

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 17

THE HERALD.

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

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE
Largest Circulation of any
paper on this Island,

AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF

TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
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Terms and general news of interest, in a con-
densed form, solicited.

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 4th day, 11h. 44m. a. m., N. E.
Full Moon 11th day, 10h. 24m. a. m., South.
Last Quarter 18th day, 11h. 43m. p. m., N. W.
New Moon 26th day, 10h. 23m. p. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	RISE	SET	MOON'S RISE	MOON'S SET	HIGH WATER
Friday	7:28	4:30	9:24	5:53	9
Saturday	7:36	4:31	9:28	5:55	9
Sunday	7:44	4:32	9:32	5:57	9
Monday	7:52	4:33	9:36	5:59	9
Tuesday	8:00	4:34	9:40	6:01	9
Wednesday	8:08	4:35	9:44	6:03	9
Thursday	8:16	4:36	9:48	6:05	9
Friday	8:24	4:37	9:52	6:07	9
Saturday	8:32	4:38	9:56	6:09	9
Sunday	8:40	4:39	10:00	6:11	9
Monday	8:48	4:40	10:04	6:13	9
Tuesday	8:56	4:41	10:08	6:15	9
Wednesday	9:04	4:42	10:12	6:17	9
Thursday	9:12	4:43	10:16	6:19	9
Friday	9:20	4:44	10:20	6:21	9
Saturday	9:28	4:45	10:24	6:23	9
Sunday	9:36	4:46	10:28	6:25	9
Monday	9:44	4:47	10:32	6:27	9
Tuesday	9:52	4:48	10:36	6:29	9
Wednesday	10:00	4:49	10:40	6:31	9
Thursday	10:08	4:50	10:44	6:33	9
Friday	10:16	4:51	10:48	6:35	9

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
Jan 17

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.

ARE CLEARING OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR

WINTER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Remnants at Half Price.

CLOTHING AT COST.

Call Early and Get Bargains.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.,
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstering Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

One Doz. Parlor Sets.

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

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

HEAD TESTIMONIALS:
From Genl. Governor Ireland.
GOVERNMENT HOTEL, 1st June 1883.
DEAR SIR—The spectacles and speculum purchased from you in December last have given me comfort and satisfaction, and I never expect to see any other pair of spectacles, by which my eyes are so perfectly relieved.
T. REATH HAVILAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

From David Sterling, Esq.
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June 1883.
I have been wearing a pair of spectacles purchased from you, and they have given me comfort and satisfaction, and I never expect to see any other pair of spectacles, by which my eyes are so perfectly relieved.
DAVID STERLING.

D. A. BRUCE

MERCHANT TAILOR,
OVERSTOCKED with the following

Goods!

and offers them at

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR,

Flannel Shirts,

Fur Caps,

Kid Mitts,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

OVERCOATINGS,

Which you can have made to your measure cheaper than imported,
Ready-made.

D. A. BRUCE,
72 Queen Street, Charlottetown

NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, &c.

Try our New Tea,
IT IS EXTRA.

Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies

(Tins with screw tops), very choice.

200 boxes Prime Raisins,
200 boxes Choice Figs,
200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,
2 tons Choice Confectionery,
Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene
Oil, &c.,

Wholesale & Retail.

BEER & GOFF.

L. E. PROWSE

SELLS THE CHEAPEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

FUR CAPS

ON THE ISLAND.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Great Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. F. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"I am 52 years of age, and have been afflicted with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched intolerably at night, and burned so intensely over them, that I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorder. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, and I feel now as well as I did a year ago. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may be good."

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists for \$1, six bottles for \$5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and
all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

Roman Intelligence.

Rome, Jan. 28, 1884.

Several distinguished persons were received in audience by His Holiness during the past week.

The Court of Cassation will, it is reported, pronounce on the 29th, sentence in the important lawsuit between the Italian Government and the Propaganda, and will then define the rights admitted by that Government to that most beneficent international institution.

The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda has named the Vicar Apostolic of Northern Queensland, Australia, to the Irish Province of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine. The new Vicar Apostolic, nominated by Pontifical Brief, is Rev. Father John Hutchinson of this Order, who in a few days will leave Ireland, accompanied by four Augustinians, for Queensland.

At the conference held in the Propaganda by the American Bishops a few weeks ago, the increasing emigration of the Italians to America was discussed. It is proposed to found an Italian Colony in the interior of America, connected with the American Colonization Association. Meanwhile, committees will be formed at Naples, Genoa, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, which, without taxing or hindering emigration, may assist poor emigrants. The Archbishop of Naples has already replied to the appeal by establishing a committee. The committee which was formed in Italy will be of great assistance.

The third detachment of "patriotic pilgrims" paraded the streets of Rome on Monday, the 21st. The arrivals numbered over 10,000. Women from the Province of Potenza and from Pontecorvo, their national costumes and youths dressed as 15th century pages from the various districts of Siena—a veritable "masquerade" as the people termed it—carried the flags of their city, and added color and picturesque interest to the otherwise dull procession. The sum total of pilgrims during the three weeks of patriotic marching, who entered Rome, is estimated by the *Italia*, a Government journal, as 27,274. The municipality of Urbino took this occasion to lay a wreath on the grave of their world-famous fellow citizen, Raphael of Urbino, who is buried in the Pantheon.

A condemnation of a different kind has been pronounced against M. Henry de Houx, the director of the *Journal de Rome*, for offenses against "the law of the plebiscite and the fundamental institutions of the kingdom of Italy," and the director and a Signor Uozzi, *Gerente*, or responsible agent of the journal, likewise accused of the same offenses, have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, 500 francs fine, and the expenses of the trial. The Act of Accusation relates that an article in the *Journal de Rome* designated the Italian Senate as a "tribune of usurpers, conspirators, despoilers, and enlorgers of the Sovereign Pontiff, calling him Pope-King, and attacked the fundamental institutions which have led to Italian unity with Rome as the capital. Naturally the Italians grant greater liberty to natives of the country than to foreigners. Much worse things have been said by deputies in the Parliament, and no one ever thought of punishing them. Republican journals oppose the monarchy, but they do not enlorge the Pope-King as M. de Houx, the Frenchman, did in Rome.

A very severe condemnation has been uttered in a letter by Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, to the Italian Legation at Rome, by Rev. Carlo M. Curci, "The Vatican Boyalty, &c." The letter is a reply to an address sent by the "young clergy" of Ravenna to the Holy Father through their Archbishop, Cardinal Casoni, protesting against the work of Curci, who addresses his book to "the young clergy and believing laity." The Cardinal Secretary's letter says: "The protest, as noble as it is energetic, of your young clergy, and the indignation of the laity, introduced the false doctrines contained in Curci's recent book, has brought a sweet consolation to the soul of the Holy Father; it has been a relief to the sorrow the Superior of the Holy See, who has the office was the greater and the more odious because it was directed against the Roman Pontiff, the Church, and Religion, by one of its ministers. His Holiness has charged me with a special manner to write to you in order that you make known to those who have signed the address the special satisfaction with which he has received the homage rendered by this act to the Supreme Pontifical authority, and to the person of the Pontiff, and to tell you that he accords from the depths of his heart the Apostolic Benediction to the illustrious pastor, to the clergy, and to the faithful of the diocese of Ravenna."

The illustrious Reverend Mother Mary Francis Clare, the Nun of Kenmare, who has recently founded a new order called the "Sisters of Peace," has with the sanction and approbation of the Archbishop of Tuam and Cardinal Manning, laid the foundation of the first community of the new order in the diocese of Nottingham, England. On the arrival of this pious and charitable lady in England, a few weeks ago, whither she was invited in the interests of religion and of the poorest of the Irish poor, she was received with the warmest demonstrations of esteem and affection. The Duke of Norfolk was one of the first of her numerous friends to call on her, and her old friend, Cardinal Manning, who, as is well known, is a true friend to Ireland, extended her a very cordial reception. Most Rev. Dr. Bishshaw, Bishop of Nottingham, who is an ardent admirer of the Irish people, vacated his episcopal residence for the accommodation of her and her novices pending the erection of a convent, and received the first professions of the novices in St. Barnabas's Cathedral, the ceremony being very beautiful and impressive, many clergymen assisting. This excellent lady will, most probably, visit America next summer.

Fattening Stock.

The following rules of general application in fattening stock are given by W. D. Boynton, in the *Prairie Farmer*—

1st. Fatten stock in the stall. Turn them out for exercise, but never feed in the yard. The animal that is obliged to fight for its food among the herd and eat after it has been fouled and trampled, cannot thrive up to its fullest capacity. There is an enormous waste of food when given in this manner.

2nd. Give the animal warm, well-ventilated and quiet quarters. An animal will take on fat much more readily when it is made comfortable and not in constant fear of injury. The idea that an animal should be confined in a dark stall probably originated in this way. I do not consider darkness an important condition, for if the other conditions were attended to there would be no reasonable grounds left for such a theory. Nothing should be neglected that will add to the comfort of the animal confined. It should be carded and bedded as well as fed.

3rd. Give them their food in such a condition that they can get its full nutritive value, and that, too, with the least trouble and annoyance. If the fodder is coarse it should be cut up and sprinkled with meal. A ton of corn stalks treated in this way will do more good than a ton and a half thrown into the manger whole. If given whole, they will nose it over until they get all the leaves off, and then commence on the tender portions of the stalk, gradually working the mass over until it is thoroughly fouled by their breath, causing them to leave nearly half of it uneaten. They should have their feed of roots cut up, so that they will not be obliged to gnaw them off or run the risk of choking.

4th. Feed them regularly and water them regularly. Regular feeding is an important element in fattening stock, and one that is too often disregarded by the farmer. His chores must be done when he can do nothing else—before daylight in the morning and after dark at night, with a little intermediate attention whenever he happens to be around the house. The idea of taking cattle out of a warm stable and turning them into the yard before they have fairly eaten their breakfast and leaving them out until dark again, is a very barbarous one, and will surely work a loss to the farmer who harbors it.

Fashion Notes.

All fashionable breakfast gowns are now made either with a Watteau plait or princess form.

Swiss bodices and white girdles of velvet, pointed back and front, are worn with grandmother dresses of cashmere or serge.

Gloves worn for evening are very long—at least one yard, and oftentimes two-and-a-half. They are worn much wrinkled, and extend to the shoulder.

The tournure is reaching quite prominent proportions; but, let us add, the old time hoop is not restored to favor, nor is there a prospect of its being so.

Velvet dresses are handsomely made of one of kind of velvet and trimmed with a little lace, black or white, or both, or tinted to match the color of the dress.

Pekin velvet with chocolate ground and red satin stripes is used for the gathered vest and full skirt of elegant costumes that are completed by a long pelisse of plain brown velvet.

Gloves thirty-one inches long, mosquito-net shape, without a single button, are made of a rich black tulle or lace, to be worn with any evening dress, either white, black or colored.

Mutton leg sleeves have been adopted by French modistes, and are now coming into vogue, either a prolonged smocking, which they encountered when the aesthetic element first introduced them.

A favorite dress is the front and sides of one material, the waist or corsage, as it is termed, and train of another. The waist may have a tiny laque skirt, or may curve to a peak, and be edged with lace or a ruffling of the fabric.

For entirely black dresses for the early spring the handsomest satins are being provided for the greater part of the dress, to be enriched by a vest and skirt front of elaborate embroidery done on satin, or else on net that is laid upon satin.

General News Items.
Some 30,000 children are living on canal-boats in England.

The compilers of the Australian census report that Australia could furnish 450,000 men from 20 to 40, capable of bearing arms.

There are in the United States 15,000,000 milk cows. One billion and three hundred million pounds of butter and 450,000,000 pounds of cheese are made annually.

Mrs. Daniel O'Connell, wife of the Liberator's only surviving son, gave a fancy ball in London lately, at which her son appeared, dressed in legal attire similar to that worn by his grandfather, to whom he presented a marvelous resemblance.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kilmore, at their wedding in England a few days since, introduced something novel in the routine of marriage ceremonies, for the bridegroom elected to be unattended, so that there was no best man, but to make up for his absence, perhaps, there were 11 bridesmaids.

London *Truth* says: "Lord Garmoyne wrote to Miss Fortescue that one reason for breaking off the engagement was that the Duke of Richmond had said she could not be received at court." Apropos of this *Truth* taunts the Duke of Richmond with being the descendant of the illegitimate offspring of Charles II. and a French woman, Mme. Carwell.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 20, 1884.

The debating in the House since I wrote my weekly notes has been of interest to all parts of the Dominion of Canada. The Orange Bill has been read the first time, but I think that will be the last of it for this session. It was introduced this time by Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, as it seems the brethren are dissatisfied at the manner in which it was handled by Mr. White, of Hastings, who, by the way, does not seem to be much grieved at having a large white elephant taken off his hands. Last session Mr. Clarke, the athletic editor of the *Orange Standard*, was in Ottawa for weeks urging Mr. White to be brave and bold and not be cowed into acquiescence by the best Sir John in the world, but since then a change has come over the spirit of his dream, and he has been created a License Inspector.

It must be confessed that the answer of Sir Charles when asked how it was the employees of the Island Railroad were so badly paid in comparison to those of the Intercolonial was neither logical nor satisfactory. He said, in effect, that the Islanders were satisfied with their wages, that, besides, the Intercolonial was paying, while the P. E. Island was not, and his answer was unsatisfactory all through. It is a fact that the Intercolonial does not pay. There was for the first half of the last financial year a deficit of \$125,000 in that institution, and its more than likely the second half will have still a worse showing.

On the forenoon of February 11th a deputation composed of Prince Edward Islanders waited upon the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in reference to the lobster packing industry. It was introduced by Mr. Brecken, M. P., and a memorial was presented from the lobster packers of the Island, of which the following is the substance:

The memorialists having been informed material changes are to be made in the Lobster Fishery Regulations, submit that the fishing season should be from 20th May to 1st September, thus giving, exclusively of holidays, holidays and bad weather, seventy-two working days. They (the packers) are of the opinion that the adoption of the close season clause would be ruinous if enforced in July or August, and for the following reasons:

1. It takes a fisherman an average of eight good fishing days in which to put out and secure his traps, and in some instances it requires ten days to secure such a haul of about twenty-five traps.

2. Traps and rock have to be conveyed by boat a considerable distance. The carrying of them ashore and replacing them would involve an immense amount of time, labor and expense.

3. As each fisherman requires about one hundred traps valued at \$1 each, the packer would have no alternative but to land his traps and close his year's business.

4. During the "close season" the men employed have to go to several canoes, which would be a great loss to themselves and the packers, as their services could not be utilized for the mackerel fishery, lobster and mackerel fishing being different and requiring different degrees of skill.

5. That the time being from 1st September and 20th May is ample for the protection of the lobster, so far as this fishery is concerned, and that they require no more protection than any other fish, codfish, herring, etc., which are allowed to be taken at all seasons.

It is also set forth in the memorial that the packers, owing to several causes, and amongst others the isolated position of the Island, have to prepare for the work seven months in advance; that if the close season clause be enforced it will put them to great loss, and they beg that for this year at least no material changes be made.

I am glad to inform you that the Minister gave assurances that the close season clause would not be carried out.

The following extract from the report of the Minister of Militia may be of interest to the military readers of the *HERALD*:

A Provisional Battalion (Camp, under command of Major Friesland, Brigade Major, having been authorized, it was held at Millton, near Charlottetown, on the 20th of June to the 9th of July, and was very well attended, it being the first camp held on the Island for some years. I inspected it on the 4th of July, and have to report in very satisfactory terms of the camp in every particular, and I must say that the drill of a rural Company at its local Headquarters is practically of no value for any real service. Major Friesland informs me that the attention was paid in camp to the duties of the Non-Commissioned Officers, who were required to keep correct rosters of all arms, men, and who, including ration carriers and orderly men, paraded at guard mounting, when the correctness of the Orderly Sergeant's rosters was tested."

ARTILLERY.
The progress of the Artillery in the District since Major Irving obtained command has been highly flattering to his exertions. At the last competition of the Dominion Artillery Association, No. 1 Battery of his Brigade carried off the following prizes, in competition with Artillery of the whole Dominion, viz: Shilling Ordnance prize, Governor-General's prize for general efficiency, fourth aggregate prize in competitive practice (smooth bore guns), voluntary attendance prize, and three individual prizes. The No. 3 Battery, Georgetown, carried off 1st and 2nd aggregate prizes in competitive practice (smooth bore guns), and two individual prizes.

ENGINEERS.
The Charlottetown Company is a very fine corps. I inspected them in Camp Major Raban, the Inspector of Engineers, also inspected them, and will report. I am glad to be able to report that all deficiencies in arms, equipment and clothing at the Brigade Major's inspections have been replaced, and the amount charged against the "care of arms" allowance. The Provincial Rifle Association is well managed, and much interest is taken in rifle shooting by the Corps around Charlottetown. I am glad to say that I can report a great improvement in the Active Militia of this District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Lieut. Col.,
Deputy Adj. Genl., Military Dist. No. 12.
Hon. Mr. Howland's speech on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, spoken in the Senate, is much spoken of and commended, as it is done, with facts and figures, and adroitly voicing reciprocity.