

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 11

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:
Meredith'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.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

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

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1884.

First Quarter 4th day, 11h. 33m. p. m. South.
Full Moon 13th day, 11h. 46m. a. m. N.
Last Quarter 22nd day, 11h. 18m. a. m. S.
New Moon 31st day, 11h. 47m. a. m. N.

DAY	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
1							1
2							2
3							3
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	
7	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8	5	6	7	8	9	10	
9	6	7	8	9	10	11	
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	
11	8	9	10	11	12	1	
12	9	10	11	12	1	2	
13	10	11	12	1	2	3	
14	11	12	1	2	3	4	
15	12	1	2	3	4	5	
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	
17	2	3	4	5	6	7	
18	3	4	5	6	7	8	
19	4	5	6	7	8	9	
20	5	6	7	8	9	10	
21	6	7	8	9	10	11	
22	7	8	9	10	11	12	
23	8	9	10	11	12	1	
24	9	10	11	12	1	2	
25	10	11	12	1	2	3	
26	11	12	1	2	3	4	
27	12	1	2	3	4	5	
28	1	2	3	4	5	6	
29	2	3	4	5	6	7	
30	3	4	5	6	7	8	
31	4	5	6	7	8	9	

W. & A. BROWN & CO. GROCERY

Our Store Closes Every Ev'g at 6, Saturdays Excepted

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles, and sell at a small advance on cost.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF
Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velvetens, 100 boxes to choose from, at prices lower than ever before offered.

Mantle Department.
These Goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and new-est makes, and grand value.

Cloth Department.
The 200 pieces Job, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling wonderfully fast. The prices are very low to the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from \$3.50 to \$8.25 per yard. Daily expected, 30 pieces Oil Cloths (English), from 1/2-yd to 3 1/2-yd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
December 12, 1883—yr

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.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883

L. E. PROWSE

SELLS THE CHEAPEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FUR CAPS

ON THE ISLAND.

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

G. H. HASZARD,

BOOK BINDER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

LAW STATIONERY, & C.,
South Side Queen Square, Sign of the Big Book,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

Printing, Ruling, Numbering, Perforating, &c.,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

On Hand, a Large Stock of Record Paper for Blank Books

Having the most complete Bookbinding in the Province, as well as the best workmen, we can guarantee satisfaction.

FINE BOOKBINDING.

Special attention given to finer grades of Bookbinding, in Morocco, Turkey, Balm, Plush, Velvet, Calf and Roan. The only place in the city where Gilt-edging can be done.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY,

Envelopes, Letter, Note and Foolscap Papers. Also Writing and Copying Inks of all the leading makers.

All kinds of Printing done on short notice and at low prices. Special attention given to Letter, Note Heads and Bill Heads. A full stock of Legal and other Blanks always on hand.

G. H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1883—3m

Tea House,

MONAGHAN'S BRICK BUILDING,
West Side Queen Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to supply them with

FLOUR,
MEAL,
TEA,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,

and all other articles to be found in a first-class Grocery Store, at lowest possible prices. Also, 10,000 CIGARS, choice brands, which will be sold cheap.

P. MONAGHAN,
Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1883

MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "The father of New York has been a great benefactor to the poor of his adopted island. He has been the patron of the Swiss Guards in full uniform, and in the Court of St. Damascus, the Pontifical Ceremonies, who ascended with him, preceded by the band and pifferari of His Holiness, in their crimson damask dresses, and attended, on the night of the Swiss Guards, at the door of the great hall of St. Clement, the Prince was met by the Maggioromo of His Holiness, Monsignor Theodoli, together with the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the Pontifical Court, on their respective costumes worn on occasions of grand formality, and by them he was conducted into the first antechamber, whence the Pope, Maestro di Camera Monsignor Macchi, who was in waiting there, introduced his Imperial Highness into the Pontifical apartments. His Holiness entered into one of the latter rooms, to meet him, and led him into his private apartment. There the Pope and the Prince remained alone together for fifty minutes. Their conversation ended, the Pope, Maestro di Camera Monsignor Macchi, who was in waiting there, introduced his Imperial Highness into the apartments of Cardinal Jacomini, the Pontifical Secretary of State, who was received with all the formalities due to Royal personages. With the Cardinal he remained in conversation for twenty minutes, and then, accompanied by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, he returned to his hotel, where he was met by the Stanzio of Raphael, the sculptural galleries, the Sistine Chapel, and St. Peter's, and left the Vatican at a quarter past three. The Prince's visit will be returned by the Cardinal Secretary of State, who has immediately returned the representatives' visit, to express the satisfaction which his Holiness and that has been the course followed on the present occasion. Later in the afternoon the Crown Prince drove in the same carriage with the King and Queen to the Hotel de Ville, through the Corso, and to the Villa Borghese. The visit to his Holiness is looked upon in Catholic circles in Rome as a sign that the Royal Family of Germany will be allowed to remain in Italy, which is due to the action of the Vatican, not only from a religious, but also from a temporal and civil point of view, and that it is ready to pave the way for a kinder treatment of Germany on the part of the Pope, which is the object of the Vatican. This view is confirmed by an important article which has appeared in the *Kreuz Zeitung*. That journal states that the Crown Prince, having formed the intention of paying a second visit to the King of Italy, was given to understand that he could not well revisit Rome without also paying his respects to the Pope. He was told at the same time that his calling on the Pope would greatly oblige him, and also the Chancellor to whom the visit seemed opportune and calculated to promote the pending negotiations between the Vatican and the Prussian Government. The Crown Prince then intimated his readiness to pay the visit. It is to be hoped that it will bear fruit in the complete abandonment of the Kulturkampf.

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years, but it did not show except in the form of a scurfiness on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and always had to wear long sleeves. My suffering was great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition begins to improve at once. The skin here all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work. Although I only use a single bottle, I feel better than I have had in ten years. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, Lowell, Vt., Oct. 1, 1883.

HILKA PHILLIPS' Marble Works,
KENT STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

I HAVE ON HAND A CHOICE LOT OF MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS, &c.,
—OF—
Italian & American
MARBLE,

From New and Beautiful Designs, which are superior to anything I have previously had to offer in the market.

I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders.

JAMES PHILLIPS
June 6, 1883—ly

DEARBORN & CO'S

Dandelion Coffee,
PROPERLY made according to directions on each package, making a good healthy, pleasant drink. Cheaper than Java Coffee, because it goes twice as far.

Recommended by many prominent physicians as being of great benefit for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilethousness, &c.

BE YOUR CHOICE FOR IT. Be sure you get the genuine.

DEARBORN & CO.
Charlottetown, July 25, 1883—6 mo pd

To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, G. H. HASZARD, of Charlottetown, have in stock all the Legal Blanks and Forms required for the performance of your several duties.

G. H. HASZARD,
South Side Queen Square,
October 31, 1883—3m Near Post Office.

Hemlock Timber.

WANTED!
SOME long round Hemlock Timber for piles. Also, a lot of Fluted Logs.
Apply to
F. W. HALES,
Steam Nav. Co

Roman Intelligence.

Rome, Dec. 23, 1883.
Many on the Continent who make it almost the chief object of their life to do battle with Catholicism, and are not very choosy as to the selection of the weapons which they use, have been much chagrined at the news that the Crown Prince of Germany would visit the Pope on his arrival in Rome, and some indignantly circulated a rumor to the effect that the notification of the approaching visit was a *canard*. Others endeavored to minimize the importance of the event by announcing to the public that it would simply be of a private nature and would have very little significance. These various chicaneries and prophecies have been sadly disappointed. The visit took place on Tuesday, and was invested with all the *clat* and circumstances which a state ceremony of the first importance demanded. The Prince and his suite drove, about 11 a. m. in the Royal carriage of the Piazza Caffarelli, to lunch with the German Ambassador. After remaining there about two hours, his Imperial Highness, by the invitation of the Prince Imperial, entered the three private carriages and drove to the Vatican. A number of persons were gathered in the Piazza of St. Peter's, who uncovered as the party passed through it. At the carriage gate called the *Portico della Pace*, the Prince and his Swiss Guards in full uniform, and in the Court of St. Damascus, the Pontifical Guards, were drawn up to render the usual honors. At the foot of the great staircase leading to the Vatican, by Monsignor Cataldi, Prefect of the Pontifical Ceremonies, who ascended with him, preceded by the band and pifferari of His Holiness, in their crimson damask dresses, and attended, on the night of the Swiss Guards, at the door of the great hall of St. Clement, the Prince was met by the Maggioromo of His Holiness, Monsignor Theodoli, together with the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the Pontifical Court, on their respective costumes worn on occasions of grand formality, and by them he was conducted into the first antechamber, whence the Pope, Maestro di Camera Monsignor Macchi, who was in waiting there, introduced his Imperial Highness into the Pontifical apartments. His Holiness entered into one of the latter rooms, to meet him, and led him into his private apartment. There the Pope and the Prince remained alone together for fifty minutes. Their conversation ended, the Pope, Maestro di Camera Monsignor Macchi, who was in waiting there, introduced his Imperial Highness into the apartments of Cardinal Jacomini, the Pontifical Secretary of State, who was received with all the formalities due to Royal personages. With the Cardinal he remained in conversation for twenty minutes, and then, accompanied by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, he returned to his hotel, where he was met by the Stanzio of Raphael, the sculptural galleries, the Sistine Chapel, and St. Peter's, and left the Vatican at a quarter past three. The Prince's visit will be returned by the Cardinal Secretary of State, who has immediately returned the representatives' visit, to express the satisfaction which his Holiness and that has been the course followed on the present occasion. Later in the afternoon the Crown Prince drove in the same carriage with the King and Queen to the Hotel de Ville, through the Corso, and to the Villa Borghese. The visit to his Holiness is looked upon in Catholic circles in Rome as a sign that the Royal Family of Germany will be allowed to remain in Italy, which is due to the action of the Vatican, not only from a religious, but also from a temporal and civil point of view, and that it is ready to pave the way for a kinder treatment of Germany on the part of the Pope, which is the object of the Vatican. This view is confirmed by an important article which has appeared in the *Kreuz Zeitung*. That journal states that the Crown Prince, having formed the intention of paying a second visit to the King of Italy, was given to understand that he could not well revisit Rome without also paying his respects to the Pope. He was told at the same time that his calling on the Pope would greatly oblige him, and also the Chancellor to whom the visit seemed opportune and calculated to promote the pending negotiations between the Vatican and the Prussian Government. The Crown Prince then intimated his readiness to pay the visit. It is to be hoped that it will bear fruit in the complete abandonment of the Kulturkampf.

Erie-Brac.

Grave robbery has become common in and around Chicago of late.

It is denied that the Khedive intends to abdicate the throne of Egypt.

A bill cancelling the May laws will be submitted to the Prussian Diet by the Government.

There were thirty-two thousand photographs sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington last year.

A Berlin despatch says it is stated that the Government will submit to the Diet a bill cancelling the May laws.

The wealth of Massachusetts, as assessed for tax purposes, is \$1,731,297,061, an increase of \$47,000,000 on the valuation of 1882.

During the past year there have been 578 cases of scarlet fever, 1,369 cases of diphtheria, and three of small-pox in Detroit.

It is claimed that glass workers of the United States and Europe have founded an International Union with 75,000 members.

Jews control most of the liberal papers in Berlin. The Jews have made rapid gains in European journalism of late years.

The discovery has been made in San Francisco that some of the Chinamen there are owned, and have been bought and sold as slaves.

Spanish protectionists are reported to be furious over the signing for a new commercial convention between Spain and the United States.

The Bank of Nova Scotia gives notice in the *Canada Gazette* of a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent. The Merchants Bank of Halifax does the same.

"I beg a thousand pardons for coming so late." "My dear sir," replied the lady, graciously, "no pardons are needed. You can never come too late."

The acceptance of France's ultimatum for the cession of a portion of the northern part of the island had been agreed to by the Government of Malagascar.

The four buildings of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition in New Orleans are to have 1,000,000 square feet of exhibition space, and are to cost in the aggregate only \$255,000.

The Dublin journal, *United Ireland*, publishes a long account of the murder of James Carey, purporting to have been furnished by O'Donnell, showing that the act was deliberately perpetrated by the latter.

Three years ago a Staten Island woman was arrested for scalding her husband, but was set free on bail on Friday she was arrested on the charge of burning her husband's house. She was evidently bound to make it hot for him.

A Philadelphia hotel keeper seeks to scare the rural visitor into turning off the gas with boiling water, and on Friday she was arrested on the charge of burning her husband's house. She was evidently bound to make it hot for him.

The Provincial Library at Halifax, N. S., claims to have the only volume of the life of the late Prince Consort, preserved by Queen Victoria to an American colony. On the fly leaf is written in Her Majesty's clear style of penmanship— "Presented to the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia in memory of her great and good husband, by his devoted and affectionate wife, Victoria R."

President Arthur at the New England dinner whispered to one of the speakers that the way to break up Mormonism was to establish twenty-five dry goods stores and military shops in Salt Lake City, thereby taxing the others to such an extent that their organization would go to pieces. This suggestion is far ahead of the recommendations on the same subject made in the Presidential message.

London Truth has the following note: "At a recent political meeting a Colonel Provost announced that if Conservatives do not look alive they would wake up some morning and find the following governments established: President of the Republic, Mr. Chamberlain; Minister for War, Mr. Bright; Minister for Public Worship, Mr. Labouchere; Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Joseph Arch; Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Parnell."

Various particles of gossip are still floating round about Mary Anderson. Rumor maintains that the Baron Alfred De Rothschild was the convivial Meccenas who invited the actress to appear for hire at his dinner party. Rumor also declares that the Duke of Portland made a proposal in due form and was rejected, Miss Anderson announcing her intention of working a little longer for her mother's family, and then retiring to a convent.

A well-known clergyman in the north of England entertained a brother clergyman from some distance. The evening being unpropitious, he asked him to remain for the night. At dusk the clergyman asked his guest to step into the manse while he gave orders to have his conveyance ready in the morning. As the visitor entered the manse the clergyman's wife mistook him in the dusk for her husband, and, seizing the palpit Bible, which was on the lobby table, brought the full weight of it across his forehead, exclaiming emphatically, "Take that for asking the ugly wretch to stay all night."

Constables Scott and Acorn arrived at Amherst, N. S., on the 8th inst. from the Juggins Mines, having in custody seven prisoners arrested on a charge of forcibly entering the Roman Catholic church of that place and breaking the altar, burning flowers and vases, stealing the chalice, and dragging the vestments. The diabolical work was committed on Christmas eve, but the perpetrators kept out of the way till pay day, when they made their appearance and were arrested as above.

Victor Emmanuel's remains have been transferred to the chapel in the Pantheon at Rome from their temporary resting-place.

Sheep Runs of the Future.

PRactical MAN ON A PRACTICAL QUESTION

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, lecturing in St. John's, New Brunswick, recently, said: "The Scotch grazings produce the beef and the mutton so much liked in England. What are yours doing? Allow a few acres there is the shelter, admit the greater summer drought, there are numerous rivers, streams and lakes; the soil is equal, and the continuous growth is superior here. History, past and present, shows that with such a sunshine as ours some nations would be in possession of an enormous agricultural wealth by the simple economy of that sunshine in the production of repeated crops of fodder plants in one season—even from a bed of sand. Aside from irrigation in any form, you have at your own doors this moment a wool and mutton field that, properly developed, would outdo the most sanguine. Why is it being let alone? Because of two things—want of knowledge of the subject, and plenty of fat stock elsewhere. We feel no want and so our largely dead to what we could do for others. I do not say that you are all dead. Here are two letters from among others, in response to a feeling that put out last April on this subject in the Ontario press. They are from leading practical men, acknowledging the correctness of my positions, describing what they know and asking what should be done. The first thing to do is to show that it can be done—to do it. You require no government help, but a Government example; there is both money and enterprise enough with individuals. They simply want the guidance of an old hand at the business; he alone knows how to choose variety of subject so essential to sheep life, the caring of them in all their needs and dislikes, as well as how to improve the grounds most effectually at the least cost. It is clearly the duty of the Government of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to let the world know what fields they possess in this particular. If the settlers themselves are so well off, or indifferent, or if local enterprise from St. John and Halifax as centres, is also disinterested, then Legislature must step in. It is a great old story, however, in every progressive country that Government help and example are fruit things to lean upon unless the private individual, well handled and independent men. People of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it seems to me that you do not know the resources of your own country, and acting, as I do now, conspicuously, well handled by another person, I charge both Provinces with a great amount of shortsightedness and want of push. British Columbia, excepted, you hold no the only extensive and profitable industry in the Dominion for the cheap production of wool and mutton. At a rough under-estimate, there are now in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia some 2,000,000 sheep, most of which are on all available bush, rock, water, meadow, and the richer cattle grazing of the valleys. These should carry such a number as to produce annually, not maintain, but to sell off every year 40,000,000 pounds of mutton and 2,000,000 pounds of wool—an annual gross revenue of say, \$2,200,000. This is not wild speculative calculation, but one based upon my own handling of the same subject in Scotland and Ontario, and upon the experience of other Canadian flock masters. The subject has two aspects—an inside one and an outside one. The system of breeding, rearing, and finishing all the flock or the bringing from a distance and finishing on the runs during October. On the former there may not yet be sufficient arable area to provide fodder and grain for winter maintenance to give encouragement to a large enterprise—that is, thousands in place of hundreds of sheep on one range, this would be the independent and practically the most progressive and wealthy plan. But it is not the one for immediate speculation and greatest profits. It sufficient blocks of land of the right stamp can be had to rent or purchase at reasonable figures, I am satisfied the migratory system would be the best. From Scotch experience of a similar character, as well as knowledge of what can be done with sheep in Ontario, but one method of the estimate. Need I say that in this, as in some things in the physical world, we do not see the wealth at our feet so clearly, but seek for it away among the clouds.

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