S' PURGATIVE PILLS

RICH BLOOD

...en given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' ...st medical authorities, scientists, and men of ...levised by the brain of man, and should rank ... No family should be without them, for there is ...onferring so much benefit, excepting, possibly ...n contained in the wrapper around each box is ...shows how to avoid and how to cure all man... ...st the symptoms thereof. Sold everywhere, or ...uable illustrated medical book sent free to all ...ISON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

New Tea.

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AND RETAIL.

and will be found extra good

EER & GOFF.

5.

ALE OF

OODS!

F DRY GOODS

RY CHEAP AT

OWSE'S,

the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

IGHT & CO

RE— 1885.

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TURE,

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second to none.

CHAIRS of various designs,
es to suit the hard times.

TABLES, WASHSTANDS,
ATTRASSES PICTURE
SETS, BEDROOM SETS,
es too numerous to mention.

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tment a Specialty.

VRIGHT & Co.

, Dec. 17, 1884.

R
E DEAF.

as cure Deafness in all stages. Recom-
erica. Write for *illustrated descriptive book*
ders, and prominent men and women who
commending them. They are unseen while
nanent cure. Address, J. H. NICHOLSON.
sep. 24 1y eow

Island Home
STOCK FARM,
Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.
SAVAGE & FARNUM, Proprietors.

IMPORTED
Percheron Horses.

ALL stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation, and registered in the French and American stud books.

ISLAND HOME
is beautifully situated at the head of GROSSE ILE, in the Detroit River, ten miles below the city, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 52 Campeau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

MPORTANT.

ON Caledonian Day, 1884, there was left at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store, Charlottetown, a Ladies Sacque (new) bought at the store of J. B. McDonald, and which the owner can have by applying at the Dominion Boot and Shoe store.
Charlottetown, July 29—3i

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 43

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 5h., 43m., p. m., N.
New Moon 10th day, 10h., 2m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 17th day, 9h., 34m., a. m., N.E.
Full Moon 25th day, 1h., 13m., p. m., S. W.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn
1	Sat	4 47	7 25	9 59	10 12
2	Sun	48	23	10 29	11 17
3	Mon	49	22	11 5	aft 24
4	Tues	51	21	11 45	1 32
5	Wed	52	19	morn	2 40
6	Thur	53	18	0 34	3 47
7	Fri	54	16	1 31	4 49
8	Sat	56	15	2 37	5 46
9	Sun	57	14	3 49	6 36
10	Mon	58	12	5 4	7 18
11	Tues	59	10	6 20	7 54
12	Wed	5 0	9	7 33	8 30
13	Thur	2	8	8 47	8 58
14	Fri	3	6	9 55	9 30
15	Sat	4	4	11 2	10 1
16	Sun	5	2	aft 4	10 34
17	Mon	7	1	1 4	11 9
18	Tues	8	0	2 0	11 47
19	Wed	9	5 58	2 52	morn
20	Thur	10	56	3 40	0 31
21	Fri	12	54	4 24	1 18
22	Sat	13	52	5 2	2 9
23	Sun	14	50	5 37	3 3
24	Mon	16	49	6 9	4 0
25	Tues	17	47	6 39	5 0
26	Wed	18	45	7 7	6 0
27	Thur	19	43	7 35	7 2
28	Fri	20	41	8 3	8 5
29	Sat	22	40	8 29	9 10
30	Sun	23	38	9 6	10 20
31	Mon	5 24	7 36	9 45	11 22

CARD.

DR. STRICKLAND, having finished his visit and completed his Dental Studies in New York, will return to Charlottetown about the 20th August, and resume the practice of his profession.
July 29, 1885.

Norman's

Electric Belt Institution
(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

FELT, PITCH & GRAVEL
Roofing & Repairing

THE undersigned is prepared to execute orders for the above.
Best American Bee Hive Paper, Pitch and Gravel used.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders left with Simon W. Crabbe, or at my residence, will receive prompt attention.
WALTER LOWE.
Kent Street East.
April 29, 1885—3m

CARROLL & McALEER,
Carriage Builders
Opposite Rocklin House, Kent Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

CARRIAGES of the latest style constantly on hand or made to order at short notice.
On hand, twenty-five carriages of the latest style, which will be sold cheap.
Repairing promptly attended to at reasonable rates.
Satisfaction in all work guaranteed.
Carriages from this firm have taken first prize at the Provincial Exhibition held at Charlottetown in 1883 and 1884.
Charlottetown, May 13, 1885—3m

Consignments Solicited.
R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant
FOR SALE OF P.E. ISLAND PRODUCE,
289 Water Street,
St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.
Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.
January 16, 1884.

Island Home
STOCK FARM,
Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.
SAVAGE & FARNUM, Proprietors.

IMPORTED
Percheron Horses.

ALL stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation, and registered in the French and American stud books.

ISLAND HOME
is beautifully situated at the head of GROSSE ILE, in the Detroit River, ten miles below the city, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 52 Campeau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

New, Cheap, Good.

Try PERKINS' & STERNS' for
Millinery, Fancy Goods,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS,
COTTON GOODS, (very best value to be found)
HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES AND CORSETS.
An Immense Stock of Gloves & Hosiery.
WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WARPS,
WARRANTED NO. 1 QUALITY.
PERKINS & STERNS.
Charlottetown, August 12, 1885.

PRINCE EDWARD ISAND RAILWAY.

1885. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1885.

On and after Monday, 1st June, 1885, Trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed.	Mixed.
Charlottetown..	6.00 a.m	8.25 a.m	3.15 pm
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	3.35 "
North Wiltshire	6.30 "	9.52 "	4.22 "
Hunter River..	7.00 "	10.08 "	4.35 "
Bradalbane.	7.25 "	10 45 "	5.10 "
County Line.....	7.32 "	10.56 "	5.20 "
Freetown.....	7.42 "	11.12 "	5.35 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11 35 "	5.55 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.25 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.50 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2 15 "	
Wellington.....	9.14 "	2.42 "	
Port Hill	9.42 "	3.33 "	
O'Leary.....	10.35 "	4.55 "	
Bloomfield	10.52 "	5.20 "	
Alberton	11.18 "	6.10 "	
Tignish .....ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed.	Mixed.
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m	4.05 p.m	9.20am
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	3.45 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.25 "	2.45 "	8.14 "
Hunter River..	6.15 "	2.28 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane.	5.51 "	1.50 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.40 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.35 "	1.25 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	1.02 "	6.42 "
Summerside dp	4.55 "	12.25 "	6.16 "
Summerside ar	4.35 "	11.30 "	
Miscouche	4.20 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	4.02 "	10 29 "	
Port Hill	3.33 "	9.42 "	
O'Leary.....	2.42 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.25 "	7.50 "	
Alberton .....dp	1.58 "	7 10 "	
Tignish .....dp	1.20 "	6.00 "	

Trains Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed.
Charlottetown.....	3.30 p.m	6.20 a.m
Royalty Junct'n.....	3.45 "	6.30 "
Bedford	4.10 "	7.17 "
Mt. Stewart ..... ar	4.35 "	7.50 "
Mt. Stewart ..... dp	4.40 "	8.10 "
Morell	5.08 "	8.55 "
St. Peter's.....	5.20 "	9.28 "
Bear River	6.05 "	10.20 "
Souris.....	6.35 "	11.10 "
Mt. Stewart.....	4.45 "	8.15 "
Cardigan	5.38 "	9.28 "
Georgetown	5.55 "	9.50 "

Trains Arrive—From the East.

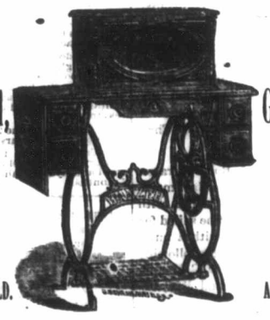
STATIONS.	Express	Mixed.
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.25 p.m
Royalty Junct'n.....	8.50 "	6.05 "
Bedford	8.25 "	5.27 "
Mount Stewart ..... dp	8.00 "	4.50 "
Mount Stewart ..... ar	7.55 "	4.30 "
Morell	7.27 "	3.40 "
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.07 "
Bear River	6.30 "	2.15 "
Souris.....	6.00 "	1.25 "
Mount Stewart.....	8.00 "	4.50 "
Cardigan	7.02 "	3.13 "
Georgetown	6.45 "	2.50 "

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 26, 1885—61

THE WANZER
Sewing Machine,
The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.
EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.
Office and Warerooms MacEachern's Buildings Queen St.
TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

ONLY ONLY
Gold Medal, Gold Medal,
CENTENNIAL, 1876. IN CANADA, 1883.
AGAINST THE WORLD. AGAINST THE WORLD.



Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.
LEADING POINTS.
Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self-setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double Steel Feed. Principal partsmade of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.
The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1885, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.
Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the 1st of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.
J. F. WILLIS & CO.,
August 6, 1884. Only authorized Agents for P. E. I

GRAY NO MORE HAIR.
Grayline; the Great Hair Restorer and Renewer, changes *grey hair* to its natural color, gradually and permanent. Not a dye. A marvellous invention. Gray-haired persons, old men and old women, made to look young in three weeks. No more gray hair. Also grows hair rapidly and luxuriantly. Send for descriptive book, and testimonials and opinions of eminent chemists and actors, etc., who recommend it highly. Address, J. H NICHOLSON, Murray St., New York. sep. 17 1y F.a.y.o.w

GREAT
REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
Teas, Coffees, Sugars
—AND—
FINE GROCERIES!
—AT THE—
GREAT LONDON & CHINA
Tea Company,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

TEAS!
60 cent Tea reduced to 50 cents.
50 cent Tea reduced to 40 cents.
40 cent Tea reduced to 35 cents.
35 cent Tea reduced to 30 cents.
30 cent Tea reduced to 28 cents.
25 cent Tea reduced to 24 cents.

Handsome & Useful Presents
—IN—
GLASS,
CHINA,
EARTHEN AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TO PURCHASERS OF TEAS.

600 BOXES NEW VALENCIA
COOKING RAISINS,
Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

30 bbls. Dried Currants,
Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

LAUNDRY SOAPS,
Retailing by the single bar at FACTORY PRICES.

ALL OTHER GOODS
—AT—
Equally Low Prices.

As an accommodation to our Customers, we are selling
SUGARS
AT ACTUAL COST.
July 22, 1885.

STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"
Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 5th, the new steamer *Heather Belle*, Hugh McLean, Master, will run as follows:—
Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.
Wednesday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.
Thursday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.
Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at 4 a. m.; leaving Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Crapaud, remaining over night.
Saturday, will leave Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown at 1.30 p. m. for Crapaud, and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES.
Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.
Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud at one first-class fare.
JOHN HUGHES,
Agent.
Charlottetown, May 6, 1885—3m

Don't Experiment
If you are troubled with
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Want of Appetite, Heartburn, Impure Blood, Chills and Fever, but go at once to your Druggist and procure a bottle of ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC.
IT WILL CURE YOU.
It enriches and purifies the Blood, stimulates the Appetite, aids the assimilation of food, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. Price 50 cents.
Prepared only by
E. M. ESTEY, - Pharmacist,
Moncton, N. B.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co.,
Aug 20, 1884. 106 Wall St., N. Y.

The New Toilet Gem.
Philoderma owes its immense success to the fact that it is radically different from any preparation in the market. It is a bland and soothing liquid, nicely perfumed, and when applied to the hands and face produces a delicious sense of coolness and comfort, exercising also a direct curative action. It is entirely free from the sticky quality of glycerine and the greasy nature of camphor ice or cold cream. To those who are unable to use glycerine, from its irritating effect, Philoderma is a necessity. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, *Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents.*

Boston, Halifax & P. E. Island
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamship Carroll, Capt. Brown.
Steamship Worcester, Capt. Allan.

A FURTHER REDUCTION in the passenger rates
from Charlottetown to Boston
has been decided upon. Hereafter the charge will be:—
For Single Tickets (cabin), $6.00 each.
Stateroom Berths extra $2.00 each.
Return Tickets (cabin), $11.00 each.
Stateroom Berths extra $4.00 each.
Apply to
CARVELL BROS.,
July 8, 1885. Agents.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.
"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
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.

WE SELL
Potatoes, Spiling, Bark,
R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,
Hay, Eggs, Produce.
WRITE FULLY FOR QUOTATIONS.
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics' Exchanges.
December 3, 1884.

The Ownership of Irish Soil.

A GROWING CONFIDENCE IN AN INCREASE OF PEASANT PROPRIETORS—THE FALL ELECTIONS.

SHIVE RUSSELL, near BALLYCONNELL, CAVAN, July 21.—I have had a twofold purpose in coming to the ancient territory of the O'Reilly's, that of forming a near acquaintance with the landlord class established by Cromwell, and confirmed in their possessions by Charles II. and William of Orange, and that of ascertaining from their own lips their opinions and sentiments regarding the final settlement of the land question and the nearness of Home Rule. On both of these points what I have already seen and heard has been a most pleasing surprise.

I am the guest of one of the best and, I might say, most popular landlords in Cavan, and he is taking pains to enable me to see and hear for myself, besides giving me the benefit of his own judgment and long experience. On Thursday my friend, who last year filled the office of High Sheriff in the county, took me with him to Cavan, to afford me the opportunity of seeing the members of the Grand Jury, of being present at the opening of the summer assizes, and of conversing with the leading men of all classes, who always flock to the county town on similar occasions.

Here is what I have gathered from my observations so far.

And, first, as to the land question. I knew before I left Dublin that the final settlement of this momentous difficulty must be perfected before the end of another decade. The utterances of leading journals in the three kingdoms are daily becoming more and more explicit and emphatic on this head. And these utterances only point out the direction in which social opinion is running.

Then there are essays written in leading periodicals from authorized pens, or signed by men belonging to the landed aristocracy, all prophesying that a mighty change is at hand in the relations between the proprietors and the tillers of the soil. Mr. Davitt's repeated threat, "the landlords must go," has been taken to be that of a greedy, needy demagogue and Socialist. What is my surprise to find, here in the north of Ireland—this paradise of a favored and dominating landed gentry, who have had it all their own way for 250 years—that they are of the opinion of Michael Davitt.

I met by chance on the train on our way from Dublin hither a prominent member of the Irish bar, one entrusted with the management of the largest commercial and industrial interests in the kingdom, and, in conversing with him, I was startled to find that he considered the case of landlordism as hopeless. It was time, he thought, that all and every one of them looked ahead, disposed of their property to the best advantage, and saved as much as they could from the inevitable and swiftly advancing bankruptcy with which their class is threatened, not only here, but in England also. A few days later chance again brought me into this same gentleman's company. There, together with a foremost and influential proprietor, we discussed the two questions of the land settlement and home rule. The formed conclusion was reaffirmed. They took up the colonization movement going on in the United States; praised the wisdom of wealthy Irishmen and Englishmen who have been lately purchasing large estates in the great republic, and, as I happened to mention the San Antonio colony recently established in Florida, as well as the great Disston purchase of 4,000,000 acres, of which this colony was only a little faction, the gentlemen grew very serious. It is evident from their acknowledgments and what I gather from the very best sources, that the conviction is fast gaining ground and becoming all but general, even among the hardest-headed Orangemen, that landed estates in Ireland will not be worth the holding ten years from this; therefore, the wise among them conclude, since industry and trade are dead in Ireland, it were prudent to provide for the future by acquiring new patrimonies in the virgin lands of the United States.

As to the hope of reviving here home manufactures, agricultural industry, trade and commerce, the best men I have met with—Protestants and Conservatives all of them—judge much against their own feelings, that home rule, and a legislation moderately protective, can alone secure such a boon to this long-neglected and much-misgoverned country. Such are the conclusions at which the landed gentry of the north of Ireland have arrived or are daily arriving.

My trip into Fermanagh, the great centre of "immobility," the stronghold of the old ascendancy, will enable me to fortify still further these conclusions.

I was much impressed by what I saw of these grand jurymen of Cavan, the representatives of the class dominant here for centuries. Their princely mansions and the lordly parks which surround them meet one at almost every mile in the country. Their revenues till now have enabled them to live as became the lords of the land. The poor tenants at will who were allowed to settle down on their estates and to till the soil, "because none other could be found," have been here on sufferance for centuries. In fact, or in practice, if not in law, they had no rights which the landlords were obliged to respect until the late land laws were passed. The rights conferred by these were only grudgingly acknowledged by the superior class, and they were all but neutralized by the rulings of the land courts, whose judges and commissioners notoriously leant to the landlord.

Now, this shameful partiality and the insufficiency of the land legislation are forcing themselves on the English as well as on the Irish mind. The Conservatives may bring in a great pregnant remedial measure in the form of a new land law. If they do not, this must be the early work of the Parliament of 1886.

In any case, the dawn is coming for an Irish peasant proprietary, for justice to the farm laborers, and for the revival of Ireland's nationality, together with Ireland's industries.

God speed the glorious work, and bless the men who labor to secure its success.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

A Glimpse of Malpeque.

For the Herald.

Great stretches of salt water winding in and out of unaccountable little points of land; beyond them on either side, wide, sloping fields of dazzling grain, with here and there a farmhouse nestling cosily amidst clumps of trees; above them all a sky of the purest azure; such was Malpeque and its bay, as we stopped upon the hill to take in the beauties of the scene that lay before us. It was, indeed, a beautiful scene, one that would need an artist's pencil to give a slight idea of it. Everything was quiet and still; there was scarcely even a ripple on the water; in fields here and there cattle were grazing and the lambs were drowsing by their mother's side; such a picture of quiet and peace as to make one envy the dwellers there. But a word from my companions reminded me that we had still further to go, and the day was waning, so, with a slight touch of the whip to our horse, we went on, wonderly inwardly what the people were like whom we were going to see, whether we would be very homesick, etc., when we were interrupted by our driver saying, "just look at that little racker, how she *does* go." And "go" most assuredly she did, with her head down, and with a gait peculiar to herself, but with as much energy as if her life depended on depositing her heavy burden safely within a given time, and a heavy load we were, for what with three children, numberless valises, and our own heavy selves, we were not a light load for the faithful little horse to carry. After a while we were pointed to a farmhouse away down by the shore, and were told that was our destination. Then the thought of so many strange faces, made me almost wish myself back in Charlottetown again, but after a few moments we were at the door, and so warmly welcomed that we soon forgot we were "strangers among strangers." For genuine hospitality, real good heartedness, and unfailing kindness, the Malpeque people carry off the palm, I think. Well, the long drive from Kensington had left me with a raging headache, and that night as I tossed sleepless from side to side, I got a glimpse from the window of the scene without, and I arose and opened the window wide. It was a brilliant moonlight night, and a short distance from my window was the shore. The moon was reflected brightly on the calm still waters beneath her, and very forcibly to my mind came the words:—

"For the moon and its broken reflection,
And its shadows shall appear,
As the symbol of love in Heaven,
And its wavering image here."

The very peacefulness of the quiet waters, with the moon shining so brightly on them, made the many trials and crosses of this world seem all the heavier to bear, but also reminded me as well that, some time, we would be at rest, as calm and unbroken as the stillness that lay over the waters before us, that "rest that knows no waking."

Sunday came, and with it a general bustle and getting ready for church. At last we were off, and after a drive through a very quiet country road, we came to the church, around which were fast gathering wagons of all kinds, while many were "footing" it, and by the time they arrived at their destination looked tired, hot and dusty enough. The service was entirely new to me, but was sincere and earnest all through; and as I sat there and listened to it, I could not help thinking that perhaps here, in this little out-of-the-way country church, the worship was more sincere, hearty and acceptable than in some of our handsome city churches, with their trained choir and all the rest of the outward show that characterizes our "modern" worship. But the service over, we did not get ready for home before we had received many a hearty hand-shake from the kindly folk around, which almost made me think I was an "o'er welcome stranger." After dinner came visitors by dozens, until I was at a loss to know "who was who." Among them came the teacher of the school, a clever intellectual young fellow, who had the natural gift of seeing things as they are, and who will be sadly missed by his pupils a few weeks hence, when he is going to leave them to try his luck in winning a higher position than he now has. In the evening we would wander by the shore and gather the stones that lie in great abundance on the beach. One evening I was standing watching the children throwing stones into the water, and listening to their childish laughter as the stones splashed with a merry noise, when some one told me to turn and look at the sunset. I did so and was nigh awed by the magnificence of the scene. The sun was nearly set, and partly hidden by a mass of sombre clouds which, as they broke, shewed such brilliant crimson color, mixed with gold, that we could hardly believe we were looking at anything real. Then again, far over the waters shone the sun's rays, turning to gold the waves as they came rippling to our feet with the returning tide, and then the long last rays, as the sun went languidly below the horizon, as though he was loath to bid us "good night." Long we stood and looked, until the last streak of color had died away, and then we reluctantly brought ourselves back to this earth again, and turned our steps homeward. And then the delightful drives along those country roads, who can describe them? The air filled with the sweet scent of clover and sweet fern, that grew in such luxuriance along the roads; the bright, yellow green of the ferns, contrasting so vividly with the dark green leaves and red berries that were mixed thickly among them. Truly, indeed,

"God made the country,
Man made the town."

But at last the time came when we had to make ready and return to our dusty, smoky Charlottetown, and it was not without many sighs of regret that we bade our kind friends good-bye and started for home. But the short time spent in Malpeque, among its kindly, quaint, good-hearted folk, is indelibly stamped in our memories, and will be a pleasing tale to tell our little ones, and they to theirs in turn, when many of those connected with the tale are laid to rest in their quiet little churchyard among the spruces and ferns, and are peacefully and quietly enjoying that rest which their many days of hard toil and labor have won for them.

J. J. P. H.

The A. M. Sullivan Fund.

[Dublin Nation.]

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has received the following letter from the Archbishop of Halifax:—

ST. MARY'S, HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA, July 8th, 1885

To His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel:

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I enclose a draft on Williams, Deacon & Co., London, for £25 5s. 6d. sterling, towards the A. M. Sullivan Testimonial Fund. This amount was collected from the laity and a few of the clergy in this city. Owing to our many local wants the offering is very small, but our admiration of the late Mr. Sullivan, and our desire for true freedom for Ireland, are not to be measured by it. Congratulating you, my Lord Archbishop, on the noble stand you have taken and upheld,

I remain, fraternally yours,
C. O'BRIEN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Is It an Ill-Omen?

A short time ago Captain E. C. Dawson, of New Glasgow, N. S., wrote to the Halifax papers, stating that all the swallows and martens had left that section of the country, in some cases leaving their young ones behind them to die in their nests. "An old inhabitant" of Halifax, referring to Capt. Dawson's statement, writes as follows to the Halifax *Herald*: "Referring to the early and unaccountable flight of the swallows and martens—leaving, as in some cases they have, their young behind them to die in the nests—permit me to mention that a precisely similar phenomenon was observed in 1834, immediately prior to the outbreak of cholera in this city. At that time not only the swallows and martens but nearly all the birds took flight, and their entire absence during the period of cholera visitations was noticed and commented on. It of course does not follow that the early flight of the swallows this year is to be followed by the same pestilence, but the coincidence is sufficiently striking to be worth calling attention to.

General News.

According to the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, there are annually raised in Great Britain 2,339,000 acres of turnips, which average 21 tons per acre, or over twenty millions of tons, which are mostly fed off the ground where grown.

Amid the pomp and pageantry attending the funeral of General Grant, it is a singular fact that the riderless horse was omitted in the procession. Gen. Grant was a superior horseman, and it was a remarkable oversight which deprived the greatest American soldier of an honor which is accorded to every private in a cavalry regiment.

Seventeen years ago Minnesota, by an act of the Legislature, substituted life imprisonment for the death penalty for murder. Michigan has also given a long trial to the experiment of doing without capital punishment for crime. Maine tried it for six years. Now all have returned to the old-fashioned but thoroughly efficient plan of putting murderers where they cannot by any possibility do further harm.

The first three months experience of the moderate High Licence Law passed by the Wisconsin Legislature shows excellent results. In 100 towns there has been a decrease of 267 in the number of liquor shops and an increase of $224,000 in the public revenue. Crime has also diminished. The effects of a similar law in other States have been even more encouraging. It seems to be the most practical temperance measure enforced in the West.

The population of Ireland has decreased from 8,200,000 in 1841 to 4,918,000 in 1885. During the same period the people of England and Wales increased from 15,929,000 to 27,499,000, and the population of Scotland has grown from 2,642,000 to 3,908,000. England and Scotland have made a steady advance in population since the beginning of the century, and Ireland showed an increase of nearly three millions in the first forty years, but famine and emigration have brought the number down to a million less than it was seventy-five years ago.

There are now in Scotland one Archbishop, four bishops, and 323 secular preists. The entire number of the churches, chapels and mission chapels is 206. There are about 27 convents, and at least 197 congregational schools. The Scottish Hierarchy is composed of the following Prelates, the Archiepiscopal Sees of St. Andrews and Edinburgh being vacant: Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow; Right Rev. John McDonald, Bishop of Aberdeen; Right Rev. George Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld; the Right Rev. John McLachlan, Bishop of Galloway, and the Right Rev. Angus McDonald, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

An admirable work has just been completed by Pope Leo XIII. at a cost of $200,000, subscribed by Roman Catholics in all parts of the world. He has built, close by the Vatican, a cholera hospital, capable of accommodating 200 patients and fitted with every appliance the latest discoveries of science show to be desirable. Patients, when admitted, are at once divested of their clothing, which is thrown into a "disinfection canal.' They are then taken up-stairs by hydraulic elevator and placed each in a room by himself. Each room contains vapor and hot-water baths. Patients in a state of collapse are put into a hermetically closed glass room filled with steam. The chapel of the hospital opens directly into the Vatican, and the Pope will personally visit the patients and superintend the hospital work.

The following table shows the state of the wheat crop of the United States for 1884 and 1885, the latter, of course, being estimated:

	1884.	1885.
Spring wheat.....	132,000,000	113,000,000
Fall wheat.....	397,000,000	212,000,000
Total.....	529,000,000	325,000,000

The estimated shortage for the present year, as compared with last, is, therefore, 204,000,000 bushels; and as compared with the average of the past five years, 137,000,000 bushels. The falling off in the United States, together with certain indications of shortage in other wheat producing countries, gives fair grounds for concluding that the price will rate considerably higher than last year. This, taken in connection with the increased surplus probable in Canada, is calculated to encourage the Canadian farmers, and to have a favorable effect upon Canadian trade generally.