The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 48

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.	after'n	morn
1	Wed	6 3	5 38	3 55	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 1
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 21	3 19
14	Tues	21	11	1 28	3 49
15	Wed	22	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	9 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 20	morn
28	Tues	42	46	1 52	0 46
29	Wed	43	45	2 21	1 50
30	Thur	44	44	2 53	2 59
31	Fri	45	4 42	3 24	4 19

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE,

Monaghan's Brick Building,

WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

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

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

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

Great Medical Work on Manhood

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 21 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.

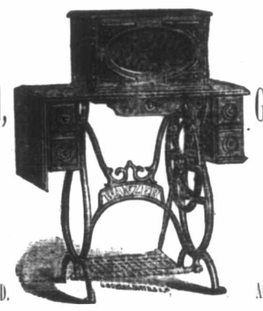
EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

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 1st 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	6.35 "	9.32 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.03 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.23 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.33 "	6 15 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.08 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.48 "	3 28 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.55 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.18 "	6.10 "	
Tignish ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m	4.20 p.m	9 20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.35 "	3 34 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	2.38 "	8 03 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	2.00 "	7.25 "
County Line	5 45 "	1.51 "	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 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.28 "	9 38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7 50 "	
Alberton	1.53 "	7.2 "	
Tignish dp	71 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 ar	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart dp	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.06 "	9.09 "	
St. Peter's	5.30 "	9.33 "	
Bear River	6.01 "	10.20 "	
Souris ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Mount Stewart	4.45 p.m	8.20 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

Train Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6 30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.38 "	5.51 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.33 "	
Mt Stewart ar	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart dp	7.55 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.26 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.18 "	
Bear River	6.39 "	2.19 "	
Souris dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.10 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,

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

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the preparation perfectly adapted to care disease of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural growth, and youthful beauty. It has many imitators, but none have so fully met the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, spread its fame and usefulness to every corner of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause, *the fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 13th, 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 seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

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

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

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at four a.m.; leaving Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m.; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at three p. m., remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m.; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at 1 30 p. m.; 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,

Ch'town, May 14, 1883.—3m

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ **All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.**

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure.* I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

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

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

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing & Smoking

Tobacco,

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 8, 1882.

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, Sept. 12.

An Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father Leo XIII., addressed to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church, in grace and communion with the Apostolic See, appeared on the evening of the 1st September. It is dated 30th of August. The Sovereign Pontiff recommends, as he did last year, the recitation of the Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin during the month of October. His will was everywhere obeyed last year with such ardor and concord as to display an admirable spirit of the fervent religion and piety with which the Christian people is animated, and how great is the universal confidence in the heavenly patronage of the Virgin Mary. The Holy Father, overwhelmed with the burden of so many trials and evils, felt a great consolation at the spectacle of faith and piety, and his courage was renewed to support, if God wills it so, trials still more severe. So great is the spirit of prayer spread in the house of David and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, that he firmly hopes God will at length be moved and will have pity on the condition of His Church, and that He will hear the prayers presented by her whom He has made the dispenser of heavenly graces. His Holiness thinks, therefore, that it is his duty to enkindle again public piety and to exhort this year the Christian people to perservere in the form of prayer known under the name of the Rosary, in order to merit the efficacious patronage of the Mother of God. After considering the various motives which suggest the necessity of prayer, the Sovereign pontiff refers to what concerns Italy, where it is especially necessary at the present moment to implore by the prayers of the Rosary the powerful assistance of the Blessed Virgin, for this country is not only menaced, but tried by an unexpected calamity. The Asiatic epidemic, passing the boundaries which nature seemed to have placed it, has invaded the most important ports of France, and from thence to the neighboring lands of Italy. It is then necessary to recur to Mary, to her who has been truly and justly called the dispenser of safety and of heavenly consolation, in order that, receiving propitiously the prayers specially agreeable to her, she may drive far away from Italy the impure scouge. Therefore, during the month of October, in which the Catholic world celebrates the Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary, His Holiness has resolved to renew the same prescriptions made last year. He then establishes and ordains that, from the 1st of October till the 2nd of November following, five decades at least of the Rosary, with the Litanies be recited every day in all parish churches and public sanctuaries delicated to the Mother of God, as also in other churches to be designated by the Ordinary. The Holy Father then continues to lay down the conditions of prayer and those by which partial or plenary indulgences may be gained, with the dispensations which may be granted under certain circumstances mentioned, according to the prudent judgment of the Ordinaries. In conclusion he hopes that Our Blessed Lady, invoked by the prayers of the Rosary, may come to his assistance, and that discords being calmed and the rights of the Church respected over the whole earth, the wished-for tranquility may be obtained from God.

The few cases of cholera, or what was supposed to be such, which were reported from Naples last week, have been followed by a very serious outbreak of that epidemic. On Sunday night, 31st August, there was but one certain case of the disease reported from Naples, and one from the neighboring district of Resina. The news then showed a general decrease throughout the various infected districts. On Monday the news became most serious. At five in the morning the malady had acquired a certain violence, and was spread over a considerable area, the first report announcing 37 cases with 18 deaths. The following day the number of new cases reached 106, and the deaths 46. It was reported besides that the city was tranquil, and that no disorders, such as those reported during the past week, had occurred. The immediate cause of this remarkable spread of the malady, as given by the local journals, is to the following effect: During the week ending Saturday, 30th, the people who are devoted players in the Governmental lottery—a most shameful institution—had been exceedingly successful in their choice of numbers that brought them prizes. They gained largely. The Ministry of Finance, which directs this gigantic gambling, has had to pay out as much as six millions of francs! The lottery is drawn upon Saturday. On Sunday, the numerous winners, rejoicing at their good fortune, indulged in eating and drinking at an extent that, to say the least of it, was unusual. The most unwholesome and cheapest fruits which, though abundant in this country, are scarcely ever seen in ripe condition, or in a state fit to be eaten, were consumed in enormous quantities. On Monday the malady, which had already made its appearance at Naples, burst forth with particular violence in the poor and populous quarters in the districts where the excesses of the previous day had been most marked. Hence it spread into the better and more healthy quarters of the city, in the district of Fernando, where the royal palace stands, and even in Capodimonte, where there is another royal palace. On Wednesday 97 new cases were recorded, with 43 deaths, and 9 deaths of previous cases. The disease had then appeared at Portici, Somma, and Procida, but with very few cases. The Ministers Brin and Grimaldi visited the infected districts, accompanied by the Prefect and the Deputy de Zerbi, and left sums of money at each district for the benefit of the sufferers. On that day His Holiness Leo XIII. sent 10,000 francs, out of his poverty, to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples, to be distributed in charity to the families of those suffering from cholera. When the news of the Holy Father's gift reached Naples, the population were deeply affected by this act of charity. The devotedness of Cardinal Sanfelice, Archbishop of Naples, and, indeed, of all the clergy, forms the theme of highest laudation on the part of all the journals, even those most inimical to the clergy. It is almost needless to say that the Cardinal and his clergy are unwearied in their visits to the hospitals, in administration of the Sacraments, and in temporal as well as spiritual assistance to the poor sufferers.

And the Lame Walk.

MIRACULOUS CURES EFFECTED AT ST. ANNE'S SHRINE.—A PILE OF CRUTCHES TWENTY FEET HIGH.

Standing upon Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, the most magnificent promenade of its kind in the world, and casting the eye northward, to the beautiful Isle of Orleans, and over the extensive bay formed by the estuary of the St. Charles, the vision is arrested by the pale blue outline of the Laurentian Mountains—those "everlasting hills," possessing so much significance for scientists, and declared by geologists to be the oldest known form of rock formation. Let the eye run down the slowly ascending range seaward until it rests upon the promontory, which, jutting out into the north channel of the St. Lawrence, bounds the vision, and you have before you St. Anne's Mountain. The confidence of the geologist in the precambrian origin of those crystalline rocks, as, armed with microscope and hammer, he pronounces upon their azoic or laurentian or huronian formation, is not one whit stronger, dogmatic though he be, not one-half so touching as the simple faith of thousands of Canadian and American pilgrims in the efficacy of intercession with "La Bonne St. Anne," at her shrine at the foot of yonder mountain, in the production of such superhuman results as the miraculous cure of all those ills to which flesh is heir. There are several parishes in Canada called after the good mother of the Virgin Mary, but this one is officially known as "St. Anne de Beaupre." "Pre," in French, signifies "meadow," and all who have visited the land of Evangeline will readily trace, in the extensive grass plain surrounding the Bay of Minas, the derivation of the name of the village of Grand Pre. The name "Cote de Beaupre," or "the beautiful meadowy side of the river," aptly describes the slope of the country between the St. Lawrence and beyond, and marks the contrast existing between it and the character of the land at the opposite side of the mouth of the St. Charles, the site of the rock-girt city of Quebec. Twenty miles or so of a pleasant drive along the Cote de Beaupre brings the tourist to St. Anne de Beaupre—commonly called here, in the language of affection, "*La Bonne Ste. Anne.*" Pilgrims generaly go from Quebec by steamer, but sometimes on foot. On Sundays the pilgrims visiting St. Anne's frequently fill five or six steamboats. Two boats make daily trips to the shrine, and frequently there are others from different points on the river. It is usual for almost every Roman Catholic congregation and religious society in the Province of Quebec to make its annual pilgrimage to St. Anne's. Then there are frequently pilgrimages from Ottawa and other parts of Ontario, and from the French-Canadian districts of the New England States. The shrine of St. Anne dates from 1658, when a pious habitant presented the *cure* of Quebec with a piece of ground, on condition that the erection of a church should be at once commenced. Tradition relates a number of miracles said to have been wrought during the construction of the building, of which the foundation stone was laid by the French Governor, D'Argenson. A devout resident, who had been lame for years, was instantly cured upon laying three of the foundation stones; and so was a woman who had been bent double for three months. The whole country soon resounded with the praises of St. Anne, and it was for a long time customary for vessels passing up the river to fire a salute when passing her shrine. Occasional miracles have ever since been reported; but this year scarcely a day, certainly not a week, passes without reports of further manifestations of her power. The miracles are invariably wrought in the church, and generally during the veneration of the saint's relics, or while the subject of the cure is engaged in prayer, or in receiving communion. The existing church is of modern date, and is erected on the site of that which was built two and a quarter centuries ago. Neither in exterior nor interior does it differ much from the average Canadian parish church. The most striking object inside is the pyramid of crutches, over twenty feet in height, left in thanksgiving to the saint by the lame and the halt, who have been cured of their infirmities. These curious mementoes are of every size and style. The church also possesses a much prized relic in the shape of a broken and partially decayed bone in a small glass case, said to be the bone of a forefinger of St. Anne. As the pilgrims kneel at the altar railings of the church, the relic is held by the officiating priest for each of them to kiss in turn, and it is not infrequently that, at the hour of venerating the relic, miraculous cures are effected. Of the numerous miracles reported, the following, all of which date within a week may be cited. A thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Elzear Vincent, master printer and city councillor, made a pilgrimage to La Bonne Ste. Anne, for the purpose of being cured of lameness. At ten years of age he was confined to his bed for six months, with an affection of the leg, which was accompanied with intense pain. On rising he was unable to move about without the aid of crutches, and continued lame until his recent visit to St. Anne's, when the lameness left him while partaking of the holy communion, and he arose and walked without the aid of his crutch. The fact that young Vincent has not walked without crutches for three years, and that he now walks well without them, is fully authenticated. Almost exactly similar is the miraculous cure reported of a young man from Vermont, named O'Connor, who advanced with the greatest difficulty and pain to the holy table, moving slowly on his crutches, and who immediately after receiving the holy communion rose without any apparent effort, and with his face radiant with joy laid aside his crutches and walked vigorously back to his seat and subsequently out of the church. On the same day a little child named Welch was similarly cured of lameness, after prostrating himself for twelve days in succession before the shrine of St. Anne with his mother, who had brought him for the purpose all the way from Michigan. Tourists as well as pilgrims are flocking to the shrine of the saint, where, if they do not become witnesses of miracles, they may at least feast their eyes upon a scene that will repay the journey.—*Boston Globe.*

Scarlet Fever.

It is as unnecessary for a child to die of the scarlet fever as that it should be blind with a cataract. Let us see. At any time before the body has finished its effectual struggle we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicines, but by the knowledge of anatomy and the application of common sense. We consult the sympathetic nerve, and do what it commands us to do. We must give this child salt when it wants it, we must give it acid when it has fever and anxiously craves it, not vinegar but lemon juice, because the former coagulates albumen and the other does not, on account of the surplus oxygen which it contains. To imitate the soothing mucus in the intestines, which is now wasting, and to give some respiratory tool at the same time, we add some gum arabic. To restore and relieve the injured nerve, we apply moist warmth. In practice we can fulfil all this with the following simple manipulations: Undress the child and bring it to bed at the very first sign of sickness. Give it, if it has already fever, nothing but sourish warm lemonade with some gum arabic in it. Then cover its abdomen with some dry flannel. Take a well folded bed sheet and put in boiling hot water, wring it out dry by means of dry towels, and put this over the flannel on the child's abdomen. Then cover the whole, and wait. The hot cloths will, perhaps, require repeated heat. According to the severity of the case, and its state of progress, perspiration will commence in the child from ten minutes to two hours. The child is then saved; it soon falls to sleep. Soon after the child awakes, it shows slight symptoms of returning inclination for food; help its bowels, if necessary, with injections of oil, soap and water, and its recovery will be as steady as a green house plant, if well treated. Of course, if the child was already dying, nothing could save it or if it it has already effusions in the lining of the heart or brain, it is much better it should die. But if the above is applied in due time, under the eyes and direction of a competent physician, I will guarantee that not one in a hundred children will ever die of scarlet fever. I know this will startle some of my readers, especially those who have lost children already, but I shall go still farther. I maintain that a child will never get the scarlet fever if properly treated. If a child has correctly mixed blood, it will not catch the disorder if put in bed with a sick child. This is more startling, but nothing is easier of proof.

Home, Sweet Home.

Where? Where the dear old mother runs from her arm chair with a smile to greet you. Where the true hearted father clasps you in a warm hearty grasp. Where the bright faces that cluster around you are full of happy remembrances, and every heart throbs in unison with your life and labor. Where, when the bustle and hurry and strife of living are over, the weary hands and aching heart can lie down awhile, lie down and wait a little and look into the far off celestial city just beyond the billows that touch our feet. Where some one will miss us when we've crossed to the other shore, and loving eyes will look wistfully through the surges and the mist that lies between them and us almost to the portal where heavenly messengers wait. God pity the poor wanderer who can never know the joy of this earthly resting place. This little glimpse of heaven to the heart so long a stranger, to the tender accents which fall upon loving lips or the gentle touch of father's, mother's or sister's hand with the warmest solicitude, smooths our way into the valley of the shadow of death. Poor stranger, in far off lands, amid sickness, poverty and want, can only dream of the home he may never reach. Uncared for, unloved, alone. Alone save the sweet ad ministering of God's angels, who come to the beggar, the hungry, the sick, the homeless, the outcast of the earth, who take them in all their poverty of body and soul, far within the pearly gates that enclose the "father's mansions."

Pacific Railway earned on the week ending 14th Sept. $137,000, an increase of $18,000 over last year. The mileage is 2,794, increase of 363 miles.

Cure for Diphtheria.

A French physician has discovered that vapors of liquid tar and turpentine dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. Dr. Delthil's process is thus described: He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense, resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room. "The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterwards the patient entirely recovers." The treatment was recently tried in New York. The patient, a little girl, was lying gasping for breath when the doctor visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquitied tar on an iron pan he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.

How It Pays to Take a Newspaper.

Some papers are not of much account as to appearance, but I never took one that did not pay me in some way more than I paid for it. One time an old friend started a little paper away down in south western Georgia and sent it to me and I subscribed, just to encourage him, and after a while it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots at public auction, and one of these lots was in my county. So I enquired about the lot and wrote to my friend to run it up to $50. He did so, and bid me off the lot for $30, and I sold it in a month to a man it joined for $100, and so I made $68 clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in the paper that a school teacher was wanted away off in a distant county, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew mighty sweet and pretty, and he fell in love with her and married her. Now, if he had not taken that paper, what do you reckon would have become of me? Wouldn't I have been some other fellow, or maybe not at all?

Presidential Politics.

It is interesting to observe that the platforms upon which the three leading candidates for the presidency of the United States are running in the present election campaign, are all in reality protectionist. The Republican statement of principles is expressly so, and Mr. Blaine considers that fact his best weapon in the fight. The Democratic declaration of political faith is not so unequivocal, but it is clearly susceptible of a protectionist interpretation. It states that taxation should be levied "exclusively for public purposes." Some people seem to think that this expression means exactly the same thing as the phrase, "A tariff for revenue only," which was a plank in the Democratic platform in 1880; but it does not, for protection to native industries is obviously a "public purpose." One of the reasons given by Ben Butler for running as an independent candidate is that the Democratic Convention did not pronounce decidedly enough in favor of protection. Two of the parties, therefore, are decidedly opposed to Free trade, while the third, if not committed to protection, is not nearly so far from it as four years ago.

Must the Lords Go.

Apropos of the popular agitation in favor of the franchise bill, *Truth* says the cabinet are greatly impressed by the attitude of the country and they have resolved to create fresh peers if a small majority of the House of Lords rejects the franchise bill a second time. If, however, the bill is rejected by a large majority, Parliament will be asked to express its views regarding the future constitutional position of the House of Lords, either by resolution or by address to the crown. If a dissolution of Parliament is brought about this autumn the country will be consulted not regarding Commons but regarding the Lords. *Truth* believes this policy has been assented to by the Queen, and that the royal dukes will vote with the Liberals when the franchise bill is brought before the Lords again this autumn.

Power of Sleep.

The most violent passion and excitement cannot keep even powerful minds from sleep. Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon on that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to give way to it on the rack. Noises, which at first serve to drive it away, soon become indispensable to its existence; thus a stage coach stopping to change horses, wakes all the passengers. The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges and blast furnaces, would wake if there was any interruption to them during the night, and a silk miller, who had his mill stopped on some account, passed sleepless nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, in his Iliad, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men, and even the gods, except Jupiter alone.

Electricity is now employed to tame wild animals. With those of a low order, such as serpents and turtles, its use has in many cases had fatal results.