GATIVE PILLS

PURE BLOOD

...ntire system in three months. Any ... 12 weeks, may be restored to sound ... Symptoms these Pills have no equal. ... KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, ... J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for External and Internal Use) will immediately relieve every horrible distress, 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 cure.

123 Inflamm, Bleeding at the Lungs, Nervousness, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Kidney Troubles, and ... JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

E HENS LAY

...th, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in ... furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.25. ... J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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he Carriage Maker, the Householder, in fact ...anting

Goods!

K, PAINTS, &C.,

RICK STORE.

...ds will be sold at a

Cost for Cash.

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ED GOODS

Cutlery,

EAP.

E. DAWSON.

...ti sep 1st

GOFF'S

TEA.

GOFF'S

DR'S,

STREET,

FOR

...ks,

Spectacles.

...nade specially for us

...ived last week.

...ceived to-day.

TAYLOR,

Watchmaker, &c.

BARGAINS!

...INS!!

...d Goods

... of Upholstering Goods

BEST MARKETS,

...L give the

Lowest Prices.

...nufacturing

...LOR SETS!

...e them.

...HT & CO.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1884. VOL. XIII—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.

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 SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th day, 6h. 54.2m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter 13th day, 10h. 23.0m., p. m., E.
New Moon 20th day, 5h. 41.6m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 28th day, 11h. 29.4m., a.m., N. E.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn
1	Mon	5 25	6 34	4 15	2 18
2	Tues	27	32	4 52	3 14
3	Wed	28	30	5 26	4 18
4	Thur	29	28	5 58	5 24
5	Fri	30	26	6 28	6 32
6	Sat	32	24	6 59	7 43
7	Sun	33	22	7 31	8 54
8	Mon	34	20	8 5	10 7
9	Tues	36	18	43	11 19
10	Wed	37	17	8 29	aft 27
11	Thur	38	15	10 18	1 33
12	Fri	39	13	11 15	2 32
13	Sat	41	11	morn	3 28
14	Sun	42	9	0 17	4 6
15	Mon	43	7	1 23	4 44
16	Tues	44	5	2 31	5 17
17	Wed	46	3	3 39	5 48
18	Thur	47	1	4 46	6 16
19	Fri	48	5 59	5 53	6 44
20	Sat	50	57	6 57	7 14
21	Sun	51	55	7 59	7 44
22	Mon	52	53	9 1	8 17
23	Tues	53	51	10 0	8 53
24	Wed	54	49	10 57	9 33
25	Thur	55	47	11 52	10 18
26	Fri	56	45	aft 41	11 7
27	Sat	58	43	1 27	morn
28	Sun	6 0	41	2 5	0 5
29	Mon	1	39	2 40	0 59
30	Tues	6 2	6 38	3 22	2 0

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE,

Monaghan's Brick Building,

WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

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

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.

Herring! Herring!

A QUANTITY of superior FAT HERRING, in barrels and half barrels, just arrived per schr. *Omega.*

JOHN KELLY,
American House.
Dorchester Street, Aug. 13, 1884—tf

LOOK YE HERE.

We want, if advertising can do it, to tell the people that we have the cheapest and best assortment of

DRUGS, DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, TOBACCOS, HAVANNA CIGARS, &c., in the city.

Our Stock is always fresh, ordering small and often, thereby giving the people

BEST VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FISHING GEAR.

Next to Wellner's,

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

D. O'M. REDDIN, jr.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine,

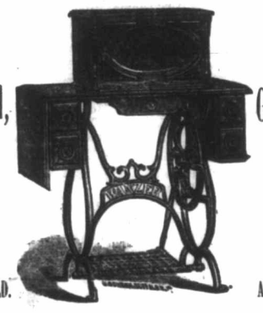
The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

Office and Warerooms, McEachern's Building, Queen St.

TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

ONLY Gold Medal, CENTENNIAL, 1876, AGAINST THE WORLD.



ONLY Gold Medal IN CANADA, 1883, AGAINST THE WORLD.

Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.

LEADING POINTS.

Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double Steel Feed. Principal parts made of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.

The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1883, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.

Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the 1st of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.

J. F. WILLIS & CO.

August 6, 1884. Only authorized Agents for P. E. I.

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.

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	4.00 a.m	8.25 a.m	3.30 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	4.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	4.51 "	9.52 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	5.03 "	10.09 "	5.09 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.53 "	11.35 "	6 18 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.05 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.41 "	3.21 "	
O'Leary	10.03 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.53 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.18 "	6.10 "	
Tignish ar	11.35 "	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	7.03 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.25 "	3.54 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	3.39 "	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 "	11.30 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.39 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.51 "	
Alberton	1.58 "	7.04 "	
Tignish dp	1.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.20 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 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.09 "	9.09 "	
St. Peter's	5.31 "	9.33 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.20 "	
Souris ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Mount Stewart	4.45 p.m	8.20 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

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 "	5.51 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.31 "	
Mt Stewart dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart ar	7.35 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.26 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.13 "	
Bear River	6.30 "	2.19 "	
Souris dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.10 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,

Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 20, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

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

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

STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE"

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 13th, the new steamer *Heather Belle*, Hugh McLean, master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf; leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

Wednesday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Thursday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at four a.m.; leaving Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at three p. m., remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m.; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at 1.30 p. m.; and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES:

Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.

Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.

Excursion return tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening, at one first-class fare. Also, excursion return tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud, at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES,
Agent,

Ch'town, May 14, 1883.—3m

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

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

A Terrible Cough Cured.

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

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

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

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

189 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.

A. J. CRAZE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 15, 1882.

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

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

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

E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

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

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing & Smoking

Tobacco,

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 8, 1883.

The Sign of the Cross.

During eighteen centuries, the Church has lived in the Sign of the Cross. She begins, continues and finishes everything by this sign of salvation. By it, she takes possession and blesses all whatever that is destined for her service—fire, water, salt, bread, wine, linen, sacred vessels,—everything belonging to her children, their industries, etc., etc. But we must admire particularly her conduct toward mankind. What is this being who comes weeping into life, crawling like a worm, subject to the same infirmities as the offspring of animals, and for a long time incapable of supplying its subsistence? Great ones of the earth, be not too proud! a glance backward or before, will teach you that you are this being. For this being is man—a worm of the earth at his cradle and food for worms in his tomb. This being, so confounded in his first years with the weakest animal, a mere dust, still he is the image of God the King of creation, and is not obliged to degrade himself. God touches his forehead, and imprints there a divine Sign which ennobles him. This sign is the sign of the Cross. The first mark the Church makes on a man at his entrance into the world is the Sign of the Cross; the last, when he is buried, is still the Sign of the Cross. In the interval which separates the cradle and the tomb, how often the Sign of the Cross is made upon man! By it he becomes a son of God in baptism. In Confirmation it makes him a strong and perfect Christian. When he is nourished with the Bread of Angels, above him is made the Sign of the Cross; in penance, he recovers divine life with the Sign of the Cross; in holy orders and matrimony, he is associated to the paternity of God himself, with the Sign of the Cross. Behold, the Church, in the person of the priest, during the august sacrifice, makes forty-eight times the Sign of the Cross, so much importance does she attach to this Sign of our Salvation. Saint Edith, daughter of Edgar, King of England, had from her infancy this sign in her heart. This little princess, one of the beautiful flowers of virginity which ornamented that former Island of Saints, did nothing without making this sign on her head and breast. Having built a church in honor of St. Denis, she begged St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, to consecrate it. He did this willingly and he was struck to see that during his many conversations with the saint she made so often, like the early Christians, this sign with her thumb on her forehead.

Dying soon after, at the age of twenty-three, the saint appeared to him and said; "You will raise my body from the tomb where they lay it, and you will find it incorrupt, except the eyes, the feet and the hands, of which I made a bad use in the levity of youth."

He did as she desired, and found her eyes, feet and hands had gone to dust, but the thumb with which she was accustomed to make the Sign of the Cross was exempted from corruption, as well as the rest of her body. Thus Almighty God showed by this miracle how he honors this sign of faith and practice of His children. Let us purify by this Sign of the Cross, those members which are too often marked with the sign of the breast, and may it produce on us the same effects as on the saints. Jesus, save us by Thy sign.

Value of Last Year's Immigration.

Last year, says the Winnipeg *Times*, there were in round numbers 150,000 immigrants who settled in Canada, a good portion of whom came to the North West. Of these at least 20,000 were adult males, while the number of those who were self-supporting, male and female, would probably make up another 30,000.

The economic value of each adult male immigrant has been variously estimated by United States authorities at a price ranging from eight to twelve hundred dollars. Taking the lowest of these values, it will be seen that the gain of the Dominion last year amounted to $24,000,000. It would be a perfectly fair calculation to make a liberal allowance for each immigrant who was self-supporting, over and above the adult males; and it would also be perfectly fair to make an increased estimate of the value of each adult in comparison with the average immigration to the United States, as the character of the Canadian immigration was unquestionably of a superior kind. It was superior if only in the one respect of bringing in a larger amount of capital. It is extremely doubtful if, at any time in its history, any class of European emigrants to the United States carried with them, man for man, as much capital as those who settled in Canada last year.

But confining the calculation to the moderate estimate of 30,000 adults at the lowest estimated economic value of $800 each, the wealth of the country was increased by last year's immigration to the extent of $24,000,000. This was procured at a cost to the country of about $400,000, a sum too small to deserve notice when contrasted with the benefits it helped to produce. It may be objected that the estimate of adults is too great, and also that a Canadian immigrant it not worth as much as his United States cousin. But estimates will bear a large reduction, and leave a substantial profit to the country in its immigration transactions of last year.

A young man in prison at Karlsus, Bohemia, has constructed a marvel of ingenuity in the shape of a watch eight centimetres in diameter and two in thickness, made from the only materials available to him—straw, thread, two needles, and a small piece of paper as dial plate. It goes for six hours, and with a little more necessary material could be made to go for twelve.

British Columbia.

A REPORTER of the Ottawa *Citizen* interviewed Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, who was Secretary to the Commission which recently visited San Francisco and Victoria, British Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining information upon the Chinese question. Speaking of British Columbia Mr. Davin, who is an exceedingly clever Irishman, said:—

"The scenery of the Fraser river surpasses belief. It is a panorama of terrific beauty, a monotony of sublimity, and in the night time the scream of the engine dying down the canons or hurrying through gloomy defiles, or reverberating from some star-touching scaur, is one of the most melancholy things which ever smote human ear. Mr. Blake is a man without imagination, or he would have, in some dim way, realized what British Columbia was calculated to be to the Dominion. The fact is, she is one of the brightest gems in the crown of Confederation. She will supply the Northwest with timber, and from the benches of the Fraser and the Thompson any amount of fruit will come. British Columbia beats even California in the matter of fruit. Coal, too, will come from thence, and they will need our wheat. But there is some thing else British Columbia is going to do for Canada. She will make the C. P. R. one of the highways for the pleasure-travellers of the world. The scenery on the Columbia River along the Northern Railway is wonderful; wonderful, too, the landscape along Clarke's Fork. The scenery framing these vast stretches of water surpasses the Rhine—save that there is no "castled crag," no historical memories flitting athwart the scene. But the scenery of the Columbia pales before that of the Fraser, and the varied beauty and occasional sublimity of Clarke's Fork would be dwarfed by the side of those steep-up mountains, which have defied the lightning and the storm for centuries, and which stand like fortresses reared by Titans for the purpose of assaulting Heaven."

France of 1884.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York, which in this only represents the new tone of the French press in general, says: "It would be a dangerous error to judge the France of 1884 by the France of 1871. Then she had no army; now she has, and knows how to use it. The France of 1884 is a power that attacks nobody, and fears noboby. Mr. Bismarck knows this as well as anybody in the world, and it is for this reason that he tries to be on better terms with France. If she was feeble, and at the mercy of Germany, is it likely that the German Chancellor would be so polite to her, and would make the advances that he now lavishes upon her? From 1871 to 1875 he never for a moment departed from his haughty and aggressive attitude. But this attitude became gradually toned down as France became an adversary more and more formidable. Now he is more conciliatory than ever—almost friendly—because of the daily progress of our armaments, especially our artillery and service of mobilization. Let those who honor us with their solicitude be without fear. China, Tonquin and Madagascar cannot constitute a sufficient embarrassment to paralyze the active forces of France, and to expose her without defence to the attacks of Germany, including also the warlike velleities of England. This is as well known in Berlin as it is in London, and neither Mr. Bismarck nor Mr. Gladstone would like to take the risks of such adventure."

Home and Mother.

It has always seemed impossible to me for the mind to reflect upon home without uniting it with mother—unless a mother's hallowed presence blesses, or has left a benediction behind it, cannot in my mind be the ideal home. A mother's unselfish love must, at some time, have shed a fragrance of delight upon all within its precincts.

From her the children learn to be good, true, honest and upright, to love truth, innocence and all the virtues that should adorn the young heart; what she is, in a great measure, the children will be.

I once saw the picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, when a young lad, standing at the side of his mother—what great determination on the face of him who was to make nations tremble—what energy depicted on every feature. I then turned to his mother and there saw a calm, but not less determined face—the firmly set mouth, the powerful dark eye, the stately posture.

I do not remember ever seeing a picture of Washington's mother, but my mind can conceive the face of a woman beaming with love and truthfulness. I can see great gentleness combined with a certain firmness—a cultured, discreet woman—only such a woman as could be the mother of such a man.

Abraham Lincoln, that great man whose memory we all revere, in speaking of his second mother said: "All that I am and all that I hope to be I owe to my angel mother."

Wheat is cheaper now than it has been for a century in England. In the first half of the present year the average price in the markets there, as recorded weekly in the London *Gazette*, was only £1 17s. 8d. per quarter. We have to go back to 1790 to find as low a price. In the interval of 104 years the quarter has only twice been under £2. The cultivation of wheat has almost ceased in Ireland and Scotland, has greatly diminished in the western part of England, and is steadily declining even in the eastern.

Criticising the Priest.

Nothing is easier than to find fault with the priest. His high calling precludes him from being "all things to all men." His watchword is "duty" and not "policy," and his duty is to please God—not men.

There are persons, however, who, while they claim to be Catholics, are seemingly church members largely for the purpose of supervising the priest. They listen to the sermon, not to take home to themselves its precepts, but as a rhetorical and elocutionary study. They eat their Sunday dinners, not like good Christians, but "picking to pieces" the words of their pastor.

But their greatest source of intellectual enjoyment arises from their scrutiny of church affairs and the priest's share therein. Now, he is too "arbritary;" again he is too "indecisive," or, if that is not the trouble, he is too "easy-going," or perhaps a "little too stringent." It is a perpetual pity that they were not consulted in almost every church movement. So much toil, trouble and expense might have been saved, had they only had notice of what was going to take place. One notion of such people is deserving of some comment. It is a favorite cant phrase with them that the position of the priest must be a good deal different in this country; that "old country" methods of church management must be dropped. All this is measurably true, but not as interpreted by the critics and grumblers. Their "American" ideas of the relations of priest and people are thoroughly un-Catholic and revolutionary. Instead of chiming in with them, the well-instructed Catholic should reflect that he is a Catholic first, and no methods of church government, not sanctioned by the Church, are worth listening to.—*Catholic Citizen.*

How is the U. S. President Elected?

This question we often hear. The following is a short description of the mode:

The President and Vice-President are elected for four years by a College of Electors. Each State returns by a popular vote as many electors as it has Senators and Members of Congress. At first these electors were chosen by the Legislatures; but now they are chosen by direct vote of the people. The election is held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years. On the first Wednesday in December thereafter, these electors meet in their own States, and vote for President and Vice-President. On the second Wednesday of February following, the certificates of these votes are opened, in the presence of the two houses of Congress, by the President of the Senate, and the votes are counted and the result declared. Of course the result is known long before the votes are thus finally counted. Thus, the State elections determine the political character of the vote for the presidential election long before that vote takes place. Then again the vote for the electors in November quite settles, beforehand, the action of the electoral college in December. And the meeting of the college at that date, and the counting of the votes in February are merely matters of magnificent routine.

Special Virtues of Celery.

In celery there must be some special virtue, if we only know what it is. Nothing is made in vain, and the powerful smell and the extraordinary taste of celery are intimations from nature that it has some special mission. Mr. Ward, of Perriston Towers, Ross, writes that rheumatism becomes impossible if celery is freely used as an article of diet. Unfortunately, he says cooked celery; for it is the article in the raw state to which we are all accustomed. Cut the celery, he says, into inch dice. Boil in water until soft. No water must be poured away unless drank by the invalid. Then take new milk, very slightly thicken it with flour, and flavor it with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the saucepan; serve with diamonds of toasted bread around the dish and eat with potatoes. Permit me to say, he adds, that cold or damp never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause and the sustaining power of the evil. While the blood is alkaline there can be no rheumatism, and equally no gout. Let me fearlessly say that rheumatism is impossible on such diet, and yet our medical men allowed rheumatism to kill over 3000 human beings in 1875, every case as unnecessary as a dirty face.

A Strange People.

"Yes," said an Englishman, on his return home, after an extended tour in the United States, "I was introduced to one of the candidates for a high political office, and I was never more surprised in my life. I had read in the newspapers that he had killed his mother-in-law, turned his grandmother out of doors into the snow when she was dying, perjured himself in every court in the country, robbed the widow and the orphan, stolen the funds of a bank, and committed many other crimes; but I found him to be a pleasant, gentlemanly man, mild in manner and speech, and so highly respected in his native place that he could have any office in the gift of his fellow citizens. I was astonished, I assure you. The Americans are a strange people."—*Somerville Journal.*

An exchange says it is a noticeable fact that the man who borrows a newspaper is always the one to find the most fault with its contents. Trace back an ill-natured criticism of a newspaper, and ten to one you will find it originated with some mean fellow who does not subscribe for it, but reads a copy owned by better men.

Value of the North West.

People who do not stop to think complain of our large expenditure in the North-West, and of the cost of securing settlers for that great country, all of which they say must be saddled upon Ontario, the milch cow of the Dominion. But there are two sides of the account, and the credit side does not secure the prominence which the debit side receives. The people of the North-West are large purchasers from our manufacturers. To-day they do a large business with them, and the chances are that, with the completion of the through line and the placing under cultivation of a larger acreage, they will buy still more extensively. The manufacturers, however, are not the only people who benefit. According to a Winnipeg paper, the agricultural produce sent from Eastern Canada and from the United States reaches a very large annual value. It is estimated that a hundred car loads of pork products alone, costing on an average $2,500 a car, are landed every year in Winnipeg, exclusive altogether of the imports for the construction company. Thus there is a market for a million dollars worth of pork. Besides this, $75,000 worth of cheese and butter and $25,000 worth of eggs, imported from outside Manitoba, find a ready sale. This is a benefit to the farmers, which they could not have enjoyed had the North-West remained a desert. With a larger population in the territories the business must increase. It is hardly necessary to point out that with a feeble tariff policy the Americans would have monopolized the entire business. Thus we would have had the making of the expenditure, while our neighbors would have reaped the profits.—*Ex.*

The World's Wheat.

The prospects are that the world's wheat supply will this year be larger than ever before. The crop is most abundant, not only on this continent, but in Europe as well. The prospects for a large yield have seldom been better in Canada; the same is true of the United States, and as the European reports all indicate more than an average crop, there is some anxiety in the wheat growing districts in America as to the probabilities of finding a profitable outlet of the surplus. It would seem that wheat growers must be content with low prices, while shippers and common carriers must do their part at a cheaper rate than in some previous years.

The supposition that Europe draws a large proportion of its wheat supply from America is a common error. According to the most reliable statistics she produces about four-fifths of her consumption, importing the other fifth, or something less than $300,000,000 bushels per annum. This year her importations will be under three hundred millions, of which the United States and Canada will supply about one-half. The United Kingdom takes about one-half the total imports of Europe, Germany and Belgium coming next in quantity.

Present indications seem to be in the direction of cheaper bread the world over during the next twelve months. It is true that cholera in the East may interfere to prevent the usual supply from that source, but whatever shortage may occur in that direction will be easily made up out of America's abundance.—*Ex.*

Length of Lives Increasing.

Sir James Paget, in a recent address before the International Health Exhibition asserted that people now live longer than formerly, and that less sickness prevails among the mass of people, and gives the following reasons for the decrease of mortality during the past few years:

"There is less from intemperance, less from immorality; we have better, cheaper and more various food; far more and cheaper clothing; far more and healthier recreations. We have on the whole better houses and better drains, better water and air, and better ways of using them. The care and skill with which the sick are treated in hospitals, infirmaries and even in private houses are far greater than they were; the improvement and extension of nursing are more than can be described; the care which the rich bestow on the poor, whom they visit in their homes, is every day saving health and life, and even more effectual than any of these is the work done by the medical officers of health and all the sanitary authorities now active and influential in every part of the kingdom. But we want," adds the lecturer in closing, "more ambition for health—a personal ambition for renown in health as keen as that for bravery or for beauty, or for success in our athletic games and field sports."

In Mexico everything but land is taxed heavily. There is a tax on incomes averaging about twelve per cent. per annum. A stamp must be affixed on most of the articles offered for sale by Mexican merchants, valued at more than 90 cents, including nearly all wearing apparel and many kinds of food; for instance, canned goods, as well as tobacco, oils, medicines, brushes, clocks, jewellery, etc. The whole of a man's stock must be stamped, and at the end of a year the articles unsold must be restamped. Theatre tickets, railroad tickets, bank cheques, bonds and mortgages, all contracts containing a money consideration, must be stamped. If the stamps fall off, and they are likely to do so—because it is almost impossible to make any Mexican stamp stick—the merchant is fined heavily though guiltless of any intent, to violate the law. The people who grumble about a high tariff nobody feels should visit Mexico. There the direct taxation system, for which some people affect to yearn, is seen in all its vigor and beauty.—*Ex.*