

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 10

## 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 con-  
venient 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 JANUARY, 1884.

DAY	WEEK	MOON	MOON	MOON	MOON	MOON
		RISES	SETS	RISES	SETS	WATER
1	Monday	7:45	4:15	10:15	7:15	11:15
2	Tuesday	8:00	4:30	10:30	7:30	11:30
3	Wednesday	8:15	4:45	10:45	7:45	11:45
4	Thursday	8:30	5:00	11:00	8:00	12:00
5	Friday	8:45	5:15	11:15	8:15	12:15
6	Saturday	9:00	5:30	11:30	8:30	12:30
7	Sunday	9:15	5:45	11:45	8:45	12:45
8	Monday	9:30	6:00	12:00	9:00	1:00
9	Tuesday	9:45	6:15	12:15	9:15	1:15
10	Wednesday	10:00	6:30	12:30	9:30	1:30
11	Thursday	10:15	6:45	12:45	9:45	1:45
12	Friday	10:30	7:00	1:00	10:00	2:00
13	Saturday	10:45	7:15	1:15	10:15	2:15
14	Sunday	11:00	7:30	1:30	10:30	2:30
15	Monday	11:15	7:45	1:45	10:45	2:45
16	Tuesday	11:30	8:00	2:00	11:00	3:00
17	Wednesday	11:45	8:15	2:15	11:15	3:15
18	Thursday	12:00	8:30	2:30	11:30	3:30
19	Friday	12:15	8:45	2:45	11:45	3:45
20	Saturday	12:30	9:00	3:00	12:00	4:00
21	Sunday	12:45	9:15	3:15	12:15	4:15
22	Monday	1:00	9:30	3:30	12:30	4:30
23	Tuesday	1:15	9:45	3:45	12:45	4:45
24	Wednesday	1:30	10:00	4:00	1:00	5:00
25	Thursday	1:45	10:15	4:15	1:15	5:15
26	Friday	2:00	10:30	4:30	1:30	5:30
27	Saturday	2:15	10:45	4:45	1:45	5:45
28	Sunday	2:30	11:00	5:00	2:00	6:00
29	Monday	2:45	11:15	5:15	2:15	6:15
30	Tuesday	3:00	11:30	5:30	2:30	6:30
31	Wednesday	3:15	11:45	5:45	2:45	6:45

## GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.  
Will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,  
Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels,  
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.75, up; Men's Ulsters,  
\$4.95, \$1.25, up; Men's Reefers, \$2.95, up; Men's Pants,  
\$1.95, up; Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets,  
Worsted, Tweeds, Underclothing, Buffalo Robes, Small  
Wares, &c., &c.

PARKS' WARPS CHEAP.  
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,  
Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.,  
December 12, 1883—yr ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND

## W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Our Store Closes Every Ev'g at 6, Saturdays Excepted

CARPET DEPARTMENT.  
In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster,  
Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine  
Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the  
very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles,  
and sell at a small advance on cost.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF  
Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velvetines, 100 boxes to choose from,  
at prices lower than ever before offered.

## Mantle Department.

These Goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and new-  
est makes, and grand value.

Cloth Department.  
The 200 pieces Jock, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling  
wonderfully fast. The prices are very low to the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from \$3.50 to \$8.25 per yard. Daily  
expected, 30 pieces Oil Cloths (English), from 7-yard to 3 1/2-yard.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.  
December 12, 1883—yr

## FRASER & REDDIN

December 12, 1883—yr

DURING THE HOLIDAYS,  
We are determined to make our Store the  
Centre of Attraction,  
and by close attention hope to gain a share of Christmas  
Trade. We offer a splendid and select Stock of

XMAS GIFTS,  
consisting of Odor Cases, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases,  
Toilet Bottles, Toilet sets, Perfume, in boxes, by the  
bottle and bulk, handsome Pocket Books, Ladies' Purses,  
Hand Painted China, Handkerchiefs, Leonite Hair Brushes  
&c.

Pure Essences Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c., Citron,  
Lemon and Orange Peel, Liquid Rennet, Tapioca and  
Macaroni.

FRASER & REDDIN.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1883

## L. E. PROWSE

SELLS THE CHEAPEST  
READY-MADE CLOTHING

## FUR CAPS

ON THE ISLAND.  
L. E. PROWSE,  
Dec. 5, 1883. Sign of the Great Hat, 74 Queen Street

## NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, & C.

Try our New Tea,  
IT IS EXTRA.

Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies  
(Tins with screw tops), very choice.

200 boxes Prime Raisins,  
200 boxes Choice Figs,  
200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,  
2 tons Choice Confectionery,  
Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene  
Oil, &c., &c.

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

## JAMES PHILLIPS' Marble Works

KENT STREET,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

I HAVE ON HAND A CHOICE LOT OF  
MONUMENTS,  
HEADSTONES,  
TABLETS, &c., &c.

Italian & American  
MARBLE,  
From New and Beautiful Designs,  
which are superior to anything I have  
previously had to offer in the market.

I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all  
I favor me with their orders.

JAMES PHILLIPS  
June 6, 1883—ly

## SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, sores, Erysipelas,  
Eczema, Rheumatism, Gout, Scalding,  
Tumors, Carbuncles, Ulcers, and Eruptions  
of the Skin, are the direct result of a  
poisonous humour in the blood.  
To cure these diseases the blood must be  
purified, and removed to a healthy and  
normal condition. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA  
does this. It is a powerful blood purifier,  
and restores the system from all foul humors, venereal  
and syphilitic taints, and cures all  
scrofulous diseases, and gives such a  
complete change to the blood as to  
prevent a relapse of any scrofulous  
disease.

A recent cure of scrofulous sores.  
"Some months ago I was troubled with  
scrofulous sores, which on my leg, the  
limbs were badly swollen and inflamed,  
and the sores discharged large quantities  
of offensive matter. Every remedy I used  
failed, until I used AYER'S SASSAPARILLA,  
of which I have not taken above three  
bottles, with the result that the sores are healed,  
and my general health greatly improved.  
I feel very grateful for the good  
medicines you send me."  
Yours respectfully, Miss ANN W. BRIDGES,  
No. 101 West 12th St., New York, June 28, 1883.

ALL persons who are troubled with  
this disease, or who are afflicted with  
the Erysipelas, or who are afflicted with  
any of the scrofulous diseases, should  
use AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, which has  
been found to be the most powerful  
and reliable remedy for all  
scrofulous diseases.

The well-known writer on the Scrofulous  
Disease, Dr. W. W. Keen, of Rochester, N.Y., writes,  
June 2, 1882.

"Having suffered severely for some years  
with Erysipelas, and having failed to find relief  
from other remedies, I have made use, during  
the past three months, of AYER'S SASSAPARILLA,  
which has effected a complete cure.  
I consider it a singularly powerful and  
reliable medicine."  
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June 2, 1882.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood strength-  
ener, on account of its unobscured strength,  
and great power over disease.  
Prepared by  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists, price 25c, per bottle.

## America and the Vatican.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU,  
ROME, Dec. 29

I have just seen a letter from an influential  
dignitary of the Roman Catholic  
Church which cannot fail to be of the  
greatest interest to all Americans, as  
being the clearest and most explicit state-  
ment ever yet made public of the brilliant  
hopes which the theologians of the  
Vatican and of the Propaganda have  
founded upon Catholicism in the United  
States, now increasing with such start-  
ling rapidity. I am enabled to send you  
the following exact translation of this  
most important letter—

The American bishops have been  
very busy here preparing for the National  
Council that was to have taken place  
here shortly after New Year's. The  
Council, however, has been postponed.  
As the presidential election takes place  
next year, it is deemed wise to wait,  
and thus avoid the possibility of exciting  
public opinion at a most susceptible mo-  
ment. Mgr. Seppi, who was to preside  
at the Council and fill the functions of the  
Apostolic Vicar, will not leave Rome as  
early as he expected.

"The bishops have certainly labored  
with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm  
for the organization of their young and  
brilliant Church, so full of hope, yet sur-  
rounded by difficulties. Like all new  
religious structures, the Church in  
America has not yet been adapted to a  
true political existence. The Church  
of America has not yet been firmly estab-  
lished on the solid basis or paramount  
excellence of ecclesiastical traditions. It  
is to mould gradually but surely this in-  
stitute to the exigencies of canon law and  
Catholic discipline, that the episco-  
pate have consecrated the labors of the  
last few weeks. They have been week-  
ly filled with the most numerous and hap-  
pily the most fruitful deliberations. The  
bishops have agreed upon the following  
points—

1. The bishops are to organize their  
seminaries according to the principles  
established by the Council of Trent.

2. Parochial schools are to be estab-  
lished, and in doing so the principles of  
the first period of the middle ages are to  
be borne in mind.

3. Commissioners are to be appointed  
for the administration of ecclesiastical  
property.

4. For the nomination of curates the  
system ordained in France is to be adopted,  
with the exception, of course, of the  
cooperation of the State, which, unfor-  
tunately in America has no relation  
with the Church. This method of nomi-  
nation is a point of the utmost impor-  
tance, for this question bristles with  
difficulties of the most thorny and multi-  
faceted nature.

5. A system of legislation is to be  
devised upon for religious marriages.  
Such are the chief resolutions that  
have been adopted by common accord.  
There is every reason to hope that the  
National Council will conserve these  
principles by their final and solemn sanc-  
tion. You thus see that the future of this  
grand and beautiful Church of America  
opens with the most brilliant and assur-  
ing perspective.

## A Review.

I sat in the old churchyard and gazed  
around. Headstones and footstones  
in the great profusion about the place  
and here and there a stately shaft stood  
proudly guarding the last resting place  
of some wealthy family. Before me lay  
a headstone that had broken off, as if it  
had sought oblivion. It was moss-grown  
and old. Beneath it was the dust of a  
human being whose race was run, whose  
lamp was out. Perhaps he had been  
old and neglected, as was the stone  
above him, and in broken-hearted silence  
he had gone down, to rise again only at  
the great resurrection day. Love and  
hate, joy and sorrow, had no more hold  
upon him, but the clay, from which he  
had come, embraced him again. Like  
the humble monument above him, he  
had been straight and strong, but at last  
he broke down and decayed, and is now  
forgotten. The life of man is but vapor  
which is blown upon the wind, and that  
of earthy existence. A few years, perhaps,  
he is remembered by friends, but they,  
too, must follow him, and thus does all  
memory of him perish, except the story  
which is told upon the headstone, and  
that also passes away. This is no new  
theme, but it is one well worth a  
moment's study. Near by, a little grave  
looks fresh and clean, an angel woman,  
in a quiet care, places flowers upon it  
though many years have gone by since  
this child passed to the other shore and  
the mother's heart still beats for it, and  
hopes to meet it in the happy days to  
come; her memory sees the childish  
face full of glee or hears the joyous  
prattle of the little tongue, and the  
merry patter of tiny feet are fresh in her  
mind. How sad the contrast—motherly  
care and friendless neglect. How-  
ever, all must end in dust, and some day  
the grave of the child, and the grave of  
the man, will be as one. Another day  
and another race will know them not.

A despatch from Rome says the Pope  
has created Archbishop Gibbons the De-  
legate Apostolic to preside at the Catho-  
lic Council at Baltimore in 1884. Arch-  
bishop Gibbons will virtually, though  
not nominally, hold the rank of Papal  
Legate. The Archbishop, under the date  
of Dec. 5, writes that the matters dis-  
cussed by the American bishops will not  
be the pontifical representatives related entirely  
to ecclesiastical discipline. The Irish  
question in this country has not, nor  
would it be, at all mentioned in the con-  
ference. The Holy Father will not send  
any admonition to the Catholics of America  
on the Irish question.

## To Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I, G. H.  
HASZARD, of Charlottetown, have in stock  
all the Legal Blanks and Forms required for  
the performance of your several duties.

G. H. HASZARD,  
South Side Queen Street,  
October 31, 1883.—3m Near Post Office.

## Hemlock Timber.

At the last Plenary Council, which was  
assembled in Baltimore in October, 1866,  
there were seven archbishops, thirty-  
eight bishops, thirteen mitred abbots and  
over one hundred and twenty theo-  
logians. The next council will, in all prob-  
ability, be composed of the same  
number.

SOME long sound Hemlock Timber for  
piles. Also, a lot Platted Logs.  
Apply to  
F. W. HALES,  
June 6, 1883—4f Swan Nave Co.

## Brio-Brac.

An Adelaide, South Australia, paper  
lately advertised for 1,000 cats, which are  
to go for the rabbits which are such  
a pest there.

Three baronets and a peer, Lord St.  
Leonards, grandson of the eminent  
Chancellor, have recently helped to  
swell the list of bankrupts in England.

This is said to be the first year that  
Marseilles has escaped the cholera while  
it was prevailing in Alexandria. The  
immunity is said to arise wholly from  
the sanitary measures adopted.

A Parliamentary return just issued  
shows that the local taxation of Ireland  
in 1882 produced a sum of £3,534,679,  
which was an increase of £143,249, or 4 1/2  
per cent, on the amount levied in the  
previous year.

According to the Paris *Temps* a  
woman named Maria Girard, now living  
in the village of Auberville-en-Royans,  
was born on March 15, 1761, and is con-  
sequently in her 123rd year. She has  
been a widow for ninety-six years.

The little republic of San Marino, in  
Italy, with its army of 40 men and its  
public debt of \$1,000, does credit to the  
system of self-government. The roads  
are numerous and well kept, the land is  
well cultivated, and the villages are  
clean and orderly.

Recently published judicial statistics  
show that 417 of the inquests held in  
England and Wales in 1880 resulted in a  
verdict of "died from excessive drink-  
ing." This is 29 more than in the pre-  
vious year, but is below the average (48)  
for five preceding years.

A considerable increase of lunacy has  
been noticed in France for the last fif-  
teen years. In 1868 the number of lunatics  
was 34,000, to-day it is nearly  
60,000. Researches as to the average  
stay of patients in lunatic asylums have  
shown that men are cured on the average  
in 276 and women in 195 days.

Dr. Danforth recently held an inquest  
at St. Pancras, London, upon two children  
found suffocated in bed with their  
parents. The Coroner estimated that  
about 150 children die yearly in England  
under similar circumstances. He added  
that in Germany parents were not al-  
lowed to have their children in bed with  
them.

A Parliamentary paper just issued  
shows that the expenses incurred by  
railroad, gas and water companies in  
the United Kingdom in promoting and  
opposing bills before Parliament  
from 1872 to 1882 inclusive was \$23,  
324,370. A large proportion of this  
is due to the cost of bringing up witnesses  
to Westminster and keeping them there.

Lord O'Hagan, the first Roman Catho-  
lic Lord Chancellor, and first Chancellor  
ever made a Knight of St. Patrick,  
suddenly goes near Ireland now. He has  
married a second wife of an English aris-  
tocratic Roman Catholic family, who has  
given him an heir. They live in London,  
and are now at Biarritz. Ireland  
gets small share of the means he  
made there.

An analysis of the number of marriages  
in Switzerland, published by the  
Statistical Office of Berne, shows that  
the proportion is very low as compared  
with other countries, being but 7.4 per  
1,000 inhabitants. Of every 1,000 men  
and 1,000 women of marriageable age 49  
men and 38 women are married. The  
figures show a falling off in marriage and  
an increase in divorce. The causes  
are said to be religious differences and an  
increased mixture of races.

## Fashion Notes.

The days of crinoid are over in Paris.  
Hand-painted fans are much used on  
ball toilets.

Striped dress goods of every descrip-  
tion are in demand.

Opera wraps are mostly in circular  
form without sleeves.

Frills of lace down the front of the  
corset are considered more elegant than  
buttons.

For dancing the short skirt is *de  
rigueur*, none but dowagers, wearing  
trained dresses at balls.

Very elegant French ladies wear  
undershirts of white cashmere or white  
satin at home.

Nearly all the latest shoulder caps  
have a band of fur around the edges, and  
a fur collar around the neck.

For evening toilettes delicate tints of  
pink, cream, ochre, amber, garnet, and  
amethyst silk jerseys are shown.

A pretty toilette consists of a dark royal  
blue corded silk, with panels and reverse  
of darkest crimson velvet.

The evening cloak *par excellence* is of  
cashmere lined with plush, and having a  
crispe hood trimmed with lace.

Pretty Parisian capotes are made of  
netted applique on colored lace, with a  
bunch of velvet flowers on one side.

The large protruding capote is the  
shape most generally adopted by women  
of fashion this winter, on all occasions  
when the Fanchon is not admissible.

Plain black velvet is still used for  
dresses but is no longer employed for  
large cloaks. In short, plain silk or  
wool is only used as an accessory for  
figured stuffs.

The straight high dog collar is affect-  
ed by ladies with long slender throats.  
These dog collars are generally of dark  
velvet, stiff, with gold, silver, steel, or  
pearl embroidery.

The long, tight-fitting Jersey cloth  
scaques will be as fashionable this year  
as they were last, and are very comfort-  
able and stylish when trimmed with  
narrow bands of fur.

The new velvet polonaises are simply  
elegant; some of these have the Louis  
XIV. vest covered with black silk em-  
broidery or a heavy garniture of jet  
beaded flowers in applique.

## Soap!

## TERNS

Best Goods

Winceys

Wool Goods

STERN'S

Wool Goods

STERN'S

Wool Goods

STERN'S

Wool Goods

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This Toronto Evening Canadian, in its issue of the 29th inst., dedicates an able article to the Scott Act, which it condemns for many reasons, chiefly among them being the reason that, as a means of preventing the use of intoxicating liquors, it is a good failure.

The editor of the Herald, while acting as the proprietor of a Liberal paper, he was not on the staff of any of the papers of the Conservative Party.

This eighty-six-year-old Kaiser is a gallant man. He has sent a telegram to King Humbert of Italy lately, saying, "My son kissed the hand of your Queen, and I am seriously jealous of him."

With weak-minded people the temptation to attack the editor of a successful paper instead of the paper itself, its principles or policy is irresistible, and as the editor of the Patriot is among the feeblest of mortals it would be nothing short of a miracle if he proved an exception to the general rule.

Mr. Laird has not the same excuse. He is not very enlightening to be sure, and his opinions among the Sixes—kindred spirits that were—did not add to the natural polish of his character, but he has lived long enough among civilized beings to learn a few of the social amenities of life, at least, if not to conduct himself like a gentleman.

The Blackstone Valley Express published in Londonderry, Rhode Island, says: "We have received from the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island a pamphlet entitled 'Prince Edward Island,' published by authority of the Provincial Government."

We are happy to announce that the subscriptions collected by the ladies who so energetically interested themselves in the City Hospital amount to \$1,000, a sum unprecedentedly large.

It is reported that the next administrative commission will be appointed in the near future, and that it will be a more liberal one than the last.

On Monday night last, when Mr. Henry B. McMillan, M.P., was called to the chair, he was greeted with a hearty and unanimous vote of confidence.

The exhibition meeting, which was held at the Market Hall on Monday night last, was attended by a large number of persons.

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Mr. Laird has not the same excuse. He is not very enlightening to be sure, and his opinions among the Sixes—kindred spirits that were—did not add to the natural polish of his character, but he has lived long enough among civilized beings to learn a few of the social amenities of life, at least, if not to conduct himself like a gentleman.

The Blackstone Valley Express published in Londonderry, Rhode Island, says: "We have received from the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island a pamphlet entitled 'Prince Edward Island,' published by authority of the Provincial Government."

We are happy to announce that the subscriptions collected by the ladies who so energetically interested themselves in the City Hospital amount to \$1,000, a sum unprecedentedly large.

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calm but stern voice. "I am not going back upon my word. I promised to wait seven long years for you to make good the mistaking sum. At the end of that time I was to have the money in my possession, and, when it was repaid, to try and make my parents, at least, understand that I was not what they took me for."

"Yes, it was I then who was to be the second in their eyes," said Huskinson, bitterly.

"Remember, Godfrey, you deserve it!" And if Herbert spoke then severely, at least he called him by his name. "I could make sure of my parents not betraying you to the world in general; and, at least, if I never could show my face in England again, I could be sure of their blessing before they left this world. It is too late to hope for that as regards my poor father, and his voice trembled as he spoke; but my mother's sufferings were deeper than was even his, though she bears it more quietly. You might have shortened these seven years, and brought the money sooner, were it not for your love of pleasure and your taste for gambling. I will never break my promise, Huskinson, or hurry on the end by a single hour; but you know as well as I do that there is not much more than eighteen months to run, and at the close of that period the promise I gave you does not prevent me from claiming you to all the world for what you are, and bringing you to justice for the crimes whereby you have ruined me, and the memory of which must ever poison all your pleasure-seeking and your dissipation."

"It is simply killing me, Herbert!" And there was such a sound of agony in his voice that for a moment Frederick remained silent.

"Shall you, Huskinson, be able to keep your word, and make up the sum, at least, at the close of the seven years?"

"I only know—I hope so—in short, I will do it. I have some of it."

"But have you placed it in good security, for you know you have not sent it to me?"

"Herbert spoke as if he a little doubted its existence."

"Upon my honor I have!" exclaimed Huskinson, forgetting what good reasons Herbert had for disbelieving him on his honor.

"I do not insist upon your telling me how much you have got towards it, Huskinson, but I think it right to tell you that I heard of your last year at Baden-Baden, and that I am only too painfully aware of my interests suffered by your stay there. Good God! Huskinson, will you never show any moral courage? Have you no principles? Have you no fear even of losing your soul? Here you go on, year after year, carrying about with you this hideous secret which must destroy all your own self-respect. And then, surely, the thought of the utter wreck you have made of me, or rather that I have allowed you to make of me, in order to leave you time to repent—surely, I say, that *and* haunt you. Why do you not act like a man and a Christian—deny yourself everything until the money is made up, and release me from the secrecy I promised you, at least as regards my mother, before she—poor darling—has gone to her grave, believing her only son to be a thief and a scoundrel."

As Herbert spoke, the miserable man had sunk deeper and deeper, till he had fairly buried his head in his hands, and lay in a heap at Frederick's feet. He wept, he groined, he begged, he implored Herbert to spare him—to believe him, and to trust him a little longer. The money should be there, before the seven years was over; and if not, Herbert, of course, was at the end of that period, was to be absolved from all promises, not only as regards his mother, but all the world; and he, Huskinson, would be ready to stand in the front of his debt, and to meet the punishment of his crime.

It was not the first occasion that Herbert had listened to these protestations. From time to time the wretched man, who to the world in general, appeared so gay, so unconcerned, and so charming, would seem to be driven by the agony of remorse to seek out the man whom he had injured, and would wring, and weep, and implore, owing all the time that the money was not made up, and seeming to be compelled to acknowledge and confess, almost against his will, how so much had been wasted in extravagance, and so much had been lost at play, or on the turf. Each time Herbert remonstrated with him on account of his idle vagabond life. Why did he not get some employment, and so make money? The answer always was that his health did not admit of it, and the same reason was given as an excuse for his restless wanderings. The only real and valid reason was the levity of his character, and the stings of remorse.

Herbert knew this, and listened with pain and vexation, tempered by the compassion of a noble mind, to all the miserable excuses of the poor wretch before him. And now that they have explained your reasons, such as they are, for wishing to see me, will you tell me why I find you in this disguise, and in this wretched cafe?"

Huskinson explained that he was afraid even to appear outside the door in his ordinary dress, because all his friends were driving and walking about the town, a party of eager sight-seers; and he told Herbert how he had not dared to leave his room so long as it was light, even to rush down the street to the ready-made clothes shop. He was not sure that his friends would leave the next morning; but he hoped, after dark, to go down in his disguise to the hotel and find out if they were gone. Meanwhile he could not bear being shut up all day in that wretched room with his wretched thoughts; and he believed, even if they were not gone, they would not readily recognize him in that dress, were they to catch sight of him at the end of the street.

"They believe me to be gone on to Vevey, to get all right for them, and it would never do for them to find me wandering about Cologne—they would think me mad."

Herbert looked at him without speaking, and almost as if he thought him so too. To Herbert, a man of Huskinson's nature and character, was a mystery and an enigma, which no study or experience ever seemed to make more explicable. Such a strange mixture of natural amiability, and such a total absence of firmness of purpose. So vain, and yet so weak, and yet so obstinate;

suffering such tortures of remorse, yet unable to resist the temptations of every hour. Not depraved, and yet dishonest; open to all kindly and good influences, yet led away by the first inclination of evil. Possessing a certain brilliancy of manner and conversation; no fool as to intellect, but a fool, and worse, in moral questions.

Herbert was silently studying him, and feeling that the poor cowering wretch a child, or even a woman, there might be hope; but a man to be so weak, so purposeless, as to be heart-breaking! And as he looked at him, and turned it all over in his thoughts, they grew up in that large unsharpened such a feeling of unutterable compassion, for the poor erring creature, as no words could utter. The remembrance of all he had suffered unrequited itself before him; the years of agony, the wasted youth—no, rather, as in his own thoughts he corrected the term, the youth sacrificed—and sacrifice is never waste; the anguish slowly growing, and silently endured; all the bright time of his life passed under a dark cloud; a brand on his name, and ruin in his home. And why?—that the man who had injured him might not have to bear the doom of a felon—that another only son (for he was not the only son of his mother, and she was a widow); might still be the loved one, and the object of all their hopes and expectations, with those who gave him birth.

There is no love so deep or so sorrowful as the love born of the perdition of a great injury, and of the suffering endured for the sake of the one thus injured. It has a pathos, an intensity, unexpressed by any other sentiment. If you would know the last limits of a possible human affection, human still, yet touching on the divine, seek out the one being, if such there be, who has been your ruin, and your shame, who has caused you to shed tears of blood, and to watch the dawn through long dreary nights of sleepless anguish—see that being in trouble, no matter from what cause, and pardon and pity him. There will be born in your heart a love known even to the angels—a love no man can measure, and no time can limit. Let it grow; let it have its way; feed it, cherish it, though, like live coal, it burn your bosom as you lay it. The anguish will be sweeter than the songs of heaven, for it is the only love that is like that of the White Christ, looking down on the dark earth that lies before His immense compassion, and that so needs it.

There are few characters capable of a generosity so great, so enduring, and so complete as that sentiment with which Frederick contemplated the man who had ruined him, and who, alas! was so unable, in his present position, to do anything but half that Herbert had done or suffered to protect him from the results of his dishonesty. His very crime, and the wretched nature which had produced it, prevented his daily estimating the consequences it had entailed on his victim. The one strong emotion in his soul was terror lest he should be found out, and lest suffering should come next him. Sensible, prosperous, and young seemed more necessary to him than common sense seems to those who have some powers of endurance and some moral courage.

As Herbert slowly read the character of Huskinson, and with the quick intentions of a generous heart, measured and weighed the powers and expectations of the man for whom he had done so much, he summed up all in his own mind with the inward conviction that he himself was by far the least unhappy of the two, and, moreover, that if ever that poor soul were to be saved, that pleasure-soiled, weak, and yet not maliciously wicked being were to be brought out from the thought of this, to understand the good and Christian end, it was to let at least a sacrifice that he was making, and that he was not only right in making it, but that he could not, consistently with his own views of what was right, ever hesitate to do less, because less would fall short of effecting the salvation of that soul.

Herbert had made a few turns up and down the room, brooding over these thoughts, while his mind, as it were, recovered his self-control, and moodily watching him. His eye followed the tall soldierly figure of Herbert, the broad shoulders, and well knit limb limbs, and the face of a student or a poet. Deep thought, full eyes, the sweet, flexible, well-formed mouth, and the thick, golden-tinted hair. This noble young man, this darling hope of his family, his passion, the shade of Huskinson's frivolous existence, and it has been like the shadow of the upstart tree to him. Huskinson was not himself unconscious of these facts; and they troubled him as much as anything could, which was, nevertheless, a necessity for his own security. His was eminently a selfish nature. His personal safety was dearer to him than any other consideration. He was not physically a coward, but morally he had not the slightest courage.

Herbert, meanwhile, in the broodings of his mind, was losing sight of the poor wretch before him, and was debating with himself whether it would be possible for him to ask for some intelligence of those he loved. Could he question Huskinson? Could he be so bold as to best those names from his lips, and to listen to that man talking of his mother or of Madeline? And yet his heart was so thirsty to hear something of them. Madeline was so near! She had been the day-star of his thoughts through these years of bitter exile. It was true she was very young when he came away. But he had always looked upon her as his ideal of fair, fresh, innocent girlhood.

He had now-how taken it for granted that living near, and being constant companions in their earlier days, they were all ways to belong to each other. And now that was over, for, though of course he would himself believe him, when he should consider himself at liberty to repose his dreadful secret in her bosom, yet it would be forever impossible to ask an innocent to link her fate with his, slighted and false. Why then ask about her? And why torture himself by allowing Huskinson to name her? He debated and hesitated long in his silent thoughts as to whether he would bear the ignorance and silence, or as a choice of evils, permit his evil genius to profane those dear names by

uttering them. While he still pondered Huskinson said, with the absence of heart and delicacy only possible to a man of his peculiar character:

"You don't ask, Herbert, anything about Miss Fairley. It is true I never heard her name you. She is a charming girl."

Herbert turned hot and cold. He hit his lip, and dug his nails into his clenched hand. He had not brought it on himself. He had not so far sacrificed the dignity of the position as to question Huskinson about Madeline. But for a moment he had doubted whether he should not be pleased if, by accident, Huskinson let fall some word about her.

But already he had more than enough of such an experiment. It needed all his self-control, and the marvellous discipline he had so long and so nobly exercised over himself, not to spring on Huskinson and do him some violence, in revenge for his audacity in having dared to allude to those he was not worthy to name, much less to associate with. There was a smouldering fire in the eyes he turned on Huskinson; his face was dark, and even his voice was changed. For a second he could not command himself sufficiently to speak, and at that moment the rattle came rattling along the quay. Herbert caught up his spiked helmet, and said coldly:

"No, Huskinson, I ask you no questions about those of whose society I am for your sake debarred. It would be more than I could well bear to hear you speak of them. I have but one thing to ask of you, and that is to implore you by all you hold sacred, to show more moral courage, and to repay me better than you have yet done for the intolerable anguish I am enduring for you. For God's sake, and in pity for yourself, if not for me, give up your idle, pleasure-seeking ways, repair the past as much as is still in your power, and end your days honorably, if possible, in atonement for the great crime, your youth, which has so suffered as much for another as I am doing for you without holding him dear. You owe me a reward, and a rich one; let it be your repentance and your reformation."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AGRICULTURAL.

A Connecticut ox, ready to die from the effects of a stolen visit to the meat box, was saved by a dose of four to six quarts of yeast, administered from a bottle.

Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who is making experiments with growing plants in a close room, thinks the notion that it is unhealthy to sleep in a room containing plants is sheer nonsense.

The sugar maple is a very desirable tree for planting on the highways, says Major Ben Perley Poore, and a flourishing tree will produce 100 gallons of sap, from which at least 25 gallons of sugar can be manufactured.

On very cold, damp nights the fowls should be given a good feed of whole corn before they go to roost, as it is more profitable than any other kind of food that is usually fed. It is also advisable to change to wheat occasionally, for the sake of variety.

It is extremely important in feeding pigs that their meals should be given at regular times. The pigs will soon learn to look for their food at the appointed period, and it still during the intervals. If fed irregularly, too much of the time will be passed standing by the trough and waiting for something to be given them.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

**G. H. HASZARD,**  
South Side Queen Square,  
HAS IN STOCK  
All Books authorized by the Board of Education of this Province.  
ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF  
**SCHOOL STATIONERY**  
VERY CHEAP.  
N. 1007-7, 1883-3m

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**  
restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair, to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. It is the only hair restorer that darkens, thickens, and restores the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy. It is the only hair restorer that restores the hair to its natural color, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy. It is the only hair restorer that restores the hair to its natural color, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy.

GROCERY

**Tea House,**  
**MONAGHAN'S BRICK BUILDING,**  
West Side Queen Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to supply them with  
**FLOUR,**  
**MEAL,**  
**TEA,**  
**COFFEE,**  
**SUGAR,**  
**MOLASSES,**  
and all other articles to be found in a first-class Grocery Store, at lowest possible prices. Also, 10,000 CIGARS, choice brands, which will be sold cheap.

**P. MONAGHAN,**  
Charlottetown, June 6, 1883.

STEAM Printing & Bookbinding

18 Queen Street.

HAVING this fall placed a considerable quantity of New Styles of Type, and a Nickel-plated "Universal" Printing Press in the above well equipped Printing establishment we can therefore offer inducements as to quality of work and time of execution not hitherto received.

Special attention given to the printing of Ball Programs, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Memos., Bills of Fare, &c.

**For Labels, Mackerel, Beef and Mutton Labels, and all Printing in Colors, we have as good facilities as in the United States or the Dominion of Canada.**

In stock, a first-class line of Linen, Yellow and other Papers, Envelopes, Letter Books, Carter's and Stephens' Combined Writing and Copying Inks, Mucilage, Pens, Pencils, &c., at the lowest selling prices.

We have also in the Binding department a new Miller & Richard Steam Cutting Machine, and can cut parties requiring the cutting of Millboards.

**JOHN COOMBS,**  
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1883-2m

Mortgage Sale.

Lands on Townships Nos. 28 and 29.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1884, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of November (now deceased), and Ralph Brooker, of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. John's, in the County of Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river; on the east by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river; on the south by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river; on the west by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river. The above land is bounded on the north by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river; on the east by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river; on the south by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river; on the west by the County of Prince Edward Island, to the line of the river.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has opened a Lumber Yard on Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown, where a full supply of all classes of Lumber, is kept on hand, and is respectfully solicited a share of the patronage of the citizens, and of country residents in general.

**PATRICK HOGAN,**  
Charlottetown, May 2, 1883-3m

SCHOOL STATIONERY

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**  
restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair, to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. It is the only hair restorer that darkens, thickens, and restores the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy. It is the only hair restorer that restores the hair to its natural color, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy.

WINTER GOODS

Selling Very Cheap for Cash  
—AT THE—  
**LONDON HOUSE**

Men's Ulsters,  
Men's Overcoats,  
Men's Reefing Jackets,  
Men's Wool Underclothing,  
Men's Cardigan Jackets,  
Men's Fur Caps,  
Men's Gloves, Mitts & Scarfs,  
Buffalo Robes,  
Japanese Wolf Robes,  
Blankets, Railway Wraps,  
Horse Rugs,  
Ladies' Cloth Sacques,  
Ladies' Cloth Ulsters,  
Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars,  
Ladies' Astracan Jackets,  
Fur Caps and Muffs.

**GEO. DAVIES & CO.**  
Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1883

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1893-4. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1893-4.

On and after Monday, 10th December, 1893, trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.				Trains Arrive—From the West.			
STATIONS	No. 1.	No. 2.		STATIONS	No. 3.	No. 4.	
Charlottetown	7:40 a.m.	7:40 p.m.		Charlottetown	8:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	
Royalton Junction	8:00 "	8:00 "		Royalton Junction	8:40 "	10:50 "	
North Westville	8:20 "	8:20 "		North Westville	9:00 "	11:10 "	
Hunter River	8:40 "	8:40 "		Hunter River	9:20 "	11:30 "	
County Line	9:00 "	9:00 "		County Line	9:40 "	11:50 "	
Fredericton	9:20 "	9:20 "		Fredericton	10:00 "	12:10 "	
Kennington	9:40 "	9:40 "		Kennington	10:20 "	12:30 "	
Summerside	10:00 "	10:00 "		Summerside	10:40 "	12:50 "	
Miramichi	10:20 "	10:20 "		Miramichi	11:00 "	1:10 "	
Wegonsville	10:40 "	10:40 "		Wegonsville	11:20 "	1:30 "	
Port Hope	11:00 "	11:00 "		Port Hope	11:40 "	1:50 "	
O'Leary	11:20 "	11:20 "		O'Leary	12:00 "	2:10 "	
St. John's	11:40 "	11:40 "		St. John's	12:20 "	2:30 "	
Alberton	12:00 "	12:00 "		Alberton	12:40 "	2:50 "	
St. John's	12:20 "	12:20 "		St. John's	13:00 "	3:10 "	

Trains Depart—For the East.

Trains Depart—For the East.				Trains Arrive—From the East.			
STATIONS	No. 5.	No. 6.		STATIONS	No. 7.	No. 8.	
Charlottetown	7:40 a.m.	7:40 p.m.		Charlottetown	8:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	
Royalton Junction	8:00 "	8:00 "		Royalton Junction	8:40 "	10:50 "	
North Westville	8:20 "	8:20 "		North Westville	9:00 "	11:10 "	
Hunter River	8:40 "	8:40 "		Hunter River	9:20 "	11:30 "	
County Line	9:00 "	9:00 "		County Line	9:40 "	11:50 "	
Fredericton	9:20 "	9:20 "		Fredericton	10:00 "	12:10 "	
Kennington	9:40 "	9:40 "		Kennington	10:20 "	12:30 "	
Summerside	10:00 "	10:00 "		Summerside	10:40 "	12:50 "	
Miramichi	10:20 "	10:20 "		Miramichi	11:00 "	1:10 "	
Wegonsville	10:40 "	10:40 "		Wegonsville	11:20 "	1:30 "	
Port Hope	11:00 "	11:00 "		Port Hope	11:40 "	1:50 "	
O'Leary	11:20 "	11:20 "		O'Leary	12:00 "	2:10 "	
St. John's	11:40 "	11:40 "		St. John's	12:20 "	2:30 "	
Alberton	12:00 "	12:00 "		Alberton	12:40 "	2:50 "	
St. John's	12:20 "	12:20 "		St. John's	13:00 "	3:10 "	

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 15 weeks, may be restored to normal health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 50c. in stamps. Circulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**  
restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair, to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. It is the only hair restorer that darkens, thickens, and restores the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy. It is the only hair restorer that restores the hair to its natural color, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of hair. It penetrates and cures scalp and dandruff, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy.

The North British & Mercantile FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Edinburgh & London—Established in 1809.

Subscribed Capital.....\$9,733,332  
Paid up Capital.....1,216,666

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITY BUSINESS**  
on the most favorable terms. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Reserved Funds (irrespective of paid up Capital) over \$5,000,000.00  
Insurances effected at the lowest current rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
Accumulated Funds (irrespective of paid up Capital) over \$12,000,000.

Nine-tenths of the whole profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured.

Profits of previous quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,558,600.00.

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectus, and every information, may be obtained at the Prince Edward Island Branch, No. 85 Water Street, Charlottetown.

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

THE WRONG MAN.

BY THE HON. MRS. A. MONTGOMERY  
Author of "Miss Own Familiar Friend."

CHAPTER VII.

The martens have been chirping their loudest. Doubtless it was their vesper hymn that twittered so gaily as the great red disk of the sun sank beneath the folds of his gold and purple curtains. They have finished another bright day of their merry little lives, and unconscious of wrong, without self-reproach, and without suspicion of others to mar their peace, or ruffle the feathers above those hot and rapidly throbbing little hearts, they were now settling to sleep amidst the twisted folds of the benevolent old dragon, and the grotesque limbs of the sheltering monkey.

A very different scene was passing behind the thin drapery of the white cotton curtains, and in the white glare of the common lamp that illuminated that simple chamber. Frederick Herbert, with his beautiful dark eyes and warm brown hair, was standing at the table, looking down at Godfrey Huskinson, in his peasant's blouse, his face bent on his hands, and his stooping figure quivering at every sound of that rich deep voice.

"I cannot understand, Huskinson, why have you been at the trouble to find me out in my cell. You have written me no good news to give me of yourself, and consequently you had no right to make any effort to penetrate the secrecy with which, for your sake, I surround myself. How did you know I was here?"

"Because I saw you in the Cathedral."

"Then why did you not let me alone? You had only to go your way, and let me go mine."

"Why, Herbert, did you not see whom I saw?"

"I saw nobody. I did not even see you."

"And yet you were kneeling close to Miss Fairley; and if you had raised your head, you would have seen at this moment at the hotel across the river, and I was expecting them every moment to come and join me at the Cathedral."

Frederick had turned very pale at the mention of Madeline's name, but he had recovered his composure, and seemed quite unmoved by the allusion to Mr. and Mrs. Huskinson.

"And what if they had come? They would probably not remember me any more than did Madeline Fairley since, as you tell me, she was there. If they had recognized me in the disguise of a common Prussian soldier, they would not have spoken to such a miscreant as they believe me to be, and such as, for your sake, I have let myself pass for."

"For God's sake, Herbert, spare me!"

"I have no wish, Huskinson, to over-whelm you; but again I ask you to over-see me?"

"To implore you not to betray me." And as he said this, Huskinson raised his white, haggard face, and with clasped hands looked up with an expression of agony. "I was afraid you would meet my father, if not here, somewhere on our journey. You are not a common face, Herbert; they would be sure to recognize you, and I dared not hope you would always be able to resist the temptation to clear yourself, and let them know it is I who deserve their blame and abhorrence!" And once more his head sank on his hands, and his frame shook with sob.

"Listen, Huskinson," said Frederick, in

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DATE	SUN	MOON
1 Tuesday	10 1/2	1 1/2
2 Wednesday	11 1/2	2 1/2
3 Thursday	12 1/2	3 1/2
4 Friday	1 1/2	4 1/2
5 Saturday	2 1/2	5 1/2
6 Sunday	3 1/2	6 1/2
7 Monday	4 1/2	7 1/2
8 Tuesday	5 1/2	8 1/2
9 Wednesday	6 1/2	9 1/2
10 Thursday	7 1/2	10 1/2
11 Friday	8 1/2	11 1/2
12 Saturday	9 1/2	12 1/2
13 Sunday	10 1/2	1 1/2
14 Monday	11 1/2	2 1/2
15 Tuesday	12 1/2	3 1/2
16 Wednesday	1 1/2	4 1/2
17 Thursday	2 1/2	5 1/2
18 Friday	3 1/2	6 1/2
19 Saturday	4 1/2	7 1/2
20 Sunday	5 1/2	8 1/2
21 Monday	6 1/2	9 1/2
22 Tuesday	7 1/2	10 1/2
23 Wednesday	8 1/2	11 1/2
24 Thursday	9 1/2	12 1/2
25 Friday	10 1/2	1 1/2
26 Saturday	11 1/2	2 1/2
27 Sunday	12 1/2	3 1/2
28 Monday	1 1/2	4 1/2
29 Tuesday	2 1/2	5 1/2
30 Wednesday	3 1/2	6 1/2
31 Thursday	4 1/2	7 1/2

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