uniting the four original Provinces to the compact. Since that time Prince Edward Island has joined, and the old Hudson Bay Territory has been annexed. It was expected that great progress would be made in Canada by thus uniting all the Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific in one general interest. Some sanguine spirits may not have seen their expectations fully realized, but, on the whole, there have certainly been good reasons for thankfulness at the substantial progress made. The *Mail* publishes some comparative statistics, which tell their own story. They are probably correct, and they are well worthy of careful consideration. According to these prepared statistics progress has been made as follows:—The area of square miles of the Dominion at the commencement, in 1867, was 337,043; now it has reached 3,390,000. This is in consequence of the additions previously referred to. We commenced, seventeen years ago, with a population of, in round numerals, three-and-a-half millions; now our population is estimated at about five millions. The agricultural progress has been very great. The comparative annual grain product is not given, but it has increased wonderfully, and so has the manufacturing facilities and products. In 1867 the total number of head of live stock was given at 3,712,000; now it is estimated at 8,830,000. The paid-up capital of the Banks is reported to have increased from thirty-one million to sixty-one million dollars, and the bank deposits of the people from thirty-four million to ninety-seven million dollars. At this commencement the people are reported to have had about two million dollars deposited in the savings bank; now that deposit has increased to over thirty-six-and-a-half millions. The exports of manufactured goods have multiplied three times in value, we are told. The imports have increased from fifty-seven million and-a-half of dollars, in 1868, to over ninety-eight million dollars last year. There are now fully three times as many post offices in Canada as in 1867, and the postal business has increased immensely. In 1867 the number of letters delivered by post is put down at nearly fifteen million and a half; last year it is reported to have been nearly sixty-five million and a half, besides nearly thirteen million post cards. When the great increase of the telegraph business is considered and the new edition of the telephone business, it will be seen that the interchange of communications is very great. Railway progress has been still more marvellous. There were 2,445 miles of railway in Canada sixteen years ago; there are now nearly ten thousand miles of railway in existence, and more is being rapidly constructed. It is said that nearly five hundred million dollars is invested in railways in the Dominion. In 1868 the number of tons of freight carried by rail was reported at fourteen million; last year the reports give an aggregate of no less than 2,260,000 tons. We started with 8,507 miles of telegraph wire, and against that we now report 39,350 miles, with a considerably larger proportion to the wire than at that time. Canada has sometimes the credit for being rather "slow going," but facts like the foregoing ought to satisfy even the unreasonable that such is not the case.—*Truth.*

Blaine's Religion.

THE RESPONSE OF HIS MOTHER TO A TOAST.

Speaking of Blaine reminds me, said a friend the other day, of a prophetic remark I once heard his mother make at a dinner party in Augusta, where his remarkable success in life furnished the subject of a toast. It was just after he had been elected to Congress, and a party of army officers and old friends were relating to each other the various stages of his rapid rise in life, and the wonderful eloquence and ability which he possessed. Mrs. Blaine was an old lady of unusual brightness of mind, keen-witted and ready at repartee. A devout Catholic of the strictest kind, it was the greatest cross of her life that her gifted son should not have embraced the doctrines of the Roman church. Upon this memorial occasion the old lady sat at the table with bowed head, apparently unnoticing the toast, "To the continued success of your son, James G. Blaine." The glasses were raised, the company waited expectant, and still Mrs. Blaine never stirred. Finally her son-in-law, Major Walker, who sat at one side, touched her on the arm. "Mother, don't you hear? They are waiting for you to respond." Then, with a long sigh, she looked up, lifting the glass to her lips, and drank. When the glasses were set down, she turned to the company, saying in her quiet, impressive way, "I drank to my son's worldly success, though I had far rather it had been to welcome him to the faith of his mother. James is a good son, a good son to me, but he craves power. I said to him, when we parted the very last thing, 'My son, don't let ambition eat your soul away.'"

It is announced that, after the publication of the Pontifical Encyclical against Freemasonry, the Congregation of the Holy Office, considering the great number of persons who have allowed themselves to become members of these secret societies, has suspended for one year, dating from the 20th of April last, the reserve excommunication to the Sovereign Pontiff, and has authorized the Ordinaries of the whole world to absolve those members who repenting sincerely of their coduct, will seek during the course of this year to become reconciled to the Church.

The Czar on a Tiny.

The Czar will have a pleasant holiday journey to Warsaw. The road between St. Petersburg and the old Polish capital will be guarded by 13,000 picked men. Whether the Czar will pick the men out himself the despatches do not say, but it is not to be supposed that he would trust anyone else to do it. Some of these selected soldiers will stand at every crossing, and at every bridge and station. Others will walk back and forth along the track, looking out for misplaced rails and dynamite. The Czar will pass some twenty soldiers for every mile he journeys. The despatch goes on to say that all the Russians in the city of Warsaw who do not satisfy the authorities concerning their loyalty will be banished before the arrival of the Czar. The authorities of Warsaw will have their hands full. The city has a population of 258,000, of whom nearly all are Russian subjects. To examine all these people in such a way as to establish the loyalty of the loyal, to obtain grounds for its banishment of the rest must be an arduous task. It sometimes takes a month to ascertain whether one man is loyal. But the case will be somewhat simplified in Warsaw where the burden of proof is thrown upon the accused. They must each make out a case for himself or go. People going to the country for summer holidays sometimes say that the vacations are pleasant, but that getting ready to go is as much as the trip is worth. The Czar's experience is somewhat the same.

Save the Trees.

The effect that the disappearance of forests has upon climate receives new illustrations every day. In Italy the clearing of the Appennines is believed to have seriously changed the climate of the Po valley, and now the African sirocco, never known to the ancient armies of Rome, breathes its hot, blighting breath over the right bank of the river in the territory of Parma. The removal of the pine forests near Ravenna induced the same desolating wind; and the same destruction of the old forrests of Vosges and of the Cevennes has had like deteriorating influences upon the climate. In Egypt, where, during the French occupation in 1798, not a drop of rain fell for sixteen months, and where from time immemorial the country has been a rainless bed of sand, Mahommed Ali, by planting his millions of fig and orange trees, has seen his country blessed with an annual rainfall of several inches.

A Priest in the House of Lords.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes:—"The eldest son of Lord Petre, on whom the title and estate now devolved is a Catholic priest, having been for several years principal of Woburn College, an institution which has for some time ceased to exist. He is in his 36th year, being three years younger than his sister, the Countess of Granard. The Rev. Lord Petre will be the first Catholic priest who has sat in the House of Peers since the reign of James II. Three of his sisters are in the church also, one in the Good Shepherd Convent at Hammersmith, another a Sister of Charity at Darlington, and the third a Sister of Mercy.

General News.

Rev. Father Stack, who rebelled against Bishop O'Hara, some fifteen years ago, has become reconciled to his Bishop. He is now in Philadelphia awaiting an assignment to a parish.

On Monday, 16th June, Mgr. Pio Martinucci, Prefect *emeritus* of Pontifical Ceremonies and first keeper of the Vatican Library, died at Rome, at the age of