N'S ANODYNE
LIMENT
AND EXTERNAL USE.
PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.
MAKE HENS LAY

WRIGHT & CO
—ARE— 1885.
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ery description of
NITURE,
ir premises by first-class workmen,
nted second to none.
OO CHAIRS of various designs,
t prices to suit the hard times.
ADS, TABLES, WASHSTANDS,
ES, MATTRASSES, PICTURE
R SETS, BEDROOM SETS,
articles too numerous to mention.
ot be undersold.
Department a Specialty.
E. WRIGHT & Co.
town, Dec. 17, 1884.

WANZER
Machine,
Machine in the Market.
NZER GUARANTEED.
McEachern's Building, Queen St.,
W WATSON'S DRUG STORE.
ONLY
Gold Medal,
IN CANADA,
1883.
AGAINST THE WORLD.
in Competition with the Leading
ers of the World.
NG POINTS.
cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space
elf-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder,
made of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can
Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer
Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is
1861 to 1883, Wanzer received first prize wherever
legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need
w attention to our own.
Francis Joseph the 1st of Austria, the only Knight's
Machine.
J. F. WILLIS & CO.,
Only authorized Agents for P. E. I.

& Ireland's
IMPROVED
Fire-proof Safes!
Flange Safe in the World.
Over
Eighty
Thousand
in use.
ments than any Safe made, such as
INSIDE BOLT WORK,
ars than any other Fire-proof Safe,
n repairing Bolts and Locks.
heel Locks,
nside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.
ng sold in these Provinces in large
e greatest satisfaction, being the
ed, best made, and cheapest
Safe ever produced.
had the champion record in the
and since that time great and
ovements have been made.
r to any other concern, send for
descriptive Catalogue.
MORRIS & IRELAND,
Boston, Mass.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 33

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.

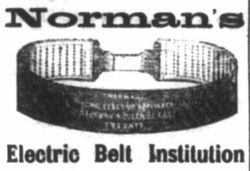
GALENDAR FOR JUNE.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 7h. 32m., p. m., N.
New Moon 12th day, 4h. 38m., p. m., N. W.
First Quarter 19th day, 9h., 36th., a. m., N.E.
Full Moon 27th day, 7h., 5m., a. m., N. W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.		
1	Mon	4 17	7 34	after'n 10 23	morn 7 31
2	Tues	17	39	10 54	8 26
3	Wed	16	39	11 29	9 23
4	Thur	15	40	11 51	10 12
5	Fri	15	41	morn	11 23
6	Sat	15	42	0 26	aft. 25
7	Sun	14	43	0 54	1 20
8	Mon	14	44	1 23	2 38
9	Tues	14	46	1 50	3 55
10	Wed	14	46	2 22	5 0
11	Thur	14	47	3 15	6 13
12	Fri	14	47	4 7	7 23
13	Sat	14	47	5 7	8 28
14	Sun	14	48	6 15	9 23
15	Mon	13	48	7 28	10 11
16	Tues	13	48	8 41	10 51
17	Wed	13	48	9 54	11 29
18	Thur	13	48	11 4	11 56
19	Fri	13	48	aft. 12	morn
20	Sat	13	49	1 17	0 27
21	Sun	13	49	2 21	0 55
22	Mon	14	49	3 22	1 25
23	Tues	14	49	4 21	1 57
24	Wed	14	49	5 18	2 31
25	Thur	15	49	6 12	3 8
26	Fri	15	49	7 1	3 49
27	Sat	15	49	7 45	4 36
28	Sun	16	49	8 25	5 26
29	Mon	16	49	9 1	6 20
30	Tues	4 17	7 49	9 33	7 16

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 & SURGEON.
Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,
PRINCE STREET.
Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

DR. P. CONROY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

JAMES BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR
Surveys and Plans Made.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Address Box 89, P. O., Charlottetown.
April 29, 1885—3m

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the Best Paper published in the Province, and having the Largest Circulation, is therefore, the Best Advertising Medium.

NEW GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS

ARE NOW SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF OVER

200 Cases & Bales

English, American and Canadian Dry Goods,

recently selected by Mr. Sterns in the best markets.

Newest Millinery and Millinery Materials,
Newest Hats, Bonnets, Shapes, Feathers and Flowers,
Newest Dress Goods, Prints and Sateens,
Newest Silk and Cloth Jackets and Dolmans,
Large Stock of Jersey Jackets,
Newest Dress and Mantle Trimmings.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of Every Description.

Brussels, Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleum, all widths up to 12 feet.

An Immense Stock of Room Paper.

No cheaper Goods on P. E. Island than at

PERKINS & STERNS'.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1885.

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.

MARKET SQUARE.

WEEKS & CO.

Are now showing, in their New Establishment, Market Square, a full stock of

Rich & Fashionable Dry Goods,

Embracing all the leading novelties for the season.

Ladies will find a very attractive stock of DRESS FABRICS, MILLINERY, HATS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLOWERS, SILK MANTLES AND DOLMANS, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LONDON HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

THE CARPET AND OILCLOTH ROOM

Is well worth a visit from those who contemplate a purchase in these Goods.

THE QUEEN STREET STORE

Is also fully stocked with Newest Goods, and business will be continued there as usual.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Market Square and Queen Street

May 13, 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 doctors, etc., who recommend it highly. Address, J. R. NICHOLSON, 7 Murray St., New York. sep. 17 1y eow

Montague Carriage Factory.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large stock of

CARRIAGES,

which he will dispose of for Cash or approved credit. Farmers in need of anything in this line would consult their interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Also on hand a number of

Carts and Cart Wheels,

which he is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as can be had at any other factory on the Island.

JOHN McLEAN.

Montague, May 6, 1885—3m

50 Lovely New Style all Chromo Cards, with name and a prize for 10c. Twelve packs, 12 names, for $1. A sample pack and agent's outfit with illustrated catalogue of tricks and Novelties, for a 3c. stamp and this slip. A. W. KIMMEY, Yarmouth, N. S.—Mon 11 6m

THE North British & Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital, . . . $9,733,432.00
Paid up Capital, . . . 1,216,667.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life, and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.

Insurance upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.

G. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.
December 17, 1884. 1y

TO PERSONS OF A
Nervous Temperament
WE WOULD RECOMMEND
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic.

IT WILL REMOVE THAT LOW, despondent feeling so peculiar to nervous persons. After using it for a short time they will find their appetite improved, and their spirits become more cheerful sleepless nights, twitching of the muscles and trembling of the limbs will all disappear, and they will feel and know that every fibre and tissue of their body is being braced and renovated. The peculiar operation of this medicine has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Pale, sickly females will derive the greatest benefit from using a few bottles of ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC. It is stimulating, appetizing and strengthening, and the power in it depends upon the Iron and Quinine which it contains, and not upon alcohol or opium, or any narcotic whatever.

Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.
Jan. 21, 1885.

HALIFAX
STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
STEAMERS

SAILING between Baltimore and Halifax to Havre, calling at Swansea on the outward passage.

Cheap excursions to England and France.

BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX.

S.S. *Olympia* will sail from Baltimore for Halifax about 6th May. Saloon passengers, including provisions, $20; Return, $30; Steerage, single fare without provisions, $6.

HALIFAX TO HAVRE.

S. S. *Olympia* will sail from Halifax to Havre direct about Saturday, 9th May.

FARES—First-class (single) to Havre, $40; Return, $60 To Paris or London, $50; Return $70.

Havre & Swansea to Halifax.

The new First-class S. S. *Damara* will sail from Havre on Saturday, 2nd May, from Swansea Tuesday, 5th May, for Halifax.

Will be followed by monthly sailings to and from all the above-named ports.

Through Bills Lading issued to Havre, London, Paris, and other places.

Return tickets available to return within three months per steamers *Damara, Olympia, or Ulunda.*

For freight and further particulars apply to EMILE TICQUET, Havre; BURGESS & Co., Swansea; ADAMSON & RONALDSON, London; J. R. FOARD & Co., Baltimore; JOSEPH WOOD, Halifax, or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
April 29, 1885. Agent.

STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 5th, the new steamer *Heather Belle*, Hugh McLean, Master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

Wednesday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Thursday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at 4 a. m.; leaving Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Crapaud, remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown at 1.30 p. m. for Crapaud, and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES.

Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.

Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES,
Agent.
Charlottetown, May 6, 1885—3m

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE.

Monaghan's Brick Building,
WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock a 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

BOSTON STEAMERS,
Carroll and Worcester,

LEAVE Boston every SATURDAY at noon.

Leave Charlottetown every THURSDAY at 6 p. m., calling both ways at Halifax and Canso.

Both steamers are re-furnished throughout with all the latest improvements for comfort and style.

Passengers will find this the most pleasant route to Boston.

Freight carried at lowest rates.

☞ EGGS are handled with the greatest possible care.

CARVELL BROS.,
Agents.
May 13, 1885.

CUSTOM
SHOE SHOP,
P. C. Kelly's Old Stand, Upper Queen Street.

HAVING taken part of the above premises, I am prepared to do all kinds of

CUSTOM WORK.

Also, REPAIRING at reasonable rates.

After 20 years experience in the employment of the late John Dorsey, those favoring with their patronage can rely on first-class style and workmanship.

PATRICK KELLY,
Upper Queen St.
April 29, 1885—3m

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

PREPARED BY

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

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

CONSUMPTION!

FRASER'S
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is now looked upon by the leading Physicians of Prince County as

A 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.

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

IT IS A FACT
That Philoderma is the best Toilet Article ever introduced for Sunburn, Freckles, Tan or Redness of the Skin. It is pre-eminently superior to any other preparation, and has won hosts of friends because it does all that is claimed for it. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B. For sale by all Druggists.

The Third Party.

Says the Montreal *Herald*: It is proposed by some red-hot prohibitionists to establish a third political party—the prohibitionist party—in this Dominion. The creation of this party would not be likely to add either to the respectability of the politicians of Canada or to the practicability of its politics. Zeal in the cause of prohibition, and not ability or experience, or even integrity, will be the only qualification considered by the Prohibitionist electors in the choice of candidates for legislative honors. Every question, no matter how urgent or how important it may be, will have to give way to prohibition. The consequence will be that the man who rants the most fiercely at public meetings in the cause of prohibition, and who expends the greatest number of the the fiercest epithets in the denunciation of those engaged in "the traffic" and of those who offer any opposition to prohibition, will command the greatest number of votes among the members of the "third party." Its having but one principle will be a direct and strong encouragement to hypocrisy. Men will be found howling in favor of prohibition who take their whiskey neat whenever they can get it without being seen by their inquisitive neighbors, and who, until prohibition became a political question, never attended a temperance meeting in their lives. Not the best men but the fiercest fanatics and the most unblushing hypocrites will came to the front, and if the party becomes large the legislature will be inundated with cranks and humbugs. These results are sure to follow the establishment of a party having a platform composed of a single plank, whether that plank be greenbackism or prohibition. And the worst of it all is that the cause of true temperance, of honest, unpretending virtue, will not be advanced in the slightest by the loud-voiced politician.

First Communion.

To the Catholic these first communion ceremonies are touching beyond words. If they are our own children so blest, what happiness God has granted us! Any way, what memories of the past the occasion recalls, and how dear childhood becomes to us again! What recollections cluster!—the old pastor, parents in the grave, friends of our youth scattered and gone? Perhaps we return home to press with our lips and wet with our tears the first communion candle of our dear dead child, a sacredly treasured relic, or hold in our hands with emotion the candle of one still left us but for whom in the pride of his young blood we fear the dangers of the world. How easy to bring back the bright boy to our mind in that happy innocent day of his holy first communion! The gentle mother hand that pressed the blue ribbons on that candle was able then to guide her boy.

Many changes will come to these first communicants in after life. There will be sad homes or happy homes, or no homes at all for them in that now veiled future. To some there will be great temporal success, tempting even more than reverses; to all there will be the vicissitudes to which humanity is heir. But the foundation of that first communion well laid, will rarely be undermined as to utterly destroy Christian structure. The teachings of pastor, devoted Nuns and worthy Brothers, who prepared them for their first communion, will sentinel them through life and guard them against fatal surprises. And even where they fall, there will be in most cases, please God, a grand repentance and final perseverance.—*Catholic Universe.*

Irish Education.

(*Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.*)

SIR,—I am sure you would like to favor the cause of truth, and expose a grievous calumny. Ireland, Spain, and Italy, on account of their Catholicity, are said by many persons to be very ignorant nations. You will kindly permit me to correct, as far as Ireland is concerned, this misapprehension. According to the Government statistics for the years 1882-3, presented to the House of Commons in England, Ireland with a population of 5,174,836, had a school enrollment of 1,083,298, or over 21 per cent. of children attending school. The population of Scotland was 3,738,575, with a school attendance of 555,660, or 1,438 per cent. of children going to school. England and Wales, with a population of 26,325,376, has a school enrollment of 4,189,612, or about 1,549 per cent. These figures show that five per cent. more children, in proportion to the population, attend school in Ireland than in England, and 6 per cent. more than in Scotland.

A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.

Is General Gordon Dead.

A despatch from Cairo last says: "Some excitement was created here among English officials and residents by the arrival of a Coptic merchant from Khartoum. He states that he witnessed the capture of Khartoum, and that immediately after the massacre of the garrison the Mahdi demanded the head of General Gordon for a trophy, but his warriors produced the head of the Austrian consul, Mr. Hansal. When the mistake was discovered a second search was made for Gordon, but the Mahdi's followers were unable to find any trace of the hero of Khartoum. They found several other Europeans, but no documents were found on their clothes to show that any of them was General Gordon. The merchant says that it is possible that Gordon, seeing that all was lost, may have escaped south."

Dr. Schliemann will spend the coming winter searching for the tomb of Alexander the Great at Alexandria.

The Callaghan Murder.

The Inquest into the death of Patrick Callaghan was resumed before Dr. McLeod, Coroner, last Thursday evening, when the following evidence was taken:—

THOMAS WEBB,—(Sworn)—I had a conversation with Thomas Woolrich, regarding the death of Patrick Callaghan. He said after the McInnises were taken prisoners that they had not the right men. Then it was rumored the Berrigans were taken. "Now," he said, "they have got the right men." I told him he should be careful not to make use of that talk. He gave me the reason that they wanted to borrow a mineral rod, and they wanted to get it from his father. They said they would have to dodge the "old fellow." I asked him if they mentioned any name. He said they did, and the name mentioned may have been Callaghan. He (Woolrich) knew Callaghan at the Cemetery but did not know his name. Woolrich said: Berrigans knew there was money there as they said they borrowed $107; I read the paper, one hundred and odd dollars. Berrigan said, I did not pay him. He said, my brother did, which is all the same. There was some word mentioned about a revolver. This was a conversation between Berrigan and two others—one Mark Bennett and the other Berrigan's brother, at Trainor's on Queen Street. Woolrich said he was deaf and could not hear much of the conversation. I am a truckman. Woolrich lives next door to me in Charlottetown. It was in my own house the conversation took place.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS WOOLRICH.—(Sworn)—I live with Mr. Webb in one of Mr. Coyle's houses. I heard of Callaghan's death. I was going home from my work one evening, and a man asked me to unload a load of hay. I asked the man what his name was and he said Berrigan. I think his christian name was Thomas Berrigan. It was at—I really forget. It is the second last house on the west side of Queen Street, in the block north of the Market Square. I am not long enough in town to know all the houses. I think it was Trainor's. I unloaded the hay with him and went home and got my supper. I came out afterwards and went up town. I saw a man named Bennett going into Trainor's and I went in. A man named Berrigan was there. He asked me for my father's mineral rod. He said he was going to hunt for money. He said that where he wanted to hunt for money some one was living in the house, and they would have to dodge him. I think he mentioned other places where there was a pile. He did say where the pile was but I don't recollect. He said it was near a spring. It is somewheres back of Swan's. I cannot say that Berrigan mentioned the man's name to whom he paid the money. I think he said, "I did not pay it but my brother paid it, which is all the same." He also mentioned something about a revolver. I went out after the jigger, but did not bring in the rod. I don't remember what day of the month. It was a day after a market day about the 19th or 20th of May before Callaghan was killed. (Here the Coroner read Webb's statement to witness. The witness said Webb's statement was correct, but he could not hear who they said they were going to dodge.) Witness continuing: The reason I said to Webb they had the right man when they had Berrigan, was the conversation I heard in Trainor's. I would not say on oath that Berrigan was the right man. The reason I staid in Trainor's so long I was talking to the Berrigans. After leaving Trainor's I think I went home. I was with my father one time looking for the money with the mineral rod. We did not get much. (Here Mr. Henry Fitzgerald stood before the witness, he said he was not the man he unloaded the hay with, nor would not say for certain whether he was present at Trainor's during the conversation. Two others in the audience were picked out but witness said they were not the men He then pitched upon Patrick Berrigan as the man he thought he unloaded the hay with and the man with whom he had the conversation in Trainor's.) Witness proceeded. I heard of a reward being offered for the discovery of the murderer. Mr. Webb read it out of a paper. I would not say whether the conversation took place with Webb before or after the reward was offered.

JONATHAN MCWILLIAMS,—(Sworn)—I am acquainted with the deceased Patrick Callaghan for ten or twelve years. He boarded with me. He was a quiet, inoffensive, and respectable old man, rather intelligent. He was inclined to be slightly suspicious. I have not seen him alive since the 1st April. I owed him no money.

JACKSON LOURIE.—(Sworn)—I saw the deceased last, I think, on a Tuesday. He was in a cart with us to the end of Brackley Point Road, and left us there. Pat Berrigan was with us, and Tom Berrigan overtook us on the road. We had no conversation, only Mr. Berrigan was talking about sodding his mother's grave. That's all. Berrigan did not mention any particular day he was to go over to do it. That's all I know—only what the papers say. That is a good deal. Not much benefit to him, poor man, anyhow.

JAMES ROPER,—(Sworn)—There was a note in the court for $54, with my name to it and Patrick Berrigan's. I received the money of that note. I owe Callaghan no other money only that note. I never owed him before nor never made him a payment. I know nothing further about the case.

JOHN PARTRIDGE (sworn)—I saw Patrick Callaghan shortly before he was murdered—about a week. He was going around Crabbe's corner, towards the St. Peter's Road. I did not borrow any money off him. I tried to borrow money off him. I think it was in 1880 I went over one evening, and asked him for the loan of $100. He gave me some blarney, and said he would give it on my own name at bank interest. I told him I would get my brother to join. He appointed a day for me to meet him in town. He came over to my place and said he would rather have my father's name. I said it made no difference. I met him in town. My father came in with me, and I was going across the square with Callaghan, and he turned around and asked if my brother was in. I told him no, and he said he must also have his name to the note. I said to him, "I don't know what you mean," and that he better bring the money out. I told my brother how exacting he was, and my brother told me not to bother with the matter. I said I promised to go over. My brother was going to town, and I told him to drive round to Callaghan's and I would walk. I walked over and found Henry Swan and Callaghan there. My brother shortly came in, and I told Callaghan that if he did not care to give it to myself and brother, we did not want it otherwise. I asked him if he was any loser by lifting the money for me. He said he would lose one month's interest. I told him I would pay that loss, and he said it made no difference.

PATRICK BERRIGAN (sworn)—I heard the evidence of Woolrich. I never unloaded a load of hay with him in my life. My brother Thomas did; I was at Trainor's the evening they unloaded the hay. I heard a little about the mineral rod conversation. I was not the one who was talking about it. My brother and I were in Trainor's when Woolrich came in. My brother Tom said to him, "Woolrich, does a mineral rod work in your hands?" He said, "Yes." My brother said, "You were digging for money at the spring, back of our place; whose money were you digging for there?" He said, I think, "Paul Jones's." I said, "You were digging about my place?" He said, "Yes." A stranger told him there was money buried near a spring and the spring out there corresponds with it. His father and he were digging at my place for money one night, and I drove them off. Woolrich's conversation about paying a note, &c., is positively false. I know Woolrich; he is a party who speculates in digging for gold. The reason I let them dig after 1883 was because Woolrich's father represented to me he had a vision or dream that there was money hid on my place and I let them dig. I did not treat Woolrich in Trainor's, and there was no reference made to Callaghan during the conversation in Trainor's.

The Jury retired, and after deliberation returned the following verdict: "That the deceased was between the 20th and 27th of May feloniously murdered in the cottage in Sherwood Cemetery by some party or parties unknown."

Victor Hugo.

The European telegrams announcing the death of Victor Hugo are sadly suggestive. He died outside the communion of the Church, without becoming reconciled to her—an apostate. According to a statement in the telegrams, the Most Rev. Archbishop Guibert sent Victor Hugo a letter which M. Lockroy suppressed and concealed from him. The contents of the letter are not given, but it is supposed that it contained an offer from the Most Rev. Archbishop to receive him back into the Church and give him the consolations of religion. It is further supposed that had Victor Hugo received the letter he would, probably, have accepted Archbishop's Guibert's offer, and become reconciled to the Church.

Thus it often happens. A Catholic apostatizes from the faith, throws himself, as Victor Hugo did, into the arms of the enemies of the Church and of religion. When he is confronted with death, he may perhaps desire to avail himself of the consolations of the religion he scorned and despised. He may wish, perhaps, to send for a priest, but his infidel associates show what kind of friends they are by counteracting and thwarting his wishes, and leaving him die in his sins.

Victor Hugo was a Catholic up to 1849. Then he passed over into the ranks of the infidel French radicals, and as he has since lived, so he died, outside of the communion of the Church, and without the consolations she can give.

His genius was unquestionable, but during a large part of his life it was misemployed and perverted to evil purposes. His best works—best from an intellectual as well as religious point of a view—were written while he was a Catholic. After he became an apostate his mind evidently lost much of its vigor and power.—*Catholic Herald.*

Banking Suggestions.

President Smithers of the Bank of Montreal is a man in whose yearly utterances very great confidence is placed by business men, and in banking matters his opinion is always well considered. There is nothing striking in his statement this year so far as it relates to business, except that he thinks the situation better than it was last year, yet he does not withdraw his advice of a year ago in favor of cautious dealing. On one matter which has to do with national financing, Mr. Smithers gives a pronounced opinion. He believes that the government should adopt the American system and compel the banks to secure their issue by the deposit of government bonds. If this plan were adopted the government would in four or five years have $30,000,000 worth of bonds disposed of to the banks. With the system in force the notes of any bank would be as good in one part of Canada as another, for every dollar bill would have a government dollar note at the back of it. The banks would be obliged to put up cash to start with equal to their note issue, instead of the present forty per cent. deposit, but the banks would receive interest on their Dominion notes. Under the American system the notes of the banks are always good. The shareholders may be ruined but the note holders are safe. The United States people will be obliged to change their plan. They are paying off their debt so fast they are running short of bonds.—*Halifax Herald.*

General News.

The corporation of London will present ex-president Arthur with an address and a gold casket upon his visit to that city.

The Pope has granted the request of the Bishops of the Province of Quebec for permission to found a Canadian Seminary in Rome.

The so-called Atheistic Congress, attempted to be held at Rome, proved a fiasco. There was no delegate from any English-speaking country present, and very few delegates from other countries.

The statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion, for the eleven months ending May 31st, shows an increase of receipts of $1,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1884. The surplus up to May 31st was over $1,400,000. The revenue for May also showed an increase of $600,000 over that for the same month last year.