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The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 14

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

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

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE

Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island.

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 etter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 6th day, 6h. 25m., p. m., N.
New Moon 14th day, 10h. 9m., p. m., N.
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h. 19m., a. m., N.
Full Moon 28th day, 11h. 48m., p. m., N.

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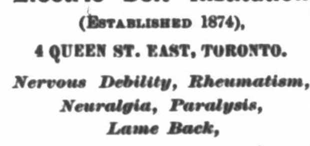
26	Thur	49	37	3 9	4 52
27	Fri	47	38	4 22	5 36
28	Sat	6 45	5 40	5 34	6 13

Norman's



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(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back,

and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these

Belts, Bands and Insoles.

Circulars and Consultation Free.

April 2, 1883—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

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. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan17 1884

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.

☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office in Old Bank,

[UP STAIRS.]

Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

Apples. Apples. Apples.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E.C.,

WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.

They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.

August 6, 1884—9m

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW INTEREST.

PALMER & MULLALLY,

Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1884—tf

LAST OFFER.

As **W. & A. BROWN & CO.** intend making a change in their firm about the end of February, they now offer their large and well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

6,000 yards Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS at 20 per cent. off.
2,400 yards Mantle and Ulster CLOTHS at greatly reduced prices.
3,500 yards Colored Silks, Satins and Plushes, at 20 per cent off.
4,000 Scotch and Canadian Wool Shirts and Drawers at 20 per cent off.
Scarlet and Grey Flannels, Shirtings, Tickings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Winceys, Prints, Cretonnes, Bleached and Unbleached Damasks and Table Napkins at a big Discount. Balance of their stock of Mantles, Dolmans, Ulsters, Furlined COATS, &c., at Cost.
Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, &c., at prices that are bound to clear them. Fur Caps, Muffs, &c., at greatly reduced prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

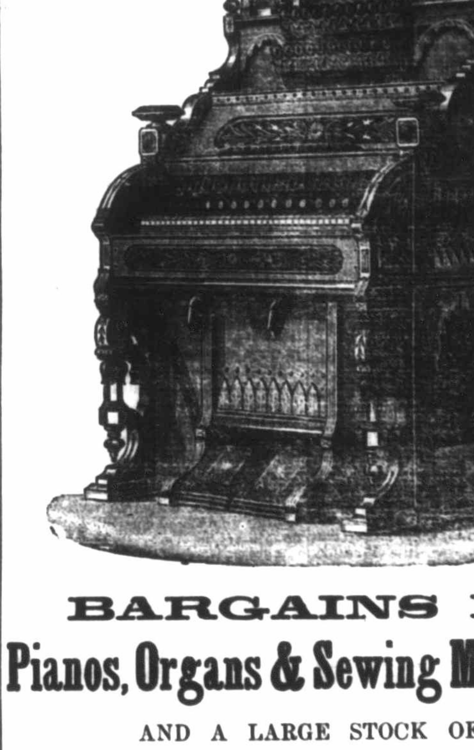
This is a *bona fide* Sale, as all Goods must be cleared out before the change is made in February. Call early and avoid the rush.

☞ Remember the place—DesBrisay's old stand, next door to Beer & Goff's Grocery, and directly opposite the Market House.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1884.

MILLER BROTHERS.



BARGAINS IN

Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines

AND A LARGE STOCK OF

Accordeons, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, Violin Strings,

SELLING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

—AT—

MILLER BROTHERS, Queen Street,

Dealers in Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines.

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1884.

G. H. HASZARD

PRINTER,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

IS NOW OPENING IN HIS

NEW STORE, BROWN'S BRICK BLOCK.

QUEEN SQUARE,

A large assortment of English and American

STATIONERY & SCHOOL BOOKS,

and will give special attention to the **Manufacture** and **Printing** of all kinds of

Business Blank Books and Forms,

—SUCH AS—

LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
RULING, &c., &c.

And also, **Wedding and Mourning Stationery,** in

INVITATIONS,
WEDDING CARDS,
BRIDE CAKE BOXES,
VISITING CARDS,
BALL PROGRAMMES,
MEMORIAL CARDS,
MOURNING NOTE,
and ENVELOPES, &c.

G. H. HASZARD,

Dec. 17, 1884. SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55 Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27 High Street, Andover.—I have always taken great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A. M. S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district—greater than any other that I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robert Laine, Meksham:—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, September 23, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) William G. Glass, Chemist.
A. J. White, Esq.

19th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup, which he got from me, has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne.
Mr. White.
Oct. 1, 1884—tf

For sale by the Apothecaries Hall Co., Druggists, Charlottetown; and by A. J. White, Ld., Branch Office 67 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

HEBRON, YARMOUTH, N. S., November 19th, 1884.

Dr. J. G. Bennet:

DEAR SIR,—Words fail to express my gratitude to you for the benefits I have received from your treatment. For sixteen months I never walked, or even stepped to the floor, and also suffered from paralysis, which prevented me using either my hand or arm. Now I can walk without any assistance, and my hand and arm are improving rapidly. I was treated by other physicians, but received no benefit whatever, and I am certain but for your treatment I should have been a helpless invalid.

Most gratefully yours,
BELLA PATTEN.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

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

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

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. apl 16 1yr

The Stability of the Church.

Cardinal Manning recently addressed a large congregation in London upon "The Epiphany." Dwelling upon the adoration of the Wise Men he pointed out that the star which guided them in their long and weary journey shewed, not only the nature of Faith, but also the ordinary way by which those who desired to believe could come to the knowledge of the truth. It would be remembered that as soon as the Wise Men arrived at Jerusalem, the star appeared no longer, and that because they had there a witness capable of telling them the King was to be born. Jerusalem was at that day the visible Church of God. Where was the Jerusalem to which they should go, and on which they must seek to know the Faith of God? Let them consider a moment the prophecy. "The mountain of the Lord's House shall be exalted high upon the hills, and all nations shall flow to it." In this moment the House of the Lord was lifted up visibly to all the world, and at this moment all nations could turn to it, no more could deny the existence of the visible world. Even those who denied God, could not deny that its existence was visible and palpable, any man could see and feel it, and, therefore, no one could deny its existence. So it was with the church. Men denied the Catholic Faith, but they could not deny the existence of that great, visible, world-wide body, the family of all nations, which penetrates into every nation, and spoke with all manner of tongues. There was never anything in this world which approached to the world-wide and luminous universality of the Catholic Church. Let them just look at it merely as a witness. That Church had always preached the one Faith. Could they find a time when it preached any other? Could they find a place where it preached a different doctrine? He would call that for the moment the mere fact or phenomenon to be accounted for. Let them take another of the wonderful characteristics of that Body. There had been in the course of human history a succession of Empires and Kingdoms that had risen one after another, and they had all gone by and passed away. If they required proof of what he said, they had only to ask themselves where was the Chaldean Empire, the Greek or Roman Empire, the German or French Empire. These had the manifestation of human power, but they had within them the seed of their own corruption. All these had sprung up around the Universal Church, but they had all passed away, while that one living Body remained to that hour, as it was when founded by the Apostles, imperishable in its life. He might go further and say that it remained indissoluble in its unity, for although men had gone out of it it remained always the same. It remained always immutable because it was a Divine Institution. Let them take as an example of human power that great Empire of theirs. There was none so great in history. There was none so widespread, and he might say, in one sense, there was none so wise. The wisdom of its commerce, its great power, military and naval, enabled that Empire to hold itself together in a unity so absolute that it would seem as if it were never to be broken. But that was not so, because it was divided by all manner of minds, opinions, wills, dispositions and interests, that were always conflicting one with another, as all human creatures ever had been, and ever would be. But in the Catholic Church, where there was one Faith, there was one intellect, one heart, one will, one interest, and one obedience. There was a supernatural unity in that mystical Body, and it was the supernatural unity of Faith, charity, and obedience which impressed unity upon the Catholic Church. And inasmuch as that unity of Faith came from the Holy Ghost, not only could no weapon which man could forge have any effect upon it, but they had the promise of our Divine Lord that the gates of hell should not prevail against it.

There is a report from Rome that the new schismatic Patriarch of Constantinople repudiates the spiritual authority of the Czar of Russia, and is favorable to a reunion of the Greek and Latin communions under the Holy See. Leo XIII. himself has given more attention to efforts to heal the unfortunate schism than any Pope since the time of the Council of Florence, four centuries ago. There is not, and has never been, any real obstacle in the way of reunion, except the ambition, first of the Emperors of the East, and afterwards of the Czars of Russia, aided by the machinations of a few of the leading Oriental prelates, most of whom owed their election to bribery and to promises made to oppose any attempt at reunion. Had it not been for the Greek schism, the Turks would never have kept a foothold in Europe and fairest part of Asia Minor.

By the creation of Cardinals in the late Consistory, the Sacred College is now composed of sixty-two members. The Order of Bishops, six in number, is now complete. That of Deacons, number thirteen, lacks one. Seven Cardinals are wanting to the Order of Priests, comprising at present but forty-three titulars. Of these sixty-two Cardinals, but one (Cardinal Prince Schwartzenberg) is of the creation of Gregory XVI., thirty-one of that of Pius IX., and thirty of that of Leo XIII., who during his short pontificate has created thirty-five Princes of the Church, whilst within the same period of time thirty-seven Cardinals have paid the debt of nature.

The Prospects of Ireland.

Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, and member of Parliament from Mallow, said to a reporter recently, in answer to numerous questions by that individual: "The prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better than they are at the present moment. There have been many winters before this when it has required desperate means to get food and fuel. Thank God that is over. The Irish people are now so situated that they can take care of themselves and each other, and that is about all they have ever asked. Come what may, there will be no more famines in Ireland to appeal to the benevolence of the rest of the world."

"You think, then, that Ireland is now self-sustaining?"

"It is more than that. It is so productive that it should be a great exporting country, and it will be in course of time."

"What is the particular grievance of the Irish people at the present time?"

"There is none, except in the grazing districts. Most people who theorize about improvement in Ireland seem to think that the conversion of large grazings into small farms will be a panacea for all the ills that Ireland is heir to. This is not true. The Irish people depend to a large extent upon the growth of cattle, and if the big farms go, the little tillage farms will speedily follow."

"How does the production of cattle affect Ireland's prospects now?"

"Not much, certainly, at present, but a good deal of beef is shipped from here to England, and if last season's prices for cattle are not improved the present depression in England is likely to bit the Irish farmers badly. But good is likely to come even out of this evil."

"How?"

"Well, the farmers have learned the lesson taught for so many years by Charles Parnell, that they must secure for themselves and their children a decent means of support. They are now, as a rule, striving to support themselves properly. A reduction in the prices of their productions will compel a reduction in rents. The landlords now recognize the fact that the support of the family is the first charge upon the rental of a farm, and their claims upon the farms are gradually slipping away from them. Their interest in the farms is worth but little now, and it is decreasing year by year, while the tenants' interest in the land they till increases in value every year. The level of comfort in Irish farmers' homes has been distinctly raised within the past few years, and Ireland will never again be compelled to go, cap in hand, to ask America or any other power to keep her people from starving."

Father Prout.

Rev. R. McGillivray, of Antigonish, N. S., writing in the *Aurora* on the power of Church bells, refers to Father Prout and his Shandon Bells in the following manner:—

About twenty years ago a certain priest died in the city of Paris. He was born in Cork in Ireland, ordained priest in Rome. But strange to say after he had said Mass once or twice he gave up saying Mass altogether. It seems that he became convinced when too late that he had no vocation to the priesthood. He was full of talent, a wayward child of genius. He wandered from Capital to Capital—from Rome to Paris, from Paris to London, and from London back to Paris. In the noisy tumult of those big centres he tried to forget that he was a priest; at all events he gave up the performance of every priestly duty. But in all his wanderings there was one sound that ever haunted his memory, and that in the end possibly helped to bring grace to his poor soul. Not the bells that he heard chiming in the dome of Peter in the Vatican, nor the cymbals glorious that made melody in the proud turrets of Notre Dame. No; there was an anthem still more dear to him—music sweeter than the Dome of Peter. 'Twas those Shandon Bells whose sounds in the days of childhood flung round his cradle their magic spells. Poor Father Prout! As the tear glistened in his eye in the composition of that immortal poem with its undertone of sadness for his misspent life, he was not far from the grace of conversion. It is consoling to add that on his death-bed in Paris he asked for and found a pious priest who helped him to prepare for death—he made a general confession and received the Viaticum.

Wealthy Irishmen.

The idea that Irishmen, and especially Irish Catholics, have no standing in the commercial world is a common but erroneous one. The fact is, that on the Pacific slope there are ten Irishmen who own between them $418,000,000. Their names are as follows:

J. W. Mackey	$150,000,000
Jas. C. Flood	68,000,000
J. C. Fair	50,000,000
L. Coleman, successor to O'Brien	50,000,000
Peter Donohue	25,000,000
Hugh McGuire	20,000,000
C. E. Crocker	20,000,000
Luke Cavanagh	15,000,000
General Malone	12,000,000
W. J. O'Reilly	8,000,000
	$418,000,000

All these men, with the single exception of C. E. Crocker, are Roman Catholics, and there are no ten men of any nationality who can show such an amount of wealth as these ten Irishmen.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

It is reported that Earl Cairns, father of Lord Garmoyle, has sent Miss Fortescue £1000 to cover the expenses of the latter's suit against Lord Garmoyle for breach of promise.

General News.

A. H. Britts, secretary to a Chicago Lumber Company, returning from camp near Metropolitan, Michigan, says the night before he left the mercury dropped to 43° below zero. That night an old trapper while returning from hunting, was killed and eaten by wolves within two miles from camp, 13 wolves lying near him pierced by his Winchester rifle.

The great New Orleans Exhibition has not proved a success. Congress provided a guarantee fund of $1,000,000, which it is expected will be all used, while it was anticipated it would be refunded, as was the case at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Workmen on the buildings have not been paid, and there have been threats of burning.

Admiral Courbet telegraphs as follows regarding the engagement with the Chinese at Keelung:—A detachment of the African infantry imprudently attempted to carry the strong Chinese earthworks outside of Keelung and was repulsed. Nineteen men were killed, and twelve were seriously and fourteen slightly wounded. Reinforcements have since arrived and landed at Keelung in excellent health.

In Aroostook, Maine, lack of snow has been felt by lumbermen and it is not likely that the cut of lumber will be as large as last season. It is getting too late in the season to make the usual cut. In southern Aroostook it has been almost impossible to do much hauling from 'yards.' Many lumbering operations are nearly suspended at the present time. The roads are in bad condition.

Recently the tomb of Edward III., in Westminster Abbey, was opened and the body of "Longshanks," as he was called, was found in a remarkably good state of preservation. The flesh of the face had turned to a yellow powder, but the part in the hair was still there, and the shape and the form of the body remained intact. Around the head was a narrow silver band, on which was engraved his name. The remains were placed in the tomb 600 years ago.

If there is one return to the practice of the ancients which the present Bishop of Lincoln has opposed more vigorously than another, it is cremation. Yet under his very cathedral a Roman crematory has just been discovered, near whose mouth was a large quantity of charcoal with a sarcophagus underneath. Inside the latter were ten urns with saucer-shaped covers, and all containing ashes or bones. What makes the discovery all the more remarkable is that the crematory lay within the limits of the old Roman city.

Something else has been discovered that came over in the *Mayflower*. This time it is a pair of spectacles that was worn by one of the pilgrims. The bows are of steel, an eighth of an inch wide, and the glass is as thick as plate-glass, making the weight of the spectacles five ounces. From such ponderous appliances as these, then, have the modern eye-glasses of the typical Boston girl been derived. This also accounts for the large noses of the pilgrims. They had to have them.

Iowa, through the mayors of eighteen of her cities, now admits that prohibition is a failure out there, and that the attempt to enforce the prohibitory laws has simply resulted in multiplying the number of places where liquor is sold, illicitly, of course, and in increasing drunkenness. Maine would tell the same story if she told the truth. The fact is that the endeavor to legislate drunkenness out of existence never has met and never will meet with success. Other methods than legislation must be relied upon to make men temperate and sober.

After the opening of Parliament last Wednesday, the statue of Sir George E. Cartier was unveiled by Sir John Macdonald. Thousands of people were in attendance. The statue is a very fine piece of work, and reflects the utmost credit on the sculptor, whose task has been executed most artistically. The veteran politician is represented as standing in an upright position, his left hand resting on the manuscript of a Confederation speech, one page of which is suspended from the table and the right hand pointing to the words, "Confederation, I maintain, is a necessity for Canada." The face is said to be remarkably good.

A despatch from Berlin says German colonization is making rapid progress on the western coast of Africa. An official report was received last week stating that the German expedition formally annexed Oglet Brahim, in Dobrukka country, a few miles north of Senegambia. This action is understood to have been taken in pursuance of an agreement with France, which country hitherto claimed a protectorate over this region. A report of a more sensational character comes from Sierra Leone, to the effect that the German flag has been hoisted in the interior of that country, which has long been held by England. This news if confirmed, may lead to serious complications with England, as she will be probably indisposed to give up any portion of Sierra Leone or to allow Germans outlet to sea through her coast possessions.

Many more villages in Italy were reported last week as having been devastated by avalanches, and the havoc and slaughter is described as appalling. Most of the casualties seem to have occurred in the province of Cuneo in the south of Piedmont. At Grassiniere, 19 miles north-west of the capital city, Cuneo, the number killed is now stated at 140, and 41 corpses have been recovered from ice and snow, in which they were entombed. The village of Valgrana, on Guano river, and near Cuneo, was partly destroyed. Twelve houses were demolished and 42 persons killed at Devels. The village of Robasso is almost completely buried under snow. Scores of people were killed there, and over 200 men, women and children, wounded, homeless, and are in awful distress. More than 3,000 men are engaged, in addition to soldiers, in exhuming the dead and rescuing the survivors in the province of Cuneo. Troops are also stationed at the entrance of Valle, Della Maria, and other dangerous valleys, where further avalanches may be expected to occur at any moment, to prevent persons from entering them. A despatch from Paris says: Considerable portion of the village of Lumonta, in the department of Haute Alpes, in south eastern France, has been destroyed by an avalanche. Many persons are entombed, but the exact loss of life is not yet known. An avalanche has buried a hamlet of fifteen houses at Cheamonti, in Piedmont. The cries of the buried people could be distinctly heard. Two thousand soldiers were endeavoring to rescue them. Fifteen houses were destroyed at Frassiniere, and 11 persons are still buried there beneath the snow.

Monopoly in School Books.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—Before the Board of Education for Prince Edward Island decide on introducing Gage's series of Readers into our public schools, let them carefully read the following letter. It is to be hoped that after a careful perusal of it, they will not encourage monopoly and injure those engaged in the book trade in Prince Edward Island.

Yours truly,
Jan. 26, 1885. D. F. S.

To the Editor of the London Free Press:

"SIR,—With reference to your editorial of to-day, calling attention to the school reader monopoly, we beg to state that we are quite ready to pay the Minister for a set of his plates whatever they fairly cost, and to give security to the amount of fifty thousand dollars that we will issue the series of 'New Readers' in every respect fully equal to the prescribed standard, at one-third lower prices than those now advertised by the syndicate of publishers, and give to the trade a higher rate of discount than the one the Minister is said to have fixed (20 per cent.)

"This is no new idea of ours, as we offered years since to produce the old series so that they could be sold to the public at one-half their then current prices, provided the Government own the copyright and made the publication *free to all on equal terms and conditions,* as may be seen by our communications in the Toronto *Globe* of 1st December, 1877, and January 17th, 1880. We then also said:—'Let them say what they please, it is still beyond all question, that wherever and whenever a monopoly is granted to any private party in an authorized school book, then in one way or another the public will suffer in competition being choked off and prices being unduly raised. This has been in the past; it is so now in Ontario, and it will continue to be so till such copyrights are held by the Minister whose sanction gives them value.'

"We ask nothing for ourselves alone, but ask open action by the Government on behalf not only of all engaged in the production of school books, but on behalf of the parents of the 500,000 children who are victimized by this mode of indirect taxation.

"Yours, etc.,
"WM. WARWICK & SON.
"Toronto, Jan. 7."

Mr. Parnell in Cork.

Mr. Parnell's reception in Cork was an ovation. A deputation met him at the station and conducted him through the streets, which in many cases were decorated with flags, to the Imperial hotel. The Home Rule leader, in the course of his address, said that it was not possible for English parties to resist much longer the determined band of Irishmen, if backed by the Irish people, and in the near future they must prove invincible and unconquerable. He said that Home Rule had been stolen from Ireland and must be restored. His remarks were received with repeated cheers. A correspondent interviewed him when the following conversation took place:—

CORRESPONDENT—How do you account for the complete failure of Mr. O'Leary's lecture the other night in Dublin?

MR. PARNELL—The fact is, Fenianism is dead. The Irish party has been educated, and Fenianism does not address itself to intelligence. We are prepared to carry out our fight for reform on a constitutional basis. Fenianism believes in assassination.

CORRESPONDENT—Will not Mr. O'Leary, backed by such men as Stephens, Macadaras and Redmond, prove a disturbing element?

MR. PARNELL.—I think not. Mr. O'Leary has not given his allegiance to any party. Things have changed greatly since he was exiled, and when he comes to consider the present aspect of affairs, I have every confidence he will fall into line as a constitutional Home Ruler.

CORRESPONDENT—What are the prospects after the next election?

MR. PARNELL.—Splendid. Without doubt the Irish party will hold the balance of power.

CORRESPONDENT — And with which party will they coalese?

PARNELL—Ah, my friend, that will depend. We must wait and see which party will do the most for Ireland.

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JAMES A. FRASER,

(Opposite Sinclair, Minto & Stewart's.)
Summerside, Jan. 7, 1885.

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Nov. 26, 1884.