GOODS

PRICES.

DONALD

t of July and August,
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d Light Dress Material,

different makes, at the

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IACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.

HERE.

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Millinery, Hats, Bonnets
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Furnishing Goods and

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Goods!

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RICK STORE.

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Cost for Cash.

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ED GOODS

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EAP.

E. DAWSON.

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WANT

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WSE'S

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ar for FALL STOCK.
e one and all.

PROWSE.

Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 42

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS,

—AT—

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

NOTICE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO

—HAVE—

Removed to DesBrisay's Building,

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

Big Clearance Sale Continued.

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

SPRING GOODS!

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

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

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1884.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

—IN—

Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstering Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

ONE DOZEN PARLOR SETS!

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

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

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown ..	6.00 a.m	8.35 a.m	3.40 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.30 "	9.32 "	4.27 "
Hunter River...	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane.....	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line....	7.31 "	10.55 "	5.45 "
Freetown.....	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington.....	7.55 "	11.33 "	6 18 "
Summerside { ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside { dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.06 "	
Wellington.....	9.14 "	2.27 "	
Port Hill	9.42 "	3.26 "	
O'Leary.....	10.05 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield.....	10.21 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.10 "	6.10 "	
Tignish .....ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown ..	7.15 p.m	4.20 p.m	9.20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.35 "	3.34 "	8.15 "
Hunter River...	6.15 "	3.38 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane.....	5.51 "	2.60 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	1.35 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5 20 "	1.12 "	6.43 "
Summerside { dp	4.55 "	12.35 "	6.10 "
Summerside { ar	4.30 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.38 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.5) "	
Alberton	1.32 "	7.'4 "	
Tignish .....dp	1.15 "	6.0o "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown..	3.30 p.m	6.15 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	3.45 "	6.34 "	
York.....	3.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford.....	4.10 "	7.13 "	
Mt Stewart. { dp	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart. { ar	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.00 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's.....	5.20 "	9.33 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.30 "	
Souris.....ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	

Trains 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 "	5.33 "	
Mt Stewart { dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart { ar	7.55 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.32 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's.....	7.05 "	3.18 "	
Bear River	6.30 "	2.19 "	
Souris.....dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	

Mount Stewart..	4.45 p.m	8.20 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown . ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

SCROFULA

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

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

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

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

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

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

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

WANTED.

ANY person having a copy of "Brown's History of Cape Breton" to sell or to lend, will confer a favor by corresponding with this office. jy 4

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

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George St., 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. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.

Charlottetown, March 19, 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 with success without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

June 4 1y

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 AUGUST.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th day, 6h. 54.2m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter 13th day, 10h. 25.6m., p. m., E.
New Moon 20th day, 5h. 41.6m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th 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.		
1	Fri	4 47	7 25	after'n 3 18	morn 0 59
2	Sat	48	23	4 9	1 43
3	Sun	49	22	4 57	2 33
4	Mon	51	21	5 49	3 37
5	Tues	52	19	6 19	4 30
6	Wed	54	18	6 51	5 28
7	Thur	54	16	7 27	6 32
8	Fri	56	15	7 59	7 36
9	Sat	57	14	8 28	8 47
10	Sun	58	12	8 57	9 53
11	Mon	5 0	11	9 29	11 5
12	Tues	1	10	10 4	aft 16
13	Wed	2	8	10 41	1 28
14	Thur	3	6	11 30	2 35
15	Fri	4	4	morn	3 41
16	Sat	5	2	0 21	4 38
17	Sun	7	1	1 21	5 28
18	Mon	8	6 59	2 26	6 9
19	Tues	9	57	3 36	6 46
20	Wed	11	56	4 45	7 18
21	Thur	12	54	5 55	7 48
22	Fri	13	52	7 2	8 16
23	Sat	14	50	8 8	8 44
24	Sun	15	48	9 12	9 13
25	Mon	17	47	10 14	9 44
26	Tues	18	45	11 14	10 18
27	Wed	19	43	aft 12	10 55
28	Thur	21	42	1 8	11 38
29	Fri	22	40	2 0	morn
30	Sat	23	38	2 49	0 25
31	Sun	24	39	3 34	1 18

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

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF

Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

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.

England and St. Peter.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, recently preached to a crowded congregation in the Church of St. Teresa, Birkdale, near Southport. He took his text from the 21st chapter of St. John's Gospel: "Peter, lovest thou Me more than these?" In a discourse characterised by vigorous language and great force of argument his Lordship showed why Catholics should pay a special devotion to St. Peter. He pointed out that Our Lord had singled out Peter to enter on a special relationship with himself during life and had placed him at the head of His Church, which he had instituted for the perpetuation in the world of truth and of grace. Having referred to texts and incidents in support of this contention, the Bishop went on to say that a great love for St. Peter was for many centuries a mark of the people of this country. Our fore-fathers loved St. Peter with a love which was simply enthusiastic in its manifestation. In the seventh and eighth century it was they who instituted that which was known as "Peter's Pence"—small sums being contributed among every household in the country and sent to Rome. And they called it Peter's Penny because it went to the office of Peter to maintain the shrine of St. Peter and to assist those Anglo-Saxons who made pilgrimages to Rome and formed themselves into a little town around the shrine of St. Peter itself. From many other lands did pilgrimages go to Rome in the eighth and ninth and tenth centuries. The Phrygians and the Germans and others went to Rome and had their quarters there; but that which distinguished the Anglo-Saxons from all others was their own special devotion to St. Peter, so that when they visited Rome, instead of taking up their quarters in the inhabited and most fashionable part of it, they went to reside in a locality which was practically outside the city; and it was called the Anglo-Saxon Burgh—a title which had been retained by the Romans in the name *borgo*, so that that part of Rome was now called the Saxon *borgo*. They read that for centuries the roads to Rome were continuously being traversed by men and women from the country, who wished to show their devotion and love for blessed Peter, and for several generations in the early ages every church that was built in the northern parts of this island was consecrated to St. Peter. It was only when St. Wilfrid returned from his second or third journey to Rome that he began to dedicate churches to other saints—principally St. Anne. In the sixteenth century there were 1037 churches bearing St. Peter's name in England, which probably contained at that time not more than three millions of a population, thus showing the great devotion entertained by the people of this country down even to the sixteenth century towards the greatest of the apostles. They evidently thought that St. Peter bore a special relationship to them. They evidently realized that the doctrines of Faith and the Sacraments of grace which were founded by Jesus Christ and given to the world, were placed in the hands of Peter in a way in which they were not placed in the hands of any other person. They looked upon Peter as so intimately and closely bound up with the work and office of Jesus Christ in the Church that they selected him, above all others, as the patron of their churches. Paul might have been a greater preacher, and John might have had greater revelations, and other apostles might have suffered more terrible torments in their death than Peter, but Peter was the first in the hearts of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, because they saw in him the person of Jesus Christ in the foundation and growth of the Church. His Lordship urged his hearers to cultivate a particular love not only for the office but for the person of Peter, who reigned in his successor the present Sovereign Pontiff. As soon as England declared that the Pope had no power in this land, as soon as Henry VIII. and his creatures said that the Pope had no spiritual supremacy here, as soon, in other words, as the office of Peter was cast out of England, so soon was the love of Peter's person cast out of the hearts of the people of this country. During the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the name of St. Peter was taken from a number of churches which was then, as it were, re-named. Thus was it proved that if there was not a love for the office of Peter there was not a love for Peter's person.

Wendell Phillips Surprised in Rome.

During a visit to the Eternal City, the late Wendell Phillips entered St. Peter's. In the vast church a surprise awaited him, which is thus related by himself: "I listened to the music, and as it died away, standing as I was behind a massive pillar, which obscured my view, I caught the words of a sermon, pronounced in faultless English, and, moving forward to catch a view of the speaker, to my astonishment I beheld there in the pulpit of St. Peter's a full blooded negro, preaching the Gospel of Christ; and I said, nowhere else could I have witnessed such a scene but in the Catholic Church. All honor to such democracy; all honor to the College of the Propaganda for its grand work in behalf of Christian civilization."

THE Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Brother Irlide, died on Sunday, July 27th, in Paris, at the age of seventy-one. The deceased studied law in his youth, and gained great eminence at the Paris Bar, but soon changed the silken gown for the sombre habit of the Christian Brother, and devoted his great abilities to the Christian education of youth. As General of the Order, he performed his onerous duties most faithfully.

Irish National League.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Last night the delegation to the convention of the Irish National League of America held a long secret meeting. The principal business was defining the policy which shall govern the convention. The delegates were nearly unanimous in favor of prohibiting the discussion of American politics.

The convention opened in Faneuil Hall this afternoon, the galleries being crowded with spectators. The Hall was profusely decorated. Alex. Sullivan was loudly cheered when he entered. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the delegates rose to their feet in their enthusiasm. Sullivan advanced to the speaker's table and called the convention to order. His speech was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Jas. Mooney, of Buffalo, ex-president of the League, was elected as temporary chairman. He was greeted with loud cheering. He congratulated the convention upon the large and intelligent number of people present from all parts of the Union to continue the work so auspiciously begun. "It is another evidence," he said, "that the Irish people of this great Republic will never cease their efforts until their native land occupies a position as one of the nations of the earth."

At the evening session the committee on credentials made their reports, showing over 400 delegates. At this point Mrs. Parnell and Messrs. Sexton and Redmond entered, when the entire body rose and cheered. Mr. Sexton, who was first introduced, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Chairman has introduced me to you as Mr. Sexton from Ireland [laughter and applause], but as I have listened to the generous cheer with which you received the introduction, I found it hard to believe that I was not Mr. Sexton in Ireland [laughter and applause], because nowhere upon the soil of Ireland to-day could the appearance of any public man—not in Connemara or the plains of Tipperary—be greeted with a cheer more evidently springing from the Irish heart, more obviously uttered by the Irish tongue, more clearly proving that indestructible adhesion to one another of the scattered fractions of the Irish race which neither time nor circumstances, nor calamity nor distance have ever been able to break down [Applause]. It is this solidarity of the Irish race, it is this obstinate adherence of the men and women of our kith and kin to the hopes, to the rights, of their race that is making us in Ireland feel that it is no longer with hope, but with absolute confidence, that we regard the future [applause], because the oppressor is made to feel, as the world feels to-day, that he has no longer to deal merely in a small isolated island, with eight millions or five millions of a weak and disarmed people, but that he has to grapple with the intellect, the force of public opinion of five and twenty millions of the Irish race, scattered, by his own evil policy, all the world over, and affecting by their intelligence the conduct of the greatest nations of the earth. Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Irish people and of the Irish National League, and of the Irish Parliamentary party and its illustrious leader [great applause], I salute this great Convention of our race. I am here not only as a delegate of the Irish Parliamentary party, but of the Irish National League. [Applause]. I am here as the representative of a united Ireland. [Great applause and cheers]. I am here to say that there is no difference in principle, no difference in intention, between the men who confront the oppressors of our country in the legislative arena and the men who conduct the public cause at home.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, M. P., addressed the meeting, speaking in much the same strain as Sexton, congratulating the Irish and hoping to soon see Ireland freed from her English enemies.

Mrs. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, was next introduced, and the members of the Convention stood up and gave her three cheers. She made a short speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

The committee on permanent organization and rule is the same as those of the Philadelphia convention last year, and the following is the list of officers: President, M. V. Gannon, Iowa; vice-presidents, Thos. Sexton, Wm. E. Redmond, and one from each State represented; Secretary, W. J. Gleason, Ohio. The list of officers was unanimously adopted. Gannon, on taking the chair, was enthusiastically received and spoke briefly. Dr. O'Rielly, of Detroit, Treasurer, presented the report of receipts by the League for the past fifteen months. The Secretary made his report, stating that there were 553 branches of the League in America, and the session adjourned.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—"The Irish oratorial and musical demonstration" took place this evening in the Institute Fair building. It was intended to be in a large degree a advertisement for the delegates to the convention of the Irish National League. The attendance on the part of the public was immense. Speeches were made by Gov. Robinson, Thos. Sexton, Mayor Martin, Gen. Butler, Wm. E. Redmond and Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the Irish agitator. At the close of the speeches, three cheers were given for Ireland, and the large audience dispersed.

To Europe in Three Days.

Iron, the London organ of the hardware trade says:—It has of late been practically demonstrated that the run from New York to our shores can be made in six days; but we are now promised that it shall be effected in just half that time, or in other words, that the trip to New York and back shall be made in six days, and the Channel passage in twenty. This wonderful change is to be brought about by the new squaerial or wave-ship, which has been invented by Mr. James Dickie, of Leeds, and of which we have just received photographs. According to the inventor, this ship has been designed to attain a higher speed at sea combined with greater safety and steadiness than has hitherto been achieved. It is intended for express, mail and passenger service, also for unarmored war-ships, torpedo-boats, and all purposes for which great speed and quick manœuvring and and stopping qualities are desirable. The wave-ship is of shallow draught when at rest, and when set in motion, the draught is to decrease with the increase of speed. Instead of ploughing its way through the water, it is to skim along or over the surface, thereby avoiding the chief cause of resistance to the progress of the ordinary ships, viz., wake-making. The resistance offered by the water in its onward course is thus to be reduced to a minimum, and the power uselessly expended in wave-making and displacement of water by vessels of the ordinary type, is to be wholly utilized in the increase of speed. This is to be accomplished by making the bottom of the vessel a series of inclined planes, placed one after the other. Each plane through the length of the vessel is to contribute as well as the first one of the series, to the lifting of the vessel to the surface as it progresses, as each plane after the first is, by a peculiar arrangement of atmospheric ducts, rendered independent of the preceding plane, or of the effects of its action upon the water. The atmospheric ducts referred to communicate between the atmosphere and the bottom of the vessel, and the passage of the air through them is to be regulated by self acting valves. The bows curve downwards from about the deck level, and merge into the front of the first plane of the bottom. The water-tight compartments of the sides of the vessel merge into a kind of a platform at the stern, by which eddy-making is to be avoided. Why not arrange to have the vessel to lift herself fairly out of the water with the exception of her rudder post, and let her skim along on that? The voyage, then, perhaps, might be accomplished in a few hours.

Cheerfulness.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is the cheerful face. There is no mistaking it—the bright eye, the unclouded brow, the sunny smile, all tell of that which dwells within. Who has not felt its electrifying influence? One glance at this face lifts us out of the mists and shadows into the beautiful real of hope. One cheerful face in a household will keep everything bright and warm within. A host of evil passions may lurk around the door, but they never enter and abide there; the cheerful face will put them to shame and flight. It may be a very plain face, but there is something in it we feel, yet cannot express, and its cheery smile sends the blood dancing through our veins for very joy. Ah, there is a world of magic in the plain, cheerful face! It charms us with a spell of eternity, and we would not exchange it for all the soulless beauty that ever graced the fairest form on earth. It may be a very little face, but somehow this cheery little face ever shines, and the shining is so bright that the shadows cannot remain, and silently they creep away into the dark corners when the pleasant face is gone. It may be a wrinkled face, but it is all the dearer for that, and none the less cheerful. We linger near it, and gaze tenderly upon it, and say: "God bless this dear happy face!" We must keep it with us as long as we can, for home will lose much of its brightness when this sweet face is gone. And after it is gone, how the remembrance of it purifies and softens our wayward natures. When care and sorrow would snap our heartstrings asunder, this wrinkled face looks down upon us, and the painful tension grows lighter, the way seems less dreary, and the sorrow less heavy. God bless the cheerful face! What a dreary world this would be without this heaven-born light! And he who has it not should pray for his daily bread.

Ontario's Wheat Crop.

CHEERING ACCOUNTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The report of the Bureau of Industry for August gives a cheering account of the wheat crop of Ontario. Fall wheat appears to have made steady improvement throughout the season and in localities where it was regarded as hardly worth saving. Moderately cool weather and occasional rain showers have favored its continuous growth and healthy maturity, and the grain is of excellent quality, samples being plump, hard and bright. In a few localities it was attacked by the midge and weevil, but the extent of the injury by these pests is not appreciable on the aggregate crop. Reaping began in the south-western counties of the Province about the middle of July, and by the first of August the bulk of the crop was cut and much of it safely housed. The harvest weather being very favorable the grain has been gathered in first-rate condition. Accounts of the spring wheat are equally good, excepting for the northern and north-eastern counties, where its growth was checked by the drought of June, but even in these districts it promises a fair yield; while in the other counties reported it will be better than for many years. It will be fully ripe about the middle of the month, and with a continuance of the present weather the quality will at least equal that of the fall wheat. The following table gives the area and production of the present harvest, being based on the estimate of 1,150 correspondents:

		Acres.	Bushels.
Fall wheat,	1884	804,961	18,408,356
"	1883	1,091,467	11,507,839
Spring wheat,	1884	720,632	13,224,541
"	1883	586,410	9,727,063

The bad harvest of fall wheat last year and the comparatively good harvest of spring wheat account for the decreased area of one crop and the increased area of the other this year.

Strong Men.

Many cases of extraordinary strength are reported among the ancients. The Roman tribune, Dentatus, who went by the name of the second Achilles, is said to have killed, at different times, 300 of the enemy, and when treacherously set upon by twenty-five of his countrymen, although he was then past his sixtieth year, he killed fourteen of them before he was slain. Pliny tells us of one Athanatus, who walked across the stage at Rome, loaded with a breastplate weighing 500 pounds, and with buskins of the same weight. Another man named Milo, when he stood upright, could not be forced out of his place by any of the athletes. But of all the prodigies of strength, of whom we have any account in Roman history, Maximin, the Emperor, is to be reckoned the foremost. Whatever we are told of him is well attested; his character was too exalted not to be thoroughly known; and that very strength for which he was celebrated at last procured him no less a reward than the empire of the world. Maximin was about nine feet in height, and was the best proportioned man in the empire. He was by birth a Thracian, and from being a simple herdsman, rose through the gradations of office, until he became Emperor of Rome. The first opportunity he had of exerting his strength was in the presence of all the citizens in the theatre, where he overthrew twelve of the strongest men in wrestling, and outran two of the fleetest horses. He could draw a loaded chariot which two of the strongest horses could not move. His appetite was prodigious. In war he was always foremost and invincible. Maximin was killed at last by his soldiers while sleeping. Another man, by distributing the weight about the body, so that every part bore its share, was thus able to raise a weight of 2,000 pounds.

The Lords and Ireland.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a strong article upon the baneful influence of the House of Lords upon Irish legislation. It says "We can govern Ireland by Coercion Act and bayonet, but we cannot govern Ireland with her own consent, because for more than fifty years we have not been allowed to govern Ireland without the consent of the House of Lords. England has made many blunders, but it England had been free to deal with Ireland and the Irish in her own way, Ireland might now have been contented as Scotland. The reason why Ireland is to-day seething with discontent is because the attempt of the English people to govern Ireland justly has been constantly thwarted by a Tory majority of the Peers. There is no need to go far afield to search for the remote causes of Irish disaffection. If the Upper House had been allowed as much authority in dealing with the affairs of England and Scotland as it has been able to exert over the affairs of Ireland, the English and the Scotch would be as disaffected as are the peasants of Connemara and Mr. Parnell's constituents at Cork. Fortunately for the peace of the realm, the English and Scotch have been able to compel the Peers to desist from their opposition to reform in time to avert the worst consequences of unjust government. The Irish were not so powerful. The Peers were free to treat Ireland as a vile body on which to practise all the arts of Tory rule, and we see the result. If Great Britain is contented, it is because it has been governed by the House of Commons. If Ireland is all but unmanageable, it is because it has been governed by the House of Lords."

A Warning.

SOMETIMES we have to go from home to hear news. Advice from the Antipodes occasionally is not inappropriate, particularly when it sounds the note of warning against a great social evil which, with the rapid strides of the world in the present age, takes root in a community before people are aware of its existence. It is not to New York, Chicago, Boston, or other large cities of the American Republic that the vice of gambling is confined. There it flourishes, whether it be in the low dens, in the gilded saloons, or upon the Stock Exchange—it moves stealthily, yet none the less surely. In Halifax it is receiving the attention of the authorities. Even in Charlottetown, isolated as it is, it may obtain a foothold. A paper published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, says:—

"The evil of intemperance receives a great deal of attention from philanthropists and legislators. Press and platform are arrayed against it; teachers and parents co-operate in the effort to guard the young from its destructive influence. Probably it is not possible to say and do too much to resist this monster evil, though if some sayings and doings were not so fanatical the effort would be greater. Not desiring to distract attention from that enemy, we may venture to call attention to the existence of another enemy which is by no means contemptible and by no means appreciated; that is, gambling. There is a worse danger threatening the community than either drunkenness or gambling, but we cannot speak in public of that evil. But gambling is bad enough and prevalent enough to alarm us. People generally have no idea of the wide-spread, pernicious influence that this sin is wielding in every city. It is a pestilence that walketh in darkness; it is a flame that is set on fire of hell. Young man, beware!"

I am sure there is no forgiveness for neglect to children. Sometimes too late repentance may come, a repentance as bitter as joy is sweet, but all its tears cannot wash away the aching memory of little loving, unanswered pleadings, of uncalled needs of little bodies, of hours needlessly spent away from home and baby.