ATIVE BLOOD PILLS
tire system in three months. Any 3 weeks, may be restored to sound plaints these Pills have no equal. KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
Lung, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External) will instantaneously relieve these terrible sources, and will positively cure nine cases of ten. Information that will save many sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
Indigestion, Biliousness, Bleeding at the Lungs, Heartburn, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
HENS LAY
Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 30c. In large cans, price $1.25; by mail, $1.40. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
ORGANS
LOW PRICES.

GOOD CANADIAN ORGANS, Cheapest and Best in the Dominion.
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RD MORRIS.
STERNS
p Goods,
GOODS!
ck, cheap lots of Staple uring the past week,
loop Skirts,
CIRCULARS, &c.
IN—
d Cottons, Sheetings, n Warps,
WARRANTED.
, Lowellings, Winpanes, &c.
Cloths.
VERY CHEAP.
& STERNS.
HOFF'S
EA.
HOFF'S
THE PUBLIC.
dersigned is prepared to at- LAND SURVEYING, either country. Having had over a' experience, he can guarantion.
e—Sydney Street, next to ice of W. H. Findley, Esq., own.
THOMAS HICKEY.
1884—1 yr
RRELS
ARRELS.
dersigned having engaged mises on Euston Street, diosite Mr. H. F. Coombs' pared to make
and Pork Barrels
TO ORDER.
s of fish promptly at-
D. R. OLDIS, Cooper.
wn, July 2, 1884—3m

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 50

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 OCTOBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 4th day, 5h. 47.5m., p. m., S.
Last Quarter 11th day, 10h. 16.7m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon 18th day, 8h. 18.9m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th day, 0h. 41.9m., a.m., W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.		
1	Wed	6 3	5 36	after'n 3 55	morn 3 5
2	Thur	5	34	4 26	4 13
3	Fri	6	32	4 57	5 23
4	Sat	7	29	5 29	6 35
5	Sun	9	28	6 3	7 49
6	Mon	10	26	6 41	9 4
7	Tues	12	24	7 24	10 17
8	Wed	13	22	8 14	11 25
9	Thur	14	20	9 10	aft 27
10	Fri	16	18	10 11	1 21
11	Sat	17	16	11 16	2 6
12	Sun	18	14	morn	2 46
13	Mon	19	12	0 23	3 19
14	Tues	21	11	1 29	3 49
15	Wed	23	9	2 36	4 18
16	Thur	24	7	3 40	4 45
17	Fri	25	5	4 45	5 14
18	Sat	27	4	5 47	5 44
19	Sun	28	2	6 49	6 16
20	Mon	29	0	7 50	6 51
21	Tues	31	4 58	8 48	7 28
22	Wed	32	56	9 44	8 12
23	Thur	33	54	10 35	8 59
24	Fri	35	53	11 22	9 50
25	Sat	36	51	aft. 6	10 46
26	Sun	38	48	0 49	11 44
27	Mon	41	47	1 39	morn
28	Tues	42	46	1 52	0 46
29	Wed	43	45	2 23	1 50
30	Thur	44	44	2 53	2 59
31	Fri	45	4 42	3 24	4 10

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.

KNOW THYSELF.

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 HEAL successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. 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

LOOK YE HERE.

We want, if advertising can do it, to tell the people that we have the cheapest and best assortment of

DRUGS, DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, TOBACCOS, HAVANNA CIGARS, &c., in the city.

Our Stock is always fresh, ordering small and often, thereby giving the people

BEST VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FISHING GEAR.

Next to Wellner's,

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

D. O'M. REDDIN, jr.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine,

The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

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

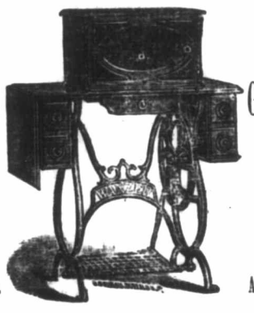
TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

ONLY ONLY

Gold Medal, Gold Medal

CENTENNIAL, IN CANADA,

1876. 1883.



AGAINST THE WORLD. AGAINST THE WORLD.

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 first of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.

August 6, 1884. **J. F. WILLIS & CO.** 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 "	9.32 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.00 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.40 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.35 "	6.18 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.05 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.43 "	3.26 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.50 "	
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	4.30 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 "	6.43 "
Summerside dp	4.55 "	12 35 "	6.10 "
Summerside ar	4.30 "	11.30 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.39 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.50 "	
Alberton	1.53 "	7.14 "	
Tignish dp	*1.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.30 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 dp	4.30 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart ar	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.09 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's	5.30 "	9.33 "	
Bear River	6.01 "	10.25 "	
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 "	

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.20 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.38 "	5.52 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.32 "	
Mt Stewart dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart ar	7.35 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.20 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.13 "	
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 "	3.16 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM TORONTO: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 2, 1882. "Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from scrofula, and the last letter will tell you what a marvelous ... Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had in I think his blood must have contained humor for at least ten years; but ... show, except in the form of a scrofulous humor on the wrist, until about five years ... in a few spots which appeared at ... it gradually spread so as to cover his ... dy. I assure you he was terribly af... t an object of pity, when he began ... medicine. Now, there are few men of ... who enjoy as good health as he has. ... easily name fifty persons who would ... the facts in his case. Yours ... W. M. PHILLIPS."

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.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were 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 began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

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

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

A Great Problem.

Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines,

—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the *Ague,* Fever and billious *Specifics,*
—Take all the *Brain* and nerve force *restorers,*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short,* take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MORRY, Buffalo, October 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals scarly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing,** the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882:* "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer,* says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880:* "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882,* says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing & Smoking

Tobacco,

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 8, 1883.

The Holy Father and the Cholera.

A letter written by his Holiness Leo XIII. to Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, concerning the measures to be adopted if the cholera should invade Rome, is the subject of discussion in the Liberal journals and amongst the people. This letter which, though dated the 10th of September, was only made known to the public on the night of the 20th, is a noble testimony to the devotion of the Sovereign Pontiff and of his care for the people of his beloved city of Rome. The Holy Father begins by noting that the terrible plague of Asiatic cholera which first appeared in the neighboring nation of France, has attacked likewise many parts of Northern and Southern Italy, spreading destruction and ruin. Providence has, so far, sheltered by a special protection the city of Rome, in preserving it from this plague. For which mercy, his Holiness, with the deepest and most devoted gratefulness has offered, and continues still to offer the most humble thanksgiving to the Divine Goodness; and with the whole fervor of his soul he daily lifts up his supplicating hands and voice to the Father of Mercies, that He may, by the powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin and of the glorious protectors of Rome, SS. Peter and Paul, turn the plague away from Rome and save the city. "But," his Holiness continues, "unhappily, through the many iniquities, which move the Divine justice to wrath, and on account of the vicinity of the places invaded by cholera, we are not without fear for this our city which we love with a special affection; it is not possible for us to remain indifferent in presence of the peril. Hence we turn to you, Lord Cardinal, by means of this letter, to communicate to you our intentions on this matter and to charge you with the care of carrying them into effect. We know that with laudable eagerness and with wise prudence, several measures have already been taken by those who have the administration of public affairs, in order that the invasion of the dreadful plague, if it should happen, should not find the city unprovided. But we likewise are desirous of being prepared to assist our beloved people of Rome, and have decided to open, to prepare, and to support exclusively at our expense, a large hospital in the vicinity of the Vatican, where it may be easy for us to go personally to comfort the sick. This hospital will be opened chiefly for the advantage of the Rioni or wards, most near to us, of the Borgo and Trastevere. Its administration will, we desire, be entrusted to our Maggiordomo, and its direction to the two most distinguished experts in the healing art who assist us, namely Professor Alessandro Ceccarelli and Doctor Rugero Valentini, who, in conformity with the regulations already opportunely established, may be assisted by others at need for the help of the persons attacked by cholera. With this object in view, however difficult our present conditions may be, yet trusting in Divine Providence and in the generosity of the Catholic world, we have already allotted the sum of one million. It will be your care, Lord Cardinal, to labor so that in the greatest possible satisfactory manner effect may be given to this our will, inspired in us by that Christian charity which, according to the example of the Divine Master, reaches even to the giving of one's life for one's brethren. If then—which may God keep ever far from us—the plague should happen to be propagated and to spread amongst us, we reserve the right of disposing also of our Pontifical Palace of the Lateran in the manner which will be possible and opportune. Receive, in the meantime, as a pledge of the very sincere affection which we have for you, our Apostolic Benediction."

The *Journal de Rome*, commenting on this letter, says that in it charity speaks of itself. This language of the heart is addressed to the heart, and words are powerless to translate it. Whilt those in Rome, who are not Romans, celebrate the anniversary of cannons and assault, the Pope institutes hospitals. "He reserves in his distress as a despoiled Sovereign an enormous sum." The dignity and security of Leo XIII. forbid him to issue from the Vatican, since those who pretend to guard him did not know how to protect, even in the night, the sacred remains of a Pope whose old age was a martyrdom. Leo XIII. in the Vatican braves summer heats and autumn fevers; but if the cholera is at the gates of the Vatican, concentrated in a privileged hospital, to whom those attacked will evidently give the preference over the Governmental hospitals, the cholera will invite Leo XIII. to brave it in this refuge. The *Liberta*, a Monarchical journal, finds little else in this letter than a specimen of what it calls the Vatican policy, which finds its occasion in every event and which seeks to conciliate the mission of peace and charity of the Vicar of Christ with the inheritance of Pius IX. "However greatly it may be surrounded with restrictions, this public act of the Pope will certainly have a greater echo abroad than in Italy," says the *Liberta.* This journal shows the spirit of the liberalism prevailing in Italy. The grandest acts of the Pontiff are supposed to be dictated by the lowest and most unworthy means.

In a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Boughi, a Protestant, says of Leo XIII:

"Every thought of the pontifical heart dilates and broadens to embrace the world. He is the only power in existence whose inherent and essential obligation it is to go on incessantly acquiring and extending over all civilized, and even all barbarous nations, an intellectual and moral ascendancy."

Children's Companions.

There are few, if any, responsibilities greater on parents than watching the growing tendencies of their children as they advance from infancy and childhood to boyhood and manhood. Every parent, if he knows anything, has a right to know what company his children keep. In every community there are vicious children—children whose first words are dedicated to evil, whose first actions are indicative of moral baseness—and for all of which the unworthy parents are responsible. From parents alone are contracted habits that frequently lead the child to evil ways. Unfortunately we have such parents that teach their children all manner of evil, are not content when either themselves or children are not engaged in defaming their neighbors, or otherwise maligning the good name of families who will not associate with them, or who condemn their evil ways.

We say it is a pity such parents exist, yet they do, who allow their children to grow up wild, without religious or moral training, who, were it not for the society by which they are surrounded, would soon lapse back into uncivilized usages and customs.

How many parents in city and town allow their young ones to go upon the street corners and loaf both day and night, drinking in all the vile and loathsome drivellings of debased society? And these habits are the first contracted; what wonder then, that the child becomes a moral wreck? After having learned his first lessons in the slums of depravity he grows gradually worse, until the House of Correction or jail retards his downward course. The father who allows his children this nightly loafing, must not complain when he hears of his child's corruption; it is the natural consequence of over-parental indulgence.

The mother who delights in her daughter doing nothing, and learning nothing usefel, must be prepared for the burdens to fall upon her, her daughter will never be happy in doing nothing, while there are many useful occupations that would engage their attention if the mother would interest herself in teaching them to her child while young. No law is so inexorable as that of retribution. Neglected duties are invariably punished by disobedient, good-for-nothing children, who will bring grief and shame to their parents, who failed to watch over their early training, who failed to protect their children from vicious companions when their young minds were incapable of judging for themselves.

It is a certain fact, that we can judge of the companions of earliest youth by the first words they learn to lisp, or the manners instilled into them by either good or bad parents, who teach themselves, or allow their young ones to be taught, by evil companions. We can tolerably accurately judge of the adepts in the different avocations of life and notice the varied difference of manner and custom that is peculiar to each station. How easily, for instance, we can tell the farmer from the business man in town; each may be endowed with equal faculties, but their associations are different; they are engaged in different scenes in life, and their different characters are formed accordingly. So, too, with children; their characters and habits are formed by the scenes and companions of their youth, and if the influence by which they are surrounded be good, the child will necessarily show good habits. On the contrary, if the atmosphere be polluted, and bad habits practiced by the parents or others in constant communion with children, then you may be certain the child will early show evil tendencies. The carefully raised child will, on its first contact with evil be shocked, and if a continuance of familiarity be indulged in, soon the first shocks pass away and what was first witnessed as evil, will soon after be enjoyed as pastime. The horrid picture of yesterday will seem joyful to-day, and the first lessons of evil being imbibed, we are quickly carried off with conscience hardened, and unable by morbid sensibilities to detect the pure and good from the rude and imperfect.

The first approaches of evil tendencies should be carefully guarded against by the good parent, and on its appearance in the child, evil associations should be immediately cut off, and restrictions enforced to restore the child to its former innocence and truthfulness. Let parents look upon this as the greatest duty of their life, and they will never have cause of trouble at their children's hands.

Cancer.

Any disease which is acknowledged by all to be full of danger, is sure to be associate with quackery. Unprincipled men take advantage of the popular ignorance of medical remedies to make money. In respect to no disease is this more true than in the case of cancer, and the success of imposition is made easier from the fact that the name is constantly applied to tumors of various kinds, which have nothing of a serious character, which will disappear themselves if they are only let alone. The simple fact is that cancer is not at all a local disease. It affects the entire system; the change of tissues which constitutes what is recognized as the "cancer" is only the local manifestation. Hence the well known truth that removal of the ulcerated part, the tumor, is constantly only a temporary relief; the disease returns to its power, and commonly is soon fatal. Hence the universal dread of "the knife," and hence the readiness to flee to those who give the comforting promise that they will "draw out the cancer by the roots;" and beyond question such men will be encouraged in their imposture by continued application for the use of their skill.

How Ireland was Reduced from Prosperity to Poverty.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes the following letter: "I have thought it my duty, with your permission, to set forth briefly the advantages of protection as compared with the evils of free trade. Take Germany to-day. After enjoying a protective tariff for four years past, we find that during this period the workmen employed in the iron and steel industries alone have increased 33 per cent., the aggregate amount paid per month for wages increasing 53 per cent., and individual wages 14 per cent. Bear in mind that this has occurred at a time when production has been decreasing, and wages dropping in England, Belgium and other European countries. So I think that ought to satisfy every reasonable person that protection has at least done something for Germany. On the other hand, what has free trade done for Ireland? If the free trade theories are true, Ireland ought to be the most prosperous country in the world. It is a fertile island in a temperate latitude, with capacious harbors, fine rivers and abundant water power, and above all it has had perfect free trade for many years with the richest nation on earth; and yet it is the most impoverished country, and its people are the most wretched of any in the civilized world. This was not always so. Before the fatal act of union in 1801, Ireland was a prosperous country, and its people were as free from want as any in Europe, but by reason of the provisions of that act the duties established by the Irish Parliament were gradually diminished. The duty on English woolens was to continue twenty years, after which it was to be reduced just as it is proposed to do in this country by the Morrison Bill and other bills which the free trade leaders in the Democratic party favor. In 1834, thirteen years after the free trade provisions of the act of union went into operation, Ireland was a country full of distress. When the factories closed the markets of the farmers were lost, and the people were driven to the land. These thousands, whose skill had been lost to them through free trade, were forced to pay landlords enormous rents—forced because starvation was the only alternative. It was during this period of Ireland's degradation that the London *Times* said: 'The Celt is the hewer of wood and the drawer of water to the Saxon.' Then, as now, the London *Times* represented the sentiments of Great Britain's capital engaged in manufacturing and commercial enterprise. And even to-day what does the same paper tell us? It says: 'Give English capital and manufactures anything like an equal footing in the markets of America, and they will close its factories in two or three years, as they did those of Ireland.' Whether or not this shall be done is the leading issue of this campaign."

How Much Sleep.

On this question, everyone is a law to himself. The only true rule is take enough. Old Mother Means, in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," advised her husband when buying cheap land, "While yer a gettin,' get a plenty." So say we in regard to sleep, a full quantity of which is more valuable than the grandest prarie farms the sun ever shone on.

It is during the wakeful hours that the muscles and the nervous system and brain expend their energies. Muscles are partially recruited during the day by nourishment taken, but the great recuperating work of the nerves and brain is done during the sleep. Such recuperation must at least equal the expenditure made through the day, or else the brain is ill-nourished, wastes, withers. Persons who, in early English history, were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Persons who are starved to death, suffer brain starvation also, and pass into hallucinations and then into insanity.

Get plenty of sleep, then. Better an hour too much than half an hour too little. Don't carry to bed a day's business, the supper of a gourmand, the whirl of a ballroom, or the cares that should be passed over to God's merciful keeping. Free mind and body from these, lie down and rest in quietude, and so awake refreshed next morning for the duties of the day.

Encouraging Words.

In replying to an address from the Bray National League, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cooke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, said amongst other things: "I must say, so far as I am individually concerned, that if I have done anything to serve this country, or if I have said anything to encourage it, or if I have suffered anything in its cause that I have been repaid a hundred fold by the kindly manifestation of feelings such as yours, which I have experienced from our people on every side. I have only further to say, gentlemen, that I believe it to be the bounden duty of every ecclesiastic in this country to stand by and sustain her people in all their legitimate efforts for the amelioration of their social condition, as well as for the recovery of their national rights, and that I for one shall always uphold her national banner, and befriend anyone who constitutionally strives to bear it on to victory.

The large ship in J. McDonald's yard, Bath, Me., is nearly all planked up, and will be the largest ship ever built in Maine. Her foremost is 90 feet long, mainmast 80 feet, and mizzenmast 82 feet. The length of the mainmast from deck to truck will be 171 feet. It has taken 129 tons of salt to fill in the frame, and 130 tons iron will have been used when the ship is completed.

Endurance.

Lieutenant Greely is of the opinion that his men, if well provisioned, could not have continued to live at Fort Conger more than five years. The constitution of the average American is not capable of prolonged continuous adjustment to more than zero cold, and such acclimatization could only come about after a series of generations where the law of survival of the fittest should operate, and in correspondence with a radical change in organization, in which nutritive and muscular development should predominate over cerebral development; in other other words, nature has shown us in the mentally dwarfed, but physically hardy Esquimaux, the type of organization best fitted for living in those septentrional latitudes. It, however, is no less a matter of fact that the inhabitants of meridianal climes admirably adapt themselves temporarily to the most extreme cold. In the retreat from Moscow, in 1812, the Italian regiments stood the cold better than the Germans, and notably better than the Russians, who were accustomed to the climate. The Turks presented the same relative immunity at the siege of Sebastopol. Longer, from whom these facts are taken, remarks that the aptitude to resist inclement temperature is acquired and lost in turn; that people nurtured in temperate or cold climates who go to the torrid zone to live are much less sensitive to the cold for a time after their return to their native country, though this lessened susceptibility disappears after a year or two.

What to Teach Girls.

The eminent divine, Mgr. Capel, says upon this subject: "Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household. Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to make bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the doctor's account. Teach them that he only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach them that a fine healthy face displays greater lustre than fifty consumptive beauties. Teach them to purchase and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them good common sense, self-trust, self help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working dress is a better object of esteem than a dozen haughty well dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasure of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting, &c., but consider them as secondary objects only. Teach them that a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances, and to use only 'Yes' or 'No' in good earnest.

General News.

The death of Frank Chanfrau, the actor, was caused by his use of hair-dye causing paralysis.

A New York girl was frozen to death in the Colorado mountains a few days ago. She was caught in a snow storm.

It is estimated that if all the poverty in the United States was equally divided it would give $814.00 to each man, woman and child in the country. A family of six would receive $4,784.

The British Empire's area is 8,500,000 square miles, but there is indirect domination over enough more to make the total 10,000,000—one-fifth of the land surface of the Globe. Of the total population only one-seventh are Christians.

Mr. Gladstone has, of course, long ago lowered all legitimate records achieved in the field of exuberant verbosity. Few are aware, however of the fearful and wonderful rate at which he continues to add to the pages of Hansard. It is nearly twelve months since an enthusiastic statistician, who is also a devoted Gladstonite, spent six hours each day during over fifty days in the library of the House of Commons and sixty-five days in overhauling the newspaper files in the British Museum in the task of tracing the Prime Minister back to the first recorded syllable of his political voice. This victim of hero worship found that Mr. Gladstone had talked up to July, 1883, fourteen miles and a half of print; he has added 700 yards in the interval. He can hardly hope to put a girdle round the earth, but he has far excelled all other windmills of his age in articulation.

How little the Piedmontese King has done for United Italy is pointed out by an Irish priest, Canon O'Rourke, of Maynooth, who calls attention to the deplorable condition of Naples, now nearly twenty years under the rule of United Italy. "The newspapers have been lately filled with the praises of King Humbert and his visit to the plague-stricken city. Right. He has done a manly, a Christian, a heroic work, but the striking fact is ignored, that the condition of Naples is now revealed by the cholera visitation, is a scandal and a reproach to his father's reign and his own; the more on account of the splendid future the partisans of the house of Savoy promised to that nation if the *Re galant 'Uomo* were only made its king. Where are the performances? I say again, let the slums of the neglected city answer. I find the following