The Charlottetown Herald.

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THE HERALD.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

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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

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Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

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HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
Paper Hangers, &c.
A few doors north of W. E Dawson's Hardware Store,
GREAT GEORGE ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tinting, Whitewashing, Graining, Gilding, Glazing, &c.,
done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate rates.
Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1884 3m

McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office in Old Bank,
[UP STAIRS.]
Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.
☞ Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
jan17

M. HENNESSY,
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 35 Great George Street, Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.
☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.
Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

JAMES PHILLIPS'
Marble Works,
KENT STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

I HAVE on hand a CHOICE LOT of MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS, &c.,
—OF—
Italian & American
MARBLE,
From New and Beautiful Designs,
which are superior to anything I have previously had to offer in the market.
I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders.
JAMES PHILLIPS.
June 6, 1883—1y

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,
No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

Great Sale!

New Spring Prints,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,
JUST OPENED
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE

These Prints having been bought previous to the advance of 7½ per cent. duty, will be offered to our customers with that advantage.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,
bought when the depression in the cotton market was at its lowest point.

Fleecy Cottons, Sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Table Linen and Napkins, Towels, Towelling, Tapestry, Scotch & Brussels Carpets, and
Other House Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHOICE TEAS! VERY CHEAP!
By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter Chest. Also, in packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds.
Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1884

NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, &C.

Try our New Tea,
IT IS EXTRA.
Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies
(Tins with screw tops), very choice.
200 boxes Prime Raisins,
200 boxes Choice Figs,
200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,
2 tons Choice Confectionery,
Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil, &c.,
Wholesale & Retail.
BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883.

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 Doz. Parlor Sets.
Call and examine them.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Sole Agent for B. Laurance's Spectacles, for Prince Edward Island,
Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HEAD TESTIMONIALS:

From W. E. Dawson, Esq.
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.
I purchased, in December last, a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's eye-glasses, and have much pleasure in stating that I have never had glasses that suited my eyes so well—inreading the smallest print without any strain on the eye.
W. E. DAWSON.

From Owen Connolly, Esq.
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.
This is to certify that I have purchased from Mr. B. Laurance two pairs of eye-glasses, one for my wife and the other for myself, and we are both very much pleased with our purchase.
OWEN CONNOLLY.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 4.5m., p. m., S. E.
Full Moon 10th day, 7h. 41.6m., a. m., N. W.
Last Quarter 18th day, 11h. 42.2m., a. m., South.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45.1m., a. m., S. E.

Mon of Year	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn		morn
1	Tuesday	5 45	5 22	9 36	morn	2 4
2	Wed.	42	24	10 37	0 57	3 2
3	Thur.	40	26	11 41	1 49	4 15
4	Friday	38	27	aft 46	2 33	5 39
5	Satur.	37	29	1 11	3 10	6 57
6	Sunday	35	30	2 36	3 43	7 36
7	Monday	32	31	3 59	4 12	8 46
8	Tuesday	31	33	5 0	4 40	9 27
9	Wed.	29	34	6 2	5 7 †	10 2
10	Thur.	27	35	7 3	5 33	10 36
11	Friday	24	36	8 1	6 1	11 8
12	Satur.	22	38	9 0	6 32	11 41
13	Sunday	22	39	9 56	7 5	aft 15
14	Monday	20	40	10 50	7 43	0 50
15	Tuesday	18	42	11 38	8 23	1 27
16	Wed.	16	43	morn	9 11	2 10
17	Thur.	14	44	0 22	10 3	2 57
18	Friday	12	45	1 4	10 58	4 0
19	Satur.	11	47	1 40	11 58	5 10
20	Sunday	9	48	2 13	aft 13	6 28
21	Mon.	8	50	2 46	2 10	7 36
22	Tuesday	5	51	3 17	3 20	8 31
23	Wed.	3	52	3 48	4 34	9 19
24	Thur.	2	54	4 22	5 50	10 7
25	Friday	0	55	4 59	7 8	10 47
26	Saturday	4 59	57	5 47	8 26	11 33
27	Sunday	58	58	6 29	9 39	morn
28	Monday	56	59	7 23	10 45	0 16
29	Tuesday	54	0	8 23	11 45	1 1
30	Wed.	53	7 2	9 32	morn	1 52

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public Auction, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June next, A. D. 1884, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, being a part of Town Lot No. 76, in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown in the said Island, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the north-east angle of Town Lot Number 76; thence extending westwardly along the south side of Fitzroy Street for the distance of eighty-four (84) feet; thence by a right angle line to said street southwardly for the distance of thirty-six (36) feet; thence by a parallel line to said street eighty-four (84) feet to the west boundary of Prince Street; thence following the course thereof northwardly thirty-six (36) feet to the place of commencement.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the First day of June, A. D. 1866, and made between William John Fraser, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, and Mary Fraser, his wife, of the one part, and William Warren Lord, of the same place, of the other part, and of which said mortgage the undersigned David Stirling, Trustee, is now the Assignee.

For terms and particulars of sale apply at the office of Sullivan & McNeill, Barristers, &c.

DAVID STIRLING, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Dated 14th March, A. D. 1884—3m mar19

THE KENSINGTON DRUG STORE
OFFERS A FULL LINE OF
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicinal Preparations.

Family Medicines, Spices, Essences, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, Chest Protectors, &c.

Diamond, Brandy Package & Star Dyes, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Thorley's Improved H. and C. Food, all the leading Patent Medicines.

Stationery and Choice Tobacco

☞ Prescriptions accurately prepared.

D. DARRACH.
Kensington, Feb. 20, 1884—1yr

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882. My father resides at Grover, has been a great sufferer from Scrofula. The inclosed letter will tell you what Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done for him."

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.

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, April 2, 1884.

The transfer of the financial centre of Propaganda in consequence of the recent sentence passed by the Court of Cassation has become a fact. A circular issued by the Propaganda and published on Thursday night, makes the fact known to the world. The circular is addressed to the Catholic Episcopate, and informs them that in consequence of the recent sentence of the Court of Cassation by which the property of Propaganda is declared to be subject to conversion, this step has been taken. The undoubtedly international nature of Propaganda, as well as the missionary character confided to it, are well known to the bishops. The act of foundation by Pope Gregory XV. and series of Pontifical constitutions published regarding it during the two and a-half centuries of its existence, in the midst of crisis the most violent, have sufficiently shown the whole world that the Sovereign Pontiffs had established this institution with the exclusive object of making it the instrument of the efficacious exercise of their apostolic ministry by the propagation of the faith throughout the whole earth; and, for this end, they have conferred upon it the most ample and extraordinary powers. In order to insure to it full liberty in the exercise of so sublime a mission, they were the first to furnish it with pecuniary means, and it is with this view that the faithful have generously contributed to its patrimony, which was not destined for the advantage of one nation alone, but for the good of humanity. When the capital of Propaganda runs risk of perishing, partially or wholly, and that the liberty of administration of this capital is denied to the Institution, and that extraordinary needs cannot on this account be met, the Holy See foreseeing the sad consequences of such restrictions and eventualities, feels it to be its duty to provide, in the best possible manner, for the future security of so well-deserving an Institution. Therefore the Holy See has directed the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda to announce by the present circular that henceforward the administrative centre of that Institution, for all the donations, legacies and offerings, by means of which the piety of the faithful would wish to concur to defray its continual and considerable expenses, is transferred out of Italy, in order to prevent these offerings from being diverted by the Italian Government from their object. The new centres of administration are the Apostolic Nunciatures, and Internunciatures of Vienna, Munich, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, and the Hague, the Archbishop of Malines for Belguim, the Agent of the Propaganda for Malta, the Cardinal-Archbishops of Westminster and Dublin, and the Patriarchal Vicar of the Latins for Constantinople; in Asia, the Vicars-Apostolic of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; in America, the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York and the respective Archbishops of San-Francisco, Quebec, Toronto, the Internuncio-Apostolic of Rio Janeiro and the Delegates-Apostolic of Buenos Ayres and Quito; in Oceania, the Archbishop of Sydney; in Africa, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Algiers. Where distance intervenes to hinder the faithful from sending their offerings to these centres, their own Ordinaries may be made the recipients.

The question of the Pope's departure from Rome is still discussed. The *Moniteur* says, in an important article on this subject: "Stricken in the exercise of its sovereign authority, exposed to humiliation and violence, surrounded, in Rome itself with the most serial peril, the Papacy has the right to think of supreme decisions. Should we be much astonished if Catholics had already contemplated the eventuality of the Pope's departure?" And in speaking of the late visit of the Bavarian Princes to Rome the same journal says: "To guard his rights and his own honor as sovereign, Leo XIII. has been obliged to refuse Catholic Princes an entrance to his residence. He has had to defend his dignity against his own children. The Vatican, in fact, cannot tolerate that in Papal Rome a Catholic prince should pay a visit to another sovereign installed in the very palace of the Sovereign Pontiff." The Parliamentary crisis of Thursday last may lead to the party most opposed to the Sovereign Pontiff becoming the governing party in the Chamber. In such event the departure of the Pope may be hastened. The thought is not a new one. It was seriously considered after the events which occurred at the funeral of Pius IX. on 12th July, 1881. A further outrage was perpetrated when the Italian Government in the Martinunci affair declared that it had the right to exercise jurisdiction within the walls of the Vatican. Now the decision of the Court of Cassation against the Propaganda, which aims at limiting the spiritual authority of the Pope and submitting it to the designs of the government, has shown that the Law of Guarantees is a mockery, and that there is no limit to the pretensions of the Italian authorities now ruling at Rome.

Father Lambert, of Waterloo, N. Y., speaking of the religion of Hon. James G. Blaine, says: "I, for my part, have never believed him guilty of deliberate, wanton apostacy. I have never even thought of classing him with the people we Catholics call 'perverts.' If Jim Blaine told me, as he doubtless would if I asked him, that he was a Protestant by conviction, I would stake my right arm that he told the truth. And right here, let me mention a little incident which occurred during a visit to his mother long years ago. Said his mother to him: 'James, I know you love me. Now tell me this: Would you, a Protestant yourself, have me become one too?' 'No, mother, no. I know what you are; I know what your life has been; and if you tell me that this life which you have led is the result of Catholic teachings and influences, I would not, for all that thought can compass, say or do aught to alienate you from the faith which has furnished me so noble an example.'"

The Infectiousness of Consumption.

Some highly interesting particulars regarding the infectiousness of consumption have recently been given to the world in the report on this disease which has recently been issued at the instance of the British Medical Association. The committee entrusted with the issue of a circular inviting the opinions and experiences of the medical profession regarding the communicability of consumption received 1,078 replies. No fewer than 673 of these were simple negatives, these replies meaning that no case on which an opinion could be founded had come under the notice of the person making the return. But the remaining answers contain valuable material enough. Of the remainder, three classes were constructed—affirmative answers, numbering no fewer than 261; doubtful answers, 39; and negative answers, 105. Analysis of the affirmative returns reveals some astonishing facts calculated to make us think seriously enough of our duty both to the sick and to the hale. We read, for example, of 192 observers reporting cases of communication of consumption believed to have occurred between husband and wife; and it is distinctly stated in 130 of such cases that there existed no family predisposition or tendency to consumption in the partner who caught the infection. Again, the cases of communication between persons entirely unrelated are still more convincing. A young man dies of consumption, having been nursed by his sister. The latter falls ill of the disease, and dies in turn, and her companion, "a girl in excellent health," contracts consumption from her friend. A servant, in whom it is admitted there may have been a constitutional tendency to the disease, nursed a solicitor who contracted consumption from his wife. The servant died soon afterwards from the disease. A dressmaker living in a lonely cottage had three girl apprentices, from seventeen to nineteen years of age, not related, and these girls took week in turn to remain in the house, sleeping with the mistress. The dressmaker died of consumption during their period of apprenticeship, and in less than two years afterwards, all three died of the same disease. Facts like these might be well-nigh indefinitely multiplied, but as quoted they serve to show that the chances are enormously in favor of the idea that consumption is infectious, and that the germs of "bacilli" are conveyed from the patients to the healthy in the breath, and, like "ill seeds," find only too frequently a soil in which to breed and grow. Science, however, does not leave us hopeless in face of such revelations. With a knowledge of causes at hand, we may be certain that both prevention and remedy will not be long left in the domain of the unknown.

The Faugh-a-Ballaghs.

A London correspondent of the *People's Advocate* writes.—Irishmen must learn with conflicting emotions that England has alone to thank the dauntless courage and unflinching steadiness of an Irish regiment for the fact that the battle of Tamanieb resulted in a victory and not in a disastrous rout and massacre of the British force. When the regiments comprising the first square—the Black Watch, the York and Lancaster regiments—broke and fell back in confusion before the gallant courage of the Arabs, the day would have been lost had not the front line of the second square, the Royal Irish Fusiliers (the old 87th—the famous Faugh-a-Ballaghs) maintained its ground unwaveringly and kept the enemy at bay until the scattered regiments had been rallied by their officers. The valor displayed by the Irish Fusiliers must take rank with the finest achievements of our countrymen on the field of battle. They not only bore firmly the shock of the Arab onset, but they were cool and steady in the face of the panic of their comrades in arms. I regret to notice that the nationality of the Fusiliers is adriotly concealed by the war correspondents, who refer to them always under the indistinctive title of the "89th Regiment." But the true facts of the action have come out despite them, and the Irish regiment must be awarded the glory which is theirs.

A Precedent for Osman Digma.

Osman Digma's attempt to revive his drooping followers by promising to give them himself that immunity from wounds and death which they appear to have sorely needed in the recent battles, might be greatly aided by a little of that dexterous slight-of-hand through which Robert Houdin, the famous French juggler of the last generation, convinced his Arab captors by ocular demonstration that he was actually invulnerable. "Do you think I fear your weapons?" asked he, sternly, when they threatened him with death; "you shall see how much power they have over me. Give me a pistol." The wondering Arabs obeyed, and Houdin put in before their eyes the powder, the wadding, and what appeared to be a genuine bullet, but which was really a ball of brittle clay. "Now," said he, handing the weapon to the nearest warrior, "ram that down and fire it at my face." The man did so, but the ramming home of the charge necessarily ground the clay bullet to powder, and the wily Frenchman, standing unhurt amid the smoke, answered the shot with a laugh of defiance. "Look here!" he cried, and dropped from his mouth into the palm of his hand a real pistol bullet, which he had artfully concealed there. In another minute the whole band was prostrate at the feet of the wonder-working magician, imploring him to be merciful and allow them to escape the terrors of his vengeance, which Houdin, with a perfectly grave face, kindly promised to do.

The Bill recently passed by the British Columbia Legislature prohibiting Chinese immigration has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General. The order sent by Mr. Smith some time ago refusing to allow a ship load of Chinese to land has been cancelled.

Health Hints.

Never Snore.

Never begin a dinner with pie.

Never sleep in your overshoes.

Never ride a thin horse bareback.

Never sleep on the floor in winter.

Never walk fifteen miles before breakfast.

Never swallow your food before you eat it.

Never jump out of the window for a short cut.

Never carry a barrel of potatoes on your head.

Never put your feet in the fire to warm them.

Never drink more than you can carry comfortably.

Never go to sleep at night with all the windows open.

Never sleep with your feet higher than your head.

Never leave the gas turned on when you retire at night.

Never jump more than ten feet to catch a ferry boat.

Never kick an infuriated bull-dog when you have slippers on.

Never give a tramp your summer clothing in the winter.

Never strain your eyes looking for faults in your neighbor.

Never sit by a red-hot stove with a sealskin cap and ulster on.

Never thrust your knife more than half-way down your throat.

Never wear eye-glasses to improve your personal appearance.

Never break the ice to take a bath during the winter months.

Never jump out of bed in the morning before you hear the first bell.

Never put your head under the grate when you want to blow the fire.

Never let your clothes dry on you when you are caught in the rain.

Never leave the kerosene can where the cock can have free access to it.

Never test the edge of your razor on your thumb-nail, or strop it on the palm of your hand.

Never walk into the parlor at a reception and put your feet on the mantlepiece. It will cause the blood to run to your hand.

These hints will be found thoroughly trustworthy and reliable. Therefore the invalid would do well to cut them out and paste on the inside of his or her cranium.

General News Items.

The condition of the wheat crop in Michigan is now ninety-seven per cent. of the condition a year ago. It is estimated that 6,766,500 bushels are now held by farmers.

Robert Stather, who has been on trial for falsification of the books of the Government Savings Bank in Halifax, was convicted and sentenced to four years in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

Wallace Ross arrived in St. John from England last week. He expressed himself greatly pleased with his English trip. He will remain in St. John for a few weeks, and will then go to the States to prepare for his race with Courtney on the 30th May.

General Cluseret, of communistic notoriety, generally supposed, and, by some, hoped to be dead, is now said to be quietly living at Constantinople, and is thought to be devoid of all desire to participate in any more revolutions. He protests that he did all in his power to prevent the murder of the Archbishop of Paris.

One of the most industrious men in the Irish parliamentary party is Justin McCarthy, who, besides contributing daily to the London papers, finds time to write book after book without neglecting any of his parliamentary duties. "The History of the Four Georges" is his latest work, and will comprise four volumes, one of which is in press.

An item in a Western medical journal, from a Paris correspondent who introduces more French into his writings than he can well take care of, has been several times copied as containing a recipe for *maladie du mere*. One critic thinks the writer refers to a remedy for seasickness, and another finds in it a dark design for poisoning mothers-in-law.

The longest, gamest, and most stubborn glove fight on record was fought in Philadelphia last week. John Welsh and William Sheriff, "the Prussian," were the combatants. The men were matched to fight to a finish for $250 aside. The fight began at half past four o'clock, and lasted five hours and six minutes, during which time seventy-three rounds were contested. The fight ended in a draw by mutual consent, the boxers being so weak at the end of the seventy-third round that they could scarcely stand up.

Caroline Cunningham, aged fifteen years, daughter of William Cunningham, of Milton, Queen's Co., N. S., is almost a case of suspended animation and a subject that must puzzle the medical fraternity. For about two years before the opening of this year, she has been an invalid, her life being sustained by milk alone. Since the first of January 1884, to the present time, she has not taken but one quart of nourishment, milk, and remaing in a semi-dormant state for weeks at a time. During the last thirty-five days her life has been sustained by only two or three glasses of cold water; and, strange to say, she is not thin in flesh, as one would naturally suppose; pays no attention to anyone in the house, cannot speak, and after coming out of the trance-like state gesticulates quite freely.