

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 12

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.
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Terms and general news of interest, in a con-
densed form, published daily.
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.

DAY OF THE WEEK	SUN	MOON	MOON'S PHASE	MOON'S POSITION	MOON'S DISTANCE
1 Tuesday	7 49	4 18	1 28	7 49	1 28
2 Wed	8 59	5 28	2 38	8 59	2 38
3 Thur	10 10	6 38	3 48	10 10	3 48
4 Friday	11 20	7 48	4 58	11 20	4 58
5 Satur	12 30	8 58	6 08	12 30	6 08
6 Sunday	1 40	10 08	7 18	1 40	7 18
7 Monday	2 50	11 18	8 28	2 50	8 28
8 Tuesday	4 00	12 28	9 38	4 00	9 38
9 Wed	5 10	1 38	10 48	5 10	10 48
10 Thur	6 20	2 48	11 58	6 20	11 58
11 Friday	7 30	3 58	1 08	7 30	1 08
12 Satur	8 40	5 08	2 18	8 40	2 18
13 Sunday	9 50	6 18	3 28	9 50	3 28
14 Monday	11 00	7 28	4 38	11 00	4 38
15 Tuesday	12 10	8 38	5 48	12 10	5 48
16 Wed	1 20	9 48	6 58	1 20	6 58
17 Thur	2 30	10 58	8 08	2 30	8 08
18 Friday	3 40	12 08	9 18	3 40	9 18
19 Satur	4 50	1 18	10 28	4 50	10 28
20 Sunday	6 00	2 28	11 38	6 00	11 38
21 Monday	7 10	3 38	12 48	7 10	12 48
22 Tuesday	8 20	4 48	1 58	8 20	1 58
23 Wed	9 30	5 58	3 08	9 30	3 08
24 Thur	10 40	7 08	4 18	10 40	4 18
25 Friday	11 50	8 18	5 28	11 50	5 28
26 Satur	1 00	9 28	6 38	1 00	6 38
27 Sunday	2 10	10 38	7 48	2 10	7 48
28 Monday	3 20	11 48	8 58	3 20	8 58
29 Tuesday	4 30	12 58	10 08	4 30	10 08
30 Wed	5 40	1 08	11 18	5 40	11 18
31 Thur	6 50	2 18	12 28	6 50	12 28

McLEOD, MORSON
& McQUARRIE,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Merchant's Bank of Halifax Building, Summer
Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at mod-
erate interest.
NEIL McLEOD, W. A. MORSON,
NEIL McQUARRIE,
Nov. 28, 1883.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
Jan 17

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking
TOBACCO,
No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown,
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

M. HENNESSY,
Furniture Dealer,
No. 35 Great George Street,
P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest
Rates. All orders filled promptly.
Undertaking attended to in all its
branches, in town or country, none by

LUMBER!
—OR—
PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,
(N. F. Hagan's Old Stand).

100,000 feet Seasoned Pine, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2
inch, 4c, 5c.
100,000 do Hemlock Boards,
100,000 do Spruce do,
100,000 do Shingles, 2x3, 3x3, 2x4, 2x6, 4c.
500,000 Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000 Spruce do,
20,000 Brick,
10,000 Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Fencing,
Cedar Posts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other
kinds of Lumber suitable for Building pur-
poses.
All the above to be sold cheap for cash.
FOOLE & LEWIS,
Office—Peake's Wharf, No. 3.
Nov.—apt

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 Axmin-
ter, 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 Velvetines, 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-yard to 3/4-yard.

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.

BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883.

L. E. PROWSE

SELLS THE CHEAPEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
FUR CAPS
ON THE ISLAND.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Great Rt. 74 Queen Street
Dec. 5, 1883

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 Morocco, 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

A Sometimes Forgotten Distinction.

Ignorant and thoughtless persons ob-
ject to the church that the alleged
scandalous lives of some of the Popes
vitiates their claim to infallibility. Such
persons fail to make the important dis-
tinction between personal and official
character. Authority to perform certain
functions, whether in Church or State,
does not depend upon personal character.
A civil judge, for instance, may be an
immoral man, but that does not affect the
validity of his official acts. He may be
generally considered unfit for the im-
portant position; but so long as he is
judge his official acts are just as binding
as if his personal character were without
reproach. The same principle holds
good in the Church. A priest who is
the authorized minister of God in spiri-
tual things may even give scandal by his
personal conduct, but it would be absurd
to maintain that that fact vitiated his
official acts. Think for a moment what
tremendous consequences would follow
from the principle that every baptism,
every Mass, and, in fact, every sacrament
administered by a priest or bishop
whose life was not what it should be, was
thereby rendered null and void. The
authority of the priesthood was conferred
by Jesus Christ Himself, and made per-
petual as the Church itself. The Pope is
the fountain-head of that authority. He
is Pastor of pastors, the supreme
teacher and infallible guide of the faith-
ful. The principle of infallibility is not
a mere assumption; it is not a personal
characteristic at all. It is a divine privi-
lege conferred by our Lord on St.
Peter, whom He made head of the Col-
lege of the Apostles; for whom He pray-
ed that his faith might not fail, and on
whom He built His Church against which
He promised the gates of hell—the
spirit of error and the power of darkness
—should never prevail. That that privi-
lege was intended by our Lord to be
perpetuated in His Church is evident,
not only from the facts and circum-
stances of its institution, but from the very
nature of the case; for the absolute ne-
cessity that exists of having a final court
of appeal endowed with the largest and
most comprehensive jurisdiction, and
prerogative to determine the meaning of
the law and to decide disputes. There
must be a judicial authority in the
Church as well as in the State to interpret
the law. On any other supposition it
would be impossible to determine, abso-
lutely, any one principle of the revelation
which God has given us. We should be
cast loose, as the Protestant world which
has abandoned the infallible guide which
God has given us is now cast loose upon
a wild sea of skepticism and doubt, al-
ways learning, but never able to come to
a knowledge of the truth. We do not, of
course, intend to maintain that the
Popes, as a body, have been without
trials and many of them outrageously
misrepresented. But it is a remarkable
fact that notwithstanding all the natural
imperfections of the Popes, real or al-
leged, no one has ever been guilty of a
heretical official decision. Never was
that subject so thoroughly discussed, so
carefully sifted, as during the Vatican
Council which declared the infallibility of
the Pope to be an article of faith. Never
was a more earnest effort made to ascer-
tain the true principle of Catholic
teaching. The records of Church his-
tory were ransacked by learned and able
men to find instances of preparation in
the Popes of sufficient importance to
upset the claim of infallibility. Not a
single instance was found. The only case
that bore any plausible appearance
of error was that of Honorius and
Libertus. These were brought forward
with a great flourish of trumpets and
made the most of; but it was very soon
proved that neither of those Popes had
given a formal, *ex cathedra*, decision
against the faith. The error of Honorius
was condemned by a succeeding Pope
and Council, and was not condemned be-
cause he had absolutely not erred, but be-
cause he did not give a formal decision
in favor of the truth. He temporized
and tried to lead the divisions caused by
the Monothelite controversy by personal
influence and paternal advice, rather
than by defining the truth and pointing
out and denouncing the error before the
whole world. There is no more striking
evidence of the divinity of the Catholic
Church, and the consequent truth of its
claims, than the absolute agreement of
the long line of 257 Popes, all having
of very varied character in all the
great essentials of the Christian faith.
Surely nothing less than a divine privi-
leged could have accomplished a result
altogether contrary to a *prior*
expectation and human experience.—
Catholic Review.

OLD ST. JEAN.

EXTRACT FROM "HISTOIRE PHILOSOPHIQUE,
BY RAYNAL, PUBLISHED IN GENÈVE,
IN THE YEAR 1780."
(Translated for the Herald by Miss A. M. Pope.)
The Island of St. John is situated fur-
ther up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is
twenty-two leagues in length, and but
one at its greatest breadth. Its curved
shape terminating at each end in a point,
gives it the appearance of a crescent.
Although the possession of Isle St. Jean
had never been disputed with France,
the power seemed to have declined in
before the Treaty of Utrecht. The loss
of Acadia and Newfoundland, however,
caused the French government to turn
their attention to the small remnant of
territory left to them, and they set
themselves to consider what could be
made of Isle St. Jean. They found that
the winter there was long, the cold ex-
cessive, snow abundant, and the number
of insects prodigious; but on the other
hand there was a clear coast, with excel-
lent anchorage and convenient harbors
to receive these drawbacks. They found
a level country, naturally rich, and di-
vided into numerous meadows by a
multitude of little streams that cross it
an exceedingly varied soil, proper for
the cultivation of all sorts of grain,
game and wild animals innumerable.
They found the Island to be a great
resort for all the best kinds of fishes, and
that it contained an Indian population
larger than that of the other Islands.
This latter was not the least of its ad-
vantages.

Immigrants spread in France gave rise in
1619 to a company that formed the
double project of cultivating so produc-
tive an extensive soil. Unfortunately,
the same interests that had limited these
associates divided them before they had
put their enterprise into execution.
St. John's Island was almost forgotten
when the Acadians began to flock there
in 1749. In time they came to number
three thousand one hundred and fifty-
four. As they were for the most part
farmers, and particularly accustomed to
cattle raising, the government thought
it right to keep them to that calling.
Thus the codfishery was only permitted
to those who should establish themselves
at Tracadie and at St. Peter's. To limit
privileges by prohibitions or exclusive
arrangements, which is what is forbid-
den as well as that which is forbidden.
Although the Island of St. John might
not offer sufficient beach accommodation
for the drying of the immense quan-
tity of fish that require to its shores, and
although the fish might be too large to
be easily dried, a power whose fisheries
do not suffice to provide for the consump-
tion of its numerous subjects, ought to
encourage the prosecution of the fishing
industry. If there were not enough
stages on which to dry all the fish, green
cod could be prepared for exporting, and
it alone would be an excellent commodity
for the colonies. In limiting the colonists of
St. John's Island to the pursuit of
agriculture for a living, the government
deprived them of all resources in those
years (only too frequent) when the har-
vest failed, and the whole was made up
by field mice and grasshoppers, and did away
with the trade that a mother country
could and should keep up with its colony.
Finally, they hindered even the agricul-
ture they wished to encourage by ren-
dering it impossible for the colonists to
procure means of extending it.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF
AYER'S
PILLS

Do not—To move the bow-
els, take six pills, 2 or 4 Pills.
Experience will decide the
proper dose in each case.

For Constipation, or Constiveness, no
remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS.
They insure regular daily action, and re-
store the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S
PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Full
Stomach, Flatulency, Diarrhoea, Head-
ache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved
and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders,
and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be
given in doses large enough to cleanse the
liver and bowels, and remove constipation.

As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these
PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of
the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles,
the Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, and
other diseases caused by debility or
obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstrua-
tions, have a safe and ready remedy in
AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, ac-
company each package.

Prepared by
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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 physi-
cians as being of great benefit for Dyspepsia,
Indigestion, Biliousness, &c.

ASK YOUR GROCER 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 Timbers.

WANTED!
SOME long round Hemlock Timber for
piles. Apply to
F. W. HALES,
Steam Nav. Co.
June 6, 1883—4f

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ture they wished to encourage by ren-
dering it impossible for the colonists to
procure means of extending it.

Given to the Waters.

There was launched a few days ago
from the works of the American Ship
Building Company at Philadelphia, an
iron sailing vessel, the largest one ever
built in the United States, of the follow-
ing dimensions: Length, extreme, 285
feet; breadth, extreme, 42 feet; depth of
hold, 24 feet seven inches; net register
tonnage, 1,900; dead weight capacity on
23 feet draught, 3,500 tons; on 22 feet
draught, 3,200 tons. If she were a
wooden vessel of the same dimensions,
she would carry not more than 2,600
tons on 22 feet draught. She is full ship
rigged, iron lower masts and bowsprit,
iron lower yards and lower top-sails yards,
double top-sails yards, double top-gallant
yards, and has three masts. Length of
main yard, 65 feet; area of canvas, 42,
000 square feet.

Brio-a-Bran.

Isaac Holden is the name of the first
colored man elected to the town council
of Chatham, Ont.

The North West farmers are wroth at
the merchants for importing so much
four this season.

The estimated amount of wheat in
California on January 1, 1884, was 6,800,
000 cents; barley, 2,900,000.

Congressman Lanham, of Texas, repre-
sents a district of eighty-seven counties,
some of which are as large as Massachu-
setts.

Craig & Co., furniture manufacturers,
Montreal, have entered an action for
\$8,000 against the Royal Insurance Com-
pany.

A recent census of horses in Russia
showed that there were 19,975,193 in the
country, of which 14,835,951 were fit for
military service.

The Zoological Society of Philadelphia
refuses a gift of \$50,000 on condition that
one day each week their garden shall be
free to the public.

In the hope of advancing the price of
pigiron in the English market, the mas-
ters at Cleveland and Yorkshire have de-
cided to extinguish the fires in twenty
furnaces.

California hogs have to be trapped in
the woods in about the same manner as
bears. On most of the ranches, it is said
the swine are as wild as deer, and when
cornered will place themselves on the de-
fensive and fight like tigers.

The Canadian Pacific, in connection
with the Manitoba road, has made special
reductions for the transportation of the
wheat of Manitoba to Ontario. Mani-
toba contains a large surplus of wheat,
which, being frozen, has to be put upon
the market immediately. The short
crop in Ontario makes a demand for this
grain.

It would not surprise us if Mary
Anderson eventually became a nun. She
was educated in a convent at Louisville,
and that she has a strong religious vein
in her character is shown by her de-
votion to attending to her spiritual
welfare. Wherever she is, she is a con-
stant visitor to the churches, and all the
world knows that she refuses to appear
on the stage during Holy week. What
more natural than that this gifted daugh-
ter of a convent should seek the peace
and happiness conventual life affords?
—Boston Republic.

An illustrative of the confusing effect
of the frequent changes of pastors, such
that the people are apt to get but little
definite and coherent instruction, some
one calls to mind the following epigram
to four successful wives of one husband,
whose remains got mixed in removing:
Here lies Jane, and probably part of Susan
Sparks.

According to the memory of Maria, to say
nothing of Jane and Hannah Sparks,
Stranger: pass and drop a tear,
Susan Sparks lies here buried here,
Mixed in some perplexing Hannah.
With Jane, Maria, and portions of Hannah.

*M. Raynal's measurements are singularly
incorrect.

Opening of Parliament.

The Parliament of Canada was opened in due form last Thursday, the seventh inst., by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor General, and the regular business of the session commenced the day following. The Speech from the Throne will be seen in another place, from which it will be observed that nothing very novel in the way of legislation is to be introduced, if the programme outlined in the Speech be carried out, which is, however, not always the case—which is not even generally the best regulated affairs of men and mingling all ages. The most prominent topics introduced in the Speech are the Pacific Railroad and the government guarantee of its aid, emigration, and the negotiations with British Columbia. Whatever may have been thought of the wisdom of commencing the great road by the opponents of the great road a few years ago, it is now tacitly agreed on all sides that the work must go on, for that it is a great national undertaking to which Canada is committed. Indeed it is even committed through the Government, as to the time of completion, and the great enterprise may be said to be nearing its termination, for this is 1884 and Sir Charles Tupper has promised railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across Canadian territory in 1884. This being taken for granted, it is nothing but the nearest hyperbole to ensure the Government for guaranteeing the bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company. Impartial men—indeed all politicians—and there are more of them in Canada than in any other country—will look with disfavor on any attempt by Mr. Blake and his friends to hamper the Government in the matter of the guarantee. As regards the rail road itself, they were perfectly justified in opposing it at the start, but once aware that the voice of the country had spoken in its favor, that the honor of the country was involved in its construction it goes for the saying that the guarantee was a necessity that presented itself as the work went on. Whether they take this view of it or not, there is little doubt of the result on a division. Immigration is another important subject mentioned in the speech. Nothing like the number of people who crossed the ocean last year to make Canada their home, has ever been known before in connection with this country. And it is more than probable the volume will increase, judging from the Emigration Statistics of the United States. Canada received 170,000 permanent emigrants last year from the various European nations, and it is anticipated the number for 1884 will be still larger, and that it will go on increasing until the largest result in the United States shall have been equalled. And why not? Competent statisticians pronounce that the great North-west alone will yet accommodate 300,000,000 of a population! As regards the negotiation with British Columbia we are too far removed from our Pacific (?) sister to be as keenly interested in her affairs as we are in those of our neighboring Provinces. We trust, however, they may be arranged to the satisfaction of those mostly concerned. The British Columbians have received much, and they want more. We hope they will obtain their rights and more, if possible, but while considering to them everything just and proper, we would remind the general Government that Prince Edward Island, though less clamorous, has also a treaty, of which the articles have not yet been fulfilled. They say too far east is west, and if that is so, it is to be hoped when the Government has complied with all the demands of British Columbia, it may push still further on in its righteous way, and strike Prince Edward Island, and give her Winter Communication according to the articles of agreement. This is a demand as just as it is moderate. We trust that in dealing with the question at Ottawa our Island members will ignore party politics for the nonce, and stand shoulder to shoulder like the members from British Columbia, who, in matters affecting their Province, are as united and firm as a rock, as well they may be, seeing what results union has achieved for them in the past.

Among other gentlemen lately appointed to the Senate is the Hon. Donald McMillan, of Guelph, described as a Scotch Catholic. The Globe objects to the appointment on the ground that Mr. McMillan is a Scotch Catholic, though it is more than likely he was appointed like others on account of his fitness, whereupon "One of Them" writes a strong and forcible letter to the Mail. (It was refused insertion in the Globe), stating what manner of men those Scotch Catholics are, how numerous they are, how brave, how loyal, and how, in dark days when English, Irish and Scotch Protestants fought against Britain, the ancestors of these Scotch Catholics fought and bled for the crown, how they left comfortable homes in the revolted colonies and preferred to live under the old flag under less favorable circumstances at the time, and how they are now too strong and prosperous in Prince Edward Island, in Nova Scotia, and other Provinces, to be ignored. Every line in the letter of "One of Them" falls like a sledge hammer.

Redistribution and the Franchise.

This good understanding that was growing between Irish Nationalists and English Radicals is once more rudely broken. The Radicals are willing that the Irish should have the franchise, which is very kind of them, but it is upon condition that the Irish submit to a redistribution of seats, which would reduce Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament to eighty members. There is this to be said about a redistribution of seats in so far as it affects Ireland. When in 1841 the population of Ireland was eight millions and a half, and that of Great Britain only seventeen millions, no one talked about redistribution, although according to population Ireland should have had two hundred and odd members, but now when Ireland is reduced from one-third to one-sixth of the United Kingdom's population, the politicians—radicals, whigs and Tories—cry out for a redistribution on a more equitable basis, and one having in view representation more in accordance with population. Several matters have to be considered before a redistribution affecting Ireland is affected. There are in England and Scotland about three millions of Irish, or their immediate descendants, who in a great many respects, are not represented in the Imperial House of Commons, and who have about as much chance as scattered sheep among the constituents of returning one of their number to Parliament as they have of flying. Indeed, it is next to impossible for either an English or Irish (though elected for a Great British constituency, although having among their members of great wealth and ability. Those three millions must therefore continue to look to Ireland for representation until the English and Scotch are disfranchised of their privilege. Upon such an equitable basis there must be accounted eight millions of Irish instead of five, and twenty-eight millions of Great British, only meaning English and Scotch who, in five hundred and fifty odd members are amply represented. The cablegram sent the Irish Nationalists for their pronouncement against a redistribution of seats. Their anger is really unreasonable. Extending the franchise to Ireland is nothing but just, and that being so, why should such a great flourish be made over it? It happens, however, that the time has arrived when Ireland can afford to be careless about the franchise. Since 1874 the country has become nationalized, and even Ulster is being irresistibly swept into the national vortex. Extension or no extension eighty Irishmen (not including West Britons) will be returned to Westminster, and it is not clear that they would have many more if the franchise were extended. In fact, the ground is too late like all English concessions to Ireland. The last of it is the Irish members can prevent the franchise bill if it is to be accompanied by any reduction of their numbers. Thrown in with the Ministry they swell the majority, but as with the Conservatives and radical Liberalists, they are numerous enough to defeat any bill the Government may bring forward. It is really a Nemesis, a small one, but it will grow until Home Rule be the only satisfaction to both parties.

The City Annual Report.

We have received the annual report of the City Council for 1883, and find it, on the whole, a well-written, handsomely gotten up, nicely printed report. But it is not entirely satisfactory. Indeed few reports are. What we object to is the meagreness of the information furnished about the school funds, which, it will be at once admitted, is an important item in the city's expenditures. From Appendix No. 4 of the report we are enabled to learn several things connected with the schools, but not everything. We learn, for instance, that the receipts for the school year up to 30th June, 1883, were \$9,962.77, of which \$56,114 were for fees, \$32,116 balance on hand since last year, \$9,200 from the city of Charlotte, and \$224.47 from income account, all of which sums were expended. What we would like to see is from whom the tax from which the school fund is drawn, is collected. If that can be done, the report will be considered more satisfactory. There is a vague impression abroad that the tax on real estate bears too harshly on the payers, some of whom, though they may own a plot of ground, or a lot and house, are the mere wage-earners, and often very poor, while others who pay little or no taxes are rich. We do not, of course, in this sense, include tenants. If this feeling were correctly entertained, the result would be, speaking in general terms, that the poor man, along with paying for the education of his own children, was paying for the education of his wealthy neighbors' children, or, at least, that which nothing could be more unjust or further—we are confident—from the thoughts of those who framed the city laws governing taxation for school purposes. Why not publish the names of the real estate holders who pay taxes as well as the names of those who pay taxes for dogs, horses and trucks, in order that the public may see those who are exempt—if any—and be satisfied they are not imposed upon. The extra cost would not be much, it would not be anything in fact, if some present item in the report were omitted. We hope to see this suggestion, offered in so friendly a spirit, acted upon for 1884.

The Great Incapable as a Trainer.

It was with considerable reluctance we undertook, some weeks ago, to review a chapter in the public life of the editor of the Patriot. It was a task of no little magnitude and fraught with considerable danger—of magnitude because it was in the case of an individual whose journalistic career extends back for over a quarter of a century, whose political fortunes have been numerous and varied, and whose public reputation is carried and blotted with ignominious actions, the offspring of a selfish, bigoted and mercenary nature. It was a work not unaccompanied with danger, for in the course of our research instances were numerous of the revengeful malignity with which he has pursued those who have crossed his path or thwarted his designs. We showed plainly and convincingly that in every public enterprise in which he had been associated he was a conspicuous failure. Four weeks have passed by and never a word of denial of any of our statements has yet appeared in the columns of the Patriot, for the very simple reason that no denial is possible. We knew whereof we spoke, we appealed to facts and figures, and we now again challenge the editor of the Patriot to contradict a single one of the charges that we then made against him. It is his conduct that of a man conscious of his innocence? We leave the public to answer. Upon two occasions, however, we have been treated to a half column of low abuse, the last dish having been served up on Wednesday last, our publication day, when he knew that our tongue was tied for another week. This is just what we had been led to expect of him, and we would have been exceedingly disappointed in our estimate of his character had he adopted any other course. All the leading men in the Province have been libelled by him, and we would consider ourselves slighted did we come in for a share of his venom. Fool, slanderer, and avarice has been the political stock-in-trade of the editor of the Patriot—he is incapable of anything else, upon it he climbed into positions for which he was never fitted, either by nature or education. Upon his own merits he could never attain reputable notoriety, as an editor of a canting, pseudo-religious journal, his services were thrice rejected by the people, and it was only by gross personal detraction, at a time of great excitement upon the railway question, that he managed to secure an election, for a couple of sessions, to the Local Legislature, and thence, assisted by the so-called Pacific Scandal, to a seat in the House of Commons. In 1872 he was a member of the House of Assembly, and in the course of his proceedings, he came across members of the Dominion Telegraph Co. for telegrams sent upon the public service. Among the charges were several for messages from Hon. J. C. Pope, the leader of the Government in the previous year, to the mercantile firm of C. H. Wood & Co. of St. John's, Newfoundland, which, as Mr. Pope explained, were in reference to shares ordered for covering the Post Office. The explanation was accepted by the House, but not by Mr. Laird who, in the columns of the Patriot, mealy asserted what he dared not say in his place in the Legislature, namely, that the telegrams were on Mr. Pope's private business, and that when they were sent, the Post Office building had been roofed for nearly a year. Upon the matter being brought to the notice of the House, a resolution was passed by a vote of 14 to 6 denouncing Mr. Laird's statement as "entirely and without a shadow of foundation." So reckless had he become, and so regardless of the truth, that his own political associates, Messrs. Henry Berry, Perry, Callbeck, Dr. Robertson, Seringewood, and J. R. McLean voted for his condemnation. So low had he fallen in public estimation, that the then editor of the Economist was forced to descend from his editorial chair and administer a personal castigation to him upon the floor of the House of Assembly. The President of the Young Men's Christian Association publicly accused him of lying, and slandering his neighbor, and of utterances that were unjust, dishonest, and gravely defamatory; and he expressed the wish that there might be "one spark of madness and real patriotism left to the heavens fall." It is needless to say that the editor of the Patriot, possessing neither of the qualities referred to, persistently declined to do the right, and the next week the same gentleman wrote to him as follows: "Your reply to my appeal (to do the right) is simply adding insult to injury. Instead of meeting the question candidly and fairly, you endeavor to blind the public by side issues, merely to cover your ignominious retreat. If this be a fair specimen of your mode of conducting public opinion, the morality of your press has reached so low an ebb as to cause the most serious apprehensions for the public safety. When the liberty of the press is so shamefully abused, is there any cause for wonder that editors are sometimes lynched, shot, deprived of their senses, or contemptuously spit upon? But do not be alarmed, I am not going to resort to either of the above, or any similar mode of cure; I shall simply leave you alone in your shame, and simply leave you alone in your shame, in the public pillory, as an overbearing, unprincipled, malicious defamer. To continue a controversy under such circumstances would be tantamount to the

Editorial Notes.

The Canada Pacific Railroad is paying a yearly dividend of five per cent to its shareholders, thus falsifying the prophecies of melancholy Grits. LORD LANSOW'S speech at Toronto was one of the best ever delivered in Canada. He may be a bad Irish landlord, but he is certainly a fair Irish wit. Judging from the speech as it reads, he is a far better speaker than the Tories of London, and even exceeds Lord Dufferin. THE HON. MR. MASSON, of Terrebonne, has refused to accept the Premiership of the Province, and the task of forming a ministry has devolved upon Hon. Dr. Ross. Great hopes are entertained that Dr. Ross will find a way to solve the difficult problem. THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT will meet on the 5th of February. A long, lively and important session is anticipated, and it may be the dissolution of the present Parliament and an appeal to the country on momentous issues. Breathing will be done, and the attempt to take the Government into the hands of a few men, and then will the trouble come near. A FRANCE COUNTY correspondent enquires if the new law is unconstitutional. The Dominion Government are not of that opinion, indeed they are taking steps to amend the Act so as to make it all the stronger. The Tories of Ontario are in a hot rage, because a Catholic has received the position of Registrar of Peterborough. The Mail is evidently of the opinion that it has not yet succeeded completely in depriving Conservative interests in the Premier Province. WE are likely to hear no more of Pipes and Fielding for awhile. They have sold the railroad from New Glasgow to Ontario to the Dominion Government for \$600,000 less than it cost. How extremely like one set of Grit politicians is to another the world all over. Of course the General Government could not refuse so good a bargain, but is it not hard on the Nova Scotia taxpayers? HENRY GEORGE, author of "Progress and Poverty," has been received with enthusiasm by a section of the English Radical party; 400,000 copies of his book have been sold in Great Britain, and the cry for another edition is heard. His theory of the nationalization of the land is not making headway in Ireland, which would abolish landlordism but compensate the landlord, whereas Henry George would take the land and not give those a single cent in exchange. The landlords now realize they may go further than Irish tenants and farm worse. FRANK JAMES, brother of the infamous Jesse, and himself a rogue of no mean caliber, is dying at his wife's home in Missouri, of an interesting disease known as consumption. The news of his state of health is causing a flutter in the hearts of that class of human beings known as the made-up sentimental, and Frank is receiving presents of beautiful and costly bouquets every day. Now, had he been an honest man there would have been no bouquets. Bring along your dime novels, therefore, and soothe the hearts of the rising generation to deeds of border-clairing daring.

Letter from Myles O'Regan.

Mr. Editor: I cannot let the public into the secret of where the said Bureau is located for a while yet; but it is satisfactory to know we are working away with a will in the office on Queen Street West. I shall be able to make something out of the Incapable before I have done with him, although I am free to confess the task I have set myself to is a difficult one. The paper out of my pocket to read to him and accustom him to hard knocks, a wave of agitation travelled slowly and steadily on the paper until it reached the editor of the Patriot, who has been thoroughly exhausted. His fearfully hollow laugh alarmed me. "Why," said I, "what is the matter with you, my dear O'Regan?" "Can't you see, my dear O'Regan," he replied, turning round, "that I have no more to say?" "That is exactly what is the matter," said I, "and it is exactly what is the matter with you, my dear O'Regan." "Yes, I made three divisions of them, but I was not satisfied with any of them. You see the box walk round during the winter in their blankets, and if they are not flowing they are swagging with pride as they may have been changed. Besides, by having them small and narrow, they are really more serviceable in keeping them from getting under their coats, and they are more comfortable in the winter months, and the benevolent intentions of the Government would have been frustrated. I learn from the Patriot that you are no longer a leader of the party. Is that a fact?" "Why do you ask?" "Because you can be of no use to me except in a political capacity." "But I am still editor of the Patriot, and I am still a member of the House of Commons. I really don't know what to do with such a scoundrel, Mr. Editor. He is too eager to vilify, which is right and proper, but he is not content with vilifying, and that is where the trouble lies. Perhaps, however, I may be able to teach him some sense. But I shall see. At all events, the Bureau is paying expenses. Perhaps you are not aware, Mr. Editor, that the new law is unconstitutional. The Dominion Government are not of that opinion, indeed they are taking steps to amend the Act so as to make it all the stronger. The Tories of Ontario are in a hot rage, because a Catholic has received the position of Registrar of Peterborough. The Mail is evidently of the opinion that it has not yet succeeded completely in depriving Conservative interests in the Premier Province. WE are likely to hear no more of Pipes and Fielding for awhile. They have sold the railroad from New Glasgow to Ontario to the Dominion Government for \$600,000 less than it cost. How extremely like one set of Grit politicians is to another the world all over. Of course the General Government could not refuse so good a bargain, but is it not hard on the Nova Scotia taxpayers? HENRY GEORGE, author of "Progress and Poverty," has been received with enthusiasm by a section of the English Radical party; 400,000 copies of his book have been sold in Great Britain, and the cry for another edition is heard. His theory of the nationalization of the land is not making headway in Ireland, which would abolish landlordism but compensate the landlord, whereas Henry George would take the land and not give those a single cent in exchange. The landlords now realize they may go further than Irish tenants and farm worse. FRANK JAMES, brother of the infamous Jesse, and himself a rogue of no mean caliber, is dying at his wife's home in Missouri, of an interesting disease known as consumption. The news of his state of health is causing a flutter in the hearts of that class of human beings known as the made-up sentimental, and Frank is receiving presents of beautiful and costly bouquets every day. Now, had he been an honest man there would have been no bouquets. Bring along your dime novels, therefore, and soothe the hearts of the rising generation to deeds of border-clairing daring.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon His Excellency the Governor General arrived at the Senate Chamber, and opened the second session of the fifth Parliament of Canada with the following Speech: "Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In fulfillment of the important trust committed to me by Her Majesty, I have recourse for the first time to your advice and assistance. It is a source of the deepest personal satisfaction to me that I should have been called by Her Majesty to an office in which, as Her representative, I am enabled to take part in the public affairs of the Dominion, and to associate myself with you in the performance of the honorable duties which you are about to approach. I rejoice to learn that although the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there are indications that the rapid expansion of your Dominion is such as to have followed by over-trading, the general condition of the Dominion is such as to justify me in congratulating you upon its prosperity. The marked success attained by Canada at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, and the very gratifying way in which I have seen the world's wealth of our fisheries and the extent of our marine industries and resources. The Commissioners appointed by my predecessor for the purpose of consolidating the States affecting the Dominion, have pursued their task with diligence, and I am enabled to lay before you for examination about sixty chapters of the proposed consolidation. The remainder of the work will be ready at your next session for your approval. The number of immigrants to Canada during the past season has, I am glad to say, been greater than in any previous year, and it is a proof that the better Canada is known the more it is valued by those seeking a home in the new world. Arrangements are in progress to diminish the cost of inland transport, and I have reason to believe that the result will be a steady increase of valuable settlers in the future. During the recess negotiations were resumed with British Columbia in regard to several matters upon which differences had for some time existed between the two Governments. One of my Ministers visited the Province last summer on a special mission with a view to the adjustment of all questions in controversy, and his efforts have happily been successful. Should your sanction be given to the arrangements then made all occasions of dispute will have been removed, and the most cordial relations established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The papers will be laid before you, and your consideration invited to the measure, enabling me to give effect to the agreement. The rapid increase of population in the North West Territories Act expedient, and your attention will be called to this important matter. The progress of the Indians in Manitoba and the North West during last year has been on the whole satisfactory. The lands included in the several Indian Treaties have for the most part taken themselves to their reserves. A Bill for the further protection of their interests will be submitted to you, as well as a measure applicable to the whole Dominion, for the purpose of contracting the more advanced Indian communities to assume the responsibilities of self-government. The Bill laid before you last session for the representation of the people in Parliament, and the assimilation of the electoral franchises existing in the several Provinces, has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be reintroduced and I commend it to your attention. I would also urge upon you the expediency of providing for the regulation of factory labor and the protection of the workingman and his family. The measure submitted to you last session, and which I have now laid before you, contains amendments which I have now laid before you. The rapid progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been maintained throughout the past year. Of the two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three miles of the main line between Pambouk and the coast, nearly one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight miles are now constructed, rendering practicable the completion of the line in the next two years. Although the time within which the Railway Company is bound to finish the road will not expire until 1891, my Government has thought it the greatest importance for the settlement of the North-west and the security and growth of trade that its completion should be so as to be hastened and the company enabled to open the line throughout by the spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the Company in procuring capital for the purpose, by the disposal of its unused shares, the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and securities to the value of ten years of six per cent dividend for a minimum three per cent. The Government has also agreed to the formation of the stock, that arrangement was made on the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. A combination of unfavorable circumstances has prevented the fulfillment of these expectations, and the Company has not been able to obtain the required capital by a sale of its stock. The best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the railway demands your earnest consideration. The large increase of the volume of traffic on the Intercolonial Railway over that of any previous year, without involving any burden upon the country, is a satisfactory proof of the continued development of trade between the eastern and western portions of the Dominion. A provisional arrangement made with the Government of Nova Scotia for the retention of the Pictou Branch and the acquisition of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Strait of Canso will be submitted for your approval. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. You will find that the expenditure has been considerably less and the receipts larger than the estimate, the surplus exceeding that of any previous year. The revenue of the first half of the current year, notwithstanding the large importations of last season, have been such that we may reasonably expect that the estimate for the year will be fairly maintained. The estimate for the coming year has also been submitted to you. They will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I feel assured that you will devote your solvency with earnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects I have mentioned, and to all matters affecting the public interests that may be brought before you, and Mr. Daly.

LOCAL AND OTHER.

The New Glasgow Train this week in a new dr type, and otherwise improved. The cold in Charlottetown stands to the left in the State of Ohio, where the tere 40° below zero. The circulation of the Sun is crossing day by day. We gratefully to the many of the Island who are contributing. The lecture of the Hon the science of Agriculture Hall of the Y. M. C. A. was able and exhaustive, and a full lecture of a and any synopsis of it we do it but just justice. The following is a list of Peake Bros. & Co. of this Train, of the barque of New York to London: (On her I took the crew of a number and landed her name was the John Mains. Mr. James H. Fennell, "Common Sense" in St. I the 29th inst., under the Catholic Literary Union. There will be a good at Fletcher's lecture, where if his lectures, and keeping a secret of which is, that the subject he treats of. We regret to hear of the death of the late Rev. Samuel Nicholson, of the Local College. From we learn that the steamer from Toronto to New York left on the 1st of January, at 7:30 p. m. a south-west wind blowing the load, he fell overboard, the vessel was lying low was lowered, but not him after he fell. We have received the volume in Montreal journal well-known Captain Kirk proprietor. The Pilot is a weekly, and a good many of the gentlemen behind him upon. The Pilot deals the matters, though it is a review of the world. The year's carnival has and splendid success. New risk present such a gay on Friday night. Very in the evening, and a good many beautiful and tasteful. Mr. Frin Go Bragh, looked as a vale in Munster, Miss made a good Grace Darling school, and a good many of the gentlemen behind him upon. The Pilot deals the matters, though it is a review of the world. Since our last issue the Alex. McKenzie is, Quebec verdict for plaintiff for \$1000; J. H. Robertson vs. Jas. Robertson, verdict for plaintiff for \$1000; J. H. Robertson vs. Jas. Robertson, verdict for plaintiff for \$1000; J. H. Robertson vs. Jas. Robertson, verdict for plaintiff for \$1000. The Klondike has received a letter from the Government of British Columbia, and the arrival at Khatoun, of the garrison of Sonner, which is shortly expected, the town will be able to repair and work. Ottawa, Jan. 21. In the House of Commons to-day, the following bills were read a first time: "An Act to further amend the Law of Evidence in criminal cases." "An Act to amend the Criminal Law, and to extend the provisions of the Act respecting offences against the person, and to amend the provisions of the Act respecting the capture of Bannock, is considered certain. Cairo, Jan. 21. The Khedive has received a letter from the Government of British Columbia, and the arrival at Khatoun, of the garrison of Sonner, which is shortly expected, the town will be able to repair and work. Ottawa, Jan. 21. 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TRUTH TELLER. 4881. What is truth worth? ...

THE WRONG MAN. BY THE HON. MRS. A. MONTGOMERY. CHAPTER VIII (CONTINUED).

CHAPTER VIII (CONTINUED). I know her too well, she said. I think very likely she may not marry at all.

There is no settling in wrong conclusions. It is like building your house on quagmires. It may seem solid enough for a time, but any hour the flood elements may be below the crust.

The first week of their stay at Vervey was taken up with making excursions in the neighborhood. By degrees, from among the numerous guests in the hotel, they began to form acquaintances.

Eliot Sherburn was in fact, five-and-thirty, and had a certain gravity of manner which Louis called firm, and which Madeline thought pedantic.

It is only with you ladies he is shy. He is a different being with us—all of information and good agreement, in short, a very superior man.

In the description by a chronicler of those days that of one of our own newspapers. For instance, John was obliged to give up a commission which he was about to hold in honor of Peter's presence.

Probably, and in these days the 'Savoyard Peter' would not have been created. It is impossible he could have been otherwise.

I am afraid, said Louis, he stripped the country of all the beauties, and left none to become the mothers of succeeding generations here, for an uglier people I never heard.

No, his troubled, restless life was to go rolling on from place to place to the very end. His affairs in Italy, for there was no part of the Continent in which Peter did not seem to have some interest.

Madeline wanted to sketch the lake from thence, and there they established themselves. Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Huskinson with their books, Louis with his ever-lasting croquet, and Madeline with her color-box.

Well, Louis, said Madeline, smiling, the immediate future is the table de toilette. How absorbed in their books Mrs. Huskinson and your aunt are! Do believe your aunt is asleep.

At a little distance stood Louis. Her eyes were fixed on his face, and were filled with unshed tears. He was sadly altered. The brown, bright hair that had waved so becomingly around his well-shaped head was thin and lank.

Her pure unadorned name, and, much as she would have liked to believe that Godfrey was serious in his attention to Louis, she never could bring herself to anything more certain than a wide and doubtful hope.

On the other hand, although this far clear-sighted as regarded her friend, she was absolutely in the dark with respect to Godfrey's sentiments towards herself.

Dear, bright little Beechnut, she shall yet be his! No, selfish in our love are we for those who—so indiscriminating about others—no more than our ways is the best way—and so resolved that heaven itself shall adopt it?

Madeline had been shocked to see him so changed, but she was quite unconscious of his feelings towards herself. All her thoughts were for Louis, and with a vague presentiment that she was pained by his looking so ill, or by his comparatively cold manner towards her.

CHAPTER IX. The days slipped off, succeeded by balmy nights of bright moonlight or glittering stars. A certain unconventional ease pervaded the intercourse of the whole party.

Among the many expeditions which they planned and executed, one was proposed which was taken them by the steamer across Lake Louan to Geneva, from thence to Chamounix, and so by the Tete Noire to Martigny, and home again.

THE underigned will sell by private sale his valuable farm of 100 acres of land at Nine Mile Creek, West River.

olden and least legible of the records of creation, and in his foolishness I wanted to force it to reveal its secrets.

THE underigned has opened a Lumber Yard on Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown, where a full supply of all classes of Lumber, suitable for building purposes, will be kept constantly on hand.

G. H. HASZARD, South Side Queen Square, HAS IN STOCK All Books authorized by the Board of Education of this Province.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE. The Rev. F. WILDS, well-known brother missionary in New York, and of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

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FARM FOR SALE. THE underigned will sell by private sale his valuable farm of 100 acres of land at Nine Mile Creek, West River.

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GEO. W. DeBLOIS, General Agent. January 8, 1883-yr.

NEW SERIES THE H PUBLISHED EVI ONE DOLLAR IN AD 097 Macdonald's Bu Queen Street, Prince Ed THE H HAS N Largest Circ paper on 1 AND IS INCREASED TWO HUNDRED Advertisements taken Advertisements, will contrary, will be exact Items and general n damped form, selected. Remittances can be Address all letters a HERALD Office, Queen RICHARD BARGA E Upho Having DIRECT Best V One MAR Charlottetown, Prince 1883-4. On and after Trains Depa STATIONS. Charlottetown, d Royal Junction, North West River, Brackley, County Line, Summersville, Kensington, Port Hill, Misconche, Wellington, St. John's, Alberton, Tignish. Trains Depa STATIONS. Charlottetown, d Royal Junction, North West River, Brackley, County Line, Summersville, Kensington, Port Hill, Misconche, Wellington, St. John's, Alberton, Tignish. Railway Office, Ch Sole Agent f Diam From the GOVERN DEAR SIR—The enclosed is a copy of the R. B. LAURANCE.