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

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AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF

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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

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Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

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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.

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Sewing Machine,

The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

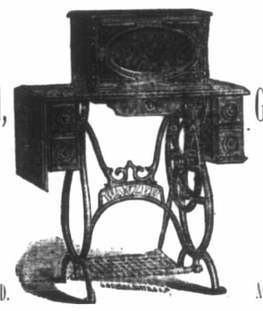
EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

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.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1884.

The Canada Temperance Act.

We are pleased to know that, in our remarks last week upon the propriety of continuing the application of the Canada Temperance Act to Charlottetown, we voiced the opinions of a very large number of persons who are honestly desirous of restricting and reducing the liquor traffic amongst us. In the discussion which is at present taking place, we speak not in the interest of the trade, but, as we hope, in that of Temperance, although, to persons unacquainted with the circumstances, our position, as an advocate of a license system, may appear inconsistent with our profession of zeal in the Temperance cause. In order that there may be no mistake, we repeat what we said last week, that, personally, we consider the use of intoxicating liquors unnecessary, if not absolutely hurtful—that we would willingly support a law to prohibit their importation, manufacture and sale—but that, in the present state of public opinion, the most that we can do is to regulate the traffic so that it shall do the least possible injury.

Were the question before the citizens on the 16th instant, the adoption of the Scott Act for the first time, it is very possible that we might be found among its supporters, anxious to try any measure designed to reduce the consumption of liquors amongst us. But having had three years' experience of its operation, the question is—are we desirous for its continuance? The friends of the Act say that, although it is not so perfect as they could desire, yet it is a step in the right direction, and that many advantages have resulted from its adoption. We are concerned only for Charlottetown at present, and we unhesitatingly state that the evils which have arisen from its operation in this city largely outweigh all the advantages, if any there have been at all. We asserted last week, and we repeat it now, that there are more places to-day where liquor can be obtained than there were under the license system—that there is as much liquor drunk now as there was then, and that it is mostly of a vile and poisonous quality. Will any of the champions of the Scott Act refute these statements, for we shall be glad, for the credit of our town, to have it proved that we are astray. What benefits, then, have accrued from its operation, we ask? We are told that we do not now, as formerly, see scores of farmers' wagons or sleighs in front of the tavern-keepers' doors, and that quarrels are not so common there as they used to be. We acknowledge all this. The liquor-sellers are too wide-awake to allow of people remaining around their shops, or doing anything to attract attention thereto, but we do not believe the amount sold is any the less, the only difference being that the sales are in larger quantities by the flask, and not by the glass. This may be an advantage, and we freely grant the admirers of the Scott Act all the consolation they can draw therefrom. Are there any other advantages? Yes; we are told that it is a splendid thing to have the traffic placed under the ban of the law, and to have it to boast that, although liquor is sold in Charlottetown, it is in defiance of the law. But we submit that the traffic is not under the ban of the law. It is illegal, under the Scott Act, to sell liquors as a beverage, but it is no breach of the law, as administered, to purchase them for such a purpose. It takes two parties to make a bargain or effect a sale. Why, then, is only one of the guilty persons punished? If both persons who traded unlawfully were punished, there would be some reason in it. The receiver, we are taught to believe, is as bad as the thief. Then we argue that the purchaser of a contraband article should be treated as is the seller. If this were the practice, there would be less drinking and fewer breaches of the Act. But the traffic is not under the ban of the law, for, while it may be unlawful to purchase liquor in Charlottetown, it is allowable for a citizen to send his money to Halifax or St. John, and there procure and import it so that the law is broken in spirit if not in letter. It is against the use of intoxicating liquors that all prohibitory measures are primarily designed, and only incidentally at the *traffic*. There is no harm in the sale of intoxicating liquors *per se*, the mischief lies in their use. Then we cannot see the advantage of retaining a law which only forbids the traffic, and, that being removed beyond its operation, allows of the use of the article in which trade is prohibited. It may be a very glorious thing to have the traffic placed under the ban of the law, but we submit that if the use were placed where the traffic is it would be much more to the point, and more good would be the result. Suppose a law existed on this Island prohibiting the sale of gunpowder, yet allowing of its importation and use, and a person enquiring the object of such a law were told that it was to prevent the use of gunpowder, we think he would have a very poor opinion of the common sense of our people. We do not wish to say one word that may offend those who support the Scott Act, but we would remind them that the common people are not likely to take much stock in the utterances of men who, while they violently denounce the traffic, are themselves constant users of the article whose sale they condemn. Such action savors of hypocrisy, and our people, not apt at drawing fine distinctions, are very likely to call it so.

We say that the operation of the Scott Act in Charlottetown has been unsuccessful, and that in itself it contains the elements of failure. Last week we pointed out how its provisions can be evaded in the matter of doctors' prescriptions; and we have just shown that instead of being aimed at suppressing the use of intoxicants, it is only against the traffic therein, so that although the local trade may be abated by its thorough administration, the use is not necessarily decreased. We contend that the Scott Act has not the sympathy of the people to the extent necessary for the proper enforcement of its provisions, and that without this moral support we shall never have a better administration of it than we have had within the last twelve months. Its friends tell us that it is not so perfect as they desire, yet they intend to agitate for improvements. In what direction are the improvements to be made? If in the mode of enforcing its provisions, we much doubt the wisdom of complicating any further the machinery which at present exists for carrying them out. If in the way of greater restriction, then we submit that, while it may be competent for them to amend the Scott Act to as to make it more prohibitory or restrictive, the Act so amended could not apply to any district in which the main Act already existed, and could not be made to apply without the will of the people so expressed.

We submit to the friends of temperance among us that no better results can be expected from the Scott Act than we have already had, and that it would be wiser for them to abandon it entirely and seek for the enactment of a more comprehensive and restrictive measure—one that would go to the seat of the disease at once. The friends of the Scott Act say that its adoption is a step forward in the cause of prohibition, did we believe so we would support it. But we are of the opinion that it is idle to look for a decrease in the use of intoxicating liquors under its operation, and our opinion is confirmed by three years' experience.

A question was put at the meeting in the Market Hall the other evening by one of the speakers—if the Scott Act be repealed what are we to have in its place? If the Scott Act should be voted down upon the 16th Oct., no proclamation repealing its application to Charlottetown could be made until after the expiration of sixty days which would bring us to the middle of December. The arguments upon the constitutionality of the License Act are now being heard by the Supreme Court of Canada, and it is very probable that a decision will be arrived at before the date we have mentioned, and that we shall by that time know the fate of that Act. But should the question not then be decided, the Governor-General is not bound to issue his proclamation at the end of the sixty days, and it would very likely meet with the approval of all parties that the Scott Act should continue in operation among us until the Supreme Court do pronounce their judgment. Then if it be in favor of the Act we shall have it in force, and its provisions are excellent; but should it be against the Act we shall revert to our City License Law, which was also a capital measure, and might still further be improved. There is no sense in attempting to frighten the people with the bugbear that if the Scott Act be repealed, we shall have free rum—we have that to all intents and purposes at present. The question is asked also if a license law be adopted who is going to enforce its provisions? We reply the very officers who are now endeavoring to enforce the Scott Act but who, under a license law, would be armed with much greater powers than now they possess. There would also be the licensed dealers who, under a high fee, would be compelled to protect themselves against unlicensed retailers. There would also be the force of public opinion, which would discountenance illicit selling, if for no other reason than from a desire to shew fair play to the man who paid his license duty.

The Scott Act advocates regard it as an ominous sign that the petitions praying for the repeal of the Act were chiefly circulated by men interested in the liquor traffic, and they ask is this not a proof that the existence of the Scott Act interferes with their business. We are not in the confidence of the liquor dealers, and accordingly cannot answer the question, but this much we can safely say, that the efforts to repeal the Scott Act meet with little sympathy from many who are now engaged in the traffic but who, under a stringent license law, would have their business speedily broken up. It may be that the liquor dealers are at the bottom of the agitation to repeal the Scott Act; the citizens are not called upon to inquire into that matter. All that we know is that an election is at hand to decide whether for the next three years we shall have the control of the liquor traffic in our own hands, or whether we shall have a repetition of the series of farces which have characterized the operation of the Scott Act for the last three years, and which have contributed so largely to bring law and order into contempt among us.

Wedding Bells.

Last Thursday morning the greater part of the "beauty and fashion" of Charlottetown, as well as a pretty fair number of its iron-clad bachelors, assembled in St. Peter's Church, at 6 a. m., to witness the marriage of Mr. Arthur Peters, youngest son of Judge Peters, to Jean, younger daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., of Rose Bank. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Hodgson, the service being fully choral. The bride, who was given away by her step-father, Mr. George Davies, wore a costume of *ecru* satin and cachemire, with the regulation orange blossoms and veil. The bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Davies, Miss Peters, Miss Mabel Peters, and Miss Carrie Peters. Their dresses were of salmon-colored nun's veiling, with belts and toques of ruby velvet; they carried pale pink bouquets, and looked charming. The groomsmen were Mr. Frederick Peters, Mr. H. V. Palmer, Master Harry Bayfield, and Master Geoffrey Bayfield. The morning was delightful, and the greater number of the spectators accompanied the bridal party to the steamer *Princess of Wales*, in which they left for Pictou *en route* for the chief cities of the Dominion and the United States. The *Princess* (we mean the steamer) displayed any amount of bunting; rice and old shoes abounded, and as the boat passed down the harbor a salute of three guns was fired, while the *Cuban* kept up a continuous salute of convulsive whistles. The Herald offers Mr. and Mrs. Peters sincere wishes for their future happiness.

The *Cuban* sailed last Thursday for St. John's, Newfoundland, with passengers, viz., Capt. English, J. Wheatley, S. W. Wakeford and P. Blake, and following cargo: 50 boxes cheese, 989 bush. oats, 15 boxes eggs, 45 barrels oysters, 39 cattle, 1 horse, 207 sheep, 535 bush. potatoes, 3 bbls. tallow, 10 bbls. beef, 5 bbls. pork, 1 case burrios.

More about the Talking Club, and Something about the Microbe.

It was just in the moon's first quarter, on the 27th day of September, 1884, at 6 a. m., and north below the horizon of observation of a reporter of the Herald, that something occurred to awaken his suspicion that he had found a clue to that learned body of debaters who discuss, with secrecy, the questions that arise in their craniums *anent* reforms, and about our "stick-in-the-mud" authorities. He was passing out of a gateway (having been taking some notes in a sanitary direction inside), when he heard a clattering, like the breaking up of an early meeting of latter-day saints, in a house close by. As they came out into the street he joined the festive crowd, and the idea of having an interloper in their midst never entered, for a moment, the brain-cells of the happy company. On they walked, and on they talked, and on he listened, and when he left them he whispered, with the true Caledonian emphasis:—

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's amang you taking notes,
And faith he'll prent it

It was certainly a bold bit of treason he was guilty of, but then—

Reporters are a class of men,
May be intrusive now and then;
But when they want to find a reason,
Don't stick a bit at petty treason:
And to find it,
Get behind it.

There is something very intimidating in the discovery that "a stranger" is "within your gates," when the proper place for him would be on the outside. History is full of the great discoveries that have been made by a successful interloper. It is told of a certain London club of only British officers, that one of their rules was to vary the form of some garment at every meeting, and they had one tailor only that they patronized, whose duty it was to make the garments, but under conditions of secrecy. The tailor, however, had a wife, who was his true help-make in the business, till her curiosity to know what the club did got the better of her judgment, and she gave her liege no peace till he had consented to interlope one of the officers' meetings. He therefore made a suit for himself according to the regulation pattern, and put in an appearance among the officers. Of course he was not very well posted in the ceremonies, and felt guilty of a mean action; but it happened that the Colonel who presided was a warm friend of the tailor's, and he went to the astonished man (whom he pretended not to recognize as the club tailor), and asked him whom they had the honor of entertaining. The poor fellow could only answer: "Oh! I made your breeches." "Gentlemen," said the Colonel, "I have the honor of recognizing *Major Bridges*," and the tailor got off with only an after-reprimand from the Colonel.

There is another story of the latter part of the last century. Pocket-picking was then not only a trade but a science. There were societies of pocket experts, and it was necessary to know the members of any flash organization by some "outward and visible sign." One of the societies made the hat the channel of recognition, and employed a special hatter, who regularly took a weekly order, and made the exact number of hats, which were sent to private quarters. On one occasion (it was a general illumination), the hatter made an extra for himself, and, being curious to find out something about his customers that he didn't know, wore it during his travels through the illuminated streets. He had not been long out before watches and purses were handed to him in rapid succession, and he was so tickled at his discovery that he afterwards repeated his little joke whenever the gang ordered a new style of hat, and made a fortune out of his adventures.

We have not space for more illustrations of profitable interloping, so must let the Talking Club interloper of Sept. 27, 1884, go to his den and memorise. The speakers of the evening, when they got into the street, got the club scribe to read his notes over, and, as our reporter was one of that group, he acquired a knowledge of their late proceedings. The question, as it appeared on the scribe's memorandum, was: "Is the *microbe*, the newly-discovered cholera spore, sleeping in the filth of Charlottetown?"

The affirmative side shewed that the new animal was named *microbe* from two Greek words, *micros* small, and *bios* life, and that wherever favorable conditions for its generation occurred, and but a few microbes got possession, a sweeping epidemic was sure to follow; that Charlottetown is now in imminent danger, and that the peculiar fevers that are now prevailing are the product of the city filth that lies about everywhere and always in Charlottetown, or, as the maxim has it, "much filth makes many doctors."

The arguments in the negative of the question were so feeble that the chair had brought the debate to a sudden conclusion, and broken up the meeting; and it must have been this that caused the noisy stampede that our reporter heard while taking some sanitary notes in the adjoining yard; but let the City Fathers and mothers look out for the coming stranger—the *microbe* of the French *savant*.

Obituary.

Since last we wrote, Death has been busy in our midst. We had only just gone to press last Wednesday evening when the news reached us of the death of Mr. Leo Harrington, a printer known and beloved by all the craft. He had served his apprenticeship on this paper, and worked thereon till within the last three years, since which he had been steadily employed on the *Examiner*. His illness was brief, and was not considered serious until a short time before his death. His funeral, on Friday morning, was numerously attended—his fellow-printers being largely represented. He was a son of Mr. Michael Harrington, of Hampton, Lot 29, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his early death.

Not a few of our citizens were deeply shocked, on Friday evening, to learn of the sudden death of the wife of David Rogers, Esquire, of Summerside, which had occurred at her home that afternoon. The deceased lady, who, at forty-one years of age, was in the very prime of life, had been complaining slightly all summer, but no one fancied any danger imminent, nor indeed did her appearance betray any tokens that death had set its seal upon her. Mrs. Rogers' removal creates a blank in Summerside which will with difficulty be filled. In her own household where she ruled—the fond wife and loving mother, her husband and children are overwhelmed with grief; nor will she be less mourned by the poor and the sick, to whom she always gladly ministered of the substance with which God had blessed her. In her very many young people lose a kind friend and faithful counsellor, and to none was the intelligence of her death more shocking than to ourselves, who had received at her hands kindness almost that of a mother. On Sunday morning her remains were interred in the churchyard at St. Eleanor's, followed thereto by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

We exceedingly regret having to record the death of Mrs. Herbert Beer, of this city, which sad event took place on Sunday morning last. She had been ill for only a short time, and the news of her demise was unexpected, except by her own family. She was the eldest daughter of William McKechnie, Esq., formerly Superintendent of our Railway, and was but thirty-one years of age. Her bereaved husband and little children have our heartfelt sympathy on the mournful occasion.

The barkentine *Olivette*, Capt. Richards owner, which arrived here yesterday from Swansea, G. B., with a cargo of coal for R. McMillan, and iron masts and sundry merchandise for owner, is gaily decorated with bunting to-day, in honor of the marriage of the owner's son, Mr. John Richards to Miss Belle Broad, of Fort Hill.

Exhibitions.

The King's County Exhibition was opened to-day by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Macdonald who, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald, Judge Hensley, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Hon. D. Ferguson, Hon. D. Laird, Sheriff Longworth, Superintendent Coleman, A. McNeill, Esq., and representatives of the City press, left this morning by special train, for Georgetown. Judging from the arrangements of the Commissioners and the fact that the weather is fine, we believe the Exhibition will be highly successful.

Prince County Exhibition opens tomorrow in Summerside, and we trust to hear a good account of it. In our next issue we shall lay before our readers full reports from both Counties of the articles exhibited, and of the prizes awarded, with all other interesting information.

The General Exhibition for the Province will be held next Wednesday and Thursday in Charlottetown, and it promises to be the largest of the kind ever held on the Island. Entries are coming in very rapidly, and the arrangements made by the Railway and Steam Navigation Company for reduced fares are such as to insure a large attendance from the other Provinces. A large and commodious sheep shed, and a carriage shed have been erected on the grounds, and a number of extra box stalls have been fitted up for stallions and brood mares, and more cattle stalls and pig pens have been provided. The Commissioners are sparing no pains to make the affair a grand success.

Movements of the Fishing Fleet and Fish Receipts.

Eighty-nine fishing arrivals have been reported at this port the past week, as follows:

Fares.	*Grounds.*	*Codfish.* lbs.	*Halibut.* lbs.	*Mackerel* bbls.
24	Georges	558,000	4,000	
3	Grand Bk	460,000	8,000	
4	Cape Shore	175,000		
1	Bay Fundy	5,000		
2	Greenland	170,000	140,000	
2	Bk hali't'g		40,000	
53	Mackereling			14,681
	Bay St. L. by rail			650
	Traps			15
89		1,398,000	192,300	15,346

Other receipts, 4,100 lbs. swordfish, 12,000 lbs. pollock, 500 qtls. mixed fish, 1,500 qtls. hake, 70 bbls. halibut fins, 31 bbls. fish oil, 1,600 boxes smoked herring.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 2,288,600 lbs. of codfish, 170,000 lbs. halibut, 7,395 bbls. mackerel, 100 bbls. slivers, 15 bbls. clams, 1,200 qtls. cured hake, and 10,000 bbls. haddock.

Last week the receipts were 2,046,000 lbs. codfish, 671,300 lbs. halibut, 19,995 bbls. mackerel, 14,400 lbs. swordfish, 25 bbls. salt do., 37,000 lbs. haddock, 545 qtls. cured codfish, 130 do. pollock.

Recent mackeral receipts at other ports: Portland, 5,350 bbls.; Boothbay, 803; Provincetown, 1,040; Boston, 9,160; Wellfleet, 1,180; Harwichport, 860; South Chatham, 320; Southport, 900.

Recent receipts of codfish: Beverly, 2,000 qtls.; Provincetown, 14,860; Lemoine, Me., 10,600; Hancock, 5,300; Lunenburg, 5,450; Lockeport, 1,800; West Pubnico, 4,000.

A Fish Story.

"One of the crew of the schooner *Francis W. Homans* of this port, informs us that on the recent trip to Georges they caught a large shark, and cut his head off, which they left on deck, and threw the body overboard. Ten minutes afterwards, to the great surprise of all hands, the shark was seen swimming alongside without his head, and remained in sight three-quarters of an hour. This seems incredible, but several of the crew substantiate it. Can any of the fishermen recall a similar instance? It is certainly a most remarkable case, the like of which we never heard before."

The foregoing we clip from the Cape Ann *Advertiser* of 26th ult. The story is decidedly "fishy;" but if our contemporary desires any reliable information we recommend him to consult Capt. Henry W. Mutch, the celebrated ichthyologist of Charlottetown.

A little girl, three years old, daughter of Mr. Leon Gallant, South Rustico, was terribly mangled in a reaping machine last Saturday. With other children she had been playing in the grain field, and was not noticed by her father until the machine had severed an arm and a leg, and made several terrible gashes in her body. Dr. Gallant was called in, and subsequently Dr. Conroy was sent for. They dressed the wounds, and, strange to say, the child is doing well.

The *Worcester* sailed for Boston last Thursday evening with the following passengers:—Mrs. Geo. Ficks, Miss Maurice, Miss Kelly, Miss McDonald, Miss Beaton, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Whittie, Mrs. Cheverie, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Murdy, Miss Moore, Miss Currie, Miss Sencabaugh, Mr. McKenzie, Miss Cameron, Miss McAskill, Miss McPhee, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Mullally, Miss F. McDonald, Miss C. McDonald, Mrs. Larter, Mrs. C. McDonald, Mr. Auld, Miss M. Higgins.

In our General News column it will be observed that Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works of the city of New York, committed suicide on Thursday morning last. Mr. Newton will be remembered as one of the Engineers, Messrs Newton & Meahan, who examined the plans and location of our railway in 1872. He was 46 years of age and unmarried; he had long suffered from rheumatism and other troubles which at last affected his mind, and for some time he had been insane. He was an eminent civil and mechanical engineer, and was constantly consulted on works requiring professional experience and judgment.

E. M. Estey is a great believer in the efficacy of printer's ink; there is scarcely a Canadian paper which does not contain the advertisements of his remedies. Fully convinced that their success would not be assured until the Herald proclaimed their virtues to the world, he paid us a flying visit last week and arranged for us to insert his advertisements, which will be observed elsewhere. Mr. Estey was for some time engaged with Dr. Dodd, of the Medical Hall in this city, and many of our readers have, no doubt, kindly remembrance of his courtesy and attention to their wants. He now conducts an extensive business in Moncton, and his remedies have a large sale through the Dominion.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 30, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	6 to 14
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	5 to 10
Mutton, ℔ lb.	5 to 10
Pork, small	10 to 12
Ham, ℔ lb.	12 to 14
Fowls	25 to 35
Butter, fresh	20 to 24
Butter, Tub, lb.	18 to 20
Eggs, ℔ doz.	15 to 17
Flour, ℔ 100 lb.	2.80 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb.	2.75 to 3.00
Oats, ℔ bush., black	34 to 36
Oats, ℔ bush., white	36 to 38
New Hay	50 to 60
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	35 to 40
Sheepskins	30 to 40
Chickens, per pair	50 to 60
Cabbage ℔ doz.	36 to 72
Apples per bush.	60 to 1.20
Geese	65 to 70
Ducks	30 to 35

George Lewis, Market Clerk.

Around the World.

A seven hundred pound bear was recently killed in Antigonish.

Mr. L. B. Archibald has been appointed travelling agent for the I. C. R.

A bazaar at North Sydney, C. B., for the benefit of St. Joseph's convent, realized $2,000.

The New Cunard steamship *Etruria*, of 8,000 tons burthen, was launched at Glasgow last week.

Colonel J. J. Hickman, has been engaged to deliver lectures on temperance, in Cumberland, N. S.

Over three thousand babies will be exhibited at the baby show at Paris which opens on October 3rd.

Most of the English commercial firms who adopted the electric light have gone back to gas.

The President has appointed postmaster general Gresham to be secretary of the treasury in place of Folger.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Gleaner* opposes confederation with Canada, and contends for reciprocity with the United States.

Austin Corbin offers to pay New York and Brooklyn $250,000 annually for ten years for the privilege of renting the big bridge.

Mr. John Riordan, of St. Catherine's, a large paper manufacturer, and one of the proprietors of the Toronto *Mail* died recently in England.

McCormick and Vail, of St. John, have signed articles for a three mile race on the Kennebecasis for $300 a side, on the 28th October.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed by the imperial government to co-operate with the British ambassador in trade negotiations with Spain.

A symphony composed by Mendelssohn, and heretofore unpublished, has been discovered among a lot of old papers in a music shop in Berlin.

The use of bitter willow in flavoring and coloring tobacco is vehemently denounced by Prof. Deschamps, of Paris as causing softening of the brain.

Grip publishes a colored picture of Mr. Mowatt, Premier of Ontario. Either Oliver has the jaundice or he forgot to wash his face before he sat for it.

The fame of the miraculous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, below Quebec, is spreading. During the past three months no less than 80,000 pilgrims from all parts of America have visited the hallowed spot.

The trained nurse has now become almost a necessity to physicians, and she commands good pay. There are seventeen training schools for her in the United States.

The Mic-Mac Indians of the eastern part of Nova Scotia have been in council at Indian Island. Whether they agreed on a policy for the future has not been announced.

Garters with bells attached are advertised by a St. Louis jeweller. "The tintinabulation of the pretty pendants," he declares, "sounds delightfully melodious as the wearer glides gracefully along."

A man named McCarron shouted fire during a performance at a New York theatre last week, and it was with difficulty that a panic was averted. He was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Benj. F. Ward, of Long Island King's County, N. S., is at present in England endeavoring to obtain possession of the Fielding estate, of which he is one of the heirs. The estate is estimated at $6,000,000.

The *Western Chronicle*, of Wolfville, N. S., says that the Rogers family, living on Gaspereaux Mountain, in very indigent circumstances, have fallen heir to an estate in New York worth at least $100,000.

The Catholic missionary authorities of Paris have received advices from Hong Kong, stating that the Chinese have destroyed the Catholic chapel in the province of Canton, and 6000 Christians are homeless.

It is stated that the losses of the National Bank of New Jersey will amount to about $250,000. Cashier Hill's defalcation will probably cover $200,000, while the balance represents the overdraft of the president.

From a four year old grade Jersey cow, owned in Amherst, 185 pounds of butter have been made in a little over four months. The owner has but the one cow, and she provided the milk and cream for the table besides.

The first experiment in submarine telephoning will cover a distance of 850 miles, and will be between Halifax, N. S., and Gloucester, Mass. If it proves successful an attempt will then be made to telephone across the Atlantic Ocean.

There were 48,225 gallons of intoxicants seized in Portland, Me., between Jan. 1, 1883 and Aug. 1, 1884. For a place where no liquor is sold this is a size-able showing, as in all probability not one gallon in fifty that was disposed of in the place was captured.

The decline of receipts at the custom houses of Italy, owing to the prevalence of cholera, is estimated at forty million francs. It is impossible to estimate the damage from the same as to the general trade of the country, and the prospects for the coming winter are viewed with great alarm.

Cranks are frequent discoverers and inventors of useful things. It is said that the aid to digestion called "pepsin" was discovered by a crank in Chatauqua County, New York, in 1853. The original discoverer claimed that the remedy was revealed to him in answer to a prayer.

The failure of the codfishery has reduced to distress many families of Labrador fishermen. The province of Quebec is about to go to the rescue by sending some provisions by the Dominion steamer *La Canadienne*, which has been placed at the disposal of the province for that purpose.

Cotton manufacturing in New England is in a very depressed condition. There are more spindles idle at Lowell than for years past—the number now at a stand-still being 666,000. Production has been curtailed from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and present prices leave little or no profit.

Thomas S. Judah, a Montreal Justice has been arrested and placed under bail to answer the charge of obtaining $25,000 from G. B. Burland, under false pretences, by giving a mortgage on property which he represented to be owned by him individually, but of which he is only a five-eighths owner.

The date for the unveiling of the statue of Sir George Cartier, on the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be about the first of November. It is understood that there will be a military demonstration, and that Sir John Macdonald will be the orator of the day.

The Pope, in token of his affection for the Romans, has granted 200,000 lire for the establishment of an hospital near the Vatican. In the event of an outbreak of cholera at Rome, the Pope promises to visit the hospital personally. The Liberal newspapers praise the action of the Pope in founding an hospital near the Vatican, and dwell especially upon his intention of personally visiting the hospitals in the event of a cholera outbreak in Rome.

General News.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., states that 3,000 people are starving in the White Bay district. The commander of the French warship *Clorinde* and passing vessels rendered temporary assistance. The commander of the *Clorinde* forwarded pressing representations to the Newfoundland government.

Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, recently made an appeal to Minister Ferry to open the government shipyards, in order to provide work for starving laborers. M. Ferry replied he held no jurisdiction over the matter, but would refer the subject to the minister of interior. It is stated thousands of workmen are now out of employment and serious rioting is feared.

The British gunboat *Wasp* was wrecked off Tory Island, on the northwest coast of Ireland, last week. The *Wasp* had a registered tonnage of 465 tons and carried four guns. Fifty-two men were drowned. Among this number all the officers were included. Only six persons were saved. On the rocky coast where the disaster occurred it was impossible to use small boats in the attempt to rescue the ship's crew.

Col. "Bob" Ingersoll, the American free-thinker, attempted to lecture at Victoria, British Columbia, but was frowned upon by the city authorities. Many went to hear him, in a large theatre. The police attempted to stop the lecture, and a riot ensued in the building, during which several ladies fainted, and the building was badly damaged. Ingersoll finally concluded his lecture, and departed for Washington Territory, U. S., vowing to sue the city of Victoria for heavy damages.

It is reported that a well known journalist, who is a correspondent of several newspapers in America, has eloped with the young wife of an English nobleman. The detectives tracked the fugitives to Brussels, but the scent was lost in that city, and it is believed they have taken passage to the colonies. The lady is stated to be one of the most beautiful women in Europe, and the elopement is considered very incomprehensible by her relatives and friends. The journalist is old enough to be the father of the lady.

Freckles are no longer a cause of unhappiness to the belle of the ball and boulevard. Quite the contrary; they are fashionable, and if exposure to the wind and sun will not produce them—if the fair countenance of Arabella Jane is freckle-proof—the aid of an artist in freckles is had, who skilfully paints the number required, at the rate of 50 cents per freckle, no reduction to clubs. Anxious mammas no longer caution their daughters to put on sunbonnets when they go out walking, and "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" is n. g. any more. Next thing the dear creatures of fashion will be tattooed.

Advices from Lima state that the revolution is apparently drawing to a close. The ill-success that attended General Caceres' attack on Lima dampened the ardor of the revolutionists, and strengthened the Iglesias Government. The number killed on that occasion was only 150 on both sides. No idea of the moral effect caused through the country by the government's success can be given. Signor Picaro, Italian consul, has had his patent withdrawn for having sympathized with the revolutionary party. This is the second case of the kind.

It is believed in military circles that the government is in the receipt of further advices from General Gordon, which indicate that he is fully capable of not only holding his office but of accomplishing the fulfilment of his mission with very little military assistance. Lord Wolseley's presence in Egypt, however, and the possibilities of complications with France and Germany on the bond question, will probably prevent any radical or sudden change from the plan of sending a large body of fresh troops to that country, whether they are necessary for the pacification of the Soudan or not.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that enthusiastic meetings have been held at Cape Town, Grahamstown, and other places at which the high handed proceedings of the Boers in Bechuanland were denounced. A monster petition to the Queen is being prepared. The *Times*, in a leading editorial upon the subject, said that England, whilst being chary in entering upon fresh complications, cannot allow the Boers to extort concession after concession, heap insult upon insult, and treat convention after convention as only to be made in order to be broken, unless England is prepared to retire altogether from South Africa.

Since the news of General Gordon's victories at Khartoum has been fairly confirmed there has been a marked decrease in the excitement over the Nile expedition. It continues to be still discussed pro and con in military circles, but now, as far as the general public are concerned, the feeling of real danger is over. Hard work remains for the troops in making the ascent of that great river, but there is less fear of their being popped off by unfriendly Arabs from ambuscades and along the bank. The expedition will certainly proceed for the purpose of opening the way for the safe retreat of Gordon and his garrison, but the glory of the war as far as the expedition is concerned will be reduced to a minimum and General Gordon will be the hero. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that Russia has joined with other powers in objecting to the suspension of Egytian sinking fund.

During the celebration of High Mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York, last Sunday week, the immense congregation which usually fills that magnificent edifice were astounded at the appearance of seven Indian warriors in full war paint and feathers, with their bright hued blankets thrown loosely over their shoulders. As the party in Indian file moved slowly up the centre aisle many of the worshippers recognized the leader as Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux chief. Without molestation they advanced to the chancel rail and knelt devoutly, where they remained with bowed heads until the close of the service. So great was the rush about them that their exit from the main entrance was entirely obstructed, and the celebrant was obliged to allow them to take their departure from a side door. The congregation filed out of the church and took positions on the sidewalk, and thronged the street, and as the chief and his braves stalked forth with majestic mien the ladies rushed forward to grasp the hand of the hero of many scalps. As soon as possible they were taken to the college adjoining the church, where they were shown through the building and invited to partake of refreshments. They expressed great pleasure at being shown such attention.

Pleasedon't read this — Philodermais themostpopulartoiletarticleinthemarketfor chappedhandsorellpatender faceafter shavi ngchaffingorangyroughnessoftheskin.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Throat Affections.

Dr. F. B. Philpott, Salisbury, Mo, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in glandular diseases, and Throat affections, with uniformly good results. It is the only preparation of Cod Liver Oil I use."

Iron is King—and Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic is called the King of Blood Purifiers.

Scott Act.—The Scott Act is being rigidly enforced (in a "horn,") and Estey's Fragrant Philoderma is still the standard remedy for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Chafing in Infants, &c., &c.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The *Times'* London despatch says: Lord Salisbury's article in the *National Review* on 'Redistribution' of which so much was expected has fallen flat on the public. When reading between lines the main purpose of the article seems to be to disavow the principle of equal districts which his recent speeches seemed to favor. On one hand there has been an increase of virulence in Mr. Gladstone's talk against the peers, and this has thrown the radicals into ecstasies, but there is a visible growing disposition on the part of moderate liberals to concede the point of introducing a bill for redistribution before the franchise measure is again pushed. The *Tribune's* cable says Lord Northbrook will return to attend the meeting of parliament. The foreign office is unconcerned at protests against the seizure of the sinking fund. It has now under consideration the graver matter of cutting coupons. When this is attempted opposing powers may ask the Egyptian tribunal to foreclose on government property to bring matters to a crisis. A second European conference will probably follow. Meanwhile the Khedive's government will simply acknowledge the protests. Bismarck's co-operation with France is explained by his desire to embroil her with England and by detestation of Gladstone. The German chancellor has overreached himself. He cannot have intended to show how little hold he has on Italy. The Italian cabinet so far declines to protest against English action. The Cabinet meets in London October 16th or 17th, meanwhile Gladstone remains at Hawarden studying the redistribution question. The cabinet committee on the subject have just issued to their colleagues an important memorandum. It is believed the aim of the government will be to avoid disfranchisement by grouping boroughs and subsidizing counties. Three cornered constituencies will be abolished and large towns will get more members to be arranged in colleges. This scheme is still subject to revision and alteration. The *Standard* believing the bill to be actually drafted, demands its production at the autumn session. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, strange to say, agrees that nothing will please the tories better. The cabinet have other views and will make no statement until the present crisis is past.

The *Times* cable says German politicians are preparing for elections to the Reichstag Oct 28th, with much energy. Bismarck's organs are pursuing a very tortuous course between the parties, praising one day the leaders they attacked the day before. Just now Bismarck seems most to desire union with the clericals against the democracy, but nothing is certain yet. Shrewd guessers believe that opposition to Bismarck will be stronger than ever after the elections. The question of protection in France is giving the Ferry ministry considerable trouble. Some of the strongest minds in the republic have been alienated by the present French policy. There are already grave complaints in Lyons and other manufacturing centres where many thousands of workmen have been idle during the past three years. The prices of the most inferior kinds of meats have increased one third in France. There will be a stormy debate on the subject and the ministry's fiscal policy generally when the chambers meets, to say nothing of the sharp and wide spread dissent on Chinese matters. The ministry is said to be seriously divided on financial questions. The French vintage, this year promises to be the best both in quantity and in quality since 1875.

After 170 years of rest the work of completing the exterior of Westminster Abbey is about to be taken up. Next summer tourists will probably see the venerable pile in clouds of scaffolding. The central tower is to be added to at a cost of £70,000. Victoria will be the first Brunswick sovereign to leave a mark on the outer shell of the building since the western towers were finished in the year of queen Anne's death.

MARRIED.

At Summerside, on the 15th ult., by Rev. N. McKay, Walter H. Warren, of Montreal, to Miss Hannah Isabella McRae, of Summerside.

At the Manse, Kildonan, by Rev. J. Pringle, on 25th ult., Murdoch Nicholson, merchant tailor, of Rat Portage, son of Samuel Nicholson, Dundas, P. E. I., to Miss Katie M. Matheson, second daughter of D. Matheson, of Cardigan, P. E. I.

On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. M. MacLeod, Mr. Neil Charles McLeod, of Princetown Road, Lot 33, to Miss Mary McQueen, of Strathalbyn, Lot 22.

At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Sept. 14, by Rev. Laurence J. O'Toole, Richard Reddin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Mary A. Burke, both of Charlottetown.

At Aurora, Ill., by Rev. Thos. Galt, Sept. 3rd, Miss Ella M. Ramsay, to Mr. Donald M. Simpson, of Prince Edward Island.

By the Rev. E. Bell, on the 24th ult., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. James Edward Sterns, of Dartmouth, N. S., to Carrie Emily, daughter of Mr. William Sterns, merchant, Morell.

At DeSable, on the 2nd Sept., by the Rev. A. McLean, Mr. William Hughes, of

TCHES!

tham and Elgin Watch
urers have greatly reduced
f the different grades of
lo by them. The subscriber
arge stock of

AND ELGIN WATCHES

Reduction on former Prices.

hes sold are warranted
o perform well.
e Gold Plated Guard ac-
panies each Watch.

. WELLNER,
aker & Jeweler.
own, Oct. 1, 1884—4w

D SALE.

by Public Auction, on

urteenth day of November Next,

o'clock, noon, on the
s, 100 acres freehold
onting on the Church
Road, Lot 40.
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ter's Bay.

WILLIAM COFFIN.
Bay, Sept. 25, 1884—ts oct

Anthracite Coal.

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ve on Thursday.
R. McMILLAN.
wn, Oct. 1, 1884—1i

STERS.

t Narrows Oysters.

secured the services of
EPH CARMODY, the Sub-
pared to furnish OYSTERS
d. Gallon, Quart, Pint.
Fry, and Half-shell a

iring Oysters must leave
urine the forenoon.
orty Cents per Imperial

P. P. GILLIS,
Union House.
wn, Oct. 1, 1884—1i

UILDERS.

FELT,
PAPER,
EATHING PAPER.

ND CEMENT,
EAD,

OIL, GLASS, &c.
of above selling very
heap for cash.

W. E. DAWSON.
1884—4w

portsmen!

ingle Barreled Guns,
Muzzle Loaders,
tevolvers,
Vesson and Remingtons.)

of Cartridge and
ls for Shooting.
LARGE STOCK.

W. E. DAWSON.
1884—4w

Digger Trial.

signed having improved
to Digger, wishes the
ne and see it work before
sewhere. A trial will be
Patrick Walsh's, Morell
on Monday, October 6th,
'clock, p. m. Diggers to
ground.

J. H. McKENZIE,
Lot 48.
1884—1i

W BOUQUET

RICHNESS OF ODOR, DIS-
NATURAL FLOWERS. THE
RITFUL, DELICATE AND
PERFUME OF THE DAY.
Druggists and Perfumers.
e 75c. per bottle.
RENCE CO., Sole Agents,
MONTREAL.
oc 1, 1m

COME

TRADE MARK.)

OAP

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SOAP. There is but
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LUE RECEIVED" and
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'S WANTED

nship in P. E. Island to
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d. More money can be
ng for it than for any
ion in the Dominion.
ree. Address, "STOCK
Hamilton, Ontario."
4i

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE tramp, when last heard from, was experimenting on Winsloe Road.

THE barque *Edith Carmichael*, lately reported as lost, was insured for $13,500.

HON. THOS. F. MORRISON, a member of the Nova Scotia Government, was in Charlottetown last week.

THE barkentine *Ercma*, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., arrived at London last Wednesday, out 21 days.

THE barque *Lucy Pope* arrived at Liverpool from Bay Verte on Saturday last, after a passage of 15 days.

HON. D. L. HANINGTON, Q. C., ex-Premier of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Hanington, are at the Rankin House.

AT the races at Fredericton last Friday, Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons' horse "Island Chief" won the free for all in 2.34.

A LITTLE SON of Mr. John Reardon, Great George Street, two years old, fell from an upper window last Friday and sustained severe injuries. He is likely to recover.

THERE will be a total eclipse of the moon on Saturday evening which will be partially visible here. The moon will rise eclipsed at twenty-nine minutes after five.

A MAN named Donald McIntyre, of St. Peter's, was last week committed to stand his trial before the Supreme Court for forging the name of Kemble Coffin to orders for goods upon Peake Bros & Co.

IN the case of Dr. Taylor *vs.* Wynne, for surgical attendance, recently tried before the County Court, Judge Reddin last week delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of his bill with costs.

THE boy, Alfred Farmer, belonging to Charlottetown, who was serving a term in the Dorchester Penitentiary, died suddenly last week. His body was brought home on Monday night and interred on Tuesday morning.

THE schooner *Lillian Blanche*, owned by Mr. G. R. Garret of New London, with a load of coal from Pictou to her owner, was wrecked last week at St. Peter's. The schooner was insured for $1,500 and the cargo for $350.

H. PRICE WEBBER and his Boston Comedy Company open in the Market Hall on Monday evening next, in "Fanchon the Cricket." Mr. Webber is an old Charlottetown favorite, and we bespeak for him a rushing season.

MR. GEORGE CONROY, of Tignish, last week shot an immense eagle which all summer had been committing depredations in his neighborhood. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip, and is being stuffed by Mr. Earle.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCINTYRE will perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Cardigan Road, on Wednesday, the 15th of October, inst. Refreshments of various kinds will be provided on the grounds.

THE *Catholic World* for October, which has just come to hand, contains what we are sure will prove to be a very interesting account of Antigonish from the pen of Miss Pope. We have not yet had time to read it, but next week we hope to give our readers extracts therefrom.

DR. LAWRENCE TREMAIN, formerly of Crapaud, has removed to Dundee, Manitoba, to spend the evening of his days with his grandchildren. The venerable Doctor has long been a resident of this Island, and carries with him to his new home the kindly wishes of many friends.

A NUMBER of choice plants on Queen Square, requiring to be removed before the frost comes, will be sold very cheap. Some that were put out late, not having yet bloomed, will flower all winter. They are healthy and strong, and suitable for small sized pots. Apply to the Secretary.

WE are in receipt of a copy of the *Times* newspaper, recently started in Montreal in the Liberal interest, under the editorial management of Mr. James Stewart, lately of the Montreal *Herald*. Our recollections of Mr. Stewart are of the pleasantest character, and we feel certain that his new venture will be a vast improvement upon the usual style of Liberal journals.

THE steamer *Carroll* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, with the following passengers:—Mrs. Malcolm McDonald, Mrs. J. E. Elwell, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. P. Scott; Misses Annie McDonald, Susie McKinnon, Ella Pino, Christie McDavitt, C. Holmes, P. Holmes, Belle Meservey; Messrs. Michael McKinnon, Thomas McDavitt, Michael Kelly, John McLeod, George Ritchie.

WE are glad to observe that the opening of the new road from New Perth to Pisquid Road *via* Ryland's Mills is to be commenced immediately. To the people of the surrounding country this new means of communication will prove of great benefit, and the Commissioner of Public Works deserves their thanks for affording them the accommodation which they have so long desired.

OCTOBER being the month especially dedicated to the devotion of the Rosary, the Holy Father has ordained that an evening service consisting of the recitation of the Beads and of the Litany of Loretto, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, shall be held in all Cathedrals, and in churches where there is a resident priest. The devotions in St. Dunstan's Cathedral will commence this evening at 7 o'clock, and will be held each evening during the month at the same hour.

ALL summer we congratulated ourselves and our fellow-citizens upon the very general respect with which the trees and flowers, which were set out last spring, had been treated by the public, and it is now with regret that we have to record acts which point too plainly to a determination on the part of some one or more to commit deeds of vandalism. Last week we mentioned that a horse had been turned loose over the flower beds on Queen Square; since then, several of the turnstiles have been broken upon different occasions, so as the more easily to allow of cattle being driven into the enclosure. In front of Mr. Philip Large's residence on Great George Street, several of the trees were broken the other night, and we noticed something of the same kind on King Square. We sincerely trust that the perpetrators of this mischief will be discovered and severely punished.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55 Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27 High Street, Andover:—I have always taken great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A. P. S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district—greater than any other that I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robert Laine, Melksham:—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire,
September 23, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq. 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup, which he got from me, has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed N. Webb,
Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.
Oct 1, 1884—tf

ESTEY'S
Iron & Quinine Tonic.

THIS MEDICINE, combining Iron and Quinine with vegetable tonics, quickly and completely CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEAKNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVERS, and NEURALGIA.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the KIDNEYS AND LIVER.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to WOMEN, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fever, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has my trade mark and signature. Take no other.

Prepared by E. M. Estey, Moncton, N. B.
oc 1, 1m

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it!

Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.
oc 1, 1m

5000

Bottles of Philaderma sold During last winter shows the popularity of this Toilet Preparation. Those who have once used it say that they will never be without it. It is the best remedy ever put on the market for the cure of Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Cold Sores, etc. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B. Sold by Druggists everywhere. oc 1

GREAT AUCTION SALE
—OF—
PURE-BRED STOCK
—ON THE—
Show Grounds, Ch'town,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
(EXHIBITION DAY),
The Government Stock Farm Stock.
(See Advertisement.)
—ALSO—
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS,
Owned by some of the best Stock-raisers in the Province.
A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884—2i

EXHIBITION WEEK.

It Will Repay Persons Who May be in Town During Exhibition Week to Inspect the

New and Extensive Stock of Goods,

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN MARKETS,

AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

This Stock consists not only of the latest Styles, but also of the most attractive and saleable Goods; and in addition to our usual supply of everything needful for Household purposes at the lowest rates, we are offering special inducements to Buyers in different departments.

CHOICE TEAS AND GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

For Exhibition Week ONLY we will offer as a special attraction for cash, pieces and odd lengths of TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and SCOTCH CARPETS, at surprisingly low prices:

CARPETS worth $1.25 for 95 cents.		CARPETS worth $1.10 for 92 cents.	
CARPETS worth 1.00 for 88 cents.		CARPETS worth 95 for 75 cents.	
CARPETS worth 85 for 70 cents.		CARPETS worth 75 for 48 cents.	

GEO. DAVIES & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE.
Charlottetown, October 1, 1884—2i

STOCK FARM STOCK!

The Following Surplus and Young Stock, Drafted from the Government Stock Farm,

WILL BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

—AT THE—

PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY EXHIBITIONS,

AS FOLLOW:

At Charlottetown on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:

One Shorthorn Bull, 'Lord Darnley,' calved 26th March, 1881.
One Shorthorn Cow, 'Graceful 9th,' calved June, 18, 1880.
One Shorthorn Heifer, 'Louisa 5th,' calved May 24th, 1883.
One Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved May 4th, 1884.
One Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved June 27th, 1884.
One Ayrshire Cow, 'Pertie,' calved May 9th, 1875.
One Ayrshire Cow, 'Wild Mary,' calved April 20th, 1881.
One Ayrshire Heifer Calf, calved May 8th, 1884.
One Ayrshire Bull Calf, calved May 12th, 1884.
One Ayrshire Bull Calf, calved May 5th, 1884.
Four Ram Lambs.
One Thoroughbred Mare, 6 years old.
One Thoroughbred Mare, 5 years old.
One Thoroughbred Yearling Colt, sire 'Orphan Boy.'
One Filly (yearling), sire 'Hernando.'
One Fat Cow.
One Fat Heifer.

Bonds not required for the Horses and Fat Cattle.

At Georgetown on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:

1 Ayrshire Bull, 'Wolesley,' calved May 8th, 1882. Imported from Ontario for Government Stock Farm Autumn 1882.
1 Ayrshire Cow 'Birdie,' calved May 1, 1881.
1 Ayrshire Bull Calf, calved April 17, 1884.
1 Ayrshire Bull Calf, calved June 6, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Cow, 'Graceful 7th,' calved July 6, 1876.
1 Shorthorn Heifer, 'Regina,' calved June 2, 1883.
1 Shorthorn Heifer Calf, calved May 31, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved Mar. 18, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved Mar. 15, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved July 4, 1884.
4 Ram Lambs.

At Summerside on Thursday, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:

1 Shorthorn Cow, 'Louisa 4th,' imported from Ontario by Government Stock Farm.
1 Shorthorn Heifer, 'Victoria,' calved July 4, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Heifer Calf, calved Feb. 4, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved Jan. 22, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Bull Calf, calved June 26, 1884.
1 Shorthorn Cow 'Pope Cow,' 8 years old.
1 Shorthorn Calf, dam 'Pope Cow,' calved April 10, 1884.
1 Ayrshire Cow, 'Jennette,' calved May 15, 1881.
1 Ayrshire Heifer Calf, calved May 31, 1884.
1 Ayrshire Bull Calf, calved April 6, 1884.
3 Ram Lambs.

All the above will be sold subject to Bonds given to the Government, excepting the Horses and Fat Cattle.

Pedigrees, by certificates of registration, will be given the purchasers of all horned stock, excepting for one Cow and Calf.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $25, cash; over that amount three months, on approved joint notes.

HENRY LONGWORTH,
Chairman Stock Farm Commissioners.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884—2i

THE ONLY EMULSION
—MADE BY—
PUTTNER BROS.
—IS—
Budd's Cream Emulsion.

IT contains no HYPOPHOSPHITES. Don't be put off as being the same as other compounds, but get BUDD'S. Price 50 cents. Read what the Profession say:—

TO PUTTNER BROS.—"I have used your BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION in my practice for some time, and certify to its great value in cases of Influenza, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption."
JOHN L. BETHUNE, M. D., C. M.
Baddeck, C. B.

TO PUTTNER BROS.—"I have frequently prescribed BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION, as prepared by you and take pleasure in saying that I am well pleased with the results obtained."
S. G. A. McKEEN, M. D., Baddeck, C. B.

W. B. Slayter, M.D., L. C. P., England, etc., consulting surgeon to P. & C. Hospital, and Professor of Obstetrics, Halifax Medical College, speaks in the highest terms of PUTTNER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents.
Sept. 24, 1884—6m

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership Mr. Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO.,
Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and American Marble. They are of the latest designs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884.—3m

Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, (formerly of P. E. I.), wishing to select his winter quarters would be glad to hear of vacant rooms, through E. L. LYDIARD, Esq., Customs Broker, Charlottetown.
Sept. 10, 1884.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all persons indebted to the late firm of Riley & Flanagan, Blacksmiths, that unless the amounts due by them are paid me on or before 15th October, their accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

B. FLANAGAN.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884—4i

Civil Service Entrance Examinations.

THE Preliminary, or Lower Grade examination, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th November next, and the Qualifying or Higher Grade, on Wednesday the 12th. Candidates for the Higher need not pass the Lower Grade examination.

The examinations will be held at the places at which they were held in May last.

Applications for admission must be made to the undersigned not later than the 15th October.

P. LESUEUR,
Commissioner and Secretary to Board.
Ottawa, 12th Sept. 1884—sc24

FOR SALE.

Valuable Farm of 200 Acres.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm consisting of 200 acres of good land, situate on the Hazel Green Road, Lot 32, about six miles from Cardigan Bridge. Sixty acres are clear and under cultivation, one hundred acres ready to stump and the remaining forty acres covered with an excellent growth of hardwood scantling, shingle wood &c. A large stream of water runs through the place sufficient to drive any mill power. The dwelling house, barn and granary on the place are in good order.

For terms, which are reasonable, apply to

JOHN R. McDONALD,
At Mr. Faught's house, near Beales' corner, Charlottetown.
Charlottetown, Sept. 3, 1884—6 wks

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A MEETING of the King's County branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance will be held in the Hall at Montague Bridge, on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance of persons interested in the cause are expected.

A public temperance meeting will be held on the same evening at 7.30, when several prominent temperance men will give addresses.

J. M. AITKEN.
Secretary.
Montague, Sept. 24, 1884—2i

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of September next, A. D., 1884, at twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-third of November, A. D., 1883, and made between Bernard Kiggins, of Old Tryon Road, on township number thirty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ann his wife of the one part, and George Alley, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of Queen's County, of the other part. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Lot Number thirty (30), in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of the Old Tryon Road, at the north-west angle of land lately in the possession of Patrick Hagan, and running thence southwardly along the western boundary of the said Patrick Hagan's land for the distance of eighty (80) chains or thereabouts, or to Dollar's Mill Pond, thence along Dollar's Mill Pond westwardly to land in the possession of James Murphy, thence along the eastern boundary of the said James Murphy's land seventy-five (75) chains or thereabouts to the said road, and thence along the said road for the distance of fifteen (15) chains to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and five (105) acres of land a little more or less.

Dated this fourth day of August, A. D., 1884.

GEORGE ALLEY.
Charlottetown, Aug. 4, 1884.

The above sale has been postponed by consent of the undersigned until Thursday, the 23rd day of October next, A. D., 1884, then to be held at the place above mentioned at twelve o'clock, noon.

Dated this 23rd September, A. D., 1884.

GEORGE ALLEY,
BERNARD KIGGINS.

OVER 7,000 BOTTLES OF
DR. BENNET'S NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD
HAVE BEEN SOLD WITHOUT ANY ADVERTISING.

Major General Lord Clarina, writing from Elm Park, Clarina, says: "Send me two of your pads, one for my brother, the other for myself. A friend of mine speaks in the highest terms of them."

D. O'M. REDDIN, Druggist, Charlottetown, Agent. se 24

For Sale,

at P. Monaghan's Tea and Grocery House,

50 Barrels of Fresh Ground Oatmeal.
Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—tf

COAL!
COAL!

THE undersigned, having entered into Partnership to carry on the COAL BUSINESS in this city, are prepared to supply the public with all kinds of COAL cheap for cash.

Office - - Lord's Wharf.

LANDRIGAN & STRONG.
Charlottetown, Sept. 17, 1884.—tf

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Have now opened, and ready for inspection, a

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

NEW & FASHIONABLE FALL & WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Prices of all classes of Merchandize are very moderate this season; therefore we are offering all lines of Dry Goods at prices that are bound to sell them.

The following Special Lines are Marked Down Low:

Millinery, Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters, Fancy Goods, Wool Goods, Velveteens, Silk Velvets and Plushes, Black and Brocaded Silks, Dress Goods (Black and Colored), Black Merinoes and Cashmeres, Black Crapes, Fur Cloaks, Capes, and Trimmings, Black Skirts, Scarlet and Grey Flannels, Gent's Wool Underclothing. Also a very large stock of Heavy Staple Goods.

45,150 Yards GREY COTTON, marked down to 6 and 4 cents.

A LARGE STOCK ST. JOHN COTTON WARPS,
(AT MILL PRICES.)

If you want genuine bargains do not fail to call at BROWN'S, where you will receive every attention.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Remember the Place; Tremaine & Metcalf's Old Stand, next door to Messrs. Beer & Goff.

☞ The New Brick Store will not be opened till 1st April next.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Charlottetown, October 1, 1884.

BEEHIVE FELT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at prices to suit the times:—
100 rolls Beehive Felt (genuine)
100 rolls Diamond Felt,
100 rolls Tarred Paper,
50 rolls Dry Sheathing,
50 brls. Roofing Pitch,
2 tons White Lead,
Boiled and Raw Oils,
Turpentine,
200 kegs Nails,
100 boxes Glass.

SIMON W. CRABBE.
Sign of the Stove, Walker's Corner.
Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1884.—4i

FRASER'S
DRUG STORE
—IS THE—
Best and Cheapest Place
—IN—
PRINCE COUNTY
—TO BUY YOUR—
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
—AND—
DYE STUFFS.

Everything Fresh and New.

Handy Package Dyes,
Diamond Dyes,
Ground Logwood,
Ground Fustic,
Ground Camwood,
Ground Redwood.
Indigo,
Madder,
Cochineal,
Bluestone,
Copperas, &c., &c.
Kendall's Spavin Cure,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Burdock Blood Bitters,
Fellow's Hypophosphites,
Eno's Fruit Salt,
Tarrant's Aperient.
Pierce's Medical Discovery,
Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
St. Jacob's Oil,
Eclectric Oil,
Puttner's Emulsion,
Budd's Emulsion, &c.

Cheaper than Anywhere else.

☞ Don't forget the place: Next door to MORRIS' BOOKSTORE, Water Street, Summerside.

JAMES A. FRASER.
Summerside, Sept. 3, 1884.

Apples. Apples. Apples.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St., London, E.C.,

WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.

They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.

August 6, 1884—9m

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.

☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

A Great Problem.

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

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOSBY, Buffalo, October 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

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

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

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

NOTICE!

More Room. More Goods. Lower Prices.

As my Store has been greatly enlarged, my Importations have been greatly increased, thus enabling me to show a very much better assortment of Goods than usual. Every Department is well filled with

CHOICE NEW GOODS,

Imported Direct from the English Markets.

And as I am bound to sustain my past reputation for selling CHEAP, those who patronize me will find

PRICES LOW, QUALITY GOOD, ASSORTMENT LARGE.

☞ Call and see

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Charlottetown, Oct. 1, 1884.

NEW FALL GOODS.

100 Cases and Bales now Open, and more to follow.

J. B. MACDONALD

Has opened a great portion of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF CLOTHS, IN

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, in all the newest fabrics;
VELVETEENS AND SILK VELVETS,
CASHMERES AND FRENCH MERINOES,
LADIES' MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
FRINGES, GIMPS, AND MANTLE ORNAMENTS.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 OVERCOATS, 200 REEFING JACKETS,
200 MEN'S SUITS, in Worsted and Tweed;
200 doz. Suits MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, from 75 cents a Suit upwards.

Hats and Caps in great variety, at Low Prices.

20 Bales of COTTON WARP.
150 Chests FINE CONGOU TEA.

INSPECTION SOLICITED, AND THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR GOODS
—AT—
J. B. MACDONALD'S.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884.

FURNITURE FOR FALL TRADE.

SIDEBOARDS, $12.00, upwards.
EXTENSION DINING TABLES, $7.00, upwards.
ASH & WALNUT BEDROOM SUITES, $30, upwards.
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITES, $16.00, upwards.
WALNUT PARLOR SETTS (7 pieces), $50.00, upwards.
CHAIRS, 50 cents each.
BEDSTEADS, $2.00 each.
CHEFFONIERS, $5.00 each.

Large variety of Window Cornices, Cheap.

50 POLES, complete, with Brass Ends, Brackets, and one dozen Brass Rings, only $1 50 each.
BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

ALL OUR GOODS MARKED LOW

UNDERTAKING, at Moderate Prices.

MACHINE JOBBING, STAIR STOCK, including Rail, Sweeps, Ramps and Twists, Posts, Balusters & Brackets.

1,000 FEET DRY HARDWOOD FOR SALE.

MARK WRIGHT & Co.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884.

CABINET ORGANS

I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MASON & HAMLIN, the Best in the World.

GOOD CANADIAN ORGANS, Cheapest and Best in the Dominion.

You can save $20 by buying from me. Try it.

LEONARD MORRIS.
Summerside, Sept. 3, 1884.

(For the Herald.)

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS.

"Oh, how shall I be happy?
Oh, how shall I be gay?"
I said unto my neighbor
And friend, the other day;
"Such petty cares and trials;
Such trouble and such woe,
Beset no other body,
That very well I know!"

"Oh, yes," my neighbor answered,
"Your cares are not like mine;
Such ills as vex my spirit
You cannot well divine;
I think, I plan, and ponder,
I worry and I fret,
And yet, from peace and comfort,
The further off I get."

Just then a patriarch father,
With beard like driven snow,
And locks that matched its whiteness,
And hung his breast below;
Looked down upon us sadly,
And said in tones of pain:
"My neighbors, oh! my neighbors,
I fear you live in vain."

"Like Martha, you are troubled
About too many things
To seek life's true *elixir*
On hope's expectant wings;
You grovel in the valley,
You might enjoy the mount;
You thirst for cooling waters,
And yet go by the fount."

"Your several cares and trials
Lay, for the moment down,
And go and help each other,
If you would wear joy's crown;
If you would learn the secret
Oft hid on mystery's shelf,
Of perfect peace and pleasure,
It is forget thyself!"

"Go watch the little children
That in the school grounds play,
Go watch the garden lilies
That take no thought to-day,
And if you see a brother,
Or erring sister fall,
Reach out your hand to help him
At mercy's holy call."

MOTHER'S LOVE.

No love like the love of a mother,
When trials are gathering fast—
Though fond is the care of a brother,
Sometimes it will fail at the last.
Should you turn from the pathway of duty,
A sister's affection may fade;
But a mother's love shows its best beauty,
When her child to sin is betrayed.

A father may speak stern and coldly,
If his son has wandered astray;
But mother will stand forward boldly,
And help him regain the lost way,
And speak to him kindly, in warning,
With just as tender a tone
As she did in childhood's pure morning,
Ere sorrow and crime he had known.

Ah! no, there's no love like a mother's!
So noble, forgiving, and true;
Womay trust to many another's,
And value it, that it is new,
To find when life's sun is shrouded,
And our pathway enters the gloom,
Their love for us, too, will be clouded,
While hers follows us to the tomb.

M. L.

DARE AND DO RIGHT;

—OR THE—

ADVENTURES OF TOM, THE BOOTBLACK.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ONLY AN IRISH BOY."

CHAPTER XXXI.

BUCEPHALUS.

The stable was a handsome building, very complete in its appointments, for both Mr. Grey and Jasper were fond of horses. Opening the small door at one side the boys saw John, the coachman, washing the carriage.

'John, we want the saddle-horses,' said Jasper. 'Gilbert and I are going to ride.'

'You will ride your own horse, Mr. Jasper?'

'Yes.'

'And your friend will ride Sidney?'

'No; he will ride Bucephalus.'

John shook his head.

'Sidney's better for him,' he said. 'I wouldn't trust Bucephalus.'

'John, you're a fool!' said Jasper, impatiently. 'Gilbert isn't a baby.'

'I know he isn't, Mr. Jasper, but all the same I wouldn't advise him to ride Bucephalus.'

'What are you afraid of?'

'He's a contrary brute, while Sidney's as good-natured as a kitten.'

'Oh, well, we'd better have a kitten at once. Gilbert, we've got an old cat in the house, warranted safe. If John thinks it more prudent, we'll saddle her for you. A kitten might be too wild and skittish.'

Gilbert laughed.

'I think I won't disturb the old cat,' he said. 'I'll try Bucephalus.'

'Better not, sir,' said the coachman.

'Of course, if you are afraid,' said Jasper, with another covert sneer, 'You'd better take Sidney; but in that case I shall probably ride away from you.'

'I'll take Bucephalus,' said Gilbert, in decided tones. 'I am not in the least afraid, and I think I can keep up with you.'

'On that horse I am sure you can.'

John saw that further remonstrance would be unavailing, and very reluctantly got ready the mettlesome steed. Gilbert jumped on his back, and put his feet in the stirrups.

John came to his side, and said, in a low voice:

'Be very careful, sir. Let him have his way, and dont chafe or vex him. I hope you won't have any trouble.'

'I dont think I shall. Thank you.'

'What could possess Mr. Jasper to be so particular to have his friend ride out on that ugly brute?' thought John, as he watched the two galloping up the road. 'He wouldn't trust himself on his back. Maybe he won't mind it so much if the other gets a broken limb or broken neck. I hope there won't be no accident. That Gilbert, as he calls himself, looks like a nice, gentlemanly lad. I think I'd like him much better than Mr. Jasper, who does put on airs, and orders me around as if I was a dog.'

John watched the two till a turn in the road concealed them from his view, and then went back to his work. But his thoughts could not help dwelling on the rash youth who had placed himself at the mercy of this ill-tempered steed, and he heartily wished he could be sure of his safe return. We will now follow the the two riders, and inquire how they sped.

Jasper soon found that Gilbert knew how to ride. His position was easy and unconstrained, and his seat was firm. He seemed as much at ease as in a parlor. But then Bucephalus was behaving well. He showed spirit, but was obedient to the rein.

'How do you like Bucephalus?' inquired Jasper.

'I find my fault with him. He is a fine horse. What made your coachman so afraid of trusting me on him?'

'I hope you won't be angry with John,' answered Jasper, laughing, 'but he doubted whether you could ride. If you didn't know anything about riding, your horse would soon find it out, and take advantage of it.'

'Almost any horse would do that.'

'Of course.'

'I suppose you have ridden Bucephalus, Jasper?'

'Certainly, though not often. I am used to my own horse—General I call him—and I naturally prefer him.'

Jasper did not speak the truth. He had never ridden Bucephalus, nor would he have done so for a considerable sum of money, though he was by no means a poor rider. But Gilbert had no reason, or thought he had not, for doubting his assertion, and readily believed that it was only the coachman's doubt of his horsemanship that had given rise to the fears he expressed.

'How long has your father owned Bucephalus?' inquired Gilbert.

'Only three months.'

'Who rides him?'

'Neither of us, much. The fact is, Sidney is father's horse, and this is mine. We don't need Bucephalus, but father took him for a debt, and means to sell him when he has a good opportunity.'

This was true. Bucephalus had been taken for a debt, and as on account of his ill-temper, he was of no use to Mr Grey, he proposed to dispose of him at the first favorable opportunity.

'You ride well,' said Jasper, after a pause. 'Have you ridden much?'

'Considerably,' answered Gilbert, modestly.

Had he not been so modest he might have added that his teacher had pronounced him the best rider he had ever taught. But Gilbert was no boaster, and, therefore, Jasper remained in ignorance of his really superior horsemanship.

'You don't seem to find any trouble in managing him. I wish John could see you ride. He would see how foolish he was in being afraid for you.'

Gilbert was only human, and the compliment pleased him. He knew he was a good rider, and though he was not willing to boast of it, he liked to have it appreciated by others. He could not read the out-spoken thought that was passing through his cousin's mind.

'He does well enough now,' thought Jasper; 'but wait till Bucephalus wakes up. Then he will be like a child in his grasp. I wouldn't like to be in his shoes then.'

Yet to this danger from which he himself shrank in dread he had exposed his cousin, when he could easily have saved him from it. It was proof of his cold and selfish wickedness that he could do this without being visited by reproaches of conscience.

For several miles Bucephalus behaved unusually well. But at length he began to show signs of the insubordinate spirit that possessed him. They came to a turn in the road; Jasper took the turn, but Bucephalus preferred to go straight on. He shook his head viciously, and snorted defiantly.

'It's coming,' thought Jasper, and for the first time he did feel a little pity for his companion.

'Won't he turn?' he asked.

'He don't want to, but he will,' said Gilbert, cooly.

He pulled the right rein in a firm, decided way. Bucephalus reared, and began to dance round.

'Is that your game?' said Gilbert. 'We will see who will be master.'

He sawed away at the horse's mouth with no mercy. Bucephalus was enraged. He could hardly understand the presumption of the rider, who was daring enough to defy him to his worst. He was accustomed to inspire fear in his rider, and his spirit was up. He indulged in worse antics, when he was astonished and maddened by a terrible lashing from the whip in Gilbert's hand. He started off like a shot at a break-neck speed down the road which Gilbert wanted him to take. In his fury he was not probably aware that he had yielded that point to his master. On he rushed with the speed of lightning. Terror-struck, Jasper, sitting still on his own horse, followed him with his glance. He saw Gilbert, immovable as a rock, keeping his seat on the maddened steed, never for a moment losing courage or self-possession. He was astonished, but he could not help feeling admiration also.

'He rides magnificently,' he said to himself. 'Who would have supposed that he could manage that brute?'

But there was one thing that Jasper did not know—which I have not yet imparted to the reader. Gilbert had taken lessons of Rarey, the famous horse tamer, and that gave him a wonderful advantage. Feeling firm in his seat, he let Bucephalus continue his break-neck speed till his beating sides and labored breath showed that he was exhausted. Then turning him unresisting around he rode back. After a while he met Jasper. The latter could hardly believe his eyes when he saw the fierce steed cowed and subdued, while his cousin seemed perfectly cool and composed.

'Thank heaven, you are safe!' ejaculated Jasper, hypocritically. 'I was very much alarmed about you.'

'I have given Bucephalus a lesson,' said Gilbert, quietly. 'I will ride him again to morrow. I think he is thoroughly subdued now. Did he ever act in this way when you rode him?'

'No,' answered Jasper. 'I don't see what got into him to-day. You rode him splendidly,' he felt forced to add.

'I am not afraid of horses,' said Gilbert, quietly. 'But suppose we turn back. I think he has had enough for one day.'

CHAPTER XXXII.

AN UNWELCOME RETURN.

'I wish I know'd the boy would come to no harm,' thought John, the coachman. 'What made Master Jasper so anxious to have him ride the ugly brute? He wouldn't trust his own neck, but maybe it makes a difference when another's is in danger. I ain't sure but I'd rather my friud, Pat Murphy, would break his neck than myself. It's human nater to think of yourself first, and Master Jasper has got his share of human natur, I'm thinkin'!'

Time passed, and still John, as he kept about his work, could not keep his thoughts off the adventurous youth who had ridden Bucephalus.

From time to time he went outside the stable, and shading his eyes with his hand, looked up the road, but still nothing was to be seen of either of the boys.

'If he can manage the ugly baste, he knows how to ride, that's sure,' said John to himself. 'I wish I was certain of that same, I do, by St. Patrick.'

'What are you looking at, John?' asked a voice, near at hand.

John turned suddenly, and perceived that it was Mr. Grey who spoke.

'I was lookin' to see if the boys was comin' back,' said John.

'They'll come back in due time. You needn't leave off your work for that.'

'I wish I know'd that, sir.'

'Know'd what?' repeated his employer.

'That the young man—Mr. Gilbert—would come back safe.'

'Why shouldn't he come back?' inquired James Grey.

'He rode on Bucephalus, sir.'

'Suppose he did?'

'I'm afraid the ugly baste will do him some harm.'

'I am not afraid. Bucephalus is a spirited horse, I am aware, but he is used to riding, and doubtless can manage him.'

'So is Mr. Jasper used to riding, but you couldn't hire him to ride Bucephalus.'

'He has a horse of his own,' said Mr. Grey, impatiently, not liking John's pertinacity. 'Of course he prefers to ride on his own horse.'

'Would you ride him yourself, sir?' said John, shrewdly.

'I have had enough of this,' said Mr. Grey, sternly. 'It is a good rule, John, to mind your own business, and I am forced to remind you of it. Go into the stable, and continue your work. I did not know Gilbert was going to ride Bucephalus, but as he has chosen to do it, I do not feel in the least anxious. I have no doubt he will come back safe.'

'There he comes, begorra,' exclaimed John, suddenly, swinging his hat in joyous excitement, 'alive and kickin' sure, and the ugly brute as make and quiet as a lamb too.'

'Where?' asked Mr. Grey, sharing John's excitement, but feeling a wicked disappointment in the failure of his wicked plans.

'Don't you see him, sir? He's just at the turnin'. Shure he looks like he had mastered the horse, as bowld as a hero.'

It was as John had said. Side by side at a walk came the two horses, with their riders. The fierce steed had found his master, and looked quiet and subdued. Never till that day had he been broken. Till this time he had felt his power, now he felt the power of another. Gilbert seemed perfectly at home on his back, and from his manner no one would have supposed that he had had a hard conflict with the brute, from which, had he not come forth victorous, the result might have been death or serious injury.

'He's dangerous,' thought his uncle. 'A boy who can subdue such a horse must have an uncouquerable will. While he lives, I am not safe.'

To John he said, wishing to keep up appearances:

'I told you he would come back safe. You only made a fool of yourself by worrying.'

'Shure, he must be a splindid rider, sir,' said John, perplexed, 'or else he has the divil's own luck, the one or the other.'

Mr. Grey waited till the boys came up, and John took the liberty of doing the same, though he had been bidden to go back to his work.

'How did you enjoy your ride?' he inquired, looking to Gilbert. 'I see you rode Bucephalus.'

'I had a little fight with the horse,' answered Gilbert, 'but I came off best.'

'So he undertook to trouble you, did he?' asked Mr. Grey, with curiosity.

'Yes. He thought he was master, and undertook first to disobey, and afterward to run away with me. But I think he met his match, didn't you, Bucephalus?' said Gilbert, with a laugh, as he stroked the horse's neck.

Bucephalus showed signs of pleasure, and the fierce glance of his eye was softer and more gentle than Mr. Grey had ever known it.

'Shure and I'm glad you come back safe, Mr. Gilbert,' said John, earnestly. 'I don't see how you did it.'

'I don't think you'll find him so troublesome after this, John,' said our hero, dismounting. 'We are better friends than we were—eh, Bucephalus?'

'Ye must have had a charm,' said John, more than half in earnest. 'I never saw such a change in a creature before. He was a lion when he went out, and he comes back a lamb.'

'It's a great secret,' said Gilbert, laughing.

'Will it last, do you think?'

'I think so. When a horse is once conquered he remembers it.'

'Shure, thin, he's worth twice the sum he was before,' said John.

'Do you want me to charge Mr. Grey for my services?' asked Gilbert, laughing.

'Shure he could afford to pay you,' answered John, 'and that handsome.'

'How far did you go, Jasper?' inquired his father.

'About eight miles, sir.'

'Well, you must be tired and hungry. Come into the house, and the cook shall send you up some lunch.'

'I am not in the least hungry, sir,' said Gilbert. 'We lunched at a hotel in the next town.'

Jasper accompanied his father into the house, but Gilbert remained behind five minutes longer. John's good-natured anxiety for his safety had enlisted his good will, and he thought he would like to chat a while with him.

'You seem to be surpised at my coming home safe,' he said.

'Yes, sir—shure I am. You're the only one I know that could manage the ugly brute, let alone a horse-tamer.'

'But Jasper has ridden on him. Don't you think I can manage him as well as Jasper?'

'Mr. Jasper has never ridden on Bucephalus.'

'He told me he had,' said Gilbert, in a tone of surprise.

'Shure, sir, you couldn't have understood him.'

'Do you mean to say that he never rode on the horse?'

'No; and he wouldn't for a hundred dollars.'

'What did he mean, then, by telling me he had done so?'

'Are you sure he told you so, Mr. Gilbert?'

'Yes; he said he had ridden Bucephalus, but not often, as he preferred his own horse.'

'Then, savin' your presince, he told a lie, but you musn't tell him I said so.'

'I won't betray you; but I don't see why he should deceive me,' said Gilbert, regarding the coachman with perplexity. 'Did Mr. Grey ever ride on him?'

'No, sir, and he wouldn't. He'd be afraid of his life.'

'Did you ever ride on him yourself, John?'

'Yes, sir, I did that same. I rid him once too often. Before I knew where I was I found myself lyin' in the road lookin' up to the stars, of which I saw plenty, though it was broad daylight.'

'How long ago was that?'

'Two months ago, jist after we got him. I havn't been on his back since.'

Gilbert now began to look serious. He was beginning to understand a little better how matters stood.

'I shouldn't think Mr. Grey or Jasper would have let me ride him if he was so dangerous,' he said, after a pause.

'Nor I,' said John. 'Faith, they care less for your neck than their own, I'm thinkin'.'

'It is lucky I am a good rider, or you might never have seen me again. I conquered him, but it wasn't easy. Six months ago he would have conquered me.'

'All's well that ends well,' said John, philosophically. 'He won't be up to any more of his tantrums when you are on his back, I'm thinkin'. Horses have a good mimery, and they know their master.'

'I shall not be afraid to ride him now. But I must go into the house.'

Gilbert entered the house. He did not enter his uncle's presence at once, but went up to his room and seated himself thoughtfully at the window.

'Can it be that he meant to risk my life,' he said, to himself. 'I am in his way, I know, but is he capable of such a crime?'

He could not decide. He was not prone to think evil of others, yet he felt that it was necessary to be on his guard.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miss Morosini's Elopement.

Mr. Morosini, the New Yorker, whose daughter has married his coachman, is an Italian refugee. He came to America with Garibaldi and lived with him in his humble quarters on Staten Island. Finally he entered the service of Jay Gould as an attendant when the railway king had a small room back of the Union Pacific railway office on Nassau street. He soon began to speculate and made a good deal of money. He is said to be worth $1,000,000. His summer residence near Yonkers is beautiful. How impotent is wealth after all to confer happiness. Though Mr. Morosini is a millionaire and a partner of that millionaire, Jay Gould, he is just now one of the most unhappy of men, for he has lost a good laundress, a good coachman and a daughter. His laundress eloped with a coachman next door, and his daughter eloped with his own coachman. But the question is, how did Miss Victoria Morosini and the laundress manage to captivate the coachmen? The explanation is forthcoming from the bride's sister, Miss Julia Morosini, who says: "Isn't it funny that both the laundress and my sister have turned up noses, and both got coachmen?" What a delightfully simple explanation. Many millionaires' daughters would have turned up their noses at a coachman

Troubles in Cuba.

General Castillo, Captain-General of the island of Cuba, has requested the Madrid Government to relieve him of his command. The reason which, it is said, he resigns is that he is unwilling to attempt to deal forcibly with the trouble which he regards as certain to occur during the coming winter. General Castillo is one of the ablest of Spain's general officers. No one knows the island better than he, and probably no successor whom Spain may appoint will have as much influence with its inhabitants, Spaniards as well as Cubans. His request to be relieved is only a natural outcome of the situation. Cuba is bankrupt, and bankrupt beyond salvation. The Spaniards of Cuba, who to-day own everything in the island, are penniless. They gave their money to crush the Cuban revolution of 1868, and now, at the first serious outbreak in the outlying districts, having no means with which to help Spain, they would unquestionably side with the revolutionists as the only possible method by which to save what may be saved. General Castillo is wise in his desire not to go down in history as the man under whom Cuba was lost to Spain.

The constitutional amendment recently adopted in Maine, by a majority of over 50,000 reads as follows. The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including cider and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and the keeping for sale of cider may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

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WALLATTA, D. T., December 17th, 1883
MR A. NORMAN:
DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Appliances I got from your Chicago agent have had a most marvellous effect upon my patient, who suffered from Sciatica. He could get very little relief from medicine. Shortly after he got your Belts he was able to get out of bed, and is now on a visit to his Canadian friends. Send me some more circulars.
Yours truly. DR. D. McLACHLAN.
PERTH, ONT., June, 1883
MR. NORMAN:
DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles for about six months, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I recommend them to all who suffer from Rheumatism.
Yours truly, RS. J. GUTHRIE
OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.
A. NORMAN, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances. I feel stronger and better every way.
Yours truly, R. E. HALIBURTON
STERBOROUGH, October 15th, 1883.
A NORMAN, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.
Yours truly, J. GREEN.
4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.
A. NORMAN, - Proprietor.