

The Charlottetown Record.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 33

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE:
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 con-
densed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the
HERALD OFFICE, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

McLEOD, MORSON

& McQUARRIE,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,
[UP STAIRS.]

Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

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

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
JAN 17

M. HENNESSY,

FURNITURE DEALER,

No. 35 Great George Street, Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at
the lowest rates.

Undertaking attended to in all its
branches, either in town or country, cheaper
than ever. Coffins and Caskets, latest styles,
always on hand.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

JAMES PHILLIPS'

Marble Works,

KENT STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

I HAVE ON HAND A CHOICE LOT OF
MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES,
TABLETS, &c.,

—OF—

Italian & American

MARBLE,

From New and Beautiful Designs,
which are superior to anything I have
previously had to offer in the market.

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

JAMES PHILLIPS,
June 6, 1883—1y

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.

PANIC PRICES!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING

Bought the Business of Fraser & Reddin

—WILL—

CLEAR OUT THE BALANCE OF STOCK

AT BONA FIDE CASH PRICES.

BATH SPONGES.

Hair Brushes, Walking Sticks,

And all FANCY GOODS, away Below Cost.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

N. B.—Personal attention to Physicians Prescriptions
and Family Receipts.

Charlottetown, April 23, 1884.

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP GOODS!!

FOUR READYMADE CLOTHING,

Christys' London Hats,

BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Flowers and Feathers,

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Tea and Sugar, &c.,

—GO TO—

L. E. PROWSE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

Everything marked down to suit the hard times.

May 21, 1884.

1884 DRY GOODS. 1884

SPRING & SUMMER STYLES

PERKINS & STERNS

Quick Importations, personally selected in the best English and
American Markets.

We are now offering a splendid Stock of new and desirable Goods
for this season, and are offering No. 1 value in

DRESS GOODS,

with all the newest Trimmings.

Prints and Satens in great variety, and no better value to be
found.

French, English and American Millinery, Hats, Bonnets and Shapes,
Feathers, Flowers, Pompons and Ornaments, Parasols
and Umbrellas, newest and very cheap.

Full line of Staple Goods, House Furnishing Goods and Room Paper.

GIVE US A CALL.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1884.

MILK FOR THE CHEESE FACTORY

—AND— CREAM FOR THE DAIRY.

DO NOT FAIL to see some SOILING CORN and VETCHES, cut for green fodder
when your pasture gets low. It will greatly increase the yield and quality of the
Milk, and put your Cattle in good condition for wintering and stall feeding, and one acre
will produce more feed than five acres of pasture. Try it and you will always grow
them. Any time this month will do for sowing either.

Just received, a fresh stock of

Vetches, and the genuine Western Soiling Corn,

especially grown for the above, at the GLASGOW HOUSE, the only place you can
get the genuine HAZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED, known throughout the
Island as the best Turnip in cultivation, being the largest cropper and best keeper.

—ALSO—

The Champion of England,

A NEW VARIETY, said to be the largest Turnip grown in England. Only a small
supply of the latter could be procured this year, a small package of which will be given
to each purchaser of the HAZARD'S IMPROVED.

Also, a small stock of the old kind, viz:

Carter's Imperial, Bronze Top, Lang's Purple Top, Green Top,
Skirving's Improved, Evans' Champion.

Also, the following kinds for late sowing:

White Stone or Sutton, Aberdeen Purple Top & White Globe.

—ALSO—

Mammoth Long Red and Champion Yellow Globe Mangold Seed.

HENRY T. LEPAGE,
Glasgow House, Queen Street, Ch'town June 4, 1884.

Norman's

Electric Belt Institution

(Established 1874).

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neu-
ralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back,

and all Lame and Chest Complaints im-
mediately relieved and permanently
cured by using these

Belts, Bands and Insoles.

Circulars and Consultation Free.

April 2, 1883—1y

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous humors, Scrophu-
lous Eruptions, Blisters, Ringworms, Tu-
mors, 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 nat-
ural condition. Dr. J. C. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA
has for forty years been recognized by emi-
nent medical authorities as the most power-
ful blood purifier in existence. It cleanses
the system from all foul humors, caries 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 (boils) on my leg. The
boils were badly swollen, and I had to
use the most powerful remedies, but
without effect. I then used AYER'S SASSAPARILLA,
and in a few days the sores were healed,
and all general health greatly improved. I
feel very grateful for the good you
have done for me."

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ANN O'BRIEN.

All persons interested are invited
to call on Mrs. O'Brien, also upon the
Rev. Dr. W. H. & Dr. E. S. M. 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, but in his own case and
many others within his knowledge.

The witness writes to the Boston Herald,
B. W. Bate, of Rochester, N. Y., writes June
7, 1882:

"I have suffered severely for some years
with Eczema, and having failed to find relief
from other remedies, I have come to
use the good medicine of AYER'S SASSAPARILLA,
and all diseases have been cured, and
my general health restored for all
blood diseases."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists, price 25¢, six bottles
for \$1.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of
the digestive and assimilative organs, renews
and strengthens the blood, and cures
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Eczema,
Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and
all diseases which arise from an
impure condition of the blood, and a weak
and nervous system.

It is incomparably the strongest blood purifier,
and 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 25¢, six bottles
for \$1.

Freehold Farm

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Mitchell River, north side
of the island, a Freehold Farm containing
92 acres, forty of which are in a good
state of cultivation, and ten acres can be
stamped out with hard wood, shinglewood
and rails. This farm will be sold at a moderate
price for cash.

Apply to A. Macdonald Bros., George-
town, or to the owner on the premises.

MURDOCK MCKENZIE,
Mitchell River, April 9, 1884—3m

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

Campbell's Cathartic
Compound is a safe and
effective remedy for
Constipation, Biliousness,
Headache, Indigestion,
Nausea, and all
diseases arising from
impure blood.

Children like it! Mothers like it!
It is so agreeable to the taste, and so
effective, that it is the best
remedy for all
diseases of the bowels.

Sold at all Druggists and Medicine Vendors.
Price, 25¢ per bottle.
D. W. L. WALKER COMPANY, Limited,
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

May 14, 1884—1m

Imperial House.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of
notifying the public that he has en-
gaged the premises on Richmond Street,
opposite the London House Tailoring Estab-
lishment, where he is prepared to accommo-
date permanent and transient boarders.

In connection, he will also continue the
Imperial Grocery Store, and will constantly
keep on hand a choice selection of Groceries.

JOHN J. TRAINOR,
April 16, 1884—3m

CARROLL & McALBER,

Carriage Builders,

FOURBERRY occupying the premises of
Messrs. J. & B. Scott, lately destroyed
by fire, beg leave to inform their patrons
that they have engaged the premises of Mr.
F. H. Trainor.

OPPOSITE THE ROCKLIN HOUSE,
KENT STREET,

where they are prepared to attend to all work
in their line.

Repairing and Painting done with Neatness
and Dispatch.

Charlottetown, March 5, 1884—1f

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and
receive free a costly box of goods
which will bring all of other
goods, to more money right away
than anything else in this world. Postmaster
send no money. Absolutely safe. At once address
T. & C. Co., Augusta, Maine.

Roman Intelligence.

Rome, June 20.

The *Motus-proprio* of His Holiness con-
cerning the re-organization of the Vatican
Archives, and the institution of a school
of Paleography and Comparative History,
has been followed by a letter addressed
by him to Cardinal Hergenrother, Pre-
fect of the Vatican Archives. His Holiness
says that the great importance of
history, and the critical study of those
defence of the Church and the Apostolic
See, had determined him, from the be-
ginning of his Pontificate, to open the
Vatican Archives to the pursuit of
science. He first confided the direction
of this department to a Cardinal, in order
to give an effective impulse to the study
of historical monuments and the apolo-
getic methods. The Pontiff accorded to
the Cardinal the faculty of making cer-
tain arrangements for the organiza-
tion of scholars and for the regula-
tion of the Pontifical Archives, and he
ordered that a contiguous hall of study
be opened for the use of those
who desired to apply themselves to the
critical examination of ancient docu-
ments. Seeing the abuse that is made
of history to the detriment of truth and
of religion, the Holy Father proposed to
organize their impartial study, and by
his letter of 18th August, 1883, he ap-
pointed to the zeal and learning of three
illustrious members of the Sacred Col-
lege to watch in conjunction with dis-
tinguished scholars, over the develop-
ment of hisro-epologetic labors, based
upon the authentic acts of the Pontifica-
te and of the Church sought for at their
very source. In order to render the
study still more fruitful, His Holiness
has resolved to open, in the vicinity of
the Archives, a special school of "Paleo-
graphy and Comparative History," by
means of which the young scholar may
be amply provided with the treasures of
solid learning, and may apply them-
selves to the exercise of sound criticism.
At the same time it appeared to the
Holy Father that the time has come to
give to the Pontifical Archives an organ-
ization more in conformity with their
object, and to lay down rules for their
internal and external guidance, and
hence he has decreed the drawing up of
a new regulation, which is sanctioned by
the most *motus-proprio* of the 1st of
May. This lays down the rules which
will henceforth be applicable to the
Archives, to the school of study, to the
school of history and paleography, which
rules depend for their complete fulfil-
ment on Cardinal Hergenrother. This
letter of the Holy Father is dated 15th
of May, and is published in the *Ufficiali*,
an excellent impression, as it shows him
the promoter of grand and great studies.

On Tuesday last the question of Propaganda
was brought before the Italian
Senate by the Senator Pantaleoni. This
speaker dwelt upon Italian influence in
Oriental countries, an influence which is
diminishing rather than increasing. He
recommended the adoption of several
remedial measures, and chiefly the pro-
tection of priests and missionaries. That
is all very well in foreign lands, but in home
countries, where the State has come to
mould a different treatment. According
to him the Propaganda is an Italian
institution, and, as such, the Government
should control its expenses and the em-
ployment of its employees. He said that
the State may learn whether they are
employed favorably to the interests of the
nation or otherwise. There is nothing
like a name for an evil deed. *Contro*
to the last Italian envoy in Constantinople,
Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign
Affairs, replied to the speakers in the
Senate, and referred to the question of
Propaganda. He repeated the declara-
tion which the Italian Government has
made in the Chamber of Deputies, namely, that
there was no possibility of undoing what had
been done in accordance with the sen-
tence of the Court of Cassation. Now,
the Minister of the Interior, *La Rizzolani*,
famously hopes that the incident is closed,
and rejoices that, as Signor Mancini says,
the Italian treatment of the Propaganda
has not given occasion to any diplo-
matic intervention. True, the Govern-
ment of the United States has had some-
thing to say in the possible results of the
question, but that Government was
satisfied, and no European Power has
been up to the present, according to
Signor Mancini, the courage to inter-
vene diplomatically, in favor of the
Propaganda. The *Rizzolani* breathes
freely as it emphasizes this statement.
He adds, however, that the Govern-
ment, in the following judgment on those
who would dare to complain of the conduct
of the Italian Government. "They for-
get that the Government of the Pope is
fishnet, and that, in the internal affairs
of the Italian state, no one will interfere,
however loud may be the cries of those
who dare to use the terms—invaders,
oppressors, captivity, abuses, and violence."
Each a master in his own
house, and we here at home, are at
home." But Signor Mancini was not
satisfied with asserting the safety of
Italy in its new line of action. He went
out of his way to attack the American
Bishops. "Even in distant North Amer-
ica," he said, "the prelates, forgetful
of the mission of peace and charity, seek
to fanaticize the multitude, and they
vomit outrages against Italy and her
institutions. The same result is such
agitation is a verbal demand, it really
the Italian Government had the intention
expelling 50 young men from the Amer-
ican College; they had recruited even
to such intentions." Such is the lan-
guage of the Italian Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Signor Mancini.

Statistics of the losses of British ships
and of lives at sea on British ships during
the years named are given officially as
follows: In 1876, vessels (including col-
lisions and stragglings), 233; lives, 1,281;
in 1877, vessels, 236; lives, 964;
in 1878, vessels, 219; lives, 796;
in 1879, vessels, 196; lives, 990;
in 1880, vessels, 323; lives, 1,414;
in 1881, vessels, 394; lives, 2,022; in 1882,
vessels, 353; lives, 1,298; in 1883, ves-
sels, 315; lives, 1,804. The statistics
for last year are incomplete.

Nova Scotia and the Islands Beyond.

An article with the above title appears
in a late number of *Oxford*, an illustrated
Magazine published at Boston, Mass.
The author is Karl Kron, who, it will be
remembered, visited this Province with
his bicycle in September last. The first
portion of this paper is devoted to his
trips through Nova Scotia, and after re-
ferring to the astonishment with which
a bicyclist would be greeted in Cape
Breton, he continues—

I cannot pretend to claim for it a
similar fame in respect to Prince Edward
Island, for a bicycle had been ridden in
the streets of Charlottetown by a youth-
ful summer visitor, during a week or two
of the previous season, but I think I am
the first bicyclist who ever took a tour
there, and it will not seem very surpris-
ing if, for some considerable time at least,
I also prove to be the last. It may
fairly be said of the island roadways that
they are not by any means so bad as
they look, for a wheelman who inspected
them from a window of a railroad train
would declare at once that they were
entirely prohibitory to bicycling. The
soil is a reddish sandy clay, but very
fertile and productive, so that there is
usually a thick growth of grass close up
to the wagon ruts, and when the ruts
are deep, they are deep for comfort, but
riding, their grassy edges are often firm
enough for the support of the wheel.
Outside the two or three chief towns, the
road beds are all formed of the natural
soil, and, in wet weather, many of them
become little better than impassable
sloughs, whereas, in dry weather, most
of them are reliable, and some of them
supply quite excellent stretches of riding.
The island has 109,000 inhabitants, and
an area of 2,133 square miles, its extreme
length being one hundred and thirty
miles, and its breadth thirty-four miles.
The soil, which is mostly derived from
red sandstone, is kept in a high state of
cultivation, and nearly all the population
is rural. The surface is low or gently
undulating, with small hills in the central
parts, and the scenery is quiet, broken
every few miles by the low expanses of
the level bays and salt water lagoons.
The air is balmy and bracing, and the
most abundant trees are the evergreens.
A conflict of opinion exists with regard
to the scenery, some travellers having
greatly admired it, while others declare
it to be tame and uninteresting. The
chief exports are oats, barley, hay,
potatoes, fish, live stock and eggs.

A tremendous snow-blow was blowing
when I disembarked at Charlottetown, 12,000
inhabitants, at half past eight o'clock on
Wednesday morning, and I had no choice
except to let myself be blown by it, in a
north-westerly direction, along the St.
Peter's Road, which follows up the Illis-
bore River, not far from its left bank,
for eighteen miles, to Mt. Stewart, a rail-
way junction, where one line branches off
to Souris and the other to Georgetown.
The other side of Charlottetown the
railroad runs in a north-westerly direc-
tion to Tignish, one hundred and seven-
teen miles; and the second largest town
of the island (Summerside, with 3,000
inhabitants) is reached midway on the
line. In spite of the great help which the
wind afforded, I was four hours and a
half on the way to Mt. Stewart, though I
did not do a great deal of walking. I
had no needless tumbler while trying to
navigate in a sand-rail, and the final mile
was ridden in the rain. So heavily raged
the shower during dinner-time that I at
first thought of taking the evening train
directly back to town, but when the sun
appeared an hour later, I decided to ad-
vance through the mud and meet the
train at a station farther up the line. A
miscalculation as to distance caused me
to fall in doing this, and I was also damp-
ened somewhat by the later showers of rain,
but the close of the afternoon was pleas-
ant, and the wind, though less vigorous
than at the opening of the day, helped
me to the last. At dusk, having been
travelling for twelve hours and a half, I
had accomplished about seventeen more
miles, and reached the little fishing-hamlet
of St. Peter's. The hotel mentioned
in the guide-book was not to be found
here, but after making vain application
at a number of the other cottages, I was
finally received at the boarding-house
connected with the store, near the rail-
road station, and was well taken care of
for the night. The weather of the next
day was of an ideal character, except in
the respect that the same breeze blew
stiffly in the same direction, instead of
turning about as I had hoped, and as
the weather was supposed to start on
her return voyage at 4 o'clock p. m. I
did not attempt to retrace my entire
course on the wheel, but took train to
Bedford, a station fourteen miles from
the city, and began there at 9 o'clock a.
m. round about journey of twenty-four miles,
ending seven hours later in the public
square at Charlottetown. The air was
so clear and exhilarating that the mere
fact of existing out-of-doors was in itself
a pleasure, but, as the wind was gen-
erally against me, I was obliged to much
walking, whereas on the same roads, with
the help of the wind, slow riding would
have been practicable. The Lorne Hotel,
on Tracadie harbor (an abandoned ex-
periment at establishing a 'fashionable
watering-place,' whose desolate appear-
ance suggested Forlorn as a more graphic
title), was one of the places visited by
me during the day, and the best riding
of all was supplied by the Malpas Road,
on which I wheeled my last five miles
from the railway station at Winslow.
Before going on board of the boat, how-
ever, I circled around the city streets to
the extent of two miles or more. The
roads of the island are for the most part
laid out in perfectly straight lines for
many miles at a stretch, and this fact
adds somewhat to the monotony of tour-
ing over them, though the undulating
character of the country, which affords
wide-extended views, and renders occa-
sional hill-climbing necessary, supplies,
in turn, a measure of relief for this.
I am sure that the teacher traversed by me
were fair samples of the riding afforded
in all parts of the island; and, though I
cannot especially recommend it as a field

for bicycling, I should certainly recom- mend any wheelman who proposes to go there to take his bicycle with him, and "play it for all it is worth." Were I myself to spend a week or ten days upon the island, I am sure that I should try, by the help of the wind, to explore two hundred or three hundred miles of its roadways.

The rights and manners and customs
of the traveller in all parts of
Nova Scotia and the Islands beyond
differ sufficiently from those seen in the
United States to seem "provincial" and
"foreign"; but Halifax is the only place
where their foreign quality assumes a
distinctly "English" tone. The city
suggests a small edition of London, and
it is well worth visiting as a curiosity by
those who from the real London is in-
calculable. The British flag flying above
the Citadel; the red-coated soldiers step-
ping jauntily about the streets; the yellow
brick and light stone of the most of
the buildings, begrimed with the smoke
of soft coal; the clumsiness of the
carts; the heaviness of the horses; the
garden secluded behind hedges and
brick walls; the noise and fog which I
encountered (though I believe these are
not so frequent as to be characteristic);
the general air of solidity and repose,
and "slowness"; all these things com-
bine to recall "Life in London" to one who
has lived there, and to create a feeling of
strangeness and remoteness from home
in the mind of the casual visitor from
any city in the United States. In some
ways it seems larger to me than most
other cities accredited with a similar
population of thirty-six thousand—Nova
Scotia are all the other places in Nova
Scotia are so small—and the impression
left upon my mind was a pleasant one.
I should be glad to make another and
a longer visit there; and I know of no
place so readily accessible from Yankel-
land, where the inhabitants thereof can
get so genuine a taste of a foreign scene,
where, or so good a view of the contrasts
which English life and habits present to
their own.

Loss of the