NODYNE
NT
KTERNAL USE.
TIVE PILLS
H BLOOD.
and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA,
For Female Complaints there Pills
Dr. S. M. Fahner, Monticello, Fla.-
town, " feel everywhere, for sent by
JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
HENS LAY
field everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in
in large cans, price $1.00; 6, mail, $1.20.
S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
SUFFER
ED BY
TY
Dollars spent in ELECTRIC
spended any other way.
heir little gums are inflamed,
will lie around their necks one
CE8 you will see a wonderful
heir general health improves.
l be pleased. Price 25c.
use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC
k for Norman's, take no other.
orthless remedies, when NOR-
e and you will find immediate
find a friend in NORMAN'S
Ask your Druggist for it and
AN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No
Try one and be cured.
er are corrected by using NOR-
seed. Guaranteed genuine.
ORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS
fortable and durable. Guaran-
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suffer no longer. Every belt
Disease is immediately relieved
Ask for them, take no other.
asily overcome by the use of
er remedy, and it cannot possi-
red and permanently cured by
othe and nourish the system.
uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC
e before the wind. Give one a
e by using one of NORMAN'S
. Try one and be convinced.
; East, Toronto.
IN THE CITY.
IALS.
eak for Themselves
A, D. T., December 17th, 1883.
nces I got from your Chicago
S, who suffered from Sciatica.
r he got your Belts he was able
riends. Send me some more
DR. D. McLAUCHLAN.
PERTH, ONT., June, 1883.
les for about six months, and
them to all who suffer from
MRS. J. GUTHRIE.
TTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.
from your Appliances. I am
R. E. HALIBURTON.
BOROUGH, October 15th, 1883.
ctric Appliances, they opened
and considerably relieved my
nd chest are now easy, and I
tomach is less sour and windy
I had previously tried almost
good.
J. GREEN.
TORONTO.
Proprietor.
RGANS
W PRICES.
COOD CANADIAN ORGANS, Cheapest and Best in the Dominion.
Try it.
D MORRIS.
RRELS
lersigned having engaged
nises on Euston Street, di-
site Mr. H. F. Coombs'
pared to make
and Pork Barrels
TO ORDER.
a of fish promptly at-
D. R. OLDIS, Cooper.
wn, July 2, 1884—6m
000 IN CHANCERY.
plete "List of unclaimed
in Chancery," up to Sept.
London, published by Au-
now reprinted in the "Next
of Heirs-at-Law Gazette,"
by Wm. Raich, New York
Office Box 3,409. Office
Street. Subscription $2.00
Single copies 10 cents.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884. VOL. XIV—NO. 5

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,

AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF

TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH

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 DECEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 7h. 47.2m., p. m., N. E.
Last Quarter 9th day, 7h. 18.0m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 17th day, 9h. 17.5m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 25th day, 9h. 8.7m., a.m., N. E.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn.
1	Mon	7 28	4 10	3 47	6 42
2	Tues	30	10	4 39	7 35
3	Wed	31	9	5 39	9 1
4	Thur	32	9	6 48	9 57
5	Fri	33	9	7 56	10 44
6	Sat	34	9	9 6	11 24
7	Sun	35	9	10 17	11 57
8	Mon	36	8	11 24	aft. 27
9	Tues	37	8	morn	0 55
10	Wed	38	8	0 29	1 16
11	Thur	39	8	1 27	1 50
12	Fri	40	8	2 34	2 20
13	Sat	41	8	3 34	2 52
14	Sun	42	8	4 33	3 27
15	Mon	43	9	5 31	4 7
16	Tues	44	9	6 25	4 51
17	Wed	44	9	7 16	5 44
18	Thur	45	10	8 7	6 49
19	Fri	46	10	8 45	7 56
20	Sat	47	10	9 22	8 55
21	Sun	47	11	9 56	9 55
22	Mon	47	11	10 27	10 57
23	Tues	47	11	10 59	11 3
24	Wed	47	12	11 23	morn
25	Thur	48	13	11 51	0 27
26	Fri	49	14	aft 23	1 47
27	Sat	49	15	0 58	2 59
28	Sun	49	15	1 37	4 3
29	Mon	49	16	2 22	5 27
30	Tues	49	17	3 17	6 37
31	Wed	7 50	4 19	4 19	7 40

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE.

Monaghan's Brick Building,

WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

Great Medical Work on Manhood

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years in such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. **HEAL THYSELF**

June 4 1y

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.

DR. P. CONROY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Is now complete, and all in want of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Will find, at our Establishment, a splendid variety to select from. Do not fail to see our Goods before making your purchases.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 5, 1884.

THE WANZER Sewing Machine,

The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

Office and Warerooms, McEachern's Building, Queen St.

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CENTENNIAL, IN CANADA,

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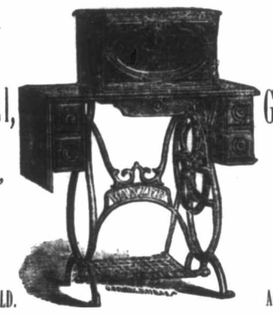

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Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.

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 parts made 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 1883, 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 list 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.

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS,

—AT—

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines Drugs Dyes Brushes Combs Sponges Soaps Tobacco Cigars Cigarettes Pipes Razors Mirrors &c. &c.

Fishing Gear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Preparations, all marked low, and best value for price.

N. B.—Only purest Drugs used in Prescriptions, which are dispensed with care at greatly reduced prices.

W. R. WATSON,

City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884- SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884-

On and after Monday, 2nd June, 1884, 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	3.40 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.50 "	9.52 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.50 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.35 "	6.16 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.08 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.42 "	3.20 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.30 "	
Bloomfield	10.53 "	5.15 "	
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	4.20 p.m	9.20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.35 "	3.34 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	2.38 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	2.00 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	1.35 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	1.12 "	6.42 "
Summerside dp	4.55 "	12 35 "	6.10 "
Summerside ar	4.30 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.28 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.51 "	
Alberton	1.53 "	7.18 "	
Tignish dp	1.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.20 p.m	6.15 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	3.45 "	6.34 "	
York	3.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford	4.10 "	7.13 "	
Mt Stewart ar	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart dp	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.00 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's	5.30 "	9.32 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.26 "	
Souris ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Mount Stewart	4.45 p.m	8.20 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

Train Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.38 "	5.53 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.33 "	
Mt Stewart dp	8.00 "	5.05 "	
Mt Stewart ar	7.55 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.30 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.15 "	
Bear River	6.30 "	2.19 "	
Souris dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.10 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884. Superintendent.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be preserved in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healty condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully (Signed) R. Turner.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary Street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, William Brent.

Mr. A. J. White. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,

(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883.

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

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne.

Mr. White. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steady increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing & Smoking Tobacco,

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 8, 1882.

WANTED.

ANY person having a volume of the *British American* newspaper published in Charlottetown about fifty years ago, by J. H. White, will hear of a purchaser by enquiring at this office. sep. 10

For Sale,

at P. Monaghan's Tea and Grocery House,

50 Barrels of Fresh Ground Oatmeal.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—tf

McEachen & Denison,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

VANDERBILT BUILDING,

132 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Practice in all the Courts.

REFERENCE—Owen Connolly, Esq., Charlottetown. se 17

Warburton & Conroy,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

SOLICITORS, &c.

Office—Lower Great George St.,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1884—3m

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW INTEREST.

PALMER & MULLALLY,

Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1884—tf

The Charity of the Catholic Church.

If there is one fact recognized by men and women of the world in times of public calamity, it is the charity of the Catholic Church. There is no war without its accompanying Priests and Sisters and members of religious societies. They go to comfort the sick, to console the dying, to attend to the wounded, to spend their days and nights, their lives often, on the battle-fields or in the hospitals. They spare not themselves. They are at once patriots and martyrs in the armies of the land they serve, and in the great army of Christian peace and charity. There is not a war, with all its horrifying incidents and sad records, where such incidents and records are not softened and mitigated by the quiet and prayerful army working under the shadow of the Cross. This needs no proof in the United States, where the records are still fresh from the great civil conflict. But not in war time alone does this army go out to fight for humanity. In the festering centres of plague-stricken districts the Soldiers of the Cross are always to be found at their post. Let Memphis and New Orleans tell their stories, and the heroes and heroines of the plagues that afflicted them will, by general concession, be the Priests and the Sisters who, one by one—their names even are hardly known outside their orders—fell at their posts, and died of contagion with the plague-stricken patients they were tending. And so it is in all cases of public calamity. Wherever the Church is, there are its members on duty, without emolument or pay, save in the blessing of God and the gratitude of their fellows. We had hoped that this fact was universally conceded. Ask the generals of armies, ask the medical men, whose service is called upon on the occasions mentioned, who furnish their chief support when the fighting is done, and there are only wounds and disease to be overcome, and the answer from all will be the same: the Sisters, the Fathers, the Brothers, the Christian volunteers. All the world has only recently received sad reminders of the common truth, in the plague that is devastating portions of Europe. In France and Italy—whence the false and fatal liberalism that we so often are called upon to expose would fain drive the religious societies of both sexes, and religion together, were that only possible—in whatever spots the plague broke out, the Bishops, the Priests, the Sisters and Brothers were at once at their post, sacrificing their lives again, when too often the towns were deserted by the municipal officers, and even by the very families of the afflicted. The French President and his Cabinet stood carefully aloof from the suffering districts, and with characteristic courage and generosity, while gratefully accepting the services of these devoted Catholic men and women, proceeded to invent new insults and attacks on the Church in France. These attacks and insults made no difference in the work and attitude of the Catholic Church towards the suffering people. From the beginning the action of the Church is always the same. It is that of its Divine Founder. While being crucified by those whom it would serve, it prays, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." Many may sin through ignorance in this way; but it is hard to think that many more do not. Here, for instance, is a journal like the New York *Evangelist*, on which all open facts and all the teachings of history seem lost. In one of its editorial columns it glorifies "that grand old name, Puritan," and in another illustrates all that is bigoted, narrow, untruthful and anti-Christian. It glorifies the action of King Humbert of Italy during the plague, and we join with it in that. His action was worthy of one occupying his exalted position, no matter how he came to be placed in that position. He, in person, accompanied by the bishops and clergy, visited some of the hospitals where the plague-stricken patients were being tended as usual, day and night, by the religious, under guide of the physicians in charge. Here, at least, even religious divisions could at the moment cease, by the beds of the dying. It is reported that at a late date some "Garibaldians" even broke through the reserve that for a long time characterized the anti-Catholic party, volunteered for service, and were heartily welcomed by the prelates of the Church. Yet here is the comment of the Puritan *Evangelist* on the whole matter. The action of this one man, King Humbert, has, it says, called forth a multitude of editorials in the "leading" journals of Europe. "The greater part of these articles, even in the Roman Catholic countries mentioned, are made more pointed in contrast with the tardy action, or rather proposition, of the Pope to open a hospital in the grounds adjacent to St. Peter's and the Vatican, so that if, peradventure, the cholera should appear in Rome, His Holiness would not lose his share of glory, and could go to the hospital without leaving the Leonine City." The question of the Pope's leaving Rome, or even appearing in the streets of Rome, is one needing no explanation. He may leave Rome, but not appear in its streets without creating a popular revolt. Even the pseudo guard that escorted the remains of the late venerable Pope Pius IX. to their last resting place could not prevent a tumult on the part of the Italian "liberals" and other societies. Happily the plague has not yet stricken Rome; God forefend that it should. But should ever that calamity occur, it will be time to speak of the action of the Father of Christendom. That action will certainly not be for "glory," but for the service of God and man. Had the Pope been free to act, it is beyond question that he would follow the example of his predecessors when such misfortunes come upon the people.

The Cholera in Paris.

The cholera scourge is passing over Paris, according to the prediction of the German doctor, Koch, who was ridiculously supposed to have been actuated by inimical feelings towards France when he ventured to prophesy evil things. Some attempts were made to cleanse the city superficially during the summer heats; but politics and frivolous gossip have always been more weighty considerations in the French capital than the boasted good of the people, which is the catchword of French politicians. As usual the nuns have the worst of the visitation the asylum for old people of the Little Sisters of the Poor in the Avenue de Breteuil containing a large batch of victims. The Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul are nursing many of the poor patients at home, as their friends angrily refuse to allow them to be taken to the hospitals. This is scarcely surprising, seeing that these institutions are hot beds of dogmatic atheism, where every difficulty is put in the way of the administrations of the Sacraments and those religious consolations which even careless Catholics yearn for when they are gravely ill. The new director of what is called Public Assistance is doubtless pledged to give God and religion the cold shoulder, although he may not dare to continue the work of hunting out the good nuns, whose labors are not for an earthly salary, but a Heavenly reward. Dr. Peyron, the official in question, was a friend of Gambetta, and is the brother of the Minister of Marine. Having been a successful Parliamentary agent for the Republic, he is of course, eminently fitted to take care of one of the vastest charitable organizations in Europe, just as M. Dumagin, the private secretary of M. Gambetta, was appointed Governor of Charenton, the Bethlehem Hospital of Paris, on the death of his master. The epidemic so far has proved benign, and the chief people attacked have been hard drinkers and the aged. In both cases the constitution has been prepared for the dread visitor. The Prefect of Police comforts the *boulevardiers* with a circular which says that there need be no alarm as the victims are mostly found in the ranks of those in whom physiological weakness is bred by economic misery. These are big words for the starving poor, and they contrast strangely with the active charity of a Belzunce, or with the different methods of exercising the corporal works of mercy blessed and consecrated by the Church. The systematic opposition to God's law in France has not only led to contempt for God's morality, but to the gradual extinction of His charity. But the cholera and other epidemics have the one advantage of producing practical companions between shepherds and hirelings, and even the Parisian working classes may recognise in the long run that the atheists and nominees of secret societies only talk philanthropy when they want votes. Once in office they spend money with a recklessness that brings a nation to the border of ruin. But they fill their own coffers and those of their friends, and the trick seems always to passu nnoticed. When it is stated that the travelling expenses of M. Jules Grevy, who only leaves the Elysee once a year for the retirement of Mont Suos Vaudrez, figure in the Budget for £12,000, whilst his shabby hunting-parties represent nearly £4,000, it becomes evident that the French people have lost little by the disappearance of the Empire. And the cholera now demonstrates that whilst M. Cassimir Perier lost his life visiting the patients with the King in 1832, and the Empress Eugenie personally comforted her stricken subjects at the Hospital Lariboisiere and at Amiens in 1865, M. Jules Grevy and Madame Grevy stop at home out of danger hoarding up a civil list worthy of a monarch and as much isolated from the cholera as they are from the Courts of Europe.

Education in Ireland.

Those Canadian journals which are now discussing the question of Irish education with some acerbity, will find it dealt with at length in a recent issue of the London *Reader*. That authority, which is not over-friendly to the Irish, declares that in primary education Ireland now leads the world. There was a time, not remote, when the descendants of those who deliberately drove learning from Ireland flung their lofty scorn at the ignorance of her people. But the hedge academy, no thanks to anybody outside of Ireland, gave place some years ago to the national school; and the race is proving an apt pupil. The percentage of illiteracy in Ireland among persons over fifteen years of age, is estimated at 10.71, and is rapidly decreasing. It was 27.3 in 1861, 17.5 in 1871 and 12.4 in 1881. The quality of the education is excellent. The curriculum is not so elaborate as that at Ontario, nor does the system as with us, cram the scholar with a mass of ill-digested food. Every lad turned out is thoroughly grounded in the three R's, and with that kit and his own ready brains he is fit for the battle of life on any continent. In the higher branches of education, Ireland also stands well; and here again thoroughness rather than a showy and parrot-like encyclopedism is the object aimed at. With regard to the measure of popular education in the four provinces to which the Canadian discussion is drifting, the percentage of illiteracy is largest in Ulster, and the proportion of children not attending school is also greater there than in Munster, Connaught, or Leinster. Things have been moving rapidly in Ireland during the past five and twenty years.—*Mail.*

A pauper known as "Old Eliza," recently died at the Home for the Aged, Toronto. On her box being examined $1,200 in gold and $2,000 in other money were found.

Eating Before Sleeping.

The notion is widely prevalent that it is unhealthy to eat late at night, or just before retiring. This came from the severe denunciation of "late suppers," contained in nearly all the old popular works on diet. But it was the midnight debauch that was the object of attack, and even here it was less the gluttony than the drunkenness which alarmed the doctors and called forth their apprehensions. A man may induce apoplexy by gorging himself with food at any hour of the day. Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their night slumbers. Man can train himself to that habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will awaken it, and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel, who learned the art of ministering in a celestial choir, can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction, that sleep aids digestion, and that the process of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness, which always follows a well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence. The waste of human life by the neglect of the lesson is very great. The daily wear and tear of the body might be restored more fully than it usually is if this simple rule was not systematically violated.

Britain's Greatness.

The Chicago *Herald* in a late issue says: Let us not delude ourselves with fictitious greatness. There is another country at whose greatness we may well pause for contemplation. Its area exceeds eight and a-half million square miles. The basis of its power is not land but water. Its greatness is maritime, and its coast line is twenty-eight thousand five hundred miles long. It lies on both sides of the equator, and its boundaries touch the extremes of heat and cold. Its uncultivated area, which can be made to feed unborn millions without the help of the United States, covers millions of square miles. It contains one hundred thousand square miles of forest, which are being jealously preserved while ours are being ruthlessly sacrificed. Its population amounts to 315,000,000 souls, including pretty nearly all the races known to man. Its revenue for government amounts to more than a thousand million dollars annually, only one-fourth of which is levied in direct taxation. It has nearly a million men under arms. It has one policeman for every sixteen square miles of its entire area. Its 246 war vessels are all in commission, not rotting in harbors. Its merchant navy consists of 80,000 ships, manned by 270,000 sailors. Its sea-going tonnage amounts to eight and a half millions. It surpasses in steamers all other powers on the globe, and nearly equals their combined total in sailing vessels. Forty-nine per cent of the carrying power of the world is under its flag. Nearly half the entire yearly cargo of the world is under that flag. More than half the ship earnings from freight and passengers belong to it. Two-thirds of the tonnage annually built belong to it. The banks of that empire transact one third the business of the entire world. Its manufactures comprise one-third those of all Europe. It uses 30 per cent of the horse power of the world. Its enormous debt, which it uses as the most profitable investment of its own earnings, amounts to only nine per cent of its wealth. It is the wealthiest state in the world, and its wealth has been made by its exports. Its name is Great Britain.

American Labor Best in the World.

A comparison has been instituted between the work of a European employe and one in the United States. It appears that employes of the cotton mills in England work up 2,914 pounds per annum, and those in Germany from 1,200 pounds to 1,500 pounds, while the operatives of the United States work up no less than 4,350 pounds. The amount of wool worked up in England by each operative averages 1,375 pounds; in the United States, 1,640 pounds; and in Germany, 1,000 pounds. In flax the average is 2,080 pounds for England, and 715 pounds for Germany; in silk, 71 pounds for England, 87 pounds in the United States, and 49 pounds in Germany. It will thus be seen that the operative in the United States works up 100 pounds of cotton to 67 pounds worked up by the English operative, and 27½ pounds in Germany; 100 pounds of wool against 77 pounds by the English operative, and 60 pounds by the German; 100 pounds of silk against 81½ pounds by the English, and 60 pounds by the German operative. It is consequently claimed that, as the American artisan furnishes more work in a given time than the foreigner, he is entitled to the higher wages he receives.

Philosophical Sayings.

The man who has not an enemy is really poor.

Advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give, but dreadful uneasy to take.

When a man measures out glory for himself, he always heaps the measure.

Medicine has cost the world more than bread and has killed more than it has cured.

Laziness is a good deal like money, the more a man has of it the more he seems to want.

A reputation for happiness wants as much looking after as a reputation for honesty.

Politeness never makes any blunders, it often gets snubbed but never gets beaten.

What a man gets for nothing, he is very apt to value at just about what it cost him.

An idler is twice a thief, he not only steals his own time, but hangs around and tries to steal yours.

I never knew a man that lived upon hope, but that he spent his old age at somebody else's expense.

He who has nothing to do in this world but amuse himself, has the hardest job on hand I know of.

I never knew a man to brag of his money or his pedigree, who has anything else worth bragging about.

When you come across a man that neither flattery nor abuse will stimulate, leave him alone he has gone to seed.

When you strike oil stop boring: many a man has bored clean through and let the oil run out at the bottom.

Those who are too proud to inquire what a thing costs when they buy it, are the first to find fault when they come to pay for it.

There are two kinds of men I do not want to meet when I am in a hurry, men that I owe and men that I want to owe me.

Go slow young man, if you tap both ends of your cider barrel at once, and draw out of the bung hole besides, your cider ain't a going to hold out long.

Whenever a minister preaches a sermon that pleases the whole congregation, in nine cases out of ten he has preached a sermon that the Lord wont indorse.

Lord Beaconsfield's Wraith.

Quite a sensation was caused the other evening in the brilliantly lighted drawing-room of a well-known leader of London political society. She had gathered around her a crowd of shining lights of the Conservative world, when just upon midnight, when the hum of conversation was at its highest, there was a sudden and mysterious silence. All looked up to see the cause, when they beheld, near the door, an old gentleman with wrinkled face, having one gray curl over the forehead, eye-glass in hand, ogling the crowd. The look, the gait, the curl, the attitude, the stoop, the eye-glass—all spoke of Benjamin Disraeli, first and last Earl of Beaconsfield. The awe-struck silence continued for several seconds, and many thought for the moment that the shade of the departed premier had come back to set matters right in the Conservative camp. But when the old gentleman mixed with the crowd, and was introduced to one and another, it was found that he was no wraith, but the real flesh and blood of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, who is the exact counterpart of the late Earl, and by his manner, dress, etc., loses no opportunity of enforcing the likeness.

What a Change!

Some eighteen years ago the new Atlantic cable, that had but spasmodically breathed before then, flashed and thundered on Europe the significant message of the Fathers of the Plenary Council of Baltimore to their great head, the successor of Peter: "Seven Archbishops and forty Bishops, in Plenary Council assembled, salute you, Most Holy Father, wishing you long life and happiness." What a revelation it was to Europe, that had not dreamt that in the most vigorous of Western lands there was growing up