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RIS & IRELAND,
Boston, Mass.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 41

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 letter.

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

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

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.		
1	Sat	4 47	7 25	after'n 9 59	morn 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	15	1 31	4 49
8	Sat	56	15	2 27	5 46
9	Sun	5	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	6 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

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

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

DR. S. R. JENKINS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,
PRINCE STREET.
Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

DR. P. CONROY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

McLean, Martin & McDonald,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
Brown's Block, - - Charlottetown.
A. A. McLEAN, LL.B. | D. C. MARTIN.
H. C. McDONALD, B. A.
July 8, 1885—3m

New Tea. New Tea.

EXTRA VALUE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bought before the rise, and will be found extra good and cheap.

BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, May 6, 1885.

New Store!
NEW GOODS!
Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE STOCK OF
English, American and Canadian
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishings.

We solicit a share of public patronage.

STANLEY BROS.
Charlottetown, May 27, 1885.

BIG SALE OF
DRY GOODS!
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS
SELLING VERY CHEAP AT
L. E. PROWSE'S,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1885.

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 octors, etc., who recom mend it highly. Address, J. H NICHOLSON, Murrst., New York. sep. 17 1y7.ayeow

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 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 33 "	5.55 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.25 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.50 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2 13 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.42 "	
Port Hill	9.42 "	3.38 "	
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	9.20 am
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	3.45 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.35 "	2.45 "	8.14 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	2.29 "	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 "	6.10 "
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	1.30 "	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	4.25 "	7.50 "
Mt. Stewart dp	4.40 "	8.10 "
Morell	5.09 "	8.55 "
St. Peter's	5.20 "	9.20 "
Bear River	6.05 "	10.20 "
Souris	6.35 "	11.10 "
Mt. Stewart	4.45 "	8.15 "
Cardigan	5.28 "	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 "	1.35 "
Mount Stewart	8.00 "	4.30 "
Cardigan	7.02 "	5.18 "
Georgetown	6.45 "	2.00 "

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 26, 1885—6i

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.

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let the following valuable Properties situated at Cardigan Bridge, P. E. Island:—

Lot No. 3, containing 5 500 superficial feet of land, with building 40 x 22 feet, and 18 feet post, fitted for Store and Warehouse.

Lot No. 4, containing a like surface, with building suitable for Dwelling or Warehouse.

Three Building Lots on road to Owen's Wharf. As Cardigan Bridge is surrounded with thriving settlements, the above will be an excellent opportunity to secure good business stands. Terms liberal.

GEORGE F OWEN.
Cardigan, P. E. I., July 15, 1885—3m

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:
"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.
W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.
J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

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

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

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

CONSUMPTION!

FRASER'S
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
is now looked upon by the leading Physicians of Prince County as
The Standard Remedy
IN THE TREATMENT OF
COUGHS,
COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
Wasting Diseases of Children, &c.

It contains 65 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil, the taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised, that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more.

Cheaper than any other Emulsion made, only 80 cents per pint.

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

Irish Parliamentary Party.

We find from the Sydney *Freeman's Journal* that Mr. John A. Blake, ex-M. P., for Waterford, delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on "The Irish at Home and Abroad" in the old Masonic Hall, York street, Sydney, in aid of the A. M. Sullivan Memorial Fund. The following passages from Mr. Blake's lecture, giving a racy description of the *personnel* of the Irish party, are taken from the report in the *Freeman's Journal:*

If he sometimes questioned their judgment he had never for a moment doubted their honesty. As they were aware, he had considerable experience in the political world, yet he ventured to say without hesitation that there never was in Ireland at any time so zealous, so earnest, and so patriotic a party; and he had no doubt, that if that party remained as united as they are now, and as he believed they would continue, sustained by the Irish people at home and their countrymen abroad, the oldest man amongst that assemblage might hope to see in his own lifetime a prosperous, united, self-governed Ireland. He had heard the gentlemen with whom it had been his privilege to associate spoken of as a parcel of adventurers trying to live on agitation, and he had actually been asked seriously here, "Is there a respectable man amongst them?" It was the custom to speak of them as if they were accomplices of the Phœnix Park murderers and approvers of the dynamite outrages, though it was well known that they abhorred and denounced crime of every kind. Who were the men so spoken of? They were men living by honest industry, and who, if they were not in Parliament, would be in a much better pecuniary position than they are now. Take the M'Carthys—father and son. Justin M'Carthy, as an able historian and a charming novelist and pressman, occupied one of the foremost positions in literature, and his "History of Our Own Times," had it not a world-wide reputation? Mr. M'Carthy was one of the principal editorial contributors of the *Daily News*, and acknowledged to be one of the most versatile and popular writers, of the day; yet with all his work he is one of the most close attendants at the House of Commons. He (Mr. Blake) would venture to say that the loss to M'Carthy was nothing less than £1,000 a year, while his son, who was one of the most promising authors of the age, instead of devoting himself to the profession of letters, of which he is already an ornament, prefers at personal loss and sacrifice to give his talents and time to the Irish cause in the House. Now, coming to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, he was a man of high literary attainments, and every Irishman would do well to get a copy of his book shortly to be published, with the admirable sketches of the Irish party by the able pen of this accomplished gentleman. There was his friend Mr. Healy—Tim Healy as they fondly called him. What did Gladstone say of this gentleman? "Healy and myself are the only two men in the House who understand the Land Act." And Gladstone was no mean judge. Mr. Healy was now at the bar, and if he gave up his attention to his profession very few would earn as large an income; but he prefers to devote his best energies to the country's good. Take the clever Frank Hugh O'Donnell. He has disputes now and then with his colleagues, but there is not a truer man in the House, though sometimes a little erratic; but when a vote is wanted or a voice needed he is reliable. Mr. O'Donnell is connected with the *Morning Post*, and he earns an easy £1,000 a year, which he would certainly increase but for his attendance in the House. Mr. T. D. Sullivan is an able editor, managing the *Nation*, and Mr. A. O'Connor, who was lately called to the bar, maintains himself by his practice. Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, lately war correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Soudan, was a gifted writer, a man who has had a large experience, and who can at any time command a large salary. There was Dr. Commins, an able professional man; Mr. Leamy also, and Mr. Harrrington, who was unjustly imprisoned and subjected to indignities because he had dared to say in advocating the claims of the farm laborers, "If you do not consider the claims of those farm laborers those men will be driven to combination." Now, like the old lady who had a number of marriageable daughters, he (Mr. Blake) had reserved the best till the last, for he was going to speak of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien was known to them all as the editor of *United Ireland*, the national organ, and he was in a business way engaged as its editor by the Irish party at a salary of £10 a week. As time went on, and there was a heavy pull on the funds of the League, Mr. O'Brien, although the party did not grudge him a penny of his well earned salary, insisted on his salary being reduced to £4 a week; "for," said he, "compensation has to be paid to those who are fighting the land war, the evicted must be helped, and the Irish cause requires funds." This voluntary act showed the stamp of man Mr. O'Brien was, and further remarks were unnecessary. Now a word for Mr. Thomas Sexton, who may be called the Cicero of the party, and of whom the Under Secretary of State, Sir William Harcourt, once said at a private dinner in his (Mr. Blake's) presence, "If Sexton had a little more imagination he would be the ablest man in the House." He treasured it as one of his proudest boasts that he helped to fashion him into an orator, for it was at a debating society founded and presided over by himself that young Sexton first learnt the art of which he is now so perfect a master. There was a saying in his part of Ireland that a man was not educated till he was able to lick his father, and in an oratorical sense he had gone through the operation of being licked by his pupil, and the shafts which the now distinguished orator directed against his father made him feel, in the poet's words:—

"Sharp was the pang, but sharper still to feel
I grew the pinion which impelled the steel."

Two of his most particular friends—and he was sure that they were the friends of many there too—were the two Redmonds. "Who are the Redmonds?" he had been asked over and over again in an unfriendly spirit in Australia. They belonged to a good Irish family. He had sat in the House with three generations of the Redmonds, and he was glad to see that Mr. John Redmond had qualified himself to add a fourth generation to the House. They were the descendants of some of the oldest and best blood in the country, and both their grandfather and granduncle were men who had rendered conspicuous public services. The elder brother had already, by his gentlemanly bearing, courtesy, and eloquence won a name for himself, and the younger would, as time wore on, improve in wisdom. Both were Irish gentlemen from the crown of their head to their feet, and while they were respected by all parties in the House, they were esteemed by all Nationalists for their ability and their thorough patriotism. This was what might be called the Cabinet Council, but the list was not by any means exhausted. It was sometimes asked, "Are these Parnellites all very low fellows?" Well, if importance was attached to worldly rank, they had the O'Gorman Mahon, a descendant of one of the oldest chieftains, and a fine old Irish gentleman too. Mr. Richard Power, also a gentleman of good social position and property; Colonel Nolan, an independent gentleman of property; Sir Joseph M'Kenna; Mr. McFarlane, a wealthy Indian merchant; Mr Power, of county Waterford; Mr. Corbet, Mr. Marum, Mr. Molloy, and Mr. Synan, all these were gentlemen in independent circumstances; and there were well-to-do men of business such as Mr. Nicholas Lynch, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Thomas Mayne, Mr. Small, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Deasy, Mr. John Sm thwick, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, Mr. Meagher (late Lord Mayor of Dublin), and his honest and indomitable friend, Joe Biggar. There was Mr. Edmund Dywer Gray, too, the able proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*. Then came Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. Who is this Mr. Parnell? asked many Australians of him. He is a man of ancient lineage and of the best blood of Ireland and England, and with whose family are associated some of the proudest and saddest of Irish national recollections. His ancestor, Sir John Parnell, was a prominent figure in the old Irish parliament, and he was a descendant on his mother's side of the distinguished American naval officer, Admiral Stewart. Until nearly twenty-five years of age Mr. Parnell never showed himself a politician. It was his great privilege to know the Parnell family and their patriotic mother, and years ago, when he (Mr. Blake) was a visitor at their house, there sometimes came in a pale, delicate, silent boy, 14 years of age, to whom few spoke, and who had very few words himself. As this lad grew up few would have predicted his after wisdom and force of character. He led a studious life, fond of reading and scientific pursuits, and fulfilling the duties of his station as an Irish country gentleman. As time wore on he showed a desire to do something in politics, and he was put into parliament partly by Mr. Butt's influence. Early in his career he had occasion to differ with Mr. Butt, and that gentleman at the time mentioning the fact to him (Mr. Blake) said, "Young Parnell told me to-day that he was not going to stand it, but I'll put him out at the next election." To this, though much surprised at the independent attitude taken by the young member, who was regarded as a quiet youth and whose first speech was hesitating and halting, he replied to Mr. Butt, "Will you put him out? Take care of that fellow, quiet though he looks, he may break your power yet." True enough, the time was not long coming to Parnell to have the reins. What opinion did Gladstone hold of this remarkable man? "No man since the days of Palmerston says what he wants in fewer words and better words." There was no man since Disræli left who could say so tersely and so clearly what he wants to say. Parnell speaks, and a languid House rouses itself, and empty benches fill immediately to listen to one who stands pre-eminent among the most gifted men of the House of Commons. It was an extraordinary thing that two men of such very opposite natures should have possessed within half a century the popular favor in Ireland, O'Connell and Parnell. O'Connell was all exuberance and bonhommie, shaking hands with everyone, and his speeches were replete with phrases that caught the general ear. Parnell was as impenetrable as the sphinx, and preserved a cold, passionless exterior. O'Connell was always glad to hear the shouts of the people and to be in the midst of them. Parnell avoids all popular demonstrations when he can do so, yet no man is so thoroughly beloved by his followers; and beneath that cold exterior there beats a heart whose every throb is for Ireland. Having sketched for them the portraits of the men of the Irish party, he ventured to hope that they would not consider the time he had so occupied as thrown away; he hoped, at all events, he had shown that the men and the cause were well worthy of being sustained. The Irish party after the next general election would hold the balance of power in the House, and as they would be probably the arbiters of the fate of every Ministry, Home Rule could not be long delayed. (Cheers).

Hopeful Words.

Speaking of the happy union existing between priests and people in Ireland, the Archbishop of Tuam recently used grave words full of hope and consolation: "Of such union let us say *esto perpetua*. I make no doubt the visit of the Irish prelates to Rome at the invitation or rather command, of the Sovereign Pontiff, will be fruitful of much good, of which we have received already a very cheering and abiding earnest. You only do me justice in thinking that I cordially joined my episcopal brethren in laying before the Vicar of Christ a truthful statement of facts connected with the condition of our country, her wrongs and persecutions, inflicted for conscience sake, for were we not Catholics our treatment would be quite different from that which we have received. We console him by the truthful assurance that religion was never in a more flourishing condition, and if now and then excesses were committed and outrages perpetrated that sullied the fair fame of our country, these deplorable outrages were the work of some few miscreants possibly in the pay of the enemy. We assured all with whom we came in contact in Rome that the calumnious statements of a hostile press, industriously circulated everywhere, translated into almost all the languages of Continental Europe in order to destroy the reputation of our country, were grossly exaggerated and colored to suit the taste of our malicious defamers, who on purpose suppress the fact that these crimes so energetically denounced were the work of some few miscreants who set at defiance the teaching of the clergy and the accredited leaders of the people. We may be from time to time gratuitously assailed by malicious, lying tongues and libellous pens. It is a matter hardly to be wondered at, considering that in this darksome world in which we move that there are not wanting wicked men who, under the cloak of public virtue, indulge in personal spleen. Have the most illustrious and patriotic Irish prelates been free from such base attacks? We all know they have not. How did they treat such attacks? Did they not with innate dignity utterly ignore them? If I mistake not I am sure to hear from your lips the utterance, "Go thou and do likewise."

On the same occasion that Archbishop MacEvilly made this address, he also told some truths about Irishmen and temperance, which will be read with profit. "You only do me justice in crediting me with an anxious desire to have the priceless blessings of temperance extensively availed of by my flock of every age, sex and profession. I have spared no efforts in this matter. Father Matthew was O'Connell's right arm, and it is by making our people temperate we will act as most efficient auxiliaries of those who are seeking the regeneration of our country. There are, however, two most formidable obstacles to the spread of temperance and its permanency—viz., the poverty, the want of employment of our poor, especially in towns. So long as our population are unemployed and steeped in misery we can hardly expect a feeling of independent self respect which is the safeguard of temperance; no means should be neglected for remedying this by giving our people employment. The second obstacle, or rather scaring influence, that must ever create a prejudicial effect on the cause of temperance, is the overbearing conduct of certain self-constituted dogmatists, who would fain denounce every man, be he bishop, priest, or layman who does not belong to their sect. These also are said—I hope it is not so—to make this sacred cause auxiliary to their own political ends. Such men inflict irreparable injury on the cause of temperance, and scare away every independent man with a particle of self-respect from joining in temperance societies. These men should be made sensible that they are unsent, and their calumnies most injurious.

Seven Times Seven Times Seven.

Few persons have failed to notice the frequency with which the number Seven occurs in almost every department of Education. During these few leisure days of vacation I have undertaken to collect a few of the more striking, and present them to your readers.

The reason I have chosen the above heading is because I have Forty-nine Sevens..

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus—Maximian, Malchus, Marcian, Dionysius, John, Serapion, and Constantine.

The Seven Wise Men of Greece—Solon, Periander, Pittachus, Bias, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus.

The Seven Deacons of the early Church—Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, Nicolas.

The Seven Archangels known by name—Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel, Saltiel, Gaudiel, Barachiel.

HISTORICAL.

Rome built on Seven Hills—Aventine, Capitoline, Cœlian, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal.

King Solomon's Temple occupied Seven years in building.

The insanity of Nebuchadnezzar lasted Seven Years.

Saint Clement the First appointed Seven Notaries, who were afterwards known as Apostolic Prothonotaries.

Saint Hyginius instituted the Seven Suburbican Sees.

The Seven Wonders of the World—The Colossus at Rhodes, the Hanging Gardens at Babylon, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Great Wall of China, Pompey's Pillar.

The first government of Great Britain was a heptarchy. In other words the highest authority was vested in Seven Rulers.

RELIGIOUS.

The Seven Capital Sins; the Seven Sacraments; the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost; the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy; the Seven Spiritual Works of Mercy may be found in Butler's Catechism. The Seven Holy Orders—Priesthood, Deaconship, Sub-Deaconship, Acolyte, Lector, Exorcist, Porter. The Seven Vestments the Priest wears at Mass—Amice, Alb, Girdle, Maniple, Stole, Chasuble, Biretta. The Seven Capital Virtues—Humanity, Liberality, Chastity, Meekness, Temperance, Brotherly Love, Diligence.

The Lord's Prayer contains Seven Petitions.

The Seven Penitential Psalms.

The Seven Words of Jesus on the Cross—Amen, I say to thee, this day thou shalt be with Me in Paradise; Woman, behold thy Son; Behold thy Mother; My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me; I thirst; It is consummated; Father, into Thy Hands I commend My Spirit.

The Seven Commandments of the Church. (See Catechism of Quebec).

Seven of the Commandments of God refer particularly to Man

The Seven Joys of Our Blessed Lady as well as the Seven Dolors and the Seven Principal Fruits of Prayer may be found in almost any Catholic Prayer Book.

The Priest says the *Dominus Vobiscum* Seven times during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

The miracle of the multiplication of the Seven Loaves.

GRAMMATICAL.

The Seven Vowels of the English Language and of nearly all modern languages.

The Seven properties of style—Purity, Propriety, Precision, Clearness, Strength, Unity, Harmony.

The Seven arts of a liberal education—Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy.

MUSICAL.

The Gamut is composed of Seven Notes, named either from the first Seven letters of the alphabet or the syllables—Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si. There are Seven kinds of Notes, which have reference to the length of time employed in sounding them. There are Seven *rests* corresponding to the above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Seven mechanical powers—The lever, inclined plane, wedge, screw, pulley, wheel and axle, multiplied cord.

The Seven Roman numerals—I., V., X., L., C., D., M.

The Seven Days of the Week.

The Seven Colors of the Rainbow.

The Great Eastern, the largest vessel ever built contained Seven masts, called after the Seven Days of the Week.

The Pleiades were the Seven daughters of Atlas—known as a constellation.

The Epigoni were the descendants of Seven princes who went against Thebes.

The Septentriones are another constellation composed of Seven stars and form the Great Bear.

The Dominion of Canada is composed of Seven provinces.

The Climacter is a critical period of human life occurring every Seven years.

Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man—The infant, whining schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, slippered pantaloon, second childishness.

Another way of enumerating the Seven Ages (Zell's Encyclopædia)—Infancy, childhood, boyhood or girlhood, adolescence, manhood or womanhood, age, old age.

The creed of Louis Riel contains Seven articles

E. CALL.

General News.

There is strong reason to believe that an expedition will be sent to the Soudan under Gen. Wolseley this autumn.

Stanley Huntley, a well known journalist of New York, and author of the "Spoopendyke" papers, died recently of Bright's disease.

Lord Salisbury's partnership with the Parnellites is said to be causing much discontent in the Conservative camp. Both the Whigs and the old school of Tories are opposed to the alliance.

The London *Times* declares that if Lord Randolph Churchill succeeds in dragging the cabinet into discreditable intrigues, the opposition will be relieved of all fears in the coming general election.

The French in the United States who are being importuned to subscribe money to assist in Riel's defence, are unanimously declining the invitation. They say they have lost all sympathy for Riel, who is simply a madman and a rebel.

An exchange says that the volume of the traffic on the New Brunswick railway is so great that several new engines and passenger cars, together with two hundred additional box cars and one hundred flat cars, are required to meet the demands of traffic.

A man named Robert Carr, belonging to Quebec, but who had for some years been resident in the United States, where he had committed some irregularity, being pursued by an American detective, recently committed suicide on the Intercolonial Railway between Point Levis and River du Loup. He preferred death to capture.

A London newspaper quotes statistics which, if authentic, show that the most poorly paid working girls in the British metropolis are those engaged in sewing and binding bibles. It intimates that for every heathen abroad who can be induced to use the sacred volume for anything else than gun wadding, a dozen of these girls are driven to perdition at home.

Heart rending reports of the ravages of the cholera plague in Spain continue to be received. It is stated in one despatch that one fourth of the inhabitants at Monteguidio, in Soira, have died of the disease during the past ten days. The survivors fled, with the exception of one gendarme, who remained to bury the bodies of the victims. The credits voted for the work of combating the cholera throughout Spain are exhausted, and the Government will at once convoke a state council and demand further credits.

THE OLDEST MEN.—The paragraph that Mr. William Wells, of Bayfield, is about 90 years of age and the oldest man in the parish, has brought out another correspondent, who states that Mr. Bath. Hennessy, of the Emigrant Road, is 97, and quite hale and vigorous; Mr. Adam Scott, Murray Road, is 93 years old, and still enjoys the use of his faculties; Mr. Adam Amos, of Murray Road, is 94 years old. This is is not a bad record for one parish.—*Sackville Post.*

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written an open letter, three columns long, to the new Viceroy of Ireland, Earl Carnavon. The letter is one of congratulation to the Viceroy for his adoption of an admirable and upright policy towards the Queen's subjects in Ireland. Sir Charles submits to the Lord Lieutenant that, if the Conservative cabinet undertake to restore Ireland's control of her own local interests, and to accord her the same kind of independence enjoyed by the British colonies, not a single Irish member in the next Parliament will refuse to support the programme of his government. The restoration of the Irish Legislature, Sir Charles declares, is the only measure that will ever succeed in rendering the Irish at home and abroad content.