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Seeds, Timothy
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GOOD, AT

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Eggs. Storekeepers, Pedlars
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Y DRY GOODS,

RY, &c.,

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WAREHOUSE

STORE,

STREET.

f the farmers to the fact that we are sole
TTERSON BROS., for the sale of their
OWERS, REAPERS, RAKES, SPRING
HARROWS (the genuine article), and the
which are guaranteed to give satisfaction
WHEAT. WHITE OATS, TWO-ROWED
HITE & ALSIKE CLOVERS, &c. A few
RDEN and VEGETABLE SEEDS.
have all the requirements for making

ER & ROBERTSON,
SIGN OF THE PLOUGH.

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ANCE COMPANY,

—Established in 1809.

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..... 1,216,666

DESCRIPTION OF

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l up Capital) over $5,000,000.00
lowest current rates.

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the Life Branch belong to the
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spectus, and every information,
and Island Branch, No. 35 Water

). W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 32

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

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 forbid.
Items of 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.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. REGAN,
HAIR DRESSER,
HAS REMOVED TO
J. D. MACLEOD'S CORNER,
QUEEN STREET.

May 23, 1883—2m

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned has opened a Lumber Yard on Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown where a full supply of all classes of Lumber, suitable for building purposes will be constantly kept on hand. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens, and of country residents in general.

PATRICK HOGAN.
Charlottetown, May 2, 1883—3m

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

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 your 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.

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 "	" 6.20 "
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	" 9.59 "	" 2.37 "	
Port Hill	" 10.28 "	" 3.23 "	
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 "	" 9.01 "	
Morell	" 5.44 "	" 9.45 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.04 "	" 10 17 "	
Bear River	" 6.30 "	" 11.11 "	
Souris	Ar 7.10 "	Ar 12 00 "	
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 "	" 3.25 "	" 9.04 "
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 "	" 7.2) "
Summerside	" 5.40 "	" 12 00 "	" 6.45 "
	Ar 5.15 a.m	Ar 11.30 a.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	" 3.05 "	" 7.54 "	
Alberton	" 2.32 "	" 7.15 "	
Tignish	" 2.00 "	" 6.00 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 a.m	Ar 7.00 p m	
Royalty Jun	Dp 9.45 "	Dp 6.37 "	
York	" 9 33 "	" 6.20 "	
Bedford	" 9.20 "	" 6.10 "	
M. Stewart	" 8.55 "	" 5.20 "	
Morell	" 8.16 "	" 4.15 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.55 "	" 3.43 "	
Bear River	" 7.22 "	" 2.49 "	
Souris	" 6.50 "	" 2.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.55 a.m	Dp 5.20 p.m	
Cardigan	" 7.49 "	" 3.27 "	
Georgetown	" 7.20 "	" 3.00 "	

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1883. } ma 23—6i

STALLION ROMULUS.

THE imported thoroughbred Percheron Norman Stallion "ROMULUS," Registered Pedigree in Norman Stud Book, page 2313, vol. 3, imported direct from France via New York, on the 17th April, is sired by the celebrated Stallion *Romulus*, winner of First Prize and Gold Medal over all other Stallions at Universal Exposition, Paris, 1879, was foaled in 1879. He is black, with one white hind foot, and is considered by judges to be an exceptionally fine horse, with splendid style and action.

Parties wishing to breed to a pure bred animal, are invited to call and examine this horse at MR. W. S. MCKIE'S STABLE (better known as the McGill farm), where he will stand for the season, excepting when he leaves for Souris, which will be every Wednesday, beginning May 16th, going by train at seven o'clock, a. m., arriving at Souris at twelve o'clock, noon; and leaving for Charlottetown, Thursday, at two o'clock, p. m.; arriving at Charlottetown at seven, p. m.

For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN HEARTZ.
W. S. McKIE.
Charlottetown, May 30, 1883—1m

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.

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

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—ap1

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which Boating time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *16 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, May 18, 1883.

Mgr. Strain, Archbishop of Edinburgh, has been suffering from illness during the week.

Cavalier Frederic Pustet, ecclesiastical publisher in Ratisbon presented the Holy Father with a splendidly printed Missal.

Cardinals Parocchi and Lavigerie have been appointed Consultors of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for Affairs of the Oriental Rite.

Cardinal Simeoni inaugurated in the College of Propaganda, on the 15th, the Sessions of the Commission for the Revision of the Greek-Ruthenian Liturgies.

A deputation of the Council of the Tiberine Academy, under the direction of Commendatore Guilio Sterbini, presented His Holiness this morning with this year's medal of the Academy.

Students in Turin made a demonstration in opposition to the Royal flag on the arrival of the newly-married Prince Thomas of Savoy and Princess Isabel of Bavaria, in that city, and two of the offenders were seized.

The Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration and the Work for Poor Churches were received in audience by His Holiness on Wednesday morning, when they presented him with priests' vestments and chalices for poor missions.

Mgr. Vincenzo Vannutelli and the other members of the extraordinary mission which represents the Holy See at Moscow, on the occasion of the Czar's coronation, were received in special audience by His Holiness on the day before they departed for their destination.

On last Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost, and on the following Tuesday, a great number of strangers from various countries were admitted to the Mass celebrated by His Holiness. About three hundred persons received Holy Communion from his hands on Pentecost Sunday.

A group of French pilgrims, among whom was the Rev. Louis Petit, Procurator of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and Director of the Work of St. Philomena, presented His Holiness with a richly-bound volume containing an effectionately worded address, sent to the Holy Father by the members of the work, which was founded by the Venerable Cure d'Ars.

His Holiness granted special audiences during the week to the following prelates: Mgr. Joseph Sembraoweiz, Archbishop-Titular of Theodosiopolis; Mgr. D'Ambrosio, Archbishop of Durazzo (Roumelia); Mgr. Ferrettich, Bishop of Veglia; Mgr. Puletti, Bishop of Borgo San Sepolero; Mgr. Focaccetti, Bishop of Acquapendente; and Mgr. James Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, New Brunswick.

In a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the foreign and domestic policy of the Ministry, which has resulted in a Ministerial defeat, the Deputy, Crispi, one of the leaders of the Left, indulged in a mild panegyric of Oberdank which is not calculated to knit more closely the alliance between Austria and Italy. "He could not," he said, "but admire the end of a courageous young man who died with the name of Italy on his lips." And the *Irredentista* fire in Crispa's heart found expression later, when he said: "Official Italy has great duties and should not fail in them; but the thought of geographical Italy could not be effaced, and it is not allowable in a discourse to prejudge a future which is not, but may be some day."

The Archbishop of Cashel Interviewed.

The following telegram comes from Paris through the Central News Agency, May 17th: "Through the favor of one of the professors of the Irish College, I was witness last evening to the reception of Archbishop Croke, who has just returned from Rome, by the students of the college. He was cheered again and again by the young men, their wild Irish cries ringing through the corridors for several minutes afterwards. His Grace acknowledged the compliment paid him in a short, pithy speech, in which he said—"I come back from Rome as I went to Rome—unchangeable and unchanged," a sentiment which seemed to coincide with the minds of his audience, judging by the applause with which it was received. I was afterwards introduced to his Grace, who, though somewhat reserved in manner, entered upon the subject of his recent visit to Rome. He declared that many of the statements circulated by the press in regard to him were false. "They asserted" he continued, "that I was received coldly at Rome, when the fact is I was never received there more warmly in my life. I was not summoned to Rome *ad audiendum verbum*. I was rebuked neither by the Supreme Pontiff nor by any member of the College of Cardinals. In my interview with His Holiness, I simply explained the Irish question in all its varying phases, and my explanations were listened to with respect." When asked as to the results of his mission, Archbishop Croke indirectly hinted that they might not be construed as at present very favorable to what His Lordship called the "national cause of Ireland." Nevertheless, His Grace ridiculed the idea that there was anything seriously damaging to the National League in the recent circular addressed to the Irish Bishops by the Propaganda. He added, somewhat significantly, that he was as unshaken in his political belief as he ever had been. In reply to a question as to whether it was true that he was to make his submission to Cardinal McCabe, when he reached Dublin, His Grace replied that, although he esteemed His Eminence he owed him no submission whatever. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Primate of all Ireland, and not Cardinal M'Cabe, was his immediate ecclesiastical superior. He owed allegiance, and he would give it to his chief, but to none other. The voice of the Vatican would be always listened to by him, and its commands strictly carried out."

Affairs in Ireland.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PASTOR OF BALDWIN ROAD.

A few words collected from worthy and reliable authors may be appropriate, and productive of good. The elements in connection with the advocacy of Ireland's strong claim to justice and right, have been much disturbed lately by misunderstanding the Papal Circular. The soothing balm of kind words and sympathy will do much to calm troubled feelings. There is a great deal of noisy, inconsistent agitation in the world; many delight in it by reason of that disordered and thoughtless tendency which is characteristic of human nature, when it is let go wild without any restraint. We all have need of a tight rein kept over us, something to bind us firmly to our proper place and business through life.

St. Augustine says: "Love God, and do what you like." Here is a large and broad view of liberty, but it is the liberty of the children of God. We all know there are such things as truth, justice, and right, our nature loves them, craves for them, and the nearer we go to God, the source of all that is great, good and perfect, the more we can obtain of them. If the advocates of Ireland's cause know and seek what is their own good, they will follow a line of conduct which reason and conscience, enlightened and guided by the grace of God working in faithful hearts, and the teachings of religion mark out as pleasing to the Most High. This can be done, and from the fact that it can be done, let all strive to follow it, and they will come to a good end. There is nothing to be compared to the power and influence of religion in drawing out, putting in active working order, and making grow strong the powers and talents which God imparted and deeply impressed upon human nature. All through life men want clear, consistent, and large-minded notions of justice and right. In the human mind there are great powers implanted. Something is required to bring these powers into active operation, and with courage direct and control men in their exercise. When men make themselves certain of their strong claim to better and juster treatment, and put themselves on a consistent, constitutional and conscientious way to obtain redress for their grievances, they become all powerful. It is very hard for us to realize the magnitude of the evils and afflictions under which the people of Ireland labor, and for that reason we must be considerate in what we say about the matter. When we talk religion in the affair, we must give clear, able, and very encouraging views in order to show as much as possible the great force and depth, and the extended field of action opened up thereby.

The Pope rules in the name, and by the authority of a Supreme Being who has attributed justice, truth, wisdom, benevolence and mercy, as eternal characteristics of His nature, the very law of His being, identical with Himself, and when He became Creator, He implanted this Law, which is Himself, in the intelligence of all His rational creatures. The Pope must govern by the Christian Law of the Gospel established by Christ, to which we owe everything great and useful; and in reading or hearing words of caution from the Vatican, care should be taken not to misconstrue or misunderstand their real meaning. The law is divine, but the subjects are human. The Pope is striving to do the duty of a true and loving father to his children, and he gives full liberty for just and lawful agitation, and within their bounds there is ample room and work for all, for truth and right tell, for themselves, they are in the very nature and essence of things—they are as wide as the world, as lasting as time, and as universal as mankind, therefore men are forced to meet and mix with them, even the oppressor as well as the oppressed. The Pope is deeply skilled in the knowledge of human nature, he knows men and their ways and how difficult it is to govern them. He is well able to make a clear distinction between man's real good and failings, between what is lawful for him to do and what is not lawful for him, but circumstances render it hard to draw the lines of distinction—the world is so perverse and capricious. He loves men and their best interests with the love of a true father; he tries to enlighten and serve them, but he tells them, and even those nearest to him, to correct their faults, and keep within the bounds of right and order, for any offence against this is hurtful to themselves. Our Blessed Saviour, who is for us "the way, the truth, and the life," did the same. If England had striven more for this, it would have been better for herself and her subjects to-day. "Jerusalem, Jerusalem be converted to the Lord thy God."

From Cardinal Newman's pamphlet of 1875, we take the following: "The Pope's mission is to proclaim the moral law and to protect and strengthen that Light that enlightneth every man that cometh into the world.' On the law of conscience and its sacredness are provided both his authority in theory, and his power in fact. That the Pope in this bad world has always kept this great truth in view in all he did, history clearly shews—facts tell for themselves. We are to consider here the Papacy in its office, and its duties, and in reference to those who acknowledge its claims. They are not bound by a Pope's personal character or private acts, but by his personal teaching. Thus hearing his position we shall find that it is by the universal sense of right and wrong, the consciousness of transgression, the pangs of guilt and the dread of retribution, as first principles lodged in the hearts of men, it is thus and only thus that he has gained his footing in the world, and achieved his success. It is his claim to come from the Divine Saviour, in order to elicit, protect, and enforce those truths which the Saviour has sown in our very nature, it is this and this only that is the explanation of his length of life. The fact of his mission is the answer to the complaints of those who feel the inefficiency of the natural light, and the inefficiency of that light is the justification of his mission. The sense of right and wrong, which is the first element in religion is so delicate, so fitful, so easily juggled, obscured, perverted, so subtle, so based by pride and passion, so unsteady in its course in the struggle for existence amid the various exercises and triumphs of the human intellect, that, therefore, in all the affairs of life for matters temporal and spiritual, the Church, the Pope, the Hierarchy are, in the Divine purpose, the supply of an urgent demand in support of social well-being, right, order and good will between rulers and subjects.

M. J. M.

Archbishop Croke at Home.

The following telegram is dated Dublin, June 6th:—

Yesterday a brief despatch was cabled announcing the arrival at Tipperary town of the Most Rev. Archbishop Croke, and the enthusiastic reception given to His Grace. Tipperary is one of the chief towns of the Archdiocese of Cashel, and has always been remarkable for an advanced nationalism. Yesterday, true to their old feelings, the inhabitants presented, at the parish church, an address of welcome to His Grace on his return from Rome. The address will be a disappointment to many who had been calculating on a feud between Ireland and Rome. While acknowledging the pure patriotism and consistent devotion to country of the Archbishop, the people availed themselves of the occasion to make a public and solemn declaration of allegiance to the See of Rome.

Archbishop Croke replied to the address from the altar of the church. He said he felt overpowered at the warmth of his welcome home again, and grateful for the confidence expressed in himself, but proud and more grateful still for the public and solemn declaration of attachment to the Holy See. The other day, in Dublin, he had been the recipient of like kindness, and cheered by like assurance, and what he said to his friends in that metropolis he might apply in brief to his own people. The address was a most flattering one. It said a good deal of what was true, and it said this much of him—that he had striven to lift up the people of his native country. His Holiness' intentions toward Ireland, were of the best character. He loved Ireland, and loved it well; and, indeed, he (the Archbishop of Cashel) had no doubt that everything would turn out for the best. Let them show every respect to the Holy Father. Never say a word against him. They did not know the difficulties of his position, but they might be perfectly certain that there was no man who loved Ireland so much as His Holiness loved it. The day, he hoped, would come when he would appreciate their efforts and his own, and he and they would be living when His Holiness would recognize that Ireland was not only the land of saints, but the land of patriots also.

Women Murdering their Husbands.

The people of an out-of-the-way hamlet in Laurens County were excited about a terrible crime, the details of which have just been received in this city. On April 6, Ambrose Lingo disappeared, his horse returning home riderless. A few days ago his body was exhumed a few feet from his doorstep. The mystery in which the crime was so long wrapped has been solved by the confession of his wife, who has been committed by a coroner's jury for the murder. Her story is that he was unkind to her, and on the evening of his disappearance he beat her with a buggy whip, after which he laid down and went to sleep. Soon after his wife went in to make a fire, carrying wood in one hand and an axe in the other. After kindling the fire she noticed that her husband was lying on the bed with his back towards her. Raising the axe, she stealthily crept to the bed and gave her husband a blow on the head, intending to stun him so that she might get her things together and flee before he could stop her. She then dropped the weapon, ran off, and concealed herself behind a fowl-house to await results. After a few minutes she returned and found her husband a few feet outside the door, lying on the ground in the last agonies of death. She at once dug a shallow hole a few feet away, and taking the dead man by the feet dragged him to it and dumped him in. She then piled in straw and dirt, covering the whole with a lot of rails, after which she went on with the farm work, plowing often within a few feet of where her victim lay. Her conscience began to trouble her after a few weeks, and she told a woman friend, who told her husband, and the husband conveyed the intelligence to the coroner, who, after impanelling a jury, visited the place and had the body unearthed. The body was so much decomposed as to prevent recognition. She was called and was asked if she knew whose body it was. She said: "Yes, it's Ambrose's." "How do you know?" was asked. "I know it's him, because I killed him and put him there, and I know nobody has ever taken him up." She was then arrested and locked up to await trial at the October term of the Superior Court. Public feeling runs high on account of the discovery.

A night or to ago Powder Springs, in a remote and unfrequented part of Cobb County, was the scene of a crime similar to the above. The first intimation of the tragedy rang through the streets in a woman's voice shouting: "My husband is gone! what shall I do?" Upon investigation a negro woman was found at the junction of two streets standing over the lifeless body of her husband, George Butner. It was found that he had been stabbed through the heart. As she could give no intelligible account of the affair suspicion rested upon her. Upon searching her a knife on which there was fresh blood was taken from her bosom. With this and other evidence that pointed to her as the slayer of her husband, she was held in custody and the coroner summoned. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.—*New York Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—As one having olfactory nerves in healthy order, permit me to enquire whether our conscript fathers imagine they have duties to perform towards their much neglected city of Charlottetown. If they have no compassion for their constituents who elected them, or for themselves, let them remember that the tourist season will soon begin, and that it is not good for our reputation that travellers and visitors should leave the Island impressed with the melancholy conviction that here they have looked upon the dirtiest city on the continent. Do you think, Mr. Editor, that once a year is sufficient to give the streets a rub, and if it is, shouldn't the rub be a good one? I have read Coleridge on the two and seventy different smells found in Cologne. Now if there are not so many here, they are a good deal stronger. Strengh is their forte, if such an inelegant expression be allowed, though when a perfume is strong enough to knock one down, one should not pause for elegant sentences. If the smells were as united as they are strong, we could not live in Charlottetown at all; fortunately they resided in different localities, though now and then two or three may be found in the same place, such, for instance, as a defunct cat and a decayed morsel of "Ladner's patent" sidewalk pieces. For my part give me the cat every day in the year. And talking of sidewalks, are there any in the world like ours? If "Ladner's pieces" remain where they are, you simply break your head, if they are removed it is one of your legs that is broken; you pays "your one-and-one-twentieth of a cent, and you takes your choice."

The snows of last winter have been taken away by a kindly nature, but the refuse of the year remains staring us in the face. Pelion is piled upon Ossa at the upper end of Prince Street, and in several other places. If small-pox, diphtheria, and a dozen other first-class epidemics have not come along, and swept us all away into eternity, it is because we are fortunate. But will fortune always befriend us? I saw an item in the HERALD of the 31st of May, which was very appropriate, and also very true, as I can vouch. It was about dead cows, and dead horses, and dead everything, lying on the beach and poisoning the air all round. Just fancy the Princess Louise passing along our beautiful beach and seeing such a disgusting sight, as indeed she might have when here had the carcases not been absent at the time. It would be of no use explaining to Her Royal Highness that Noah's Ark was completely wrecked on that particular spot, and that numbers of the animals perished. Her Royal Highness knows history and geography too well to be imposed upon in that way. The truth would have to be told that the fault lay with a body of Councillors who get themselves elected to the position for personal reasons, and then leave our streets to take care of themselves. Everyone admits that Charlottetown is a very pretty little city, which might be made very beautiful, but is sadly neglected. I was going to say it smells to Heaven for vengeance on the Councillors, but I won't, for there is no meaning in the expression, and it is not strictly true; but I know something similar, which, if I could now remember, would fit in very appropriately right here; at all events it smells.

Can nothing, then, be done to clean our streets and repair our sidewalks? If the Councillors sleep, why can't we shout loud enough to awaken them?

Yours in haste,
June 7, 1883. A CITIZEN.

Fashion Notes.

Cockade bows are all the rage.

Colored straws are much worn.

Flowers are worn to excess on bonnets.

New parasols are very showy and large.

Braiding is for morning and walking dresses.

Henry II. styles are gaining ground in Paris.

Oriental colors in brocades are much sought for.

Black silk hosiery is excessively fashionable.

Black straws are more worn than colored ones.

The new embroideries are lace-like in the extreme.

Painted parasols for carriage use are very effective.

Fancy checked and striped hosiery is going out of use.

Summer toilets are made dressy with lace and embroidery.

Some of the new lace mitts are ruched with silk at the top.

Pongees, plain, printed and embroidered, will all be worn again.

Pointed basques and panier draperies are exceedingly fashionable.

The simplest forms of making up summer dresses please most.

Fashionable dressmakers use lace by the piece as a dress trimming.

Parasols of Pongee have scalloped borders and tinted silk linings.

Scotch ginghams in greater variety than ever are largely imported.

A flower epaulet on the left shoulder is a pretty fancy of the moment.

Narrow straps, fastened with buckles, appear on many French dresses.

New hosiery comes in all the new colors to match the dress goods.

Flowers and lace enter more and more into the decorations of evening dresses.

Sleeves of dresses and wraps are worn exceedingly high and full on the shoulder.

The most fashionable stockings are of silk or lisle thread in plain colors or black.