The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 37

THE HERALD.

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

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

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 4th day, 11h. 51.m., a. m.
First Quarter 12th day, 3h. 36.8m., a. m.
Full Moon 19th day, 11h. 18.4m., p. m.
Last Quarter 26th day, 8h. 0.9m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
	h.m.	h.m.	morn	after'n	after'n
1 Sunday	4 14	7 49	1 47	4 37	8 25
2 Monday	19	49	2 27	5 54	9 19
3 Tuesday	19	49	3 23	6 55	10 7
4 Wed.	20	49	4 25	7 46	10 48
5 Thur.	21	48	5 30	8 29	11 29
6 Friday	21	48	6 37	9 4	morn
7 Satur.	22	47	7 43	9 34	0 7
8 Sunday	23	47	8 38	9 53	0 42
9 Monday	24	46	9 49	10 26	1 11
10 Tuesday	24	46	10 50	10 51	1 54
11 Wed.	25	45	11 50	11 16	2 38
12 Thur.	26	45	aft. 50	11 44	3 21
13 Friday	27	44	1 50	morn	4 22
14 Satur.	28	43	2 49	0 12	5 30
15 Sunday	29	42	3 47	0 46	6 40
16 Monday	30	42	4 43	1 25	7 46
17 Tuesday	31	41	5 36	2 9	8 48
18 Wed.	32	40	6 24	3 0	9 25
19 Thur.	33	39	7 7	3 56	10 8
20 Friday	34	38	7 45	5 1	10 48
21 Satur.	35	37	8 19	6 8	11 27
22 Sunday	36	36	8 51	7 19	aft. 4
23 Monday	37	35	9 21	8 30	0 43
24 Tuesday	38	34	9 51	9 43	1 39
25 Wed.	39	33	10 23	10 56	2 10
26 Thur.	40	32	10 57	aft. 9	3 1
27 Friday	42	31	11 37	1 24	4 13
28 Satur.	43	30	morn	2 35	5 34
29 Sunday	44	29	0 23	3 43	7 4
30 Monday	45	27	1 15	4 44	8 12
31 Tuesday	46	26	2 13	5 38	9 6

McLeod & Morson,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIVE CENTS A COPY!

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

Six cents charged if sent by mail; and stamps taken as payment for sums less than $1 00

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

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

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

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No. 35 Great George Street,

P. E. ISLAND.

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

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

WADDELL & SON,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,

HAVE REMOVED TO

WATER STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Bank,

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

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

P. A. HUGHES,

CABINET MAKER,

CORNER OF POWNAL AND GRAFTON STREETS,

NEAR THE FISH MARKET,

Charlottetown, - P. E. I.

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

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

LUMBER!

—ON—

PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,

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

100,000 feet Seasoned Pine, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch. &c., &c.,
100,000 do Hemlock Boards,
100,000 do Spruce do.,
100,000 do Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
300,000 Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000 Spruce do.,
20,000 Brick,
10,000 Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

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

All the above to be sold cheap for cash.

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

Boston Steamers.

STEAMERS:

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

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS will leave

Charlottetown for Boston,

Every Thursday Afternoon,

AT FIVE P. M.

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

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

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,

No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.

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

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

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

☞ Money to Loan.

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

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 20.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

To take effect on 24th May, 1883.

Trains Outward.

(READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 6.45 a.m	Dp 9 20 a.m	Dp 4.15 p.m
Royalty Je	" 7.00 "	" 9 55 "	" 4.35 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.35 "	" 10 50 "	" 5.25 "
Hunter Riv.	" 7.45 "	" 11.06 "	" 5.40 "
Bradalbane	" 8.10 "	" 11.46 "	" 6.16 "
County Line	" 8 15 "	" 11.56 "	" 6 30 "
Freetown	" 8.26 "	" 12.12 p.m	" 6 45 "
Kensington	" 8.40 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.08 "
Summerside	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.15 "	Ar 7.45 "
	Dp 9.25 "	Dp 1.45 "	
Miscouche	" 9 40 "	" 2.08 "	
Wellington	" 9.56 "	" 2.37 "	
Port Hill	" 10.28 "	" 3.22 "	
O'Leary	" 11.20 "	" 4 53 "	
Bloomfield	" 11.38 "	" 5.20 "	
Alberton	" 12.03 p.m	" 6.20 "	
Tignish	Ar 12.40 "	Ar 7.20 "	
Ch'town	Dp 4.00 p.m	Dp 7.00 a.m	
Royalty Je	" 4.15 "	" 7.23 "	
York	" 4.27 "	" 7.41 "	
Bedford	" 4 40 "	" 8.02 "	
Mt. Stewart	" 5.15 "	" 9.0 "	
Morell	" 5.44 "	" 9.45 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.04 "	" 10 17 "	
Bear River	" 6.39 "	" 11.11 "	
Souris	Ar 7.10 "	Ar 12 0 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5 15 p.m	Dp 9.10 a.m	
Cardigan	" 6.11 "	" 10.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.30 "	Ar 11 00 "	

Trains Inward.

(READ UP.)

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 8.00 p.m	Ar 3.45 p m	Ar 10.15 a.m
Royalty Jun	Dp 7.45 "	Dp 3.21 "	Dp 9.55 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.11 "	" 2.25 "	" 8.04 "
Hunter Riv.	" 7.00 "	" 2.08 "	" 8.48 "
Bradalbane	" 6 36 "	" 1.27 "	" 8.10 "
County Line	" 6.30 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.57 "
Freetown	" 6.19 "	" 1.01 "	" 7.42 "
Kensington	" 6.04 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.3 "
	" 5.40 "	" 12 00 "	" 6.45 "
Summerside	Ar 5.15 a.m	Ar 11.30 p.m	
Miscouche	Dp 5.00 "	Dp 11.04 "	
Wellington	" 4.42 "	" 10.35 "	
Port Hill	" 4.13 "	" 9.43 "	
O'Leary	" 3.22 "	" 8.20 "	
Bloomfield	" 3.55 "	" 7.54 "	
Alberton	" 3.38 "	" 7.15 "	
Tignish	" 2.60 "	" 6.00 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 a.m	Ar 7.00 p.m	
Royalty Jun	Dp 9.45 "	Dp 6.37 "	
York	" 9 32 "	" 6.20 "	
Bedford	" 9.20 "	" 6.10 "	
M. Stewart	" 8.55 "	" 5.20 "	
Morell	" 8.16 "	" 4.15 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.55 "	" 3.42 "	
Bear River	" 7.22 "	" 2.49 "	
Souris	" 6.50 "	" 2.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.55 a.m	Dp 5.20 p.m	
Cardigan	" 7.49 "	" 3.27 "	
Georgetown	" 7.30 "	" 3.00 "	

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1883. } may22—3i

What Star is That?

THAT IS THE

"Star Confectionery,"

THE PLACE TO GET

Tea Party & Picnic Supplies

CHEAP!

All kinds of Cakes on hand and made to order at the shortest notice; also Syrups and Confectionery.

Orders from the country solicited, and prompt attention given.

JAMES VATCHER.
Upper Great George Street, Peardon's Old Stand. apl 25 3m

LEWIS'

SUPERB PHOTOS.

THIRTY YEARS' practice on the "human face divine," has given Lewis that wonderful command of the art he is reputed to possess, in delineating those who take advantage of his skill He has also succeeded in securing the services of MR. TURNER, of Notman's, Montreal, where he has been employed for some years. Now, every one knows that Mr. Notman would NOT keep a MAN in his employ for that time, if he was not a first-class workman. MR. TURNER has also worked for a number of years in England and Scotland. Lewis' Gallery is large and commodious, furnished with all the latest improvements. Lenses, which are entirely free from distortion, work the instantaneous and dry plate process. Sitters can have their choice. Children's Pictures, a specialty, made in one second. Copying and enlarging done at moderate prices Special reduction made to families and groups. All kinds of work done very cheap. Call and see samples. Don't mistake the place—Grafton Street, at the Sign of the Camera.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1883—3m

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 any previously had to offer in the market.

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

JAMES PHILLIPS.
June 6, 1883—1y

OCEAN HOUSE,

Corner Pownal & Sydney Streets.

(Opposite Old Rankin House.)

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

Good Stabling on the Premises.

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

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

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.

Farm for Sale.

VALUABLE Farm for sale at Tracadie, Lot 35, near Lorne Hotel, consisting of 100 acres, mostly under cultivation; fronting on Tracadie harbor on the north side, and on Winter River on the south side. Mussel mud can be obtained within a few chains of this farm. Terms liberal; for further particulars apply to JOHN S. McDONALD on the premises, or to JOSEPH A. McDONALD, Crown Land Office, Charlottetown.

June 20, 1883—w pat tf

Haying Tools, &c.,

A LARGE STOCK,

At Lowest Prices.

Machine, Sweet and Olive Oils,

THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

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

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

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

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

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

Yours respectfully,
Z. P. WILDS."

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

P. E. ISLAND POTTERY.

2,000 Dozen Milk Pans, and a large Stock of Flower Pots, Butter Crocks, Water Jugs, Molasses Jars and other ware on hand. Wholesale only. Prices lower than ever.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
May 9. 1883—2m

JAMES DORSEY'S

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED

In P. G. Fraser's Corner.

M. Business warrants me to say that I will give as

Good Satisfaction and Value

as can be had on the Island.

Give me a Trial, and see if it is not so.

Orders for Custom Work Taken,

and promptly attended to. Good fits and very latest styles. A hearty welcome given to my old friends and customers, and always glad to make new ones.

JAMES DORSEY.
Charlottetown, June 27, 1883—6w

Hemlock Timber.

WANTED!

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

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

Coal. Coal.

ON HAND, Pictou Round and Nut, and Cow Bay Round Coal.

CAPT. J. HUGHES,
Water Street.
Charlottetown, May 2, 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."
159 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. CLARK."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 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 WALDEN."
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.

Roman Intelligence.

JUNE 26, 1883.

Monsignor Capel was received in private audience by his Holiness on Tuesday afternoon.

On Monday, June the 25th, an academic dispute was held, in presence of the Holy Father, by the students of the Pontifical Colleges.

It is reported that several Irish Bishops have addressed to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, letters of full adhesion to the instructions contained in the late Circular.

Prince Charles of Issenbourg Birstein was received in private audience by his Holiness on Tuesday, and on Thursday morning had the privilege, with Baron Theobald Oer de Edgeborg, Chamberlain of the King of Wurtemberg, of assisting at the Mass celebrated by the Holy Father in his private chapel.

A Consistory will be held at the Vatican on Monday, the 16th July, at which the following, amongst others, will be preconised as Bishops Canon Mesmer, of Arragni, as Bishop of Terracina, Piperno, and Sezze, and the Abbe Gaetano, of Arragon (of the Order of St. Benedict), as Bishop of San Severo.

The Right Rev. John Joseph Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, accompanied by Father Mackin, of Baltimore, was received by the Pope on Saturday, 23rd June. The Bishop presented the Holy Father with 7,000 francs as the Peters Pence contribution from the diocese of Richmond. On the previous Sunday the Pope, in replying to an address read to him at an audience granted to professors of Catholic middle schools, expressed the deep solicitude he felt for the advancement of classical instruction, the indispensable complement of the elementary school. Speaking of the condition which might assure the success of this work, for which he spares no sacrifices, the Sovereign Pontiff encouraged the professors to continue to devote themselves to the high and delicate functions which are incumbent on Christian teachers.

The private heirs of the late Pontiff, Pius IX., had already presented several claims before the Italian tribunals to get something more than the little or nothing which they inherited from the deceased Pontiff, and after having brought actions against the Cardinals, heirs of Pius IX., they proceeded against the Minister of Finance, and demanded that to them should be paid the sum which the Law of Guarantees assigned to the Holy See, and which were never claimed by their relative. The Roman Court of Appeal on Saturday, 16th June, gave its decision, refusing the demand of the heirs of Pius IX., and affirming "that of the acceptation of the said endowment, in order that it should be entered juridically into the patrimony of the Pontiff." The person who drew up this decision is the Commendatore Nardidei, and the maxim which it establishes has a special importance, inasmuch as it contradicts in a certain sense the decision already given by the Roman Court of Appeal on the 11th of October, and published on 9th November, 1882, in the cause between the Cavalier Vincenso Martinucci and Monsignor Augusto Theodoli, Majordomo of His Holiness. In this decision it was asserted that the Law of Guarantees "determines the condition of the Holy See in respect to the Italian State."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—Thirty-five deaths occurred at Damietta during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning.

DUBLIN, July 12.—Parades of Orangemen in Ulster to-day were unusually large, and, with one exception, peaceable. At Stonebridge an affray occurred, in which several Orangemen were wounded. Four arrests were made.

LONDON, July 12.—The French Government have informed England that they await official advices from Tamatave before replying to Lord Granville's demand for explanations of occurrences there. M. Tissot, French Ambassador in London, who is absent on furlough, will return to London sooner than expected.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone announced that the government had determined to send to Egypt the British Surgeon-General, who has had much experience in the treatment of cholera in India.

At a meeting of merchants and shipowners held to day to discuss the agreement between DeLesseps and the British Government in relation to the project for a second Suez Canal, resolutions were passed expressing regret that the government had promised to use their influence to obtain concession for a second canal in favor of DeLesseps company, instead of securing concessions for an independent British canal.

The report of the doings of the French in Madagascar alluded to by Mr. Gladstone in the Commons yesterday, came from the British Consul at Zanzibar. It was brought to that place by a man-of-war. The French government have telegraphed to Madagascar for details of the proceedings complained of. During the session of the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Salisbury questioned Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, as to whether the British forces in Madagascan waters would be increased. Lord Granville said he could not make public statements which might be misconstrued, the more so as he had reason to believe the French government were willing to do what was right in the matter.

PARIS, July 12.—Louis Pasteur, the well known French chemist, has offered to organize a mission with the object of investigating the nature and origin of the cholera in Egypt. The hygiene commission has endorsed the scheme, and Mr. Pasteur has applied to Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, to furnish him with facilities for carrying out his plan.

Fashion Notes.

Quaint Egyptian designs appear on handles of parasols and are beautifully carved.

Willow wicker hats are worn at the seaside for boating, driving, and the promenade.

Very pretty new fans are leaf-shaped, veined and shaded in natural tints, with natural wood sticks.

Instead of bracelets, narrow ribbon matching the chief color in the costume are tied around the wrists.

Coaching parasols are of red, blue, or cream silk, with bamboo handles, and very gay ones are striped in the same colors.

Summer bonnets are fashionably trimmed with the linen canvas ribbon, with a gilt cord on each edge. It combines well with dark velvet ribbons.

The knotted silk handkerchief is as much used as ever. It is now produced in soft China silk in all the art shades, and serves in the country, as sufficient finish to a morning dress of gingham or satine.

Bridesmaids dresses are now often made of tinted silk mull—ecru, yellow, pale blue, cream, each one different, but all trimmed with white lace, and accompanied by a bouquet of favorite white flowers—lilies of the valley, roses of white lilac.

Pretty dresses for girls are of grey-blue lawn with fichus to match, the whole trimmed with white lace, and accompanied by hats trimmed with white muslin and yellow buttercups. A bunch of buttercups will, of course, be carried at the belt.

A pretty conceit in children's parasols is a Kate Greenaway design, printed on surah for lively youngsters. A novel device sign on a percale is about half or three-fourth inch high figures playing at tennis, but standing without regularity or regard to numbers, and intently watching for a chance to strike.

Black will be in high vogue for the two coming seasons, both in thick and thin materials, and many superb evening dresses are being made of this sombre hue, enlivened by a profusion of jet beads, gold trimming or colored flowers. An immense quantity of lace will be worn as trimmings, and the magnificent bead garnitures—tabliers, panels, applique bands, berthas and traises—become more and more elaborate, each new design being more intricate and beautiful than the last.

Many leading modistes have discontinued the use of gored side breadths in their skirts, these, whether short or long, remain fashionable, but is slightly bias—curved, more properly speaking, at each side towards the top only. The breadth on each side is the same width at each end, but it is fitted to the figure at the waist by two plaits in each breadth. This, it is claimed, is an improvement, as it causes the skirt to sit straight, and neither go in points nor cling too closely to the figure.

Veils are now very little used except by tourists, and therefore the choice has very much diminished, manufacture not being stimulated in the direction of novelty. Few ladies still risk their eyesight by buying and wearing an occasional strip of lace dotted with beads or chenille, but the majority have their faces uncovered, except when subjected to more than the ordinary amount of heat, or dirt or wind, and then they take a long strip of gauze which they place over the brim of the bonnet, cross behind and knot on the shoulder.

French Aggression.

LONDON, July 13.—Public opinion in the colonies is much excited in regard to the French annexation of the New Hebrides. The acquisition of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and the New Hebrides has been proposed by the Australian colonies in their own behalf, and now it is urged that the French have taken advantage of the apathy of the British Government. Lord Granville has addressed a dispatch to M. Challemel-Lacour, pointing out that the acquisition of the New Hebrides by France, is a breach of the agreement entered into by both Governments, which forbade any further annexations in the Pacific. Lord Granville further points out that the recent action of the English Government in declining to annex New Guinea was dictated by a loyal adherence to the terms of the treaty. The Paris *Temps* says: "France and England made a convenant in 1878 not to annex the New Hebrides. Since then a company of colonists of New Caledonia has bought several of those islands and obtained concessions in others. In order to counteract the covetous designs of Australia it becomes necessary to supplement the vague convenant by according to that company rights similar to those granted by British government to companies of their own, and this has been done accordingly.

The report that James Carey has left Dublin is confirmed. The Government refused to give him any reward or written pardon. A detective drove with him in a cab into the city, where he was given the alternative of being turned unprotected into the streets or a passage to London, thence to some colony in the eastern hemisphere. He accepted the latter. His family had already gone to London separately in order to avoid suspicion.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* asks a somewhat pertinent question. If England is prospering so mightily under Free Trade, it queries, how does it come that the unemployed of that Free Trade land are being shipped to a country which has a high protective tariff.

The case of Hatton *vs.* Seneca, which occupied the Montreal courts for a long time, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The verdict was for $33,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Is the Scott Act a Failure?

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR:—Such is the heading of the leading article in your last issue, to which you are inclined to answer in the affirmative, and your humble servant in the negative. Scarcely ever an Act is passed that does not need after a trial, revision or amendment; wonderful would it be if the Scott Act was an exception. Under the old *regime*, "it was usual for the Grand Jury to enquire into the working of the License Law, and to hand over the names of parties who violated it for prosecution." Yes, sir, and any man of whom there was the least suspicion would be called up and compelled to answer, on oath, the question: Where did you buy your liquor? Now, by an Act in amendment of the Scott Act, give the Magistrate power to compel all persons brought before them for drunkenness, to answer the above question. Let a public prosecutor also be appointed, let his duties be well defined, call him by whatever designation may be most appropriate, and then, sir, we shall see if the Scott Act is a failure. My head for it, you will see that it is not.

You advise to abandon the Scott Act and take advantage of the new License Act. One reason you give for that course is, "we shall have decent liquor substituted for poison." Here, sir, I meet you point blank. There has been no such thing as pure, unadulterated liquor, or wine, put upon the market for a number of years. When I was a child, I knew men who were drunkards all their lives, and were hale and hearty at seventy years of age and more. During the last fifty years I have known many men, in the prime of life, who, by moderate drinking, have killed themselves in about 8, 10, or 12 years. Why? Because the liquor is more poisonous now than it was 80 or 100 years ago. Another reason is, "we shall remove the hypocrisy engendered, etc." This is to me simply astounding. The natural result, the complement of the temperance agitation is prohibition. Sir, that was certainly a slip of the pen. Surely you will not say that your venerable Bishop, when he sent out his pastoral on temperance, helped to engender hypocrisy; you will not say it of that universally admired and beloved clergyman whose mortal remains were lovingly laid to rest last week, and whose seraphic addresses are still lingering in the public ears. You will not charge it on Father Gillis, and his compeers in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, who have worked most faithfully together, and last, and yet least, you will not charge it on Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, and Rev. Mr. Hodgson. Surely, Sir, you never meant to involve the above named gentlemen in such a charge, when their only motive is the love of God and their fellow-men.

You advise "an honest attempt to take advantage of the provisions of the new License Act. God forbid! Our laws, from the first, forbid Sunday selling; this new License Law authorises it; this is enough to condemn it, but I have not space to point out all its faults. Let this suffice to say the Act is described as going back a quarter of a century. For years we have been trying to stamp out the liquor traffic, with its misery, degradation and premature death; and, because we have not yet succeeded, you cry "hypocrisy." Nobly have our clergymen and ministers of all denominations, come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and virtually you advise us to turn our backs on them, to heed their teachings, their advice and their prayers no longer; and henceforth to take sides with the devil and Sir John Macdonald. This, I admit, is strong, and purposely so.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
GEORGE BRACE.
Charlottetown July 12, 1883.

General News Items.

Mr. Redmond has remitted £2000 from Australia to the Parnell Fund.

Mr. Gladstone admits that the Irish Land Act requires amendment.

There was no out-door celebration of the 12th of July in Montreal, by the Orangemen.

The Wimbledon committee have decided not to allow the American team to use wind gauges.

The relations between France and the Vatican have improved since the recent exchange of notes.

The mortality in Montreal last week was 179. Of these 135 were children under five years of age.

The joint committee of the Lords and Commons has rejected the English Channel scheme by six to four.

Bradlaugh has announced his intention of taking his seat in Parliament in spite of the orders of the House.

Nine Chinamen, smuggled into the United States through British Columbia, have been ordered for deportation.

Sir Edward Malet is satisfied that all necessary steps have been taken to prevent the spread of cholera in Egypt.

The Dominion Government have purchased two lifeboats of the most improved kind for service at Prince Edward on Lake Ontario.

The Chicago city electrician has declared war against the arc electric light companies by cutting all their wires not placed under ground.

A despatch from St. Louis says that the Brotherhood of Telegraphers inaugurated a general strike, both in the United States and Canada.

Said Bey Khandeel, the Prefect of Alexandria at the time of the massacres, has been sentenced to seven years' hard labor for conniving at the riots.

It is stated that Julia Vamosi, who said she saw the girl whom Jews were said to have murdered in Hungary after the date of the alleged murder, was intimidated and bribed into making the statement.

With reference to an alleged treaty between Russia and Persia, settling the frontier as far as Afghanistan, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice stated in Parliament that if such existed the Government had not been informed of it.

Three members of the Salvation Army were fined $5 each in London recently for playing flutes and beating drums on the street. They said they were prepared to go to jail, but nothing could prevent them playing their band, as it was done for the glory of God.