E
PILLS
em in three months. Any
s, may be restored to sound
these Pills have no equal.
diseases. Sold everywhere,
HNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia,
mmations. JOHNSON'S ANO-
DYNE (for Internal and External
taneously relieve these terrible
nd will positively cure nine cases
Information that will save many
se by mail. Don't delay a moment.
is better than cure.
s, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarse-
ness, Sore Throat, Kidney Troubles, and
& CO., Boston, Mass.

ENS LAY
everywhere, or sent by mail for 50c. in
arge cases, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20.
OHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.

ARGAINS!
TS!!
Goods
holstering Goods
ST MARKETS,
ve the
owest Prices.
ring
lor Sets.
em.
HT & CO.

nce!
LIFE.
AND GLOBE
OMPANY
.....$29,000,000
.....$900,000
nsured on special terms.
RIS, Agent for
erside, Prince County.
LIFE ASSOCIATION
ernment, $50,000.
Actual Cost.
an average annual cost of
dmission fee, and $10.00 to
NARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. I.
eral wages will be given.
the above.

& Mercantile
NCE COMPANY
tablished in 1809.
..$9,733,332
.. 1,216,666
CRIPTION OF
TY BUSINESS
Losses settled with
erality.
MENT.
Capital) over $5,000,000.00
est current rates.
MENT.
of paid up Capital) over
Life Branch belong to the
led among Policy Holders,
0.
e Dominion of Canada.
tus, and every information,
Island Branch, No. 35 Water
W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.
. P. CONROY,
YSICIAN & SURGEON,
AT GEORGE STREET,
HARLOTTETOWN.
, 1884—1y

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 35

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

—IN—

Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstering Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

ONE DOZEN PARLOR SETS!

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 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 | 6.30 " | 9.32 " | 4.47 " |
| Hunter River | 7.00 " | 10.08 " | 5.00 " |
| Bradalbane | 7.25 " | 10.46 " | 5.35 " |
| County Line | 7.31 " | 10.56 " | 5.45 " |
| Freetown | 7.41 " | 11.12 " | 5.59 " |
| Kensington | 7.55 " | 11.35 " | 6.18 " |
| Summerside { ar | 8.20 " | 12.10 p.m | 6.50 " |
| Summerside { dp | 8.40 " | 1.45 " | |
| Miscouche | 8.55 " | 2.08 " | |
| Wellington | 9.14 " | 2.37 " | |
| Port Hill | 9.43 " | 3.28 " | |
| O'Leary | 10.35 " | 4.50 " | |
| Bloomfield | 10.51 " | 5.15 " | |
| Alberton | 11.18 " | 6.10 " | |
| Tignish ....ar | 11.55 " | 7.00 " | |

**Trains Arrive—From the West.**

| STATIONS. | Express | Mixed | Mixed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charlottetown | 7.15 p.m | 4.30 p.m | 9.20 a.m |
| Royalty Junc. dp | 7.00 " | 4.00 " | 9.00 " |
| North Wiltshire | 6.35 " | 3.54 " | 8.13 " |
| Hunter River | 6.15 " | 3.38 " | 8.00 " |
| Bradalbane | 5.51 " | 3.00 " | 7.25 " |
| County Line | 5.45 " | 1.50 " | 7.16 " |
| Freetown | 5.34 " | 1.35 " | 7.02 " |
| Kensington | 5.20 " | 1.12 " | 6.43 " |
| Summerside { dp | 4.55 " | 12.35 " | 6.10 " |
| Summerside { ar | 4.30 " | 11.20 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 " | 7.51 " | |
| Alberton | 1.53 " | 7.10 " | |
| Tignish ....dp | 1.15 " | 6.00 " | |

**Trains 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 | 5.09 " | 9.09 " | |
| St. Peter's | 5.30 " | 9.33 " | |
| Bear River | 6.04 " | 10.26 " | |
| Souris ....ar | 6.35 " | 11.15 " | |
| Mount Stewart | 4.45 p.m | 8.20 a.m | |
| Cardigan | 5.42 " | 9.35 " | |
| Georgetown ar | 6.00 " | 10.00 " | |

**Trains Arrive—From the East.**

| STATIONS. | Express | Mixed | Mixed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charlottetown | 9.05 a.m | 6.30 p.m | |
| Royalty Junct'n | 8.50 " | 6.10 " | |
| York | 8.38 " | 5.52 " | |
| Bedford | 8.25 " | 5.32 " | |
| Mt Stewart { dp | 8.00 " | 4.55 " | |
| Mt Stewart { ar | 7.55 " | 4.30 " | |
| Morell | 7.26 " | 3.45 " | |
| St. Peter's | 7.05 " | 3.13 " | |
| Bear River | 6.30 " | 2.19 " | |
| Souris. ....dp | 6.05 " | 1.30 " | |
| Mount Stewart | 7.55 a.m | 4.25 p.m | |
| Cardigan | 6.56 " | 3.10 " | |
| Georgetown dp | 6.40 " | 2.45 " | |

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER

WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED BY

ELECTRICITY

Without loss of time or great expense. Ten Dollars spent in ELECTRIC BELTS will do you more good than a hundred expended any other way.

CRYING BABIES. Babies cry because they suffer. Their little gums are inflamed, and their bodies are more or less feverish. If you will tie around their necks one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES you will see a wonderful change for the better, their sufferings cease, and their general health improves. Ask for Norman's, and take no other, and you will be pleased. Price 50c.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART is quieted more by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT than can be done by any other remedy. Ask for Norman's, take no other. Every one guaranteed genuine.
FEVER AND AGUE. Do not throw away money on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed genuine
LUMBAGO. Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Ask your Druggist for it and take no other. Guaranteed genuine.
CONSTIPATION is entirely overcome by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No injury can result, and they are pleasant to wear. Try one and be cured.
BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.
FEMALE TROUBLES. Ladies are benefitted more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable. Guaranteed genuine
WEAKNESS and Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT when all other remedies fail. Try one and you suffer no longer. Every belt guaranteed.
NERVOUS DEBILITY. This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no other. Every belt guaranteed.
INDIGESTION. This seven-headed monster is more easily overcome by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by any other remedy, and it cannot possibly do any injury. Guaranteed genuine.
SLEEPLESSNESS and Headache are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. They soothe and nourish the system. Guaranteed genuine.
RHEUMATISM cannot remain long with any one who uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every belt guaranteed genuine.
NERVOUSNESS may be entirely cured in a short time by using one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, without any fear of injury. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874—TEN YEARS IN THE CITY.

TESTIMONIALS.

A Few Sample Testimonials that Speak for Themselves.

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. MRS. 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.

PETERBOROUGH, 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 derriving any good.
Yours truly. J. GREEN

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.

A. NORMAN, - Proprietor.

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE

*Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,*

AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF

TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

### CALENDAR FOR JULY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 8th day, 5h. 57.6m., a. m., S. W.
Last Quarter 15th day, 5h. 36.3m., p. m., N.
New Moon 22nd day, 5h. 41.6m., a. m., N. W.
First Quarter 29th day, 5h. 48.8m., p. m., S.

| D M | Day of Week | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon Rises. | Moon Sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | h. m. | after'n | morn |
| 1 | Tues | 4 17 | 7 48 | 1 40 | 0 40 |
| 2 | Wed | 18 | 48 | 2 39 | 1 10 |
| 3 | Thur | 19 | 48 | 3 36 | 1 43 |
| 4 | Fri | 20 | 47 | 4 33 | 2 20 |
| 5 | Sat | 20 | 47 | 5 27 | 3 2 |
| 6 | Sun | 21 | 47 | 6 16 | 3 46 |
| 7 | Mon | 22 | 47 | 7 2 | 4 40 |
| 8 | Tues | 23 | 46 | 7 33 | 5 36 |
| 9 | Wed | 23 | 46 | 8 20 | 6 35 |
| 10 | Thur | 24 | 46 | 8 33 | 7 32 |
| 11 | Fri | 25 | 45 | 9 24 | 8 41 |
| 12 | Sat | 26 | 44 | 9 53 | 9 47 |
| 13 | Sun | 28 | 44 | 10 22 | 10 54 |
| 14 | Mon | 28 | 43 | 10 52 | aft 4 |
| 15 | Tues | 29 | 43 | 11 25 | 1 15 |
| 16 | Wed | 30 | 42 | 11 59 | 2 27 |
| 17 | Thur | 31 | 41 | morn | 3 40 |
| 18 | Fri | 32 | 40 | 0 43 | 4 49 |
| 19 | Sat | 33 | 39 | 1 33 | 5 52 |
| 20 | Sun | 34 | 38 | 2 31 | 6 48 |
| 21 | Mon | 35 | 37 | 3 33 | 7 36 |
| 22 | Tues | 36 | 36 | 4 44 | 8 14 |
| 23 | Wed | 37 | 35 | 5 56 | 8 49 |
| 24 | Thur | 38 | 34 | 7 6 | 9 20 |
| 25 | Fri | 39 | 33 | 8 15 | 9 49 |
| 26 | Sat | 40 | 32 | 9 20 | 10 15 |
| 27 | Sun | 42 | 31 | 10 25 | 10 42 |
| 28 | Mon | 43 | 30 | 11 27 | 11 12 |
| 29 | Tues | 44 | 28 | aft 29 | 11 43 |
| 30 | Wed | 45 | 27 | 1 27 | morn |
| 31 | Thur | 4 46 | 7 26 | 2 23 | 0 20 |

McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,
[UP STAIRS.]

Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

McDONALD & McQUILLEN,

Custom Boot & Shoe Makers

(Nearly opposite Railway House),

RICHMOND STREET.

THE undersigned are now prepared to attend to all who may favor them with their patronage.
We guarantee satisfaction in stock, style and workmanship.
Repairing promptly done.

ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. McQUILLEN.

Charlottetown, June 11, 1884—3m

DR. P. CONROY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

ap 16 6m

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.

FISHING SUPPLIES.

2000 Ash Hoop Mackerel Barrels.
100 barrels Cape Ann Mackerel Butts.
50 " Gibbed Herring.
200 " Bulk Herring.
30 " Ohms.

For sale by

MACDONALD, MACDONALD & CO.

Sarnia Bay, June 24, 1884.

### No Nationality in the Church.

In a discourse, spoken at the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of St Francis Xavier, in St. Louis, Bishop Gross moved his hearers by humor and pathos, and charmed them by common sense, which is more. In one paragraph of this discourse he emphasized the truth that in the Catholic Church there is no nationality—no Irish Catholic, French, or American Catholic. There is only the Roman Catholic. The Church speaks in one language. Her outward signs and ceremonies are the same in all countries. Any man who would graft national prejudices on Catholic feeling commits a heinous crime. A priest is a priest forever, be he African, or Gaul, or Teuton. Bishop Gross' words are opportune and well put:

"You see other churches split on slavery, on baptism, on hell, on sacrament; in fact, there are as many opinions as heads. Where is unity if not in the Roman Catholic Church, with its two millions of people of every nationality? I see here to-day Milasion, African, Teutonic, French and American Catholics. Here we are—we have one Faith, one law, one baptism. There is nothing so difficult as to make men drink alike. In politics there is the high tariff, etc.; the ladies, God bless them, cannot think alike on bonnets; in geology, medicine and other subjects, men cannot agree. Now, gentlemen, I say that the Catholic Church embraces every degree of civilization—the stolid German, the theological Italian, the hot-tempered Frenchman, the quick-witted Irishman—here we are, and though the German and Frenchman fought at Sedan and Gravelotte, though we have Union and rebels, we all kneel before the one Cross. Our reverend Bishop here, we don't ask whether he is French or German or Chinese. We have one Faith, one law, one baptism, and all may know the disciples by that. The children of the Church may knock each others eyes out on subjects of politics, and pull each other's hair on subjects of science, but, thank God! they have one Faith. During the war, when I was a young man—I don't admit that I am an old man now—I visited the bedside of the dying of all nations. The only question asked me was: 'Are you a Catholic priest?' And when I said yes, their dying eyes glistened, and they knew that same Faith that was taught me on the Chesapeake was taught them on the Rhine or in La Belle France."

### The Pope on Irish Agitation.

"THE IRISH PEOPLE HAVE RIGHTS, AND THEY ARE ALLOWED TO CLAIM THEM."

TRENTON, June 28.—Bishop O'Farrell, of the diocese of Trenton, visited the Pope recently. A letter dated June 8, just received from him by the Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, pastor of St. John's Church in this city, gives a conversation between Bishop O'Farrell and the Pope in reference to the position of the latter toward Irish agitation. The Bishop says he assured the Pope that "as long as the Irish people believe that any advice or command comes from your Holiness they will never hesitate to submit," but suggested that there was a fear that the Pope might be misled by the wiles of antagonistic interests. The Pope replied:

"How could they suppose that the English Government could induce me to act against the interests of Ireland? No power could persuade me to it. The Irish people have their rights, and they are allowed strictly to maintain them and claim them back."

Bishop O'Farrell said Ireland had such powerful enemies, and had suffered so much, that it was only natural that the Irish should dread the slightest attempt to mislead the Pope on their position and their claims, so that he might condemn them. To this the Pope answered with warm professions of love for Ireland.

"Ah, Holy Father," the Bishop said, "if I could only tell them what you say, how much joy it would give them."

"Tell them," was the reply, "both in America and Ireland, all that I have said, and repeat to them that the Pope blesses them and wishes happiness to Ireland."

"I give you the words of the Holy Father," Bishop O'Farrell continues, "as nearly as I can remember, but I cannot give you the earnest tone, the fervent accent which he uttered."

### The Irish Part in the Civilization of Europe.

Few persons not minutely familiar with early mediæval history have any idea of the immense activity of the Irish as missionaries and civilizers among the people of the continent of Europe, in that period when Ireland was still free. The present Protestant Bishop of Lincoln, England, Dr. Wordsworth, in an address to his clergy, said: "Ireland was formerly called the Island of Saints. Fourteen hundred years ago she was the burning and the shining light of western Christendom. In sacred and other learning she was in advance of England. The sons of our nobles and gentry were sent to Ireland for education. A great part of England owed its Christianity to Irish missionaries from the school of St. Columba in Iona." St Bernard, in the eleventh century, wrote: "Swarms of holy men were sent forth by Ireland throughout the entire of Europe to preach the gospel of peace and bring salvation to all. They were true soldiers of the Cross, who bore, on faith's bright flag unfurled, Erin's name throughout the world." Italy possesses thirteen places whose patron saints are Irish; Belgium, thirty; Scotland, seventy-six; England, forty-four; France, forty-seven, Iceland, nine; the Isle of Man, six; Germany, one hundred and fifty-two.

### The Life of Man.

It is believed by scientists that we have given the subject close attention, that people live longer than they used to live, and there is an assurance that much may yet be done to prolong our lives. The late Dr. Farr, in his description of the march through life of a million children, has given the following results: Nearly 150,000 will die in the first year, 53,000 in the second year, 28,000 in the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000, or one-half, will have died. At the beginning of sixty years, 370,000 will still be living. At the beginning of the eighty years, 90,000; at eighty-five years, 38,000, and ninety-five years, 2,100. At the beginning of 100 years there will be 223, and at 108 years 1.

The mean lifetime of both sexes in England was calculated some time ago to be 40,858, on nearly 41 years. Mr. H. Humphreys has shown, however, that in five years—1876 to 1880—the mean age at death was 43.56, (females 45.3), being a gain of nearly 2¾ years. Thus within twenty years, notwithstanding an increased birth rate, density of population, and the unsanitary condition of towns suddenly grown large, more than two and a half years have been added to the life of every inhabitant in England.

The *Spectator* asks: "What is the kind of life that is increasing? Are we younger longer, or mature longer, or older longer? Do we live longer, or are we only a little slower in dying?" I am bound to admit that some of the gain in early life is lost in middle life; that while the expectation of life at birth is two and three-fourths more, the expectation from thirty-five to sixty is a fraction less. But notwithstanding the slight increase of mortality at thirty-five and upward, a large portion of the additional survivors live on to the higher ages. Of one thousand born, the additional number of survivors is 35 at the age of 45, 26 at 55, 3 at 75, and 1 at 85.

The increase is much greater among females. By far the larger portion of the increased duration of human life in England is lived between 20 and 60. It is interesting to ascertain what is the natural limit of existence. Dr. Farr says the natural lifetime of a man is a century. That is the length of time the body will live under the most favorable conditions. Another most interesting question is: "When does old age commence?" Dr. Farr has divided life as follows: Boyhood, 10 to 15 years; youth, 15 to 25; manhood, 25 to 55; maturity, 55 to 75; ripeness, 75 to 85, and old age, 85, and upward.

Old age really begins in certain pathological changes, which take place at different ages. It is interesting to learn what conditions hasten or hinder these changes. It is held that all life begins in a formless fluid, and from this develops into the varied forms of living beings.

There is a life force inherited from a pre-existing life, which builds up matter into living tissue, and holds it together for a time; and the tenacity with which this force holds organized matter together does not depend on size, or strength, or muscular development altogether, but rather probably on an even balance between the several parts, and on something more. As the strength of a chain is equal to the weakest organ, after the middle arch of life is passed the changes become commoner, and there is danger if we continue to put the same pressure on a weakened vessel that it may burst. In the hurry and strife of life men too often forget this truth, and pay the penalty.

After fifty and fifty-five a good deal more rest and sleep are required than in earlier manhood. The physical powers should be at their best. It is probable that some of the greatest literary productions have been the work of men between fifty and seventy. Living public men in every department of literature, science, art and politics may be cited in proof. For many years after the degenerative process of age has weakened the bodily powers, and the intellectual powers remain comparatively unaffected. A continuity, and a diseased vessel in the brain may hold its entirety for a great length of time if no great strain is put upon it. In taking the period of 65 to 75, and still following the fortunes of the million children born, we find that 309,029 enter this age, and 161,124 leave it alive. Diseases of the brain, heart and lungs are the most common; 31,400 die of old age. The members that enter the next decennial—75 to 85—are 161,124, and the number that leave it alive are 38,565. About 122,500 die chiefly of lung, brain, heart, and other local diseases. Nearly 59,000 die of atrophy, debility, and old age. Some writer says that he has met few or no cases of death from old age, everybody dying of some recognized disease. It is true that the symptoms of disease become obscure in old age, many cases of pneumonia and other inflammations escaping recognition. But it is also true that many deaths attributed to disease are mainly due to old age; slight injuries, cold, heat, want or attacks, which in early years would have been shaken off. Of the million with which we started, 2,153 live to the age of 95—233 to 100. Finally, at the age of 108, one solitary life dies.

Diseases may be divided into two great classes—the parasatic and the degenerative. The former are more prevalent in early, and the latter in the later stages of life. Of cancer, which is one of the diseases of old age, it is uncertain whether it belongs to the parasatic or the degenerative type. As it is the duty of the physician to help man through as many of these stages, and with as little pain as possible, it becomes important to study how to protect him from accidental diseases, and how to husband his forces so that he may travel far over the way before his strength shall fail. The first essential of life is food, and beyond doubt the majority are underfed, and a large proportion improperly fed. The mortality among the poor and the hard worked, at all stages of life, is amazingly larger than among the middle or higher classes.

The human constitution possesses a great amount of elasticity, and will tolerate departure from correct diet for a length of time, but in the end the penalty is rigorously exacted by nature. Lessened vitality inevitably follows impoverished blood and ill-nourished tissue. Undoubtedly men are better fed than formerly, and fewer die of starvation. But the increased density of the population by the flocking of people to the towns has intensified old dangers. Unless sanitary improvements keep pace with the increase of population, the mortality will increase. One-seventh of the population of Great Britain live in London; a large portion of the rest live in larger towns. Dr. Farr says: "What is especially remarkable in London is the high mortality of all ages after twenty-five." It is due to pulmonary disease. The same holds good of all large towns. Improved health, condition and increased population are fighting a great battle, and, on the whole, if not every part of the field, health is winning.

### The Government Land Purchase Bill for Ireland.

Nothing could be more characteristic of the change in the position of Ireland than the manner in which the purchase scheme of the Government has been received. Such a proposal as that made by Mr. Trevelyan would have been hailed with an outburst of rejoicing a few years ago as a boon of proportions so large and so hopeful as no words could possibly exaggerate; now its reception is not only cool, but the few opinions that have been expressed upon it up to the present are rather antagonistic than otherwise. It can certainly be prophesied that in its present form the Bill will not be allowed to pass. The landlords, of course, profess not to be satisfied with the measure; but everybody knows that in their present desperate position they are ready to grasp at anything that gives them a chance of ready money. The chief omission from the Bill is, of course, all mention of the leaseholders, or of the amendment of the Healy clause; and the tenants, therefore, if they bought under this Bill, would be buying, in many cases, as the property of the landlord what they regard as their own. Unless some concessions be made on this point, the Bill will be strongly opposed. Another objection raised to the scheme is the character of the local body for whose approval schemes of purchase are to wait. At first sight, the election of half the board by the elected guardians would seem to imply a fair representation of the tenants; but that is only on the surface. The landlords help to elect the elected Guardians, as well as to form the entire *ex officio* guardianship of the Boards, and in these elections the landlords have a grossly unjust preponderance. For instance, it is quite common for one landlord to have six votes, and he is allowed to give these votes by proxy. In this way a Conservative agent has sometimes had as many as a thousand votes in his single hands, and has, in fact, commanded the entire election of several wards, even in the City of Dublin. It will thus be seen in how small a degree the elected Guardians can be taken as representative of the farmers. If this be pointed out to the Government their reply of course will be that they must take such machinery as is at their disposal; and the counter-reply probably the Irish Party will make is that they had better then wait with their Purchase Scheme until they have reformed the mode of electing Poor Law Guardians. Everybody now knows that the party of Mr. Parnell will be largely reinforced at the next general election—and a party of seventy-five men can extort pretty well what they like—especially on the land question. The Irish landlords have become so palpably and irretrievably impotent within the last few years, that they have scarcely a friend left in any political party. Many of the Protestant shopkeepers for example, who have never before been able to see their way to national principles have been caught in the general alarm, and denounce the conduct of the government, as much as their Nationalist neighbors. The disappearance of the bankrupt and impotent landlord from his social supremacy, is producing an already visible effect in the detachment from Conservative principles of many sections of the community which have, up to the present, thought their fortunes and their lives bound up with the maintenance of British despotism. In fact, the Irish cause almost threatens to become fashionable.

The marriage of Hallam Tennyson to Miss Audrey Bayle was solemnized at London, Eng., on the 27th, at Westminister Abbey, and proved to be the leading society event of the season. The bridegroom is the eldest son of the poet laureate, Baron Tennyson D'Eyncourt, and named after his father's earliest and warmest, friend, Arthur Hallam, whose untimely death inspired the poem in memoriam. The bride is the incarnation of youth, health and beauty, possessing every desirable attribute except fortune, for she is comparatively portionless. In addition to the poet laureate and scores of other lords, there were present Premier Gladstone, Minister Lowell, Henry Irving, and a host of other celebrities. The bride was charmingly attired in a robe of ivory colored satin, covered with Brussels lace and a rich bridal veil with pearl and diamond ornaments. There were ten bridesmaids uniformly dressed in silk of the palest blue with Indian muslin overskirts.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Lords yesterday, Earl Carnarvon gave notice of his intention to introduce a motion of censure of the Government's Egyptian policy. The motion is similar to that to be moved by Sir Stafford Northcote. In the House of Commons yesterday, Gladstone said all the powers had agreed to attend the Egyptian conference. It was doubtful, however, whether a representative of the Porte would be present at the first sittting. He promised to devote Monday to a discussion of the motion of censure in case the Franchise Bill was passed.—Sir Stafford Northcote presided at the Conservative meeting at the Carleton Club yesterday. He urged the party to support a motion of censure which he is about to introduce. Some present dissented, and advocated delay until after it is seen what action the Egyptian conference will take. The meeting, however, finally united in favor of immediate action. Lord Randolph Churchill was present.—In the House of Commons last evening, Gladstone moved that the Franchise Bill be ordered to a third reading. He denied that the bill intended to make permanent a Liberal administration. The Government, he said, had tried its best to avoid a conflict with the House of Lords; but, should a conflict arise, while he would greatly regret it, he had no doubt of the issue. (Tremendous cheering.) Sir Stafford Northcote objected to Gladstone's reference to the House of Lords. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a unanimous vote. The result was received with prolonged cheering.

DUBLIN, June 27.—At a convention of nationalist delegates held yesterday at Waterford, a resolution was adopted in favor of a scheme of providing a fund out of which nationalist members of Parliament may be paid a regular salary. The means recommended by the convention for raising such a fund is to levy a tax of two pence in the pound on the rateable property belonging to members of the party.

PARIS, June 27.—Despatches from Hanoi state that 4,000 Chinese regulators, who were provided with artillery, entrenched themselves at Langson, in violation of the treaty, and attacked the French forces on Monday as they were on the march, killing seven and wounding forty-two. General Megrier at once set out with reinforcements. General Millot telegraphs that the French troops numbered 700 men, and were on their way to Langson. Though so greatly outnumbered they routed the Chinese. Among those lost by by the French were two officers.

LONDON, June 28.—A despatch from Cairo to the *Standard* says the fall of Berber can no longer be doubted as emissaries have been seized carrying letters dated Berber bearing the great square seal of El Mahdi.

ADEN, June 27.—The purpose of the Italian man-of-war *Cartel Fidaro* in its recent visit to Czeylch with threats of bombardment, was to force the governor of that place to pay an indemnity to the family of Sheikh Abdurashman, who was the protege of Italy, and to restore to the family the property which belonged to the sheikh.

MONTREAL, June 25.—A series of sermons against Freemasonry have been inaugurated here in Catholic churches. Rev. Father Hameon, S. J., delivered a powerful address in the church of the Jesuits last night in denunciation of the order on the ground that it was not Christian, having pagans, mahomedans, protestants and catholics in its organization. Father Dowd read a letter in St. Patrick's church on Sunday from Mgr. Fabre, stating that the principles of Freemasonry had spread rapidly in this Province among Catholics, and especially French Canadians. His lordship called on all to separate themselves from the society.

WARSAW, June 26. — The floods have destroyed the new bridge across Vistula here which cost £2,000,000. Crowds were standing on the bridge watching the torrent, when it began to give way and 20 were drowned.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Post* has semi-official advices from Berlin to the effect that assurances have been given to the Dutch that they need not fear aggression on the part of Germany, whose territorial ambition only extends to uncivilized countries beyond the sea.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The opening day of the grand celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Society has arrived, and the proceedings have begun in a very becoming manner. A delay in the commencement of the proceedings was, however, rendered necessary, owing to the unfavorable weather which prevailed for a few hours in the morning, and, in fact, at intervals during the day, consequently the open air Mass, which was to have taken place at 9.30, was not celebrated until after eleven o'clock. When the sky partially cleared, the sun sent forth his brilliant rays, and the heavens smiled complacently upon the thousands of people who had gathered within the Exhibition Grounds to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Not even the dampness of the grass nor the probability of another shower were sufficient to keep the people back, and a continuous stream poured into the grounds until about 11,000 souls were present. In front of the central building a high altar was erected at which Mgr. Fabre officiated. The choir consisted of about one thousand voices, under direction of Abbe Darocher, and was accompanied by the city harmony band. They sang in magnificent tune and time, the effect being immensly enhanced by the military movements of the Papal Zouaves and 65th battalion, which were drawn up on either side of the altar, regulating their movements to suit the different parts of the service. At the Elevation the 65th presented arms, while the Zouaves, after a flank movement, stood to attention. Stevenson's battery announced the charges by salvos of artillery.

MONTREAL, June 25.—The second day of the St. Jean Baptiste celebration passed off without an accident. The allegorical procession got under way at 9 a. m., and was an imposing affair. Among the cars which attracted most most attention were those with the crest of Duvernay. The whole was a magnificent work of art. The Indian car, followed by the Caughnawaga and Oka Society, and the car containing Francis I. and Jacques Cartier. The cavalcade comprised 128 members in imitation armor of the old crusading periods. Nothing could have eclipsed the beauty of this spectacle. The route of the procession was lined on either side by thousands of delighted sight-seers. The procession took an hour to pass a given point.

MONTREAL, June 26.—The steamboat procession down the river was largely attended, as there were seventeen boats, the total number on board must have been over eight thousand. On board of the *Berthier* which was the eighth boat in the order of procession, members of the New York Associated Press, were welcomed by the president of the Montreal Associated Press, to which G. B. Barry made fitting reply. The time on board several of the boats was spent in singing and dancing. Taken altogether, as the weather was beautiful, it may be said the excursionists enjoyed the trip, especially those who never had the opportunity of seeing the scenery on both shores of the St. Lawrence before. The wharves and river coaft were crowded by thousands.

### Cardinal Manning Interviewed.

I called by appointment at the residence of Cardinal Manning. 'I long to see America and know the Americans,' the Cardinal said, 'but alas I am too old. I know but one journey to make now. Forty times I have journeyed to Rome, and I am well weary of that journey. The position of the church in America is to me of great interest. You see in America the church has lost nothing—it never had anything to lose. There you have no aristocracy handing down the traditions of the Anglican church; no powerful territorial interest operating against Rome; there you have not the effects of three hundreds years of Anglican prestige. The church is free and untrammelled.' Discussing religious against secular education, the Cardinal said: 'I have my worst fears for the future in England. In France the secularists have fun [illegible] their tyranny. In Belgium the position is almost as bad, though recent events have improved the position of the clerical party.' As to America, quoting the opinion of the Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, he said: 'The influence of the seventeenth century English Puritan blood is too strong to allow the sacred tie of parent and child to be severed by the state. In England we have lost the ear of the people; but the church makes marvellous strides. She was never more pure, free, independent and powerful.'

'And the position of the church temporarily?'

'The church has been to an extent driven from the position which she had attained. Whether she will ever be restored to that position no man knoweth, but this we do know, No man who lays hands on the Vicar of Christ (and thus on the church) has ever prospered.' The Cardinal spoke highly of the work of the blue ribbon army, but condemned the operations of General Booth. Of Freemasonry he said that the church could not approve a secret system because it was sometimes harmless.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

### The Coadjutor-Bishop of Cork.

The announcement that the Very Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Prior of St. Clement's, Rome, has been appointed coadjutor-bishop of Cork, with right of succession to the See on the death of the present bishop, will be hailed with general satisfaction in the South, and, indeed, in the rest of Ireland. Dr. O'Callaghan, besides possessing the ordinary qualifications for the episcopal office, is said to be a good Irishman, and to be sure, therefore, to be in harmony with his flock, not only in spiritual but in temporal matters also. But, perhaps, what will tend as much as anything else to make his selection popular, is the fact that it involves the retention in his post of parish priest of Monsignor Neville, who was nominated with Dr. O'Callaghan by the clergy of the diocese, who is one of the most pronounced Castle clerics of the day, and whose appoiniment, therefore, would have been a most unhappy one for the interests of religion. We believe we are right in saying that amongst those who will be most pleased by the decision of His Holiness will be the bishops of the province of Munster, who were all but unanimous in their recommendation of Dr. O'Callaghan.—*Dublin Nation.*

Daniel Webster was noted for his quick wit. When a boy attending the district school he was possibly as mischievous as the average boy of his age and perhaps more so. One day he was called on the floor by his teacher for the purpose of receiving punishment by means of that well-known "ruler." His hands were covered with dirt, and wishing to present as clean a hand as possible, for the punishment, when he made his way into the middle of the floor he put his tongue to his right hand

# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

## Our Enlarged Issue.

OUR readers will observe that the HERALD appears this week in an enlarged form. To effect this alteration within the compass of our press, we have been obliged slightly to contract the width of the columns, which have, however, been increased from twenty-eight to thirty-two, as well as lengthened each by two inches. By this new arrangement, involving, as it did, a great deal of labor and considerable expense, we are enabled to furnish our patrons with four additional columns of reading matter. This is as much as, under present circumstances, we can do; but we hope, from time to time, so to improve the HERALD as to make it still more acceptable than we believe it to be at present.

Since the publication of the HERALD was resumed in November, 1882, we have had many proofs of its popularity, not only at home, but with Islanders abroad, among whom it circulates largely. Its subscription list has increased at an extraordinary rate, and within the last three weeks, without any special effort on our part, but of their own free will, one hundred persons have added their names. This is indeed encouraging, and serves to stimulate us in our endeavors to fulfil the promises with which we appeared before the public some twenty months ago.

Our course shall be pursued strictly in the interests of Prince Edward Island, without an unswerving allegiance or a slavish submission to any political party, but we trust that it will be such as will commend itself to the good sense of the people, and thus the sooner place us in a position still further to enlarge our borders and increase our general usefulness.

Our patrons will kindly observe that although these alterations and improvements are being made, and more are in contemplation, there is still one feature of the paper which remains stationary and immovable, and that is the subscription fee—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## Conservative Strength in Nova Scotia

WHAT an uproar there was last year in Grit circles regarding the dual position occupied by Sir Chas. Tupper, as Minister of Railways and High Commissioner to London. How the Leaders of the party denounced the arrangement as a wilful violation of the law, and how their press, through the whole Dominion, represented that the electors of Cumberland County were anxiously awaiting the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the Government for making them the victims of such a vile outrage. When brought before Parliament what precious time was wasted before the matter was disposed of. It appeared as if the whole future prosperity of the country was bound up and depended upon the settlement of this issue. We were told of a revulsion of feeling in Nova Scotia against the Dominion Government, and against everything Conservative that would speak in trumpet tones should Sir Charles Tupper dare to give the people the opportunity of expressing it. Well, Sir Charles Tupper dared, and resigned his seat, and a writ was issued for a new election, and what do we find? The Conservatives met, entertained Sir Charles at a public banquet, and nominated his successor. The Grits also met and nominated the strongest man in their ranks—Mr. Pipes—the Leader of the Nova Scotia Government, and who had been returned at the head of the poll for the representation of Cumberland County in the Local Legislature. Mr. Pipes accepted the nomination, there was a great flourish of trumpets in the Grit camp, and the speedy downfall of extravagance and corruption was predicted from every outpost. The Morning *Chronicle*, the principle organ of the party in Nova Scotia, announced "the fact that the Tories are so dumbfounded with the turn of events in Cumberland County, so perfectly ill at ease with the blue prospects of their party in that constituency, that incoherent and absurd guessing and predicting, senseless and idle chattering are about all they can do. Divided themselves, lacking in unity and hope, they try to persuade themselves that their opponents are suffering similar tribulations." This was a serious indictment of the Conservatives; but let us see in how far have the charges been sustained. We have said that Mr. Pipes accepted the nomination. He did so, as it would seem, without reflection, for a few days later, no doubt for sufficient reasons, and bearing in mind that "Discretion is the better part of valor," he withdrew from the candidature. Effort after effort was made to induce a man to oppose Mr. Townshend, but without avail, and at last the Grits were compelled to approach the Conservatives with offers of capitulation. The consequence is that Hon. Charles J. Townshend, the nominee of the Conservative party, was elected on Thursday last by acclamation to succeed Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons. What a commentary upon the *Chronicle's* statements! How the counsel the people of Cumberland must have been against the Government, and how [illegible]

served to aggravate it. Mr. Townshend is no stranger in politics, having served some years in the Local Legislature, and having been also a member of the late Government. He is closely connected with this Province, although not a native, his father was born on the Island, and he has numerous relations living here.

In Cape Breton there will be also a contest to-morrow to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the late member, Mr. McDonald, to the Senate. Mr. Hector McDougald is the Government candidate, and he is opposed by Mr. Newton L. McKay, who represented the constituency during Mr. McKenzie's administration. It is conceded that the representation belongs to a Catholic, to which faith Mr. McDougall belongs, and the opposition of Mr. McKay, a Protestant, is not viewed with satisfaction. From what we can learn, there is little doubt that Mr. McDougall will be victorious.

## The Recent Canadian Loan.

DURING the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, the Minister of Finance was authorized to borrow a sum of fifty millions of dollars, with which to redeem a large amount of bonds soon falling due, as well as to advance the loan to the Pacific Railway. Sir Leonard Tilley accordingly proceeded to England, and issued tenders for a loan of five millions of pounds sterling, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent., the minimum price therefor being fixed at 91. The rate of interest was a new feature in Canadian loans, none having ever been secured before for less than four per cent., while they have ranged as high as five and six per cent. The present venture was therefore attended with considerable risk, but the result has been highly satisfactory, Sir Leonard having succeeded in placing the whole amount at £91 2s. 6d., or at an equivalent of better than 104 for outstanding four per cents. The Minister of Finance and the Government are to be congratulated, and the people of Canada may well congratulate themselves at the success which has crowned this latest mission. It proves that notwithstanding the wails of unpatriotic Grits, and in spite of the efforts of hostile parties in England, Canadian credit is rising higher and higher every year. Ten years ago Sir Richard Cartwright placed the first Canadian four per cent. loan, the nominal price being 92, but the actual amount realized being only about 87½. Four or five years afterwards Sir Leonard Tilley negotiated a loan bearing a similar rate, for which he obtained 95½ per cent. net, and quite lately Canadian four per cents sold in the London market for 106. How does this read in the face of Sir Richard Cartwright's recent utterance that Canada, at the present time, is in a worse position than were the United States at the close of the Civil War? Nor were the markets at all favorable when Sir Leonard Tilley negotiated this last loan. The statements of the Opposition press and of Sir Richard Cartwright, who passes as an authority with a large class of persons who do not know him better, had their damaging effect, and the powerful influence of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was exerted against the Finance Minister. Leading English newspapers, at no time friendly disposed towards the Dominion, spoke of the "jobbery connected with the Canada Pacific," and, to a very large extent, prejudiced the minds of English investors. The *Monetary Times*, a Canadian publication, and thoroughly impartial, says:—

"The time at which our Canadian loan was put upon the English market was not, by any means, a favorable one. Distrust of things American and Canadian had been felt for weeks, owing to the very marked fall of securities in the States. British investors had been soured by the very unfriendly things said of Canadian enterprises by certain speakers at the Grand Trunk meeting, and it is hardly surprising that but little disposition was shewn to take hold of Canadian enterprises. The success of the loan was ample. Canada floating a three and one-half per cent. loan at £91 2s. 6d. is the highest mark in the steady rise of the country's credit. The transaction is one that will be received with satisfaction. The rate of interest at which the country can borrow has been steadily declining. Our securities have successively, and within the lifetime of a generation, borne six, five, four, and now three and one-half per cent."

The course of the Toronto *Globe* upon the loan has certainly been peculiar, but quite characteristic. Notwithstanding Sir Richard Cartwright's declaration which we have quoted above, the *Globe* declared that the credit of Canada was so good just now, that Sir Leonard Tilley should have no difficulty in borrowing on most favorable terms, and since the figures at which the loan has been placed have been published, it is laboring hard to prove that they are not nearly so advantageous as they might be. In the face of the quotation which we have made, and the comparisons with former loans, we do not think the *Globe's* complaints are worth attention. The Grits are unequalled as fault-finders, but when it comes to hard practical work they are at a discount, and we believe the people understand it. There is one point which should be borne in mind which is that the greater part of this loan, and of the remainder which is yet to be floated, is for the purpose of redeeming bonds falling due which bear interest at five per cent., and also in part to lend to the Canada Pacific Railway Company at five per cent. The money which the Finance Minister is borrowing at three and one half per cent. he is investing at five per cent., which we think will be regarded as a good [illegible]

## Editorial Notes.

WE had hoped that the "exodus" and "big egg" season was over with our Moncton contemporaries, but as the *Transcript* begins to weaken on the "exodus" boom, the *Times* seems to gather strength, and resolves not to be overtone in the matter of "big eggs." It would appear, from its issue of Monday last, that the hens have no monopoly of the business, as we read that Master James Hannigan laid on the editorial table a monster specimen. We trust that the hot weather is not having an effect upon the Editor.

THE trial of the Riverhead party of nineteen for the murder of Wm. Jeans during the Orange riot, where in five men were killed, at Harbor Grace on December the 26th, 1883, was closed on Thursday last by the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." The trial was a long one, occupying some six or seven weeks, and involving the examination of over one hundred witnesses. By an agreement which was made between the Crown and the counsel for the defence, it was arranged that the whole number of prisoners should be tried for the murder of each of the five men, taking up the case of Wm. Jeans first, and that the evidence thereon should be admitted as evidence in the other four cases. With the verdict of acquittal, the prosecutions are now at an end, as it is not probable that, with the same evidence, a different result would be arrived at in another case.

ARE we to endure this blinding, suffocating, filthy dust all summer? Is the City Council going to give us no relief? Years ago, when our town was not more than half the size it is now, and our revenue only a trifle, we had watering carts daily traversing our streets, and there was some pleasure in opening our windows. Now, however, with a city of some twelve or thirteen thousand inhabitants, and with increased taxation, it would seem that we cannot afford the comfort, it is scarcely a luxury, of a horse and cart and a few buckets of water. It cannot be the expense that stands in the way, and the only reason that we can assign for the change is that the City Councillors desire to be consistent in their policy of hydrophobia—they fear water for drinking or cleansing purposes; they fear to throw it on a fire, and they fear to throw it on our dusty streets. Consistency thou art a jewel! The City Fathers have hydrophobia, but they are not dangerous. They are too indolent to bite.

YESTERDAY was the eleventh anniversary of our entry into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada. There was not much bunting displayed, neither was there any salute fired in honor of the occasion; we presume that all the pomp and circumstance of military glory were observed at the camp at Hunter River. The majority of places of business were closed and the people betook themselves to the country to escape the dust and heat of the city, and to enjoy a day's relaxation and amusement. The season is a busy one for farmers and for fishermen, yet Dominion Day is yearly becoming more of an institution commanding respect, notwithstanding the efforts of a few discontented ones to associate it with taxation and hard times. We have not received all the benefits that we expected from our connection with the Dominion, yet we are in a far better position to-day than we were eleven years ago, of which a very little reflection will serve to convince anyone who enquires into the matter.

## Benevolent Irish Society Picnic.

THE Annual Picnic of the Benevolent Irish Society was held yesterday (Dominion Day) at Bedford Station. The weather was all that could be desired, and the affair was largely patronized by persons from Charlottetown and from the surrounding country, it being estimated that fully one thousand persons were present. At nine o'clock in the morning, headed by Worth's City Cornet Band, the Society left St. Patrick's Hall, and proceeded down Richmond Street to Queen Street, and thence by Water Street to the Railway Station, whence they left for the grounds by Special Train. So soon as arrived the company set to work to enjoy themselves, which all did thoroughly at various kinds of amusements until six o'clock in the evening, when they came back to Charlottetown. Having returned to St. Patrick's Hall, the President, Mr. Kelly, thanked the members for the manner in which they had contributed to make the affair such a success. Senator Howlan, being called upon, spoke briefly, alluding to the pleasure it had given him to attend the Picnic, as well as to the last occasion upon which he had had the privilege of wearing the regalia of the Society, eighteen years ago, at the time of the *threatened Fenian invasion of the Island across the Capes*. He referred also to the fact, that lately at his home in Tignish, a branch of this venerable Society had been founded, nor could he see any reason why other country districts did not take the opportunity of affiliating themselves with an Institution whose intentions are so patriotic, benevolent and praiseworthy. He alluded to the past history of the Society, to its establishment in 1825,—fifty-nine years ago—and stated that of the original members present at its institution but two survive, viz., Messrs. Edward Kickham of Souris, and Michael Kelly of Charlottetown.

We regret to state that there were others present on the grounds besides those who went for the legitimate purposes of enjoyment. This is the case, we are sorry to say, with nearly all public social gatherings. No sooner is a Picnic or a Tea Party advertised, than certain individuals commence concocting their plans for a field-day, calling to their assistance sundry liquids denominated as ginger pop or birch beer, but which are suspected of containing a large percentage of something stronger. These parties dare not venture on the grounds, but betake themselves to some convenient bush, where they deal out their vile stuff, and, unfortunately, there are always some thirsty souls who are only too willing to patronize them. Such parties are wholly responsible for the drunkenness and fighting which too often mar the pleasure of respectable people, when they take advantage of a holiday. If public opinion is not strong enough to suppress such immoral practices, the law should [illegible]

## Concert and Distribution of Prizes at Convent de Notre Dame.

THE closing exercises at the Convent of Notre Dame have always been a source of attraction to the public. The scene is an interesting one, and the music is always choice. On Friday last the last act of the Scholastic Drama was performed, and we were pleased to observe that the interest in the performance had in nothing abated. There was the usual appreciative audience, and the wonted richly varied musical selections. The following is the Programme:—

ENTREE—Holiday March—Duett. . 5 Pianos
SONG. . . . . By the Junior Pupils
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Reception Polkas

PRIZES TO THE LITTLE ONES.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Tarantetta—By Mattei. . . . . 5 Pianos
CHORUS—Sunny Bowers. . . . . .

PRIZES TO INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Irish Airs. . . . . 5 Pianos, Harp and Organ
VOCAL TRIO—Flower Greeting...Curschman

PRIZES TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Coro Nabuco—Verdi
VOCAL SOLO—Sands O'Dee—Clay . . . . . Miss E. Palmer

PRIZES TO THE GRADUATES.

INSTRUMENTAL SOLO, on Five Pianos—Last Smile—Wollenhaupt—Misses Findley, Welsh, Lewis, Clarke, Murphy.
VOCAL SOLO—Annie of the Moy—Weigand. . . . . Mrs. Byrne

HONORS TO THE FIRST & SECOND COURSES.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Gazza Ladra—Rohmel—Pianos, Harp, Organ and Orchestral Club.
VOCAL MUSIC—She of all that's Fair—Schuman . . . . . Miss Palmer

MEDALS TO THE SUPERIOR COURSE.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Rondo—Lichner—CHORUS—Joyful Strains . . . . . .

MEDALS TO THE GRADUATES.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Waltz . . . . . By the Orchestral Club
CHORUS—Cavatina—Rossini . . . . . .

*Medals for Religious Instruction, Mathematics, Household Economy, and Culinary Art*

*Medal of Excellence in Deportment—Two Crowns of Honor.*

VOCAL SOLO—The Village Blacksmith . . . . . Prof. Caven

THANKS

FINALE—God Save the Queen, on all the Instruments

When it is considered that the performers ranged from young ladies of very tender years, up to the Graduating Classes, the judgment required to make the proper selections will be appreciated. The Orchestral Club, under the leadership of Mr. Vinnicombe, assisted in the performance of the "Coro," from Nabuco, and the overture to "Gazza Ladra." The performance of both of these numbers was admirable. The instruments blended together well, and created the same exquisite sensation that is felt at hearing a well appointed orchestra. The choruses were given with spirit, and in good tune. The songs were well received by the audience. Miss Palmer sang with good taste and effect, while Miss E. Palmer marred her performance somewhat by nervousness; this was excusable, however, considering that it was her first appearance in public. We never grow weary listening to the pure quality of Mrs. Byrne's soprano. It is a real treble with no admixture, and she sang her ballad exquisitely. It is unnecessary to compliment Prof. Caven upon his rendition of the "Village Blacksmith." The song is adapted to Mr. Caven's fine voice, and the storm of applause with which it was acknowledged shewed that in the judgment of the audience, it had received ample justice at his hands. It is a very great pity that the public cannot be oftener treated to a concert as carefully prepared as this one of the Convent. As a rule our musical performances are insufficiently studied, carelessly rehearsed, and crudely presented to the public. The concerts heard at the Convent please and become successes, because the programme is matured by long practice, and they who take the direction of things will be content with nothing save excellence.

The closing Address, an affecting and well written composition, was delivered by Miss E. Hickey, who deserves commendation for the feeling manner in which she discharged the task. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre replied to the Address, and wove into his reply some excellent advice for the young ladies. Chief Justice Palmer and Judge Reddin also spoke in complimentary terms of the exercises they had witnessed.

The following is the prize list:—

Junior Class, comprising Catechism, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Recitation, Rudiments of Arithmetic.

*First Division*—Excellence, Daisy McInnis, 1st prizes, Mollie Burke, Annie Byrne; 1st, Reading, Recitation, Spelling, Arithmetic, Bessie Fraser, Georgie Kelly, Laura Young, Ella Blake; 1st, Reading, Recitation, Writing, May Sullivan; 2nd, Reading, 1st, Catechism, Fannie McEachern, Florence McDonald; 2nd, Georgie Doyle; 3rd, Katie O'Connel.

The pupils of this Division are promoted to the Intermediate Class.

*Second Division*—1st, Reading, Spelling, Catechism and Arithmetic, May McLeod, May Lappin; 1st, Reading, Spelling, Recitation, Rose Churchill; 1st, Catechism, Spelling, Arithmetic, May Murnahan; 1st, Reading, Arithmetic; 2nd, Catechism, Gertie McIntyre, Ethel McDonald; 2nd, May Benoit, Bessie McIntyre, Mary Ann Bolger.

*Third Division*—1st, Catechism, Clara McMahon, Gertie McIntyre; 1st, Reading, Gertie Bolger; 2nd, A. McLeod, Mildred McDonald.

Prizes of Encouragement—Bessie Burke, Cora Roberts, Josie Smith, Emily McKenna, May E. Power, Nellie Gavin, Mabel Foley, Annie O'Connel, Nellie Robins, Beattie McIntyre, May Landrigan, Adele McLeod, Tina Sullivan, and May Aylward.

Intermediate Class, comprising Christian Doctrine, Reading, Spelling, Dictation, Grammar (Currie) Geography (Campbell) History (Kerney) Penmanship, Letter-Writing, Arithmetic.

*First Division*—1st, Reading, Spelling, Christian Doctrine, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, B. Hughes; 1st, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Spelling, History; 2nd Geography, Arithmetic, Agnes Delaney; 1st, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Louise Arsenault; 1st, Spelling, Christian Doctrine, 2nd Arithmetic, Emma O'Brien; 1st, History, 2nd, Writing, Spelling, Katie Aylward; 1st, Writing, 2nd, Grammar, Arithmetic, Annie Payne.

*Second Division*—1st, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Winnie Blake, Bertha Hornsby; 1st, Arithmetic, Spelling, Christian Doctrine, Cornelia Hughes; 2nd, Reading, Spelling, Christian Doctrine, Grammar, Mary E. Monaghan.

*Third Division*—1st, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Mary Dunphy, Katie Doyle, Maggie Merry; 2nd, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Lottie Halloran; 1st Geography, 2nd Reading, Spelling, Christian Doctrine, Minnie Paoli; 3rd, Reading, History, May Hornsby; 2nd, Catechism, Writing, Minnie Trail; 2nd, Arithmetic, Winnie Halloran.

*Fourth Division*—1st, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, 2nd Arithmetic, Maggie Power, Mary McDonald, Angelina Doyle; 1st, Geography, Arithmetic, Adele Sullivan, Eugenie Benoit; 3rd, Catechism, Ada McIntyre.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Graduating Course, comprising Analysis, Elocution, History, Rhetoric, Literature, Biography, Logic, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, First Latin Reader, Arithmetic (revised) Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

1st prize History, Rhetoric, Literature, Biography, Logic, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry; 2nd Elocution, Composition and Arithmetic, Miss Ella Hickey.

1st prize Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Literature, Rhetoric, Natural History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Music; 2nd Composition, Miss Edith Coonan.

1st prize Christian Doctrine, History, Rhetoric, Literature, Logic, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Composition; 2nd Music, Miss Susie Reddin.

Superior Course, comprising Christian Doctrine, Reading, Analysis, History, Rhetoric, Biography, Logic, Natural Science, Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship, Composition (Descriptive Essays).

1st prize Christian Doctrine, Analysis, History, Rhetoric, Biography, Logic, Numerals in Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Miss Bella Fraser and Miss E. Callaghan.

1st prize, Christian Doctrine, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Biography, Natural Science, Analysis, Arithmetic; 2nd, Penmanship, Miss D. Dwyer.

1st prize, Christian Doctrine, Biography, Rhetoric, Logic, 2nd Arithmetic, Familiar Science, Miss Josephine Clarke and Miss Angelina Halloran.

1st prize, Christian Doctrine, Rhetoric, Logic, Biography, 2nd, Arithmetic, Mary A. [illegible]

1st prize, Christian Doctrine, Rhetoric, Logic and Biography, Lizzie Harney. [illegible]

mar, Analysis, Geography, History, Map-drawing, Familiar Science, Rhetoric, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Letter-writing.

1st prize, Geography, Map-drawing, History, Rhetoric; 2nd, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Miss Janie McKinnon.

1st, Christian Doctrine, Analysis, Geography, Rhetoric, Familiar Science, Arithmetic; 2nd, Reading, Recitation, Minnie Egan.

1st, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Rhetoric; 2nd, Reading, Recitation, Katie McNeill.

1st, Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, Geography; 2nd, History, Familiar Science, Rhetoric, Eliza O'Halloran.

*Second Division*,—1st Reading, Grammar, Geography, Map-drawing, Principles of Book-keeping, History, Familiar Science Bertie Bridges.

1st, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Geography; 2nd, History, Analysis, Katie Ryan. 1st, Recitation; 2nd, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Analysis, Agnes McCole. 1st, Arithmetic; 2nd, Geography, Writing, Familiar Science, Lizzie Halloran.

Application, Minnie Dorrey

*Third Course*,—Comprising Christian Doctrine, Reading, Analysis, Geography, Map-drawing, Grammar, Familiar Science, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

1st prize, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Grammar, Geography, Familiar Science; 2nd, Arithmetic, Lauretta Hughes.

1st, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic; 2nd, Grammar, Clara Finley; 2nd, Reading, Grammar, Geography, Maggie McLeod; 2nd, Arithmetic and Music, Katie Morrissy.

MUSIC.

*First Class*,—1st prize, Piano and Harp, Miss L. Murphy, Miss Ella Hickey: 1st, Piano, Miss Josephine Clarke.

*Third Division*,—1st prize, Louise Arsenault, Janie McKinnon.

*Fourth Division*,—2nd, Annie Payne.

*Fifth Division*,—1st, Eugenie Benoit, Winnie Blake, Katie McNeill;

*Sixth Division*,—1st, Clara Finley, Lottie Halloran, Honorable Mention, Maggie Callaghan, Bertha Hornsby, Adele Sullivan, May Sullivan, Bessie Fraser, Lauretta Hughes.

Gold Medal, Honor of the Graduating Course, awarded to Misses E. Hickey, E. Coonan, and S. Reddin.

Silver Medal, Honor of the Superior Course, awarded to Misses Belle Fraser, Maggie Callaghan, Camilla Dwyer, Angelina Halloran.

The "Pink Rose," Honor of the First Course, awarded to Minnie Egan, Katie McNeill and Eliza O'Halloran.

"Rosebud," Katie Ryan, Agnes McCole and Lizzie Halloran.

Gold Medal for Religious Instruction, presented by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, awarded to Miss Ella Hickey.

Gold Medal, Excellence in Studies, presented by Rev. Father Carroll, awarded to Miss Susie Reddin.

Gold Medal for Mathematics, the gift of an esteemed friend, awarded to Miss Edith Coonan

Gold Medal for the Culinary Art and Domestic Economy, presented by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, of Ch'town, awarded to Miss Jane McKinnon; 2nd prize, Miss Lizzie Harney.

Gold Medal, Deportment, presented by Rev. Mother Superior of the Convent, awarded to Miss Belle Fraser.

Crowns of Honor,—Misses Coonan, Hickey, Reddin, O'Brien, Ryan, Callaghan.

## Notes from the West.

LAST WEEK His Lordship Bishop McIntyre visited the western part of Prince County, in the exercise of the functions of his sacred office. At Palmer Road, Lot 1, the parish of Rev. A. J. Trudelle, he administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 260 persons. At Tignish, Rev. Dugald McDonald, Pastor, he confirmed 400 persons, and at Alberton, under the charge of Rev. Stephen Phelan, he also confirmed about 300 persons. We had the privilege of attending at the last place on Thursday last, and of witnessing the sacred ordinance. His Lordship was attended by the Pastor, by Rev. Dugald McDonald, A. J. Trudelle, and Father Gallant, of Charlottetown. The candidates included all classes and ages—elderly women and bright young girls—grey-headed, weather-beaten men, and young, active boys. His Lordship addressed them, pointing out their duties and responsibilities, and giving them words of tender counsel and fatherly advice. The scene was a most impressive one, heightened by the fervout behavior of the large congregation, and by the imposing appearance of the venerable Bishop, as, vested in his episcopal robes, with pastoral staff in hand, he moved to and fro in the sanctuary. After the confirmation the fine, new bell which has recently been purchased was blessed, and immediately thereafter the Cemetery was consecrated, Father McDonald, on both occasions, addressing the congregation upon the meaning of the rites. The services which, in such a busy season were attended by a large concourse of people, were long and interesting, and the good Bishop, who in spite of his arduous labors, seemed unwearied, returned to town on Friday afternoon.

The Midsummer Examination of the classes in the Tignish Convent took place last Wednesday, in presence of His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, Rev. Fathers McDonald, Trudelle and Gallant and a very large number of visitors. The pupils stood the tests of their examinations well and their proficiency in their studies reflected great credit on the good Ladies of the Convent. His Lordship the Bishop conducted the examination, assisted by the reverend gentlemen above named and by Messrs. McGrath and A. A. McLellan. A number of prizes were distributed, among them the following medals: For Excellence of Class, Miss Judith Doucette; for Good Conduct, equally merited by Misses Matilda Hogan and Mary McGrath, and drawn by the former; for Religious Instruction, Miss Judith Doucette; for Music, Misses Ann O'Connor and Matilda Kehoe, equal, drawn by the latter.

## The Flag-Ship "Northampton."

H. M. S. *Northampton*, Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, K. C. B., F. R. I., Captain Noel S. F. Digby, arrived at Charlottetown last Saturday. The *Northampton* is an armor-plated ship of 7,630 tons, and 6,070 horse power, carrying on her main fighting deck four 18 ton guns, and eight 12 ton guns. Besides these formidable weapons of warfare, she carries six 20 pound breech-loaders, ten Nordenfelt and five Gardiner guns, two field guns, two boat guns, two rocket tubes, twelve Whitehead fish torpedoes, besides rifles, cutlasses and pistols for over 500 men. Some idea of the destructive power of her armament may be gathered from the fact that for an 18 ton gun it requires 75 pounds of powder for a charge, the shot being 400 pounds weight, and the gun being sighted for 2,800 yards. Amongst her complement of officers and men (nearly 700) were many who distinguished themselves in the late Egyptian War, notably Alexandria and Tel El Kebir, for the latter of which many of the gallant seamen now on board H. M. S. *Northampton* wear the Egyptian War Medal, and a few the higher honor of Mejidie, 5th class, granted by the Sultan of Turkey. A large number of the men, accompanied by several officers, attended 10 o'clock mass at St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last. On Monday afternoon the Band, which is considered one of the finest in the service, played in Victoria Park for several hours, much to the delight of a very large number of citizens, who were there assembled. Several of the officers also engaged with some of Charlottetown's fair ladies in a friendly game of lawn tennis, with what result we did not hear. It was too warm to take much interest in the game, and the people shewed their good judgment in listening attentively to the beautiful music, the medley of Irish Airs being thoroughly enjoyed, which seemed to give as much pleasure to the musicians as to the audience.

The Lieutenant Governor paid his respects to the Admiral soon after the ship dropped anchor, and was received with the regulation salute. The American Consul also called on Monday afternoon, when the American Ensign was hoisted, and the official salute fired. Early on Tuesday morning the *Northampton* took her departure, and [illegible]

## Voyage Round the World.

Mechanics are very scarce in Halifax, and wages are high.

Work has recommenced at the Cozheath Copper mines, N. S.

Troubles have again broken out between the French and Chinese.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Minister of Interior, is to spend the summer in Halifax.

A heavy thunder-storm last Sunday night did great good to the crops in the Northwest.

A lame peddler named Donald Morrison, was killed in a row at Cape North, Cape Breton, last week.

Ex-Governor Franklin H. Moses, of South Carolina, is in gaol in Chicago for obtaining money under false pretences.

A Nova Scotia man has invented a patent bagholder, intended to hold the mouth of a bag in position while it is being filled.

Walter Ross's backer is willing to match him against Hanlan for $5,000. Hanlan will reach home in season to accommodate him.

Hon. T. W. Anglin is mentioned as a candidate for the House of Commons in the room of Mr. Wheeler who is to resign in his favor.

In 1881 the value of the exports and imports of London was £198,000,000; in 1882, £201,000,000. Liverpool, in 1881, £195,000,000; in 1882, £203,000,000.

At Port Medway recently Mrs. William Briggan, aged 100, and Mrs. Asa Morine, 98, took dinner with Mr. Asa Morine, aged 75 years, son of Mrs. Morine.

Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, describes Judge Lawson, who presided over the recent trial of the conspirators, as a "vulgar and venomous little spitfire."

The cholera has broken out at Toulon, France, and a death has also occurred from the same cause in London. Strict quarantine regulations have been adopted.

Thomas Stephens, the bicyclist who started from San Francisco two months ago for a bicycle tour around the world arrived at Des Moines, Iowa lately, in good health and spirits.

The new Cunard steamer *Umbria* which was launched last week, is 8,000 tons measurement, and her engines, which are the most powerful in the world, are 12,500 horse power.

Reports from the northern and southern sections of Cape Breton are to the effect that the cod fishery during the past two weeks has been excellent. Bait is scarce in some sections.

DeLesseps declares the rumors of the failure of the Panama Canal operations to be false. The enterprise is making rapid progress and the canal will be finished at the latest in 1888.

Forest fires are raging north, east and west of Calais, Maine. The timber lands on Little Musquash, Big Lake, Buddington Road, and near Squirrel Point are burning fiercely and the fire is spreading rapidly.

In the enquiry into the loss of the steamer *State of Florida*, which was lost in collision with the ship *Poseuna*, the court found that the fault lay with the chief officer of the former, whose certificate was suspended for six months

A Spanish revenue cutter boarded and seized a British steamer off Gibraltar. The cutter subsequently released the steamer, but took a passenger to Algiers as a hostage. The governor of Gibraltar has ordered an inquiry.

At St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., a few days ago a boy was reading, sitting on a bench; a circular saw was just over his head; another boy pulled out the pin which kept the saw in position; the saw fell, one of the teeth going into the boy's eye, destroying the sight.

The steamship *Eider* arrived on Saturday at New York from Europe and brought £100,000 gold for Canada, making £400,000 in all that has arrived of the £500,000 shipped from London. This gold is on account of the Canadian loan of $5,000,000 recently negotiated in London.

About 27 years ago the ship *Lord Ashburton*, Captain Hamm, was wrecked on the voyage between Liverpool and St. John, and all hands perished. The other day a Grand Manan fisherman picked up the ship's bell. It was in a good state of preservation and the finder sold it for $12.

Jay Eye See recently trotted a mile in 2.12, making the last quarter in 32½ seconds—a 2.10 gait. His owner has forwarded a cheque for $5000 to the *Turf, Field & Farm*, accompanied with a challenge for a race for $10,000 a side with any living horse, or against the time of any living horse.

When Arthur Orton, or Castro, is released a foolish English manager wants him to go on the stage as Bob Brierly, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," but Orton proposes to vigorously do nothing on the money given to him by the fools who persist in believing that he is Sir Roger Tichborne.

Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, is home again from Europe, where he has been traveling for nearly a year. Dr. Dawson is a man whom Canadians should delight to honor as foreigners do. He has a world-wide reputation, and is acknowledged to be one of the greatest scientists of the day.

There were 1,077 miles of railroad constructed in the United States up to last week this year, against 1,900 miles at the corresponding time in 1883, 3,965 in 1882, 1,872 miles in 1881, 1,768 miles in 1880, 732 in 1879, 482 miles in 1878, 595 miles in 1877, 656 miles in 1876, 836 miles in 1875, 693 miles in 1874, and 1,876 miles in 1873.

Ross, Hosmer, Teemer, Hamm, Conley, Lee, Riley and Ten Eyck are the probable starters in the three mile sculler's race at Calais, Me., on July 24th, for the prizes of $600, $300, $100. Vale and Nagle, of St. John, and perhaps Morris, will row in the consolation race on the following day. Sheriff Harding, of St. John, has consented to officiate as referee.

A special from Ottawa to the Toronto *Morning News* says: "It is reported here that the Government have arranged the terms of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which will soon be made public. The new treaty, it is said, will follow the lines of the former reciprocity treaty, admitting natural products and some articles of earlier stages of manufacture."

Mrs. Robert L. Stewart, said to be the wealthiest widow in New York excepting Mrs. A. T. Stewart, has set aside a fund of $50,000 for the issue of tracts in refutation of Bob. Ingersoll's lectures. Mrs. Stewart will not accomplish much in that way. The Toronto *News* says: "What Mrs. Stewart should do is to spend her money in widely advertising a little book called "Notes on Ingersoll," written by Louis A. Lambert, a Roman Catholic priest of Waterloo, New York. Written by a Roman Catholic, the book is not at all bigoted, and would be as much appreciated by Protestants as Catholics. Louis Lambert is a scholar and a logician, and he shows very clearly that Ingersoll is neither. Even infidels and agnostics are pleased with the keen, clear style of the clever priest's little book [illegible] the content agree [illegible]

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ROME, June 29.

All overland passengers from France are subjected to five days quarantine.

MARSEILLES, June 29.

At six this evening two deaths from cholera had occurred during the past twenty-four hours.

LONDON, June 29.

Special reports in regard to the cholera in France give a greater number of deaths than the official returns, and the truthfulness of the latter is distrusted. M. Rochard, Chief of the Naval Health Department, reports that the number of victims at Toulon are eight or ten daily, that the aggregate deaths are 14 in the Navy and 32 in the town and that there are 62 patients in the Naval Hospital. Rumors are current, that the commander of Sarthe has committed suicide. The act was remorse for having introduced cholera into France. The mosquito plague at Marseilles increases the gloomy aspect. A thousand bonfires have been kindled in various parts of the city to disperse the pest. Gibraltar now refuses entrance to French ships.

NEW YORK, June 29.

A cable despatch from Toulon says the city looks as if it was in a state of seige. Patrol and guards hurry about the streets, wagons filled with disinfectants are dragged through the thoroughfares, nurses wearing hospital badges go from house to house, each ward in the city has a staff of doctors told off for special attention to its wants and the authorities are making great efforts to stamp out the disease. Trade is paralysed and many stores are closed. The air is thick with smoke from the many fires burning. It is now feared the epidemic will in this city have to run its course, but that it can be prevented from spreading.

MARSEILLES, June 29.

There are no cases of cholera in the hospitals here. The general health of the inhabitants is in its average condition. The Board of Health refuses to issue to vessels clean bills of health.

LONDON, June 28.

Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, has received a despatch from the Porte instructing him to attend the Egyptian conference to-day.

CAIRO, June 28.

The Mudir of Dongola has not replied to his last orders to evacuate. His silence causes great suspicion as to his loyalty.

LONDON, June 29.

At a meeting yesterday of the Conference upon the Egyptian question Earl Granville briefly stated the financial proposals to be considered by the Conference. The Conference then adjourned to allow the financial experts to examine the proposal. The date of the next meeting has not been fixed

CAIRO, June 29.

Bisbareen tribes are about to combine their forces with the Mahdi. The *Figaro's* correspondent, Olivier Paine, recently left Esneh to attempt to penetrate to El Obeid. He was attacked in the desert by Arabs and robbed. He endeavored to reach the river, but nearly perished from fatigue and thirst. His dragoman expired from the effects of sunstroke. A fellah found M. Paine in the desert in almost a dying condition and carried him to Edfon, where he was arrested. The authorities refused him permission to telegraph the French consul. M. Paine will sue the Egyptian Government for false imprisonment.

SUAKIM, June 29.

The Governor of Takari telegraphs that pilgrims from Kharto

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE large number of new advertisements this week is a proof that advertisers know where to get full value for their money.

WE hear complaints of shoddy peddlers in the country. The people should learn wisdom from past experience, and give them a wide berth.

THE examinations of the City Schools were held during the last week. We regret that our space does not permit of us giving an extended report.

JOSEPH MCINNIS, a native of this Island, but for some time past employed as a farm hand in New Brunswick, died suddenly at Oromocto recently.

LIEUT. EWEN MCDOUGALL, of the Charlottetown Engineer Corps, arrived home on Saturday evening last from the Royal Military College at Kingston.

WE heartily congratulate our young friend, Mr. L. W. Watson, who, at the recent Convocation of King's College, Windsor, received the degree of Master of Arts.

WE are indebted to Mr. P. G. McIntyre, of Grand Rapids, Dakota, and Mr. Charles J. McKenna, of Dodge City, Kansas, for late papers. Both gentlemen are Islanders, and are doing well.

DR. J. G. SCHURMAN, Professor in Dalhousie College, Halifax, arrived on the Island on Saturday last on a visit to his friends in Bedeque. The Doctor is one of our most brilliant Islanders, who has already made his mark in the schools of science.

THE pupils of the Convent de Notre Dame in this city last week presented Professor Caven, of the Prince of Wales College, with a handsome piece of plate, as a token of their appreciation of the interest which he has always manifested in their studies.

WE are requested to state that the lottery in aid of St. Cuthbert's Church, Cardigan Road, will positively take place towards the last of August. The actual day will be announced hereafter. Parties having sold tickets will oblige by making returns.

BUSINESS was not very brisk at the Stipendiary Magistrate's court the past week. The following cases were disposed of to-day; Three drunks, one fined $4 the other two $3 each. One violation of Scott Act adjourned for a week. Case of assault fined a dollar.

THE petition of six hundred and thirty-two electors of Charlottetown, praying for the revocation of the Scott Act in this city, was deposited, as by law required, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on Monday last, and is being eagerly examined by interested parties.

ON Friday next, being the anniversary of the death of Rev. Father McGillivray, a solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 7 o'clock a. m. Later in the day the ladies of the congregation will bring flowers to plant on his grave, as also upon the flower beds which have been laid out in the cemetery.

THE Supreme Court, which adjourned last Friday, resumed business to-day. The cases so far have been unimportant. Albert Allen, under charge of housebreaking, being arraigned, addressed the court in his own defence, but his brilliant arguments and impassioned appeals had no effect upon a jury of his countrymen.

THE officers of the Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, recently established at Tignish, are as follow:—President, Cornelius R. O'Leary, Esq., M. D.; Vice-President, Charles Dalton, J. P.; Secretary, George Conroy. Committee—Patrick Christopher, John McGrath, Teacher, and George Conroy. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, 7th inst.

JOHN HATCH, the younger, returned last evening from Boston, in the *Worcester*. We are not aware of the nature of the business which keeps Johnny so persistently making the passage between this port and the Hub, whether it is for health, or for pleasure, or because the owners have given him a season ticket, or that he has invented a new patent anti-sea-sick hammock and wants to try its effect. At any rate it must be a horrible nuisance for him to have his baggage searched by Customs officers so often.

THE steamer *Worcester* arrived from Boston last evening, at 8.30, p. m. Passenger list: Misses Belle F. Sawyer, Sophia Brookes, Florence McLeod, Mary McLeod, Flora McDonald, Christina McDonald, Mary Steele, C. Campbell, Annie McCormack, D. H. McLeod, Kate McInnis, Annie Sherman, Lizzie McAskill, Sarah McArthur, Etta McKinnon, Lizzie McKinnon, Annie McKinnon; Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. C. H. Drake, Mrs P. McKinnon; Messrs. Finlay Doherty, A. Garnister, John Graham, Peter McLeod, John J. McLeod, D. Reddy, D. Campbell, M. B. Peter, John Gunn, W. Gunn, George Campbell, J. Jenkins, Master J. Hatch.

ON Sunday last the services of the Sacred Heart were concluded at the Cathedral. Father Carroll preached sermons at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 7 p. m. The first discourse was founded upon the Gospel of the day, and the second was taken from the Canticle of Canticles, 8th chapter, 6th verse. The reverend gentleman spoke of the powerful love of our Lord, giving examples of what He would do for them who approached Him with the proper dispositions. Father Carroll made a strong appeal to the congregation to practice devotions to the Sacred Heart, assuring them that at the last day they would meet their reward.

OUR Island Volunteers went into camp at Hunter River yesterday, where they will remain for ten days. The companies represented are the Charlottetown Engineer Corps, under Major Dogherty and Lieut. McDougall; two Batteries Charlottetown Artillery, under command of Major Irving and Lieut. J. A. Longworth, acting Adjutant; No. 3 Battery, Souris, under Capt. Leslie, and No. 4 Georgetown Battery, under Capt. Owen, Lieuts. Stewart and Easton; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 82nd Battalion, accompanied by the Band of the Battalion. Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Deputy Adjutant General of the District, arrived here on Monday evening, but in consequence of a hasty summons to Ottawa to take command at Headquarters during the illness of the Deputy Adjutant General there, the command of the camp has devolved upon the senior officer, Lieut.-Col. [illegible]


## WELLINGTON TEA PARTY,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY.

RETURN TICKETS, at a single first-class fare, will be issued from all stations on the Railway between Charlottetown and Tignish, both inclusive. All trains will stop opposite the Church grounds, to take on and leave off passengers, where the Tea will be held. The afternoon train going West will be detained until 4 p. m. Standard Time.

The Catholics of Wellington will spare no pains to make this Tea one of the best of the season. Amusements will be provided for the day's sport. Parties wishing to have a good time will do well to attend.

All aboard for Wellington Tea Party, and don't forget it.

JAMES ELEXANDER.

Wellington, July 2, 1884—2i

GRAND

## PIC-NIC

—AND—

## Tea Party.

THE grandest Tea Party of the season, to which all are cordially invited, will come off at Montague Bridge on

**Thursday, the 24th July,**

in aid of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

The success that has hitherto attended gatherings of a like kind at Montague is a guarantee for a day's sport and enjoyment. The usual amusements will be provided.

Highland and Irish pipers will assist the best violinists in providing good music; other new features will be introduced to add to the attractions.

No intoxicating liquors, or intoxicated persons will be allowed on the grounds.

Refreshments of all kinds in abundance.

Tea on the table at the usual hour.

Admission to Grounds and Tea 25 cts.

JOHN A. MCDONALD.

Secretary.

Montague, July 2, 1884 —till 24th.

## MACMILLAN'S DEPOT

IS NOW BEING SUPPLIED WITH

## COAL!

In all the leading varieties, including

| | |
|---|---|
| ACADIA. | Nut & Round |
| INTERCOLONIAL, | do do |
| VALE, | do do |
| SYDNEY (old mine), | Round |
| SYDNEY (reserve), | do |
| CHIMNEY CORNER, | do |
| ALBION & RESERVE SLACK. | |

All of which will be sold on most reasonable terms.

ALSO TO ARRIVE—A cargo of Red Ash Anthracite Coal from Wales, due here 1st October, and same quality as gave such good satisfaction three years ago. Will be sold low from ship.

R. MCMILLAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

## ATTENTION!

PICNIC AND TEA PARTY COMMITTEES.

YOU can get the best Goods at the lowest prices, at the "City Steam Bakery."

You can return all Goods not used, if in good condition.

We give satisfaction to our customers, and give as references the Committees of the following Teas and Picnics, supplied last year:

Uigg Tea,
Lot 48 Tea,
Clyde River Tea,
Eldon Hall Tea,
DeSable Tea,
Lot 65 Tea,
Springfield Tea,
South Wiltshire Tea,
St. Peter's Tea,
Railway Picnic,
B. I. Society Picnic.

J. QUIRK.

Prince Street, Charlottetown July 2, '84.

## WANTED,

FOR the Little Pond District School, Lot 55, (No 75), a teacher of the second or third class (second preferred). Supplement, $25.

JAS. MCDONALD,
Sec'y of Trustees.

July 2, 1884—1i

## Wanted,

A SECOND or third class teacher, capable of teaching French, male preferred. Supplement $25.00. Apply to

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Palmer Road, June 24, 1884—3i

## WOOL, WOOL.

THE Subscriber will pay highest cash price for a limited quantity of well washed wool, clear of mats and hip locks, at his office on Grafton Street, in the Glasgow House, kept by M. Whitty, nearly opposite J. D. McLeod's grocery store.

CHARLES HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—5i pd

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 21st July next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after the 24th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public W[illegible]

## BOSTON STEAMERS.

CARROLL—CAPT. BROWN.
WORCESTER—CAPT. BLANKENSHIP.

Leave Charlottetown on Thursdays, at 5 p. m.
Leave Boston on Saturdays, at 12, noon.

Passenger accommodation excellent.
Freight carried at lowest rates.
Egg cases handled with the greatest care.

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—3m

## BARRELS

## BARRELS.

THE undersigned having engaged the premises on Euston Street, directly opposite Mr. H. F. Coombs' store, is prepared to make

*Mackerel and Pork Barrels*

TO ORDER.

Shipments of fish promptly attended to.

D. R. OLDIS, Cooper.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—6m

## To J. P. Irving:

SIR,—Five weeks ago I issued a challenge to trot my Colt "Abdallah Boy" against any Colt that could be produced by Mr. Wm. Coughlin, of Crapaud, for a mile race, best three in five, for any sum from $50 to $200, and placed the sum of $50 in the hands of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Railway House, Charlottetown, to bind the match. After allowing all this time to elapse, you have, instead of accepting my challenge, issued another one, making the heats half instead of whole miles. Further, if you really meant business, why did you not deposit your money with the same gentleman I did, who is fully as reliable as the one named by you? My money is still in Mr. Campbell's hands, and if you are prepared to trot put up your money or shut up. This challenge is open for two weeks; race to take place at Somerset Driving Park on 13th August, 1884.

JAMES P. DOUGAN.

Millcove, July 2, 1884.

TO SHIPPERS

—OF—

LOBSTERS, CANNED GOODS &c

WE will place at the disposal of shippers a portion of our Warehouse on No. 2 Wharf, for the express purpose of Goods for shipment, and will grant warehouse receipts for said Goods.

This warehouse is a fine three storey building, almost surrounded by water, and offers every inducement to shippers as insurance can easily be effected.

PEAKE BROS & CO.

Ch'town, July 2, 1884.—tf

### Vital Questions!

*Ask the most eminent physician*

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always;

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

*"Some form of Hops!"*

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c," and they will tell you:

*Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!!!*

Hence when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying."

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured

*Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!*

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail."

Nature is her to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ 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.

## THE KENSINGTON DRUG STORE

OFFERS A FULL LINE OF

**Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicinal Preparations**

Family Medicines,
Spices, Essences,
Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges,
Chest Protectors, &c.

*Diamond, Handy Package & Star Dyes, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Thorley's Improved H. and C. Food, all the leading Patent Medicines.*

Stationery & Choice Tobacco.

☞ Prescriptions accurately prepared.

D. DARRACH.

Kensington, Feb. 20, 1884—1yr

## Eggs. Eggs.

PARTIES hating EGGS for sale will obtain full value during the season by taking them to

JOHN KELLY.

American House, Dorchester Street, Charlottetown.

April 16, 1884.

## Norman's

### Electric Belt Institution

(ESTABLISHED 1874).

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

*Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back,*

and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these

**Belts, Bands and Insoles.**

Circulars and Consultation Free.

April 2, 1883—1y

## Freehold Farm FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Mitchell River, north side of Cardigan, a Freehold Farm containing 92 acres, forty of which are in a good state of cultivation, and ten acres can be stumped at small expense, the balance is covered with hardwood, shinglewood and rails. This farm will be sold at a moderate price for cash.

Apply to A. A. Macdonald Bros., Georgetown, or to the owner on the premises.

MURDOCK McKENZIE.

Mitchell River, April 9, 1884—3m

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

## 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.

Ch'town, June 4, 1884—3m.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned is prepared to attend to LAND SURVEYING, either in town or country. Having had over thirty years' experience, he can guarantee satisfaction.

Residence—Sydney Street, next to the residence of W. H. Findley, Esq., Charlottetown.

THOMAS HICKEY.

May 21, 1884—1 yr

[COPY.]

YARMOUTH, N. S., April 12th, 1884.

DR. BENNET

DEAR SIR,—Words cannot express the deep gratitude I feel for all you have been the means in God's hands of doing for me. I have not been as well as I am at present for nearly seven years. During that time I have been carried to Boston twice, in order to receive medical treatment, and whilst there employed three of the best doctors I could get. I would rally for a short time and then find myself as bad as ever again. After my return from Boston the last time, I should have given up in despair and said it was no use. I shall never get well, had it not been for my faith in God. But I felt that it was in accordance with our Heavenly Father's will that I should yet walk. I felt also that something more was required in order to restore me to health, than had already been done. So I prayed that God would bring about the right means for my restoration to health. As it was in the days when our Saviour was on earth, so it is now, according to our faith it shall be done unto us. God heard and answered my prayers by sending you to me, and with His blessing resting upon the means used by you, I am now able to do light work, walk a mile, and feel I am gaining my strength all the time. The weakness that held me down and prevented me either sitting up or walking for nearly five years, you have entirely cured, which no other doctor I have ever employed could do. It gives me great pleasure to be able, conscientiously, to give this testimonial, feeling that under God I owe my health to you. May your life long be spared for the sake of poor suffering humanity.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. LOIS B. KILLAM.

Advice free by letter. Address DR. BENNET, Halifax, N. S.

D. O'M. REDDIN, JR., Agent, Charlottetown.

June 18, 1884—1yr

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY 1$ BY MAIL POST-PAID.

## KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years in such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated scientifically and successfully without a case of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

June 4 1y

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Address at once TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## Beautiful Summer Resort.

## "SEASIDE HOTEL,"

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

THIS well-known watering place will open for the season on 1st July. The proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too well known to need any commendation.

TERMS—2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10.50 per week; $8.50 per week for months.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, calling for guests; returning every Thursday and Monday mornings at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a m., 8.25 a m, and 3 40 p.m.
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown at 8 a.m., 2.38 p.m., and 6 15 p m.
" " Hunter River for Summerside at 7 a.m., 10 08 a m., and 5 p.m.
" " Summerside for Hunter River at 6.10 a. m., 12 35 and 4 55 p m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown time.

Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to the Seaside.

jy 2 2m

## MEN, LOOK HERE!

—GO TO—

## L. E. PROWSE'S

if you want a real bargain in Clothing. He will give you

**Coat, Pants and Vest, for $4.75,**

And an ALL-WOOL SUIT worth $10.00 for $7.50.

Come one and all, and patronize the man who will give you the best value for your money, and

**L. E. PROWSE is the Man.**

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

## Now Opening

—AT THE—

## LONDON HOUSE

PART OF OUR

SPRING STOCK,

Selected by our Mr. Harris in the British Markets, arriving by the Steamers

*WETHERBY,*
*BOSTON CITY,*
*WALDENSIAN,*
*HIBERNIAN,*
*CIRCASSIAN,*
*CASTLE CITY,*
*TEXAS,*
*POLYNESIAN,*

And Sailing Ships from Liverpool and London.

G. DAVIES & CO.

## TEAS!

On Hand and to Arrive,

425 Half-Chests

CHOICE RETAILING TEAS

IN PACKAGES OF

5, 10, 15 and 20 lbs.

Also, at Wholesale Prices,

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

## HATS, HATS, HATS.

A Splendid Assortment of

## Christys' Hats,

IN SILK, FELT, &c.,

*Via the Northern Light, just opened at the*

LONDON HOUSE,

AND PRICED VERY LOW.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1884.

## MOLASSES & SUGAR.

NOW LANDING,

Ex *F. A. Claimonte*, from Barbados,

221 puns.
28 tierces } choice Barbadoes Molasses
28 hhds.
20 hhds.
20 tierces. } Superior Grocery Sugar.

For sale low from Wharf.

FENTON & WEEKS.

## COAL, COAL.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for the following Coal, which will be sold at the lowest cash price, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acadia Mine. | Round and | Nut, |
| Intercolonial. | do. | do., |
| Vale. | do. | do., |
| Albion. | do. | Slack. |
| Gowrie. | do. | do., |
| Sydney, | do. | do., |

—AND—

ANTHRACITE,

(Egg and Chestnut Sizes).

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,

WATER STREET.

Ch'town, May 21, 1884—3m.

## Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell a valuable FARM of 73 acres, about 25 acres of which are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with hardwood and fencing. This Farm is situated in Marie, Lot 40, King's County. It is convenient to Grist Mills, Starch Factory and Mussel Mud.

Further particulars on application on the premises to

RICHARD WALSH.

April 23, 1884—3m

CARROLL & McALEER,

## Carriage Builders!

FORMERLY occupying the premises of Messrs. J. & R. Scott, lately destroyed by fire, beg leave to inform their patrons that they have engaged the premises of Mr. P. H. Trainor,

OPPOSITE THE ROCKLIN HOUSE,

KENT STREET,

where they are prepared to attend to all work in their line.

*Repairing and Painting done with Neatness and Despatch.*

Charlottetown, March 5, 1884—tf

## HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Chewing & Smoking Tobacco,**

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 8, 1882

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

## ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

*NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.*

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

☞ Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.

jan17 1884

## Imperial House

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of notifying the public that he has engaged the premises on Richmond Street, opposite the London House Tailoring Establishment, where he is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders.

In connection, he will also continue the Imperial Grocery Store, and will constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Groceries.

JOHN J. TRAINOR.

April 16, 1884—3m

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 [illegible]

## BEER & GOFF'S FOR TEA.

## BEER & GOFF'S FOR TEA.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

## 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.

## DRY GOODS!

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

—AT—

## PERKINS & STERNS'

Quick Importations, personally selected in the best English and American Markets.

We are now offering a splendid Stock of new and desirable Goods for this season, and are offering No. 1 value in

## DRESS GOODS,

with all the newest Trimmings.

Prints and Sateens in great variety, and no better value to be found.

French, English and American Millinery, Hats, Bonnets and Shapes, Feathers, Flowers, Pompons and Ornaments, Parasols and Umbrellas, newest and very cheap.

Full line of Staple Goods, House Furnishing Goods and Room Paper.

GIVE US A CALL.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

## 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.

## NOTICE.

## W. & A. BROWN & CO

—HAVE—

**Removed to DesBrisay's Building,**

Next Door to Beer & Goff's Grocery Store, opposite Market House.

**Big Clearance Sale Continued.**

We positively will clear out at great bargains the large stock saved from the fire, besides 36 cases and bales of new and fashionable

## SPRING GOODS!

Direct from the London markets, the first shipment of which is now being opened.

This will be continued only for a few months, as we intend removing over to our new premises in early fall.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1884.

## A TALE OF TEN TRAVELLERS.

Ten weary, footsore travellers,
All in a woful plight,
Sought shelter at a wayside inn
One dark and stormy night!

"Nine beds—no more," the landlord said,
"Have I to offer you;
To each of eight a single room,
But the ninth must serve for two."

A din arose. The troubled host
Could only scratch his head:
For of those tired men no two
Could occupy one bed.

The puzzled host was soon at ease—
He was a clever man!
And so to please his guests devised
This most ingenious plan:

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |

In room marked A two men were placed;
The third he lodged in B;
The fourth to C was then assigned—
The fifth retired to D.

In E the sixth he tucked away,
In F the seventh man;
The eight and ninth in G and H,
And then to A he ran.

Wherein the host, as I have said,
Had laid two travellers by,
Then taking one—the tenth and last—
He lodged him safe in I.

Nine single rooms—a room for each!
Were made to serve for ten,
And this it is that puzzles me
And many wiser men.

# DARE AND DO RIGHT

—OR THE—

## ADVENTURES OF TOM, THE BOOTBLACK.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ONLY AN IRISH BOY."

### CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCING TOM, THE BOOTBLACK.

'How do you feel, this morning, Jacob?' asked a boy of fifteen, bending over an old man crouched in the corner of an upper room, in a poor tenement house, distant less than a quarter of a mile from the New York City Hall.

'Weak, Tom,' whined the old man, in reply. 'I—I ain't got much strength.'

'Would you like some breakfast?'

'I—I don't know. Breakfast costs money.'

'Never you mind about that, Jacob. I can earn enough money for both of us. Come, now, you'd like some coffee and eggs, wouldn't you?'

There was a look of eager appetite in the old man's eyes as he heard the boy speak.

'Yes,' he answered, 'I should like them; but we can't aford it.'

'Don't you be afraid of that. I'll go and ask Mrs. Flanagan to get some ready at once. I've earned thirty cents this morning already, Jacob, and that'll pay for breakfast for the two of us. I think I could eat some breakfast my self.'

Jacob uttered a feeble remonstrance, but the boy did not stop to hear it. He went down the rough staircase, and knocked at the door of the room below. It was opened by a stout, wholesome looking Irish woman, who saluted the boy heartily.

'Well, Tom, and how's your grandfather this mornin?'

'He's weak, Mrs. Flanagan; but he'll be the better of some breakfast, and so shall I. I'll go and buy half a dozen eggs, if you'll be kind enough to cook them, and make some coffee for us. I'll pay you for your trouble.'

'Of course I will, Tom. And for the eggs you needn't go out, for I've got the same in the closet; but I'm short of bread, and, if you'll by a loaf, I'll have the coffee and eggs ready in no time.'

While Tom is on his way to the baker's shop, a few words of explanation and description may be in place. First, for our hero. I have already said he was fifteen. Let me add that he was stout and strongly built, with an open, prepossessing face, and the air of one who is ready to fight his own battles without calling for assistance. His position in life is humble, for he is a street bootblack. He has served, by turns, at other vocations; but he has found none of them pay so well as this. He has energy and enterprise, and few of his comrades secure so many customers as he. For years he has lived with the old man introduced as Jacob and is popularly regarded as his grandson; but Jacob has never made claim to that relationship, nor has he ever volunteered any information to the boy as to what originally brought them together. Occasionally Tom has tried to obtain some information, but on such occasions Jacob has been very reticent, and has appeared, for some reason, unwilling to speak. So, by degrees, Tom has given up asking questions, and has been much more concerned about the means of living than about his pedigree.

Jacob has done little or nothing for their common support, though at times, greatly to the annoyance of Tom, he has gone out on the street and asked alms. Tom, being high-spirited and independent, has resented this, and has always interfered, in a very decided manner, to prevent Jacob's figuring as a beggar. Though only a bootblack, he has an honest independence of feeling, in which anyone is justified who works, however humbly, for his support.

Old Jacob is, moreover, a miser, so far as he can be. Whatever money he may have acquired by begging, he has kept. At all events, he has offered nothing of it for the common expenses. But Tom has not troubled himself about this. He suspects that Jacob may have a few dollars secreted somewhere, but is perfectly willing he should keep them for his own satisfaction. His earnings average over a dollar a day, and with this sum he is able to pay the small rent of their humble apartment, and buy their food.

In ten minutes Tom reappeared with a loaf under his arm. The door of Mrs. Flanagan's room was partly open, and he entered without ceremony. The good woman was bustling about preparing the eggs. The coffee-pot was already on the stove.

'It'll be ready in a minute, Tom,' she said. 'A cup of hot coffee 'll do the poor craythur, yer grandfather, a power of good. So he's fable, is he?'

'Yes, Mrs. Flanagan.'

'He won't last long, to my thinkin.'

'Do you think he's going to die?' asked Tom, thoughtfully.

'Yes, poor craythur. It's all he can do to drag himself up and down stairs.'

'I shall be sorry to have him die,' said Tom, 'though I don't believe he's any relation to me.'

'Isn't he your grandfather, then?' asked Mrs. Flanagan, in surprise.

'No; he never said he was.'

'Then what makes the two of you live together? Maybe he's your uncle, though he looks too old for that.'

'I don't think he's any relation. All I know is, I've lived with him ever since I was so high.'

And Tom indicated with his hand the height of a boy of six.

'Then he's never told you anything?'

'No. I've asked him sometimes, but he didn't seem to want to speak.'

When Tom re-entered the room he found the old man crouching in the corner, as at first.

'Come, Jacob,' he said, cheerfully, 'get up; I've got some breakfast for you.'

The old man's features lighted up as he inhaled the grateful odor of the coffee, and he rose with some effort to his feet, and seated himself at the little table on which our hero placed it.

'Now, Jacob,' said Tom, cheerfully, 'I'll pour you out a cup of coffee. Mrs. Flanagan made it, and it's bully. It'll put new life into you. Then what do you say to a plate of eggs and some rolls? I haven't got any butter, but you can dip it in your coffee. Now, isn't this a nice breakfast?'

'Yes, Tom,' said the old man, surveying the coffee and eggs with eyes of eager desire. 'It's nice; but we can't afford to live so all the time.'

'Never you mind about that; we can afford it this morning; so don't spoil your appetite with thinking how much it costs.'

'Now,' said Tom, after he had helped the old man, 'I don't mind takin' something myself. I ain't troubled with a delicate appetite, specially when I've been up and at work for two hours.'

'Did you make much, Tom?'

'Well, I ain't made my fortune yet. I've earned thirty cents, but I'll make it up to a dollar before noon.'

'You're a good boy, Tom,' said the old man, approvingly. 'Don't be afraid of work; I'd work, too, if I wasn't so old. It costs a sight to live, and I don't earn a cent.'

'There ain't no need of it, Jacob; I can earn enough for the two of us. I'm young and strong. You are old and weak. When I'm an old man, like you, I won't want to work no more.'

'I ain't so very old,' said Jacob, jealously. 'I'm only turned sixty-five. There's a good many years of life in me yet.'

'Of course there is, Jacob,' said Tom, though as he looked at his companion's thin, wasted face and shaking hand, he felt very doubtful on this point.

'My father lived to be seventy-five,' said Jacob.

'So will you,' said Tom, though, to the boy of fifteen, sixty-five appeared a very advanced age, and but little younger than eighty.

'I'll be stronger soon,' said Jacob. 'The weather ain't suited to me.'

'That's it, Jacob. Now, let me give you another cup of coffee. It goes to the right spot, don't it? Don't you be afraid; there's plenty of it.'

So he filled Jacob's cup once more, and the old man drank the contents with evident relish.

'Now, don't you feel better?' asked Tom. 'Why, you look ten years younger'n you did before you sat down. There's nothing like a bully breakfast to make a feller feel up top.'

'Yes, I do feel better,' said Jacob. 'I—I think you're right, Tom. If I was rich, I'd always have a good breakfast.'

'So you shall now, Jacob. It don't cost much. Now, lie down again, and I'll take these dishes down to Mrs. Flanagan.'

Tom speedily reappeared, and said, cheerfully:

'If there's nothing more you want, Jacob, I'll go out and look for work. Mrs. Flanagan will bring you up some toast at noon, and I'll be back at six o'clock.'

'All right, Tom. Go to work, there's a good boy. It costs a sight of money to live.'

Tom seized his blacking-box and hurried down stairs. He had delayed longer than he intended, and was resolved to make up for lost time.

### CHAPTER II.

STRUCK DOWN.

No sooner had Tom left the room than the old man rose slowly from his couch, and walking feebly to the door, bolted it; then, going to the corner of the room, he lifted a plank from the flooring, and thrusting his hand beneath, drew up a tin box. He opened this with a small key which he wore about his neck, suspended by a cord, and revealed a heap of silver and copper coins, filling the box two-thirds full. Upon this his eyes were fixed with eager and gloating satisfaction.

'It is all mine!' he muttered, joyfully. 'Tom doesn't know about it. He mustn't know—he might want me to spend it. I will count it.'

He took it out by handfuls and began to count it for at least the hundreth time, putting together coins of similar value in little piles, till there was a circle of silver and copper about him.

It was a work of time for the old man, and probably half-an-hour was consumed before he had finished his task.

'Ninety-nine dollars!' he exclaimed in alarm, at the end of the calculation. 'Somebody has robbed me; I ought to have twenty-five cents more. Could Tom have got at the box? Maybe I have made a mistake. I will count again.'

With nervous fingers he recommenced the count, fearing that he had met with a loss. He was half through his task, when a knock was heard at the door. The old man started in agitation, and glanced apprehensively at the door.

'Who's there?' he asked, in quavering accents.

'It's I!' answered a hearty voice, which Jacob readily recognized as that of Mrs. Flanagan.

'You can't come in!' said the old man, peevishly. 'What do you want?'

'I only came to ask how ye are, and if I can do anything for ye.'

'No, you can't. I'm well—no, I'm sick, and I'd rather be let alone.'

'All right,' said the good woman, in no wise offended, for she pitied the old man; 'if you want anything, jist stomp on the floor, and I'll hear ye, and come up.'

'Yes,' said Jacob, hastily. 'Now go down—that's a good woman. I want to go to sleep.'

'Poor craythur!' said Mrs. Flanagan to herself. 'It's little he enjoys the world, which is a blessin', as he will soon have to leave it.'

'I hope she isn't looking through the keyhole,' thought Jacob, in alarm. 'She might see my money.'

But the footsteps of the good woman descending the stairs came to his ears, and reassured him.

'It's well I locked the door,' he said to himself. 'I wouldn't want it known that I had all this money, or it wouldn't be safe. It's taken me a long time to get it, and it isn't quite a hundred dollars. If I had seventy-five cents more'—he had by this time found the missing quarter—'it would just make a hundred. If Tom wouldn't mind, I could get it easily by begging. I might have it by to-morrow. I wonder if he would care much,' muttered the old man, as he put back the coins carefully into the tin box. 'I—I think I'll go out a little while. He'll never know it.'

By this time he had locked the box and replaced it beneath the flooring, restoring the plank to its original place.

'I'll lie down a little while till I feel strong,' he muttered, 'then I'll go out. If I go up on Broadway, Tom won't see me. He ought not to mind my begging, I am too weak to work, and it's the only way I can get money.'

He lay down on the bed, and, after his exertion, small as it was, the rest was grateful to him. But the thought haunted him continually that he needed but seventy-five cents to make up his hoard to a hundred dollars, and the eager desire prompted him to forsake his rest and go out into the streets.

After a while he rose from his bed.

'I am rested enough now,' he said. 'I think I can go out for a little while. I will get back before Tom comes home.'

He took an old, battered hat from a nail on which it hung, and with feeble step left the room, grasping the bannister to steady his steps as he descended the stairs.

Mrs Flanagan's door was open, and though the old man made but little noise, she heard it.

She lifted both hands in amazement when she saw him.

'Shure ye are too wake to go out,' said she. 'Come now, go up and lie on the bed till ye are better. Tom'll be mad if he knows ye have gone out.'

'Ye needn't tell him,' said Jacob, hastily. 'I want to breathe the fresh air. It'll do me good.'

'Shure, you're not fit to go alone. I'll send my Mike wid you. He's only six, but he's a smart lad.'

'I'd rather go alone,' said Jacob, who was afraid the little boy would report his begging. 'I—I am stronger than you think. I won't be gone long.'

Mrs. Flanagan saw that he was obstinate, and she did not press the point. But after he had got down stairs, she called Mike, and said:

'Mike, dear, go after the old man, and see where he goes, but don't you let him see you. I'll give you a penny to buy candy when you get back.'

Mike was easily persuaded, for he had the weakness for candy common to boys of his age, of whatever grade, and he proceeded to follow his mother's directions.

When Jacob got to the foot of the lowest stair-case he felt more fatigued than he expected, but his resolution remained firm. He must have the seventy-five cents before night. To-morrow he could rest. Let him but increase his hoard to a hundred dollars, and he would be content.

It was not without a painful effort that he dragged himself as far as Broadway, though the distance was scarcely quarter of a mile. Little Mike followed him, partly because his mother directed him to do it, partly because, young as he was, he was curious to learn where Jacob was going, and what he was going to do. His curiosity was soon gratified. He saw the old man remove his battered hat, and hold it out in mute appeal to the passers by.

It was not long before Jacob received ten cents.

'What's the matter with you?' asked another passer by, five minutes later.

'I'm sick and poor,' whined Jacob.

'Well, there's something for you,' and the old man, to his joy, found his hoard increased by twenty-five cents. This he put into his pocket, thinking that he would be more likely to inspire compassion and obtain fresh contributions if only the ten cents were visible.

He did not get another contribution as large. Still more than one passer-by, attracted by his wretched look, dropped something into his hat, till the sum he desired was made up. He had secured the seventy-five cents necessary to make up the hundred dollars. But his craving was not satisfied. He thought he would stay half-an-hour longer, and secure a little more. He was tired, but it would not take long, and he could rest long enough afterward. An unlucky impulse led him to cross the street to the opposite side, which he fancied would be more favorable to his purpose. I say unlucky, for he was struck down, when half way across, by some stage horses, and trampled under foot.

There was a rush to his rescue, and he was lifted up and carried into a neighboring shop.

'Does anybody know who he is, or where he lives?' asked a policeman.

'I know him,' said little Mike, who had witnessed the accident, and followed the crowd in. 'His name is old Jacob, and he lives in Carter's Alley.'

'Is there anybody to take care of him—any wife or daughter?' asked the physician.

Mike explained that he had only a grandson, and the physician thereupon directed that he be carried to Bellevue Hospital, while Mike ran home to bear the important news to his mother.

### CHAPTER III.

A STREET FIGHT.

Tom, of course, knew nothing of Jacob's accident. He fancied him safe at home, and was only concerned to make enough money to pay the necessary expenses of both. He felt little anxiety on this score, as he was of an enterprising disposition, and usually got his fair share of business. He stationed himself near the Astor House, and kept an eye on the boots of all who passed, promptly offering his services where they appeared needed. Of course there were long intervals between his customers, but in the course of two hours he had made fifty cents, which he regarded as doing fairly.

Finally a gentleman, rather tall and portly, descended the steps of the Astor House, and bent his steps in Tom's direction.

'Shine yer boots?' asked Tom.

The gentleman looked down upon the face of the boy, and a sudden expression swept over his own, as if he were surprised or startled. His boots were tolerably clean; but, after a moment's hesitation, he said:

'Yes.'

Tom was instantly on his knees, first spreading a piece of carpet, about a foot square, to kneel upon, and set to work with energy.

'How long have you been in this line of business, boy?' asked his customer.

'Four or five years,' answered Tom.

'Do you like it?'

'I have to like it,' said Tom. 'I've got to do somethin' for a livin'. Bread and meat don't grow on trees.'

'What's your name?' asked the stranger, abruptly.

'Tom.'

'Haven't you got but one name?'

'Tom Grey's my whole name; but everybody calls me Tom.'

'Grey? Did you say your name was Grey?' asked the stranger, in a tone of some excitement.

'Yes,' said Tom, surprised at the gentleman's tone.

In his surprise he looked up into his customer's face, and for the first time took notice of it. This was what he saw: a square face, with a heavy lower jaw, grizzled whiskers, and cold, gray eyes. But there was something besides to distinguish it from other faces—a scar, of an inch in length, on his right cheek, which, though years old, always looked red under excitement.

'Grey,' repeated the stranger. 'Is your father living?'

'I don't know,' said Tom. 'If he is, he's too busy to call round and see me.'

'You mean that you don't know anything about your father.'

'That's about so,' said Tom. 'I'm ready to adopt a rich gentleman as a rich father, if it's agreeable.'

And he looked up with a smile in the face of his customer.

But the latter did not respond to the joke, but looked more and more serious.

'That smile,' he said to himself. 'He is wonderfully like. Is it possible that this boy can be——'

But here he stopped, and left the sentence unfinished.

'Are you sure your name is Tom?' asked the stranger.

'Why shouldn't it be?' demanded the boy, in natural surprise.

'To be sure,' returned the gentleman. 'Only I have a theory that there is a connection between faces and names, and you don't look like my idea of Tom.'

This was rather philosophical to be addressed to a New York bootblack; but Tom was smart enough to comprehend it.

'If I don't look like Tom, what do I look like?' he asked.

'John, or Henry, or—or Gilbert,' said the gentleman, bringing out the last name after a slight pause.

'I like Tom best,' said the boy; 'it's short and easy.'

'Do you live alone, or have you any friends?' asked the stranger.

'I live with an old man, but he ain't no relation to me.'

'What's his name?'

'Jacob.'

'What other name?' asked the man, quickly.

Tom had by this time completed his task, and was standing erect, facing the speaker.

'He's got an inquirin' mind,' thought Tom; but though rather surprised at the questions, he had no objection to answer them.

'I don't know,' he said.

'Don't know?'

'He never told me. Maybe it's Grey, like mine. Some call him my grandfather, but he isn't.'

'It is he,' thought the stranger; 'but things are well as they are. He knows nothing, and need know nothing. I am safe enough, since between us there is a great gulf of ignorance, and more than a thousand miles of space.'

'Well, my boy,' he said, aloud, 'I suppose you want to be paid?'

'That's what's the matter,' said Tom.

The stranger put in his hand a half dollar, and Tom, plunging his hand in his pocket, prepared to give change.

'Never mind,' said his late customer, with a wave of his hand.

'Thanks,' said Tom, and he mentally wished he might be as well paid every day for answering questions.

Tom shouldered his box, and walked a few steps down Broadway. It was sometime before another customer appeared, and meanwhile another bootblack came up. The name of the newcomer was Pat Walsh. He enjoyed a bad reputation among his comrades, as one who would take a mean advantage if he dared, and who was at all times ready to bully a smaller boy. He had long cherished an ill-feeling towards Tom, because the latter interfered on one occasion to protect a smaller boy whom Pat tried to cheat out of a job. As Tom's prowess was well known, Pat had contented himself hitherto with uttering threats, which he hesitated to carry into execution. It was shrewdly suspected by his companions that he was afraid to contend with Tom, and they had taunted him with it. Finding his authority diminishing, Pat decided to force a quarrel upon Tom at the first opportunity. He had no great appetite for the fight, but felt it to be a disagreeable necessity.

Just as he came up a gentleman approached with a valise in his hand. His boots were decidedly dirty, and he was hailed as a prize by the bootblacks.

'Shine yer boots?' exclaimed Tom and Pat, simultaneously.

'I don't know but they do need brushing,' said the traveller.

Instantly both bootblacks were on their knees before him, ready to proceed to business.

'I don't need both of you,' he said, smiling.

'Take me,' said Pat. 'I'll give you a bully shine.'

'I'll give you the bulliest,' said Tom, good-humoredly. 'I spoke first.'

'Lave wid yer, or I'll mash yer,' said Pat, menacingly.

'Better not try it,' said Tom, not in the least intimidated. 'The gentleman will choose between us.'

'I'll choose you,' said the traveller, decidedly more prepossessed by Tom's appearance than by that of his competitor.

There was no appeal from this decision, and Pat rose to his feet, his face wearing a very ugly scowl. He remained standing near, while Tom was engaged with his job, watching him with an aspect which betokened mischief.

'Thank you, sir,' said Tom, as he received pay for his services.

The customer had no sooner left the spot than Pat strode up to Tom. 'I want that money,' he said, menacingly.

'Do you?' returned Tom, coolly, as he thrust it into his vest pocket, for, unlike the majority of his companions, he indulged in the luxury of a vest.

'Yes, I do. It was my job.'

'I don't see it.'

'I spoke first.'

'The gentleman chose me.'

'You stuck yourself in where you wasn't wanted. Give me the money.'

'Come and take it,' said Tom, unconsciously making the same answer that was once returned by a heroic general to an insolent demand for surrender.

'I'll do it then,' said Pat, who had been nursing his rage till he had grown reckless of consequences.

He threw down his box and sprang at Tom. The latter also quickly rid himself of the incumbrance, and the two were soon wrestling at close quarters. Pat, by his impetuous onset came near upsetting his adversary; but by an effort Tom saved himself. Then commenced a determined contest. Both boys were unusually strong for their ages, and were, in fact, very evenly matched. But at length Tom, by an adroit movement of the foot, tripped his opponent and came down on top of him. He did not hold him down, for he was fond of fair play, but rose immediately.

'You didn't do it; I slipped,' said Pat, in anger and mortification, and he instantly threw himself upon Tom again. But our hero kept cool, while Pat was excited, and this placed him at an advantage. So the second contest terminated like the first.

Cheers from a crowd of boys greeted this second victory—cheers to which Pat listened with mortification and rage. He was half tempted to renew the battle, but a cry from the boys, 'A cop! A cop!' warned him of the approach of his natural enemy, the policeman, and he walked sullenly away, breathing threats of future vengeance, to which Tom paid very little attention.

Five minutes later little Mike Flanagan came up, and pulled Tom by the arm.

'What's the matter, Mike?' asked Tom, seeing that the little boy looked excited.

'Your grandfather's been run over wid a horse,' said the little boy, not very intelligibly.

'Run over!' exclaimed Tom. 'How can that be, when he was at home on the bed?'

'He went out soon after you, and was beggin' on Broadway.

'Where is he now?' asked Tom, quickly.

'He was took to the hospital,' said Mike.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### A New Method of Advertising.

That partition of self betwixt Heaven and Mammon which most of us are constantly performing is now and then very ridiculously done. We all remember the Temperance Apostle who concluded his homily by reminding his audience that if, notwithstanding all precept, they must still drink, there was no better whiskey than that sold by his brother Bill. Not long since a Cork paper published among its 'Deaths' the demise of a Kerry shopkeeper. The paragraph wound up by a touching reference to the grief of the widow by adding that the business would be continued by that inconsolable survivor in the same satisfactory manner which had secured such extensive patronage to the lamented deceased. The latest essay in the art of making the best of both worlds appear in the following *bona fide* advertisement copied from a Kent newspaper:—'Notice.—In consequence of ——, the practical teetotal bootmaker of ——, being ill in consequence of his having caught a severe cold through attending Divine service on that cold damp night, New Year's Eve, in the large room connected with Ebenezer Chapel, ——, he therefore begs that all the Christian ministers who are personally acquainted with him will offer up prayers to Almighty God for his safe recovery to perfect health at the many churches and Christian Dissenting chapels in many large towns that he has much frequented in his younger days, as hundreds of poor in—— and the surrounding villages are waiting for him to supply them with more cheap strong boots and shoes from his establishment ——, which has been established for more than three years.' Any unprejudiced reader must confess that this tradesman knew his business. It is to be feared, however, that the trick will be spoiled before long, as no capital a method of advertising a trade is sure to find imitators.

'Is yer larnin' eanything at skule, Thomas Jefferson?'

'Yes, fadder.'

'How many am two times two-dozen aigs?'

'Four dozen.'

'All good 'uns?'

'Yes, fadder.'

'No, dey isn't. You p-laiter seed four dozen all good aigs in dis town. Yer perogress back'ards, sah. Yes know'd more'n dat afore yer went to skule, sah. Two times two dozen aigs ain't more'n about free dozen and a half, sah. D'ye heah me?'


## Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

**The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:**

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.*
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

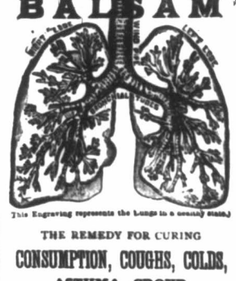
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
**Best Purgative Medicine**
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
**Sold everywhere. Always reliable.**

## ALBUM SELECTIONS.

NEARLY 100 Choice Album Selections, the Sentiment of Flowers, and the Handkerchief, Glove, Parasol, and Fan Flirtations—all printed in a handsome little book—sent post-paid for 20 cents. Stamps taken. Address, C. S. Paterson, Konchibouguac, Kent Co., N. B. my 28 4i




This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
**CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,**
**ASTHMA, CROUP,**
ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS
BY ITS FAITHFUL USE
**CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,**
When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.
Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*
**As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.**
It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.
*It contains no OPIUM in any form.*
☞ Directions accompany each bottle.
☞ For sale by all Druggists.
june 25 1y eom

## NEW GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT THE
**Dominion Clothing House**
**CRAPAUD,**

A Fine Assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Cashmeres, Doeskins, Fine BROADCLOTHS, English, American and Canadian TWEEDS, and TRIMMINGS to suit all classes of goods.

Having purchased my Goods from the best Canadian and English Houses, I am prepared to give my customers as good value as can be had in the Province.

J. J. McLEOD.
Crapaud, May 21, 1884—3m.

## A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills, thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

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

**Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea**, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders**, and **Jaundice**, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

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

**Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles**, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds**, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa and Dysentery**, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

**Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica**, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

**Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints**, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

**Suppression and Painful Menstruation**, have a safe and ready remedy in

**AYER'S PILLS.**

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**
Sold by all Druggists.

# CLOTHING,

## CLOTHING,

## FOR MEN & BOYS.

## J. B. MACDONALD'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY A

## GOOD-FITTING,

## Well-made Suit of Clothes.

The largest Stock to select from. The lowest prices guaranteed. Don't buy anywhere before seeing goods and prices at

## J. B. MACDONALD'S,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

# TAYLOR'S,

## QUEEN STREET,

THE PLACE FOR

Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks,
Spectacles.

**WALTHAM WATCHES, made specially for us at the Factory, received last week.**

**Silver Necklets received to-day.**

E. W. TAYLOR,
Charlottetown, June 18, 1884. Watchmaker, &c.

## Milk for the Cheese Factory.

—AND—

## CREAM FOR THE DAIRY.

DO NOT FAIL to sow some SOILING CORN and VETCHES, to cut for green fodder when your pasture gets low. It will greatly increase the *yield* and *quality* of the Milk, and put your Cattle in good condition for wintering and stall feeding, and one acre will produce more feed than five acres of pasture. Try it and you will always grow them. Any time this month will do for sowing either.

Just received, a fresh stock of

**Vetches, & the genuine Western Soiling Corn,**

especially grown for the above, at the **GLASGOW HOUSE**, the only place you can get the genuine HASZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED, known throughout the Island as the best Turnip in cultivation, being the largest cropper and best keeper. Also,

**The Champion of England,**

A NEW VARIETY, said to be the largest Turnip grown in England. Only a small supply of the latter could be procured this year, a small package of which will be given to each purchaser of the HASZARD'S IMPROVED.

Also, a small stock of the old kinds, viz.:

**Carter's Imperial, Bronze Top, Lang's Purple Top, Green Top, Skirving's Improved, Evans' Champion.**

Also, the following kinds for late sowing:

*White Stone or Sutton, Aberdeen Purple Top and White Globe.*

—ALSO—

**MAMMOTH LONG RED AND CHAMPION YELLOW GLOBE MANGOLD SEED.**

**HENRY T. LEPAGE.**

Glasgow House, Queen Street, Ch'town June 4, 1884.

# Insurance.

## FIRE AND LIFE!

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE

## INSURANCE COMPANY!

Invested Fund.....$29,000,000
Investments in Canada.....$900,000

Dwelling House and Farm Pproperty insured on special terms.

LEONARD MORRIS, } Agent for
Summerside, } Prince County.

## THE DOMINION SAFTY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

Deposit with the Dominion Government, $50,000.

**Life Insurance at its Actual Cost.**

A man 39 years of age would have an average annual cost of $11.00 per thousand, after paying the admission fee, and $10.00 to the Reserve or Safety Fund.

**LEONARD MORRIS,**
General Agent for P. E. I.

Good Canvassers wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at once by letter or otherwise to the above.

March 26, 1884—1y