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OF THE BARGAINS.

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E. PROWSE,

Great Hat, 74 Queen Street.

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THS,

ORDER, at the Lowest Prices,
workmanship.

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SHIRTS,

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SUMMER

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English, and 60
Canadian and
Goods,

the Best Houses.

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DAVIES & CO.

& Mercantile

ANCE COMPANY,

-Established in 1809.

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

DESCRIPTION OF

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Losses settled with
liberality.

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

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of paid up Capital) over
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he Life Branch belong to the

vided among Policy Holders,
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the Dominion of Canada.

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

W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 46

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 1st day, 10h. 1.9m., a. m.
First Quarter 9th day, 2h. 15.3m., p. m.
Full Moon 16th day, 5h. 28.7m., p. m.
Last Quarter 23rd day, 8h. 36.5m., a.m.

Mo'n	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	after'n	after'n
1	Satur	5 26	6 34	5 23	6 32	10 42
2	Sunday	27	32	6 24	6 58	11 15
3	Monday	28	30	7 28	7 25	11 48
4	Tuesday	29	28	8 25	7 49	morn
5	Wed.	31	26	9 26	8 16	0 18
6	Thur.	32	24	10 25	8 46	0 51
7	Friday	33	22	11 23	9 20	1 27
8	Satur.	34	20	aft. 19	9 58	2 7
9	Sunday	36	18	1 13	10 42	3 4
10	Monday	37	16	2 3	11 32	3 53
11	Tuesday	38	14	2 50	morn	5 9
12	Wed	40	12	3 32	0 28	6 29
13	Thur.	41	11	4 16	1 30	7 40
14	Friday	42	9	4 5	2 38	8 38
15	Satur.	43	7	5 18	3 49	9 24
16	Sunday	45	5	5 51	5 3	10 7
17	Monday	46	3	6 23	6 18	10 48
18	Tuesday	47	1	6 58	7 36	11 29
19	Wed.	48	5 59	7 36	8 54	aft. 10
20	Thur.	50	57	8 20	10 11	0 53
21	Friday	51	55	9 9	11 24	1 41
22	Satur.	52	53	10 4	aft. 30	2 34
23	Sunday	53	51	11 3	1 29	3 38
24	Monday	55	49	morn	2 19	4 58
25	Tuesday	56	47	0 6	3 1	6 29
26	Wed.	57	45	1 9	3 36	7 30
27	Thur.	59	43	2 12	4 8	8 21
28	Friday	6 0	41	3 15	4 35	9 5
29	Satur.	1	39	4 16	5 2	9 43
30	Sunday	3	37	5 18	5 25	10 17

McLeod & Morson,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES:

Reform Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.

NEIL McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, 1882. dec 27

5c REVOLUTION IN PRICE OF **MUSIC.** 5c

C. P. FLETCHER takes pleasure in informing the musical public that, from this date, he will keep a large and select Stock of the usual FULL-SIZE Sheet Music, and will sell at only

FIVE CENTS A COPY!

Not shop-worn Stock, but NEW FRESH MUSIC, a large supply of which he has received by steamer to-day.

Six cents charged if sent by mail; and stamps taken as payment for sums less than $1.00

Parties can now buy for FIVE CENTS, what they had heretofore to pay from 30 to 75 cents for.

Call or send address for catalogues, containing over 1,500 new and popular songs, waltzes, instrumental, etc., etc., at

FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE.
Queen Street, Ch'town, May 9, 1883.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. nov8

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No. 35 Great George Street,

P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country nov8 1y

WADDELL & SON,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,

HAVE REMOVED TO

WATER STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Bank,

where they are prepared to furnish everything in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.

WADDELL & SON.
Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1882.

P. A. HUGHES,

CABINET MAKER,

CORNER OF POWNAL AND GRAFTON STREETS,

NEAR THE FISH MARKET.

Charlottetown, - P. E. I.

All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, of the latest styles, cheap and good.

The strictest attention given to the Undertaking department. Charges moderate. 1yr

WANTED!

100 OLD LOUNGES,
100 SMOKING CHAIRS.

Shop on King Street, near A. A. Baldwin & Co's Store.

WM. E. HICKEY.
June 27, 1883—3m

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our house, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

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

GROCERY

—AND—

TEA HOUSE,

MONAGHAN'S BRICK BUILDING,

West Side Queen Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to supply them with

FLOUR,
MEAL,
TEA,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,

and all other articles to be found in a first-class Grocery Store, at lowest possible prices.

Also, 10,000 CIGARS, choice brands, which will be sold cheap.

P. MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, June 6, 1883.

JAMES PHILLIPS'

Marble Works,

KENT STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

I HAVE on hand a CHOICE LOT of

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS, &c.,

—OF—

Italian & American

MARBLE,

From New and Beautiful Designs,

which are superior to anything I have previously had to offer in the market.

I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders.

JAMES PHILLIPS.
June 6, 1883—1y

OCEAN HOUSE,

Corner Pownal & Sydney Streets.

(Opposite Old Rankin House.)

THE undersigned is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders at reasonable rates.

Good Stabling on the Premises.

In connection with the House, I shall also open a General Grocery Store, &c.

S. BOLGER.
Ch'town, Jan. 17, 1883—wky ex pat pres

Hemlock Timber.

WANTED!

SOME long round Hemlock Timber for piles. Also, a lot Flatted Logs.
Apply to

F. W. HALES,
June 6, 1883—tf Steam Nav. Co.

500 MEN WANTED!

CAPE TRAVERSE BRANCH.

The Subscribers want 500 Men and 75 Horses to work on the Cape Traverse Branch.

GRAY & WHEATON.
Sept. 5, 1883—4i

LUMBER!

—ON—

PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,

(M. P. Hogan's Old Stand).

100,000 feet Seasoned Pine, 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 inch. &c., &c.,
100,000 do Hemlock Boards,
100,000 do Spruce do.,
100,000 do Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
300,000 Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000 Spruce do.,
20,000 Brick,
10,000 Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dressed Flooring, Scantling, Fencing, Cedar Posts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other kinds of Lumber suitable for Building purposes.

All the above to be sold cheap for cash.

POOLE & LEWIS.
Office—Peake's Wharf, No. 3. 3m—ap4

Boston Steamers.

STEAMERS:

Carroll. 879 tons, Capt. Brown.
Worcester. 865 tons. Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS will leave

Charlottetown for Boston,

Every Thursday Afternoon,

AT FIVE P. M.

PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accommodations on both steamers are splendid.

CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS.
Charlottetown, May 23, 1883.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,

No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.

P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
jan17

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 20.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

To take effect on 24th May, 1883.

Trains Outward.

(READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 6.45 a.m	Dp 9.20 a.m	Dp 4.15 p.m
Royalty Je	" 7.00 "	" 9.55 "	" 4.35 "
N.Wiltshire	" 7.35 "	" 10.50 "	" 5.25 "
Hunter Riv.	" 7.45 "	" 11.06 "	" 5.40 "
Bradalbane	" 8.10 "	" 11.46 "	" 6.16 "
County Line	" 8.15 "	" 11.56 "	" 6.30 "
Freetown	" 8.36 "	" 12.12 p.m	" 6.45 "
Kensington	" 8.40 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.08 "
Summerside	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.15 "	Ar 7.45 "
	Dp 9.25 "	Dp 1.45 "	
Miscouche	" 9.40 "	" 2.08 "	
Wellington	" 9.50 "	" 2.37 "	
Port Hill	" 10.28 "	" 3.22 "	
O'Leary	" 11.20 "	" 4.53 "	
Bloomfield	" 11.38 "	" 5.30 "	
Alberton	" 12.03 p.m	" 6.30 "	
Tignish	Ar 12.40 "	Ar 7.20 "	
Ch'town	Dp 4.00 p.m	Dp 7.00 a.m	
Royalty Je	" 4.15 "	" 7.23 "	
York	" 4.27 "	" 7.41 "	
Bedford	" 4.40 "	" 8.02 "	
M. Stewart	" 5.15 "	" 9.00 "	
Morell	" 5.44 "	" 9.45 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.04 "	" 10.17 "	
Bear River	" 6.39 "	" 11.11 "	
Souris	Ar 7.10 "	Ar 12.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.15 p.m	Dp 9.10 a.m	
Cardigan	" 6.11 "	" 10.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.30 "	Ar 11.00 "	

Trains Inward.

(READ UP.)

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 8.00 p.m	Ar 3.45 p.m	Ar 10.15 a.m
Royalty Jun	Dp 7.45 "	Dp 3.31 "	Dp 9.55 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.11 "	" 2.95 "	" 9.04 "
Hunter Riv.	" 7.00 "	" 2.08 "	" 8.48 "
Bradalbane	" 6.36 "	" 1.37 "	" 8.10 "
County Line	" 6.30 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.57 "
Freetown	" 6.10 "	" 1.01 "	" 7.42 "
Kensington	" 6.04 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.30 "
Summerside	" 5.40 "	" 12.00 "	" 6.45 "
	Ar 5.15 a.m	Ar 11.30 a.m	
Miscouche	Dp 5.00 "	Dp 11.04 "	
Wellington	" 4.42 "	" 10.35 "	
Port Hill	" 4.13 "	" 9.43 "	
O'Leary	" 3.22 "	" 8.20 "	
Bloomfield	" 3.05 "	" 7.54 "	
Alberton	" 2.38 "	" 7.15 "	
Tignish	" 2.00 "	" 6.00 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 a.m	Ar 7.00 p.m	
Royalty Jun	Dp 9.45 "	Dp 6.37 "	
York	" 9.33 "	" 6.20 "	
Bedford	" 9.20 "	" 6.00 "	
M. Stewart	" 8.55 "	" 5.30 "	
Morell	" 8.16 "	" 4.15 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.55 "	" 3.42 "	
Bear River	" 7.32 "	" 3.49 "	
Souris	" 6.50 "	" 2.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.55 a.m	Dp 3.20 p.m	
Cardigan	" 7.49 "	" 3.37 "	
Georgetown	" 7.30 "	" 3.00 "	

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1883. } ma 23—6i

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

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

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility,* and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

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

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

W. E. Dawson & Co.

Offer During the Balance of this Month & July,

400 kegs Cut Nails (assorted),
400 boxes Glass,
6 tons White Leads,
30 casks Linseed Oils,
300 rolls Tar Paper and Felt,
30 barrels Pitch, and a full stock of

BUILDERS' AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES,

—AT—

Lowest Prices for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.,

Corner Great George and Kent Streets, and "Sign of the Padlock," Queen Street.
June 27, 1883—tf

UPHOLSTERING

I WANT to dispose of one dozen very handsome Walnut Parlor Suits, in Grecian, French, American and Turkish styles, from $49 up.

Also, a lot of handsome Students' and Smoking Chairs.

A nice variety of handsome Walnut Lounges, Ottomans, Parlor Footstools, &c., &c.

Upholstering of all kinds done at shortest notice. Fancy Wool and Fine Silk Work a specialty. Venetian Blinds redone, &c.

Shop on King Street, near A. A. Baldwin & Co's Store; can be seen at house any evening, corner King and Great George Streets.

WM. E. HICKEY.
June 27, 1883—3m

NO. 1 HERRING

JUST RECEIVED, 100 bbls. No. 1 HERRING.

ALSO, A LOT OF CHOICE

CODFISH.

We intend during the fall and winter months, to keep on hand a large stock of the above. Also, a lot of

Choice Groceries, Very Cheap.

CALL AND SEE US.

McDONALD & PATE.
July 25, 1883—2m

JEWELLERY. **CLOCKS.** WATCHES.

All of the very latest styles, and very cheap, at

G. G. JURY'S,

North Side Queen Square,
Opposite Post Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Repairing of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., attended to.

June 20, 1883—3m

Spectacles.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

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

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

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, Aug. 18.

The French Ambassador to the Holy See left for Paris on the 15th, on a leave of ten days. This departure is thought by some to have reference to M. Grevy's letter to Leo XIII.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the ordination of His Eminence Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Holy Father has sent him a splendid cameo and an autograph letter of congratulation.

On the vigil of the Assumption, Leo XIII., during the Mass which he celebrated, gave Holy Communion to the members of the Pontifical household, and, on the fast itself, granted special audience to three of the recently preconised Bishops.

On the Feast of St. Roch, which was celebrated on Thursday with great solemnity in the church dedicated to that Saint in the Ripetta, a special offering of bread, which it is the custom to distribute on this occasion, was made to His Holiness and to the Cardinal-Secretary of State, by a deputation of the Arch-confraternity of St. Roch.

The library of the Vatican has been enriched by the addition to its pictures of a splendid portrait of the Holy Father by M. Bon. Leo XIII. is represented full-size, standing in his study wearing his red cloak and white soutane. His face and expression are redolent of benevolence. In his right hand he holds the Encyclical on St. Thomas Aquinas.

Leo XII. has conceded to a charitable society in Udine the proprietorship in his verses, in order that the product of the editions issued may assist in supporting this excellent establishment. Professor Jeremiah Brunelli, of Perugia, has translated these verses into excellent Italian from the original Latin. The edition published at ten francs a copy is a typographical success.

The Feast of St. Joachim, Sunday, 19th inst., the name-day of His Holiness Leo XIII., furnishes the occasion to the Catholic journals to adorn their pages with picturesque wreaths and to testify their love and devotion to the Holy See, and to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff. Verses and laudatory prose excellently written are the mediums employed on such an occasion. This day also the Holy Father admits a number of persons to his Mass and to the Holy Communion from his hands. The poor are also considered on this occasion. The Apostolic Almoner has received orders from His Holiness to distribute beds to a hundred of the most needy families.

A most unjust measure is about to be taken by the ruling authorities in Rome with respect to sums of money bequeathed for religious purposes. In future the bequests destined as dowries to poor girls called to the religious life are to be suppressed, and to be given instead as dowries to those who marry. All the Religious Orders, even those which Government suppression had left untouched, are to be subjected to this harsh measure. By such proceeding the testamentary dispositions of the donors are illegally diverted from their original intention. Whenever the Italian Government falls foul of the Church in any way whatsoever, law and justice are set aside with a dangerous readiness.

His Holiness Leo XII. gave special audience on Sunday, the 12th inst., to Mgr. Sembratowicz, Archbishop of Theodosiopolis, on his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The Holy Father listened with particular attention to the account of the progress of Catholicity in the East, and expressed the hope that it might become still more extended throughout those distant lands. On the following day audience was granted to Mgr. Nava, titular Bishop of Alabanda, and auxiliary of Mgr. Guttadauro, Bishop of Caltanisetta. On Tuesday morning the new Archbishop of Otranto, Mgr. Rocco Cocchia, was received in special audience; and, later in the day, the Rev. Father Abbot Bartolini, Superior of the Cistercians, who presented to His Holiness the *Agnes Dei*, the preparation of which, by very ancient privilege, is reserved to the Cistercians of the Basilica of Santa Croce *in Gerusalemme*.

The Prince Edward Island Railway.

The Woodstock *Sentinel*, whose editor recently visited Prince Edward Island, has the following in reference to the Railway:

"While the railroad has done much for the Island, by the facilities it has given the interior to reach the coast and the markets, its maintenance is an important factor in trade. Even its ordinary pay roll expenditure of some $14,000 a month is of itself a considerable item that influences all branches of industry. The road is excellently well equipped both as regards the stock for transportation of freight, and that for the comfortable and speedy transit of passengers. A new passenger car has just recently been transferred from the workshops at Charlottetown to the route from that city to Summerside, which has justly been eulogised by the local press. It is really a first-class passenger coach, inferior to none. And it was built, furnished and finished in the shops and by the workmen of the road. This and another car just like it, now being finished, are only superior items, in addition to other provisions for travellers. Mr. Coleman is rather proud of the car just finished, and evidently desires and designs that the road under his management shall, in its increasing popularity with the public, be a source of pride and satisfaction to himself and the Government. To a class of men whose relations to travellers, their safety and comfort, are as important as are those of railway employees, it should never be forgotten to ascribe just praise, and, so far as our experience goes, the very competent and genial Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway is fortunate in having a staff of competent and obliging subordinates."

Mr. Parnell's Warning of Another and Deeper Agitation.

In the debate in the English Parliament, on the vote of £8,988 to complete the vote for the expenses of the Irish Land Commissioners, Mr. Parnell made a brief but remarkable speech on the Land Act. He said: Undoubtedly, as the days go by, it becomes more and more abundantly evident that unless Parliament is warned by the experience of the past and legislates in time to remove admitted deficiencies in the enactment, you will have another agitation and a greater and deeper discontent against the judicial rents now being fixed (hear, hear). The right honorable gentleman, the Chief Secretary, proved by figures he gave the House that the Act, so far from remedying in the great majority of cases the alleged grievances of the Irish tenants, has up to the present moment failed to do so, and that so far as their grievances have been remedied, they have been remedied most lightly and most inefficiently (hear, hear). The law in Ireland for keeping down the people has been administered sternly and swiftly, but the Land Act, as has been plainly proved, has been administered tardily and inefficiently. The right honorable gentleman tells us that after two years of the working of this Act that only 61,000 judgments had been given for fixing a fair rent, and that only 47,000 agreements had been arrived at out of Court and registered in Court as fair rents, that is to say, that out of a total of 500,000 cases subject to the operation of the Act a little over 100,000 cases after two years of working at high pressure with a staff which will be in time reduced, and I am now making allowance for the 150,000 who are subject to leases, and are otherwise out of the operations of the Act, that only one in five of the agricultural tenancies, have yet been tested by the Land Commissioners, and that with respect to a very considerable portion of these decisions the Court of Appeal constituted by the Act has hopelessly broken down, and that all the parties to litigation connected with this Act will be obliged to look forward many years before they can see the end of the litigation with respect to the cases which have been taken before the first Appeal Court (hear, hear). What does this mean? It means that, while Parliament in 1881 promised to every tenant coming within the provisions of the Land Law Act that fair rents should be fixed for them, four out of five of these tenants are still obliged to pay the old rack rent (hear, hear). We recommended in the debate this session that the law should be altered so far at least as to date the judicial rent from the date of the application to the court, so that even if the tenant were compelled to pay the rent until the court was able to reach the case—or, in other words, within the next ten years, for at the present rate it will be at least that time before the benefit of the Act can be given to the Irish tenants—the tenant should be repaid when the fair rent was fixed (hear, hear). Little or no notice was taken of that, and when we look to the fact that the large proportion of tenants are paying a rack rent, I say that we have a reasonable claim to at least this partial act of justice (cheers). Let them look at the cost of those 61,000 contested cases—cases which had actually come into court and been decided upon by the Land Commission after the tenants had paid the valuer for making the valuation and the survey of the land—after the landlord had paid his valuer for doing the same work, there were the solicitor to be feed, and feed heavily, far above the scale allowed by the Act, by both landlord and tenant. There were in many instances, counsel to be engaged. He certainly thought the Government ought very carefully look into this question of the delay in the working out of the provisions of the Act, and also into the vast costs entailed upon all parties. Up to the present moment the costs were considerably in excess, considering the cost to the tenants, to the landlord, and to the State, of the amount of reductions, which, after two years' operation, the court had been enabled to make. Had the simple provision he had suggested been adopted with regard to the fixing of the judicial rents, it would have tended to quicken, in a most extraordinary manner, a settlement. The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Trevelyan) had, on other occasions, alluded to the fixing of fair rents as the only hope of the Act being brought into satisfactory operation, and it was a monstrous injustice that the tenants, owing to this delay, should be compelled to pay old rents the whole of the time, and should thus practically be debarred from the protection which it was supposed Parliament had given them, and from the justice which it was believed it had done them. Only 61,000 cases of those paying rack rents had been decided, leaving some four-fifths of the tenancies as yet untouched.

He then alluded to the failure of the Land Commission Court in delaying to carry out the clauses of the Act relating to the question of the leaseholders. Every one remembers the debate which took place on this subject. The Government adopted a certain course which they hoped would result in a considerable number of tenancies deriving the benefits of the Act, but according to the report of the Commissioners those causes had completely broken down, and out of several thousands of applications of tenants for leases, the commissioners had only been enabled to entertain some few hundreds, he believed one in ten, or some very similar proportion. It would certainly be well for the Government to consider in this matter, also, whether something could not be done early next session with the view to substitute for the present unworkable clauses some method which would give some protection to a vast portion of the Irish tanantry, who now found themselves absolutely shut out from the provisions of the act of 1881. The honorable member for Newcastle had alluded to the practice with regard to selecting test cases. He quite agreed with the honorable member, and the Land Commissioners themselves had singularly justified the action of the Land League shortly before its suppression and the summary arrest of some hundreds of persons in Ireland. He had never had the opportunity of referring to this matter before, first, because at the time he was not in a position to take part in the discussion, and also upon the principle that they should let bygones be bygones. [Mr. Parnell's speech produced a deep sensation in Parliament and throughout Great Britain.

General News Items.

Famine is completing the havoc made by the eruptions in Java.

It is denied that either England or America has offered to mediate between France and China.

Michigan's wheat yield will be 23,600,000. The corn crop has been nearly ruined by excessive rains.

Numerous attacks of cholera still occur at Alexandria, but the average daily death rate is reduced to four.

Admiral Pierre, who lately returned to France from his command of the French fleet in Madagascar, died on the 11th inst.

Brooklyn turned out 15,000 people to receive the President of the Irish National League on his visit to that city recently.

English imports last month increased £3,100,000 as compared with August of last year, and the exports decreased £174,000.

Boston Lake, near Belmont, is covered with large dead fish. It is thought that a poisonous spring has broken forth in the bottom of the lake.

The various offices in the Parliament and departmental buildings at Ottawa are to be connected by independent underground telephone cable.

The Nationalist party in Dublin has succeeded in securing four thousand votes in that city under the lodgers' franchise clause of the Registration Act.

By the recent census it appears the total population of Egypt is 6,978,200, very equally divided as to sex, the men numbering 3,393,928 and the women 3,304,352.

The Archbishops of New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Philadelphia are expected at Rome shortly to take counsel on the best method of extending the Roman Catholic Church in America.

The continued spread of cattle disease in nearly every portion of England causes the greatest uneasiness in some sections of England. Only American beef is now to be obtained. Reports from Scotland state that the disease has not yet made its appearance there.

The steamship *Nevada*, of the Guion Line, recently brought 682 Mormon immigrants to New York on their way to Utah and Idaho territories. Of these 262 were British, mostly English, from London, Liverpool, Manchester and other towns, 106 German and Swiss, and 284 were Scandinavians from Denmark and Sweden. There were 118 children under twelve years and 113 under five years old. The number of men and women was nearly the same.

Sir Henry Maxse, Governor of Newfoundland is dead. He was one of the "Noble Six Hundred" composing the Light Brigade, famous for all time for its brilliant charge at Balaklava. The dead governor was a cornet in one of the regiments of the Light Brigade and on the staff of Earl Lucan. He was a fine, dashing young fellow at the time and possessed all the qualities which are characteristic of a good soldier. His bravery and indomitable pluck won for him the respect of all the allied troops. He rose to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army, and was the recipient of several medals for distinguished services in the field. He had been Governor of Newfoundland since 1881, and was 53 years of age at the time of his death.

Fashion Notes.

French dressmakers are working hard to keep redingotes in the fashion.

Capotes for demi-saison wear are of coloured tulle chenille. They are trimmed with a bunch of flowers.

When belts are used, the tunique and waist must form a kind of blouse, but never a basque, with a separate skirt.

Plain straight jackets can be worn with white vests. Ladies also wear with these jackets a kind of puffed chemise of coloured silk.

Green is much used for suits of veiling, light cloths, and fine woollen goods. The shade of green most favored is dark, with a bronze tint.

Jackets of all kinds will be seen during the coming winter, and fancy vests for wear under these are already made at all Parisian establishments.

Parisian theatre and opera cloaks are in bright colors and white. White gros grain cloaks are enriched with self-shaped Spanish trimmings, shaded like embroideries, or gold soutache work.

Many gathered waists are shirred on the shoulders and waist, and form a fichu over the breast. They are flat in the back, with only a slight fullness at the belt. This is drawn in under a deep velvet belt.

Black lace dresses have full waists and jet belts, which form perfect coats of mail, and are so covered with jet-work that not a piece of the goods can be seen. These belts have either large buckles in the same style of jet-work, or are fastened on one side by means of small hooks and eyes.

A rather excentric novelty is a jacket with a very short basque in Louis XIII. style, with a puffed chemisette taken around the waste and left to fall below the jacket. This is a pretty model, but it is difficult to have it properly made, as the puffing must have a certain fullness and depth or the effect is lost.