

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

VOL. XII—NO. 15.

THE HERALD.

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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until notified.

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 FEBRUARY, 1883.

DAY OF WEEK	MOON	RISING	SETTING	MOON	RISING	SETTING
1	Thur.	7:31	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
2	Fri.	7:33	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
3	Sat.	7:35	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
4	Sun.	7:37	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
5	Mon.	7:39	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
6	Tue.	7:41	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
7	Wed.	7:43	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
8	Thur.	7:45	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
9	Fri.	7:47	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
10	Sat.	7:49	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
11	Sun.	7:51	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
12	Mon.	7:53	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
13	Tue.	7:55	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
14	Wed.	7:57	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
15	Thur.	7:59	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
16	Fri.	8:01	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
17	Sat.	8:03	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
18	Sun.	8:05	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
19	Mon.	8:07	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
20	Tue.	8:09	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
21	Wed.	8:11	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
22	Thur.	8:13	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
23	Fri.	8:15	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
24	Sat.	8:17	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
25	Sun.	8:19	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
26	Mon.	8:21	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
27	Tue.	8:23	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
28	Wed.	8:25	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
29	Thur.	8:27	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
30	Fri.	8:29	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38
31	Sat.	8:31	4:59	11:55	1:38	1:38

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Solicitors in Chancery.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

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

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, G. C. | CHURCH B. MACNEILL, junr

DR. CREAMER, Physician & Surgeon, KENT STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Patients attended to at all hours. no 15

McLeod & Morson, BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES: Reform Club Committee Room, opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.

NEIL McLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON, Nov. 24, 1882. Dec 27

HICKEY & STEWART, MANUFACTURERS OF Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO.

No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. ISLAND.

Nov. 8, 1882.

GEO. P. TANTON, Practical Photographer

(Established 1849.)

With an Experience of over 30 years PICTURES WELL TRIED AND PROVED GENUINE.

Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK done in the Latest Styles. Give us a call. Old Stand.—

75 Great George Street, Charlottetown, Nov. 8, 1882.

WADDELL & SON, Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c.

HAVE REMOVED TO Pownall Street, WATER STREET, Opposite Merchants' Bank.

where they are prepared to furnish every thing in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.

WADDELL & SON, Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms.

Nov. 8, 1882.

Lorne Restaurant

—AND—

TOBACCO

—AND—

CIGAR STORE,

WATER STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

This is the only first class Oyster and Refreshment Saloon in the Province.

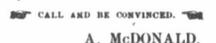
Oysters on the Half Shell a Specialty.

Meat and Brar Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars (imported and domestic), Cigarettes, and a full line of Smokers' Goods always on hand.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

A. McDONALD, Proprietor.

Dec. 18, 1882—6m



M. HENNESSY, Furniture Dealer,

No. 35 Great George Street, P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country. no 15

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, QUEEN STREET.

You will find the Cheapest

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Prayer Books, Hymn Books,

PENS, PENCILS,

Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards, Toys, &c. &c.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

48 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 8, 1882.

WINTER WEAR. D.A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS JUST OPENED

100 FUR CAPS, 200 CLOTH CAPS, from the latest styles.

Also—

Fur Coats, in Coon and Astracan.

Call and see for yourselves. Prices must be sold, and are offered at the very lowest prices. no 28 11

Nov. 22, 1882.

REMOVED. THE subscriber having removed from Pownall Street to Richmond Street, near the store of Messrs. Fowle & Darroch, he is prepared to attend to his old customers and as many new ones as may patronize him.

Books and Shoes on hand and made to order.

For stock, style and workmanship he can compete with any other in the trade.

JOHN McONAGHAN, Boot and Shoemaker.

Nov. 22, 1882.

DR. CONROY

Has Removed his Office and Residence to MUTON'S BUILDING.

Lower Great George Street, OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

Roman Intelligence.

A Low Mass of Requiem was said for the Emperor Napoleon III., on the 9th ult., the anniversary of his death, in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence in Lucina, of which His Eminence Cardinal Bonaparte is Titular, the various members of the Bonaparte family being also present.

The *Observatore Romano*, alluding to the erection of St. Benedict's Monastery, Fort Augustus (Scotland), into an Abbey, immediately subject to the Pope, says that Leo XIII., who, by his first Pontifical act, gave Scotland its Episcopal hierarchy, has now restored her monastic organization.

A rumor is current that Herr Von Scholler, the German Minister accredited to the Holy See, was, on his return to Rome, the bearer of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor of Germany to Leo XIII. All communications between crowned heads and the Vatican are the subject of conjecture now-a-days, and this has not proved an exception to the rule. It has been confidently asserted that the Emperor wrote to the Holy Father with reference to the policy of Germany in ecclesiastical affairs, and that the communication was, therefore, of deep significance. On the other hand it is asserted, with equal confidence, that the letter was merely one of courtesy, and had no reference whatever to the affairs of the Church in Germany.

It is most unfortunate that certain English journals should continue to make statements with respect to the alleged re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the British Government, which are of a character likely to create uneasiness in certain Italian circles. Attention has, for instance, been attracted to the following passage, which has reference to some words which fell from the Holy Father at a recent reception of the Roman nobility:—"Everybody," says a contemporary, "understands what these words are meant to indicate. A triumph of the Church implies a victory over the foreign power against Italy, ending in a break-up of the national unity. These are the hopes which the present negotiations with foreign powers, and the presence at the Vatican of Mr. Errington, authorize the Papal party to entertain. English Ministerialists expect too much when they pretend that the Italian Government would ever approve all that England is doing in Egypt, while a semi-official agent of the Gladstone Administration is leading Cardinal Jacobini to rely on the support of England, in the event of a question being brought before a conference. Mr. Errington may not have said a word to that effect, but he must be a clever cleric. It is time that more than vague declarations should put a stop to a situation which must end by causing a painful feeling in this country. But instead of this, it is time that the name of Mr. Plunket is spoken of at the Vatican as the possible permanent English Agent there. Mr. Plunket is a Catholic and an Irishman. The *Monitor de Roma* would not be surprised if the alleged negotiations are intended to serve political aims. The former of these journals says:—"Certain persons, who are endeavoring to bring about a union between Leo XIII. and his own people, have secured the assistance of the Italian Government as an instrument against Italy. The apprehensions have again appeared during the late negotiations with England, and in the latter of these doubts a certain apprehension of truth is the fact that Leo XIII. never ceases to raise his voice against the Italian Government, stigmatising all the attacks made against the Church in the Peninsula. But was it not official Italy which always took the offensive in this disastrous anti-social and anti-patriotic struggle? The year which has just expired has been a year of unmitigated and unbroken outrage against the sovereignty of the Papacy and the honor of the Church. The protests of the Pope have been nothing more than legitimate and necessary answers to attempts which will only be forgotten when the hour of re-venge shall have come. No doubt, the re-establishment of Embassies to the Holy See is not to be lamented to the Italian Government. But whose fault is it? When we place ourselves in a false and absurd situation we must have the courage to bear its displeasing and inevitable consequences." Added to this, other journals, which cannot be accused of Catholic sympathies, declare that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, between the Vatican and Foreign Powers, is a matter of indifference to the Italian Government; but that it is, if anything, desirable for Italy that friendly Powers should have a voice at the Vatican.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul celebrates, in this current year, 1883, the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. So essential to the modern life and progress of the Church does this admirable Society appear to be, that it seems impossible that the work of Ozanam and his young lay co-operators can be only half a century old. In truth, it is far older. Its principles go back to the Sermon on the Mount, where charity was taught, and to the journey up Calvary, when the layman was pressed into the service of the priest. Even its practices are as old as the days of the catacombs and of the Apostles, who organized their distribution of charity, on a scientific basis as any that we know today. But Ozanam gave a new life to what was old. We trust that if there be any real activity and life in the heads of this society in America, they will make this year a starting point for a new departure of interest and extended usefulness, which will adequately develop what ought to be the greatest of our lay societies.—*Catholic Review*.

Growth of Catholicity in English-Speaking Countries.

(From the London Tablet.)

In a single generation, that is, since the year 1840, the Catholic Church has made such progress in English-speaking countries as to afford a fresh proof of her title to universality, and of the Divine Spirit that guides her destiny. Many of us can remember the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign, when the number of Catholics in England and Scotland was small, when those in the United States scarcely reached half a million, and (except Canada) our religion was little known in the Colonies. To-day the Catholics of the British Empire and United States number 16 million souls, with 195 bishops, 15,000 priests, and 13,000 churches.

Let us first consider the statistics of Catholicity in Great Britain (without Ireland) for the years 1840 and 1880, which show as follows:—

1840.	1880.	
Churches.....	522	1,641
Colleges and schools.....	31	314
Clergy.....	624	2,282
Parishes.....	239,569	1,284,000

Thus, in forty years, we have built 1,119 churches or schools—that is to say, 35 each year. At present the Catholics in Great Britain have one church for every 45 square miles, as compared with 162 square miles in 1840. The religious wants of our community are better attended to than before, for we have 15 churches and 17 clergy to every 10,000 inhabitants, and 10 churches and 11 clergymen in 1840. Much of our numerical increase is certainly due to Irish immigration, but the spread of Catholicity has likewise been remarkable among the affluent class of English people, whose open-handed liberality is attested by the church-building already mentioned. Altogether our numbers have grown about three times as fast as our population. In the United States, the proportionate strength of Catholicity is nearly three times as great as in this country, and their growth has been much more rapid, for they have multiplied nearly 40 years, as shown thus:—

1840.	1880.	
Churches.....	324	5,906
Colleges and Convents.....	31	614
Clergy.....	422	6,040
Parishes.....	666,630	6,143,000

In 40 years the population of the United States rose 192 per cent., and the Catholics 820 per cent.; that is, the latter progressed four times as rapidly as the former. In fact, there is nothing to compare with the growth of Catholicity in the Republic, any more than in Imperial or Constitutional institutions with the prosperous advancement of our religion. The absurdity of a theory, sometimes broached, that Catholics lose their religious sentiments and instincts in America, is shown by the zeal and magnificence which have raised up 5,906 churches and convents since 1840, at a cost of 284 million dollars, a sum equal to the assessed value of all the house property in Sheffield, one of the most important and wealthy provincial towns in England. It is during the last 10 years that the increase of churches has been most marked, no fewer than 1,805 having been built since 1870, at an annual outlay of £200,000 sterling. If we compare churches and clergy with population of Catholics, we find as follows:—

Per 10,000 Catholics.	
United States.....	18
Great Britain.....	15
France.....	17

Without any intention to disparage the members of other Churches in the Union, it is right to point out that while Catholics form only 12 1/2 per cent. of the population, they possess, according to the census returns, 17 per cent. of the Church property, the proportion being as follows: Baptists, 86; Methodists, 87; Presbyterians, 81; Catholics, 115. In other words, our co-religionists are twice as generous to their Church as the rest of the inhabitants of that country. Hence the hierarchy and service of our religion are maintained with a degree of splendor and dignity that adds very usefully to the honor of the Republic. The actual number of Bishops being 62, although it is only 84 years since the first was consecrated for the United States.

Canada, owing to its French origin, has always been essentially a Catholic country, for which reason the spread of our religion is not so striking as in purely English settlements, but the beauty of the churches, the number of institutions, and the fidelity of the laity to the traditions of their ancestors, form a picture of prosperity on which the eye rests with pleasure. We have in Canada 29 Bishops and 1,200 priests to witness the vitality of the Catholic faith in one of the most flourishing of the British colonies.

Australia, in some manner, offers a parallel to the United States, the onward march of Catholic interests outstripping the most sanguine anticipations. Some of the masons and carpenters who built the first chapel at Sydney are doubtless still living, and at present Australia counts 16 Bishops, 400 priests, 800 churches, 640 religious or scholastic institutions, and 600,000 Catholic laity. All this may be said to be the growth of 40 years, for when Queen Victoria ascended the throne the Catholics in Australia could be almost counted on one's fingers. Since 1840 they have been considered a most extreme Tory and an Ultramarine Irish Tory—all, no doubt, anxious to promote the peace and prosperity of Ireland, but all eminently unlikeli to know anything of the conscientious doggedness. When Lord Spencer was sent over here as Vicero-

There are others which, even in Europe, would be considered superb structures.

St. Mary's, at Sydney, the mother church of the continent, is 250 feet in length, with towers 260 feet high, while the other cathedrals are likewise very fine, especially St. Patrick's, at Melbourne, St. Francis Xavier's, at Adelaide, St. Mary's, at Hobart, St. Stephen's, at Brisbane, and St. Joseph's, at Perth.

Among our colonies of minor note, besides Malta and Gibraltar, there are flourishing Catholic communities at Mauritius, Trinidad, Demerara, Cape Town, Natal, and other places, for wherever the flag of Britain has established an empire for our commerce, there will you see the Catholic chapel and its pastor. Even in that remote and forgotten settlement, the Falkland Islands, the first Catholic chapel was built so recently as 1877, the Protestant Governor, Colonel Jervy, lending his assistance to complete it. In fact the maritime conquests of Britain have served in the designs of Divine Providence to further the spread of the Catholic faith.

India has been for some time one of the most extensive and successful fields of missionary labor. There are at present 21 Catholic Bishops, 1,100 priests, 1,500 schools, and nearly 1,500,000 laity. Compared with ours, the other Churches are relatively small, as appears from Hunter's *Cyclopedia*, which gives the returns for 1880 as follows:—

Catholic Priests.....	24,000
Muslims.....	416,000
Hindus.....	118,000
Jains.....	534,000
Buddhists.....	62,000
Sikhs.....	409,000
Bonobos.....	145,000
Total.....	1,518,000

Commenting upon the success of our missionaries, Hunter observes: "The Roman Catholic priests deny themselves the comforts considered necessary for Europeans, adopting the frugal and abstemious manner of the natives, and their influence reaches deep into the social life of the communities among whom they dwell." One of the principal communities is at Verapoly, where the Catholics number 275,000, with 14 European priests, and 375 native priests. In all India there are 1,118 priests, of whom only 149 are Europeans, the latter being 11 Government chaplains, who attend to 11,000 Europeans, civil or military, in the public service. For the maintenance of these chaplains and their churches, the Government gives an annual grant of £68,000. The missions among the natives receive £36,000 a year from Catholic institutions in Europe, including £24,000 from the Propaganda at Rome; the total subsidy is equivalent to £200 for each Bishop, and £30 for each priest, the missionaries supporting their churches and schools as well as possible, out of their slender resources. They have 1,511 schools, attended by 51,600 children. So rapidly, says Hunter, is the number of Catholics increasing in the number of the provinces of Pondicherry, 50,000 adults were baptized in three years, ending December, 1880. In the cities, likewise, our missions are flourishing. In the large cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Nagasaki, and Bangalore, at which last place there are 4,000 Catholic Brahmins.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to leave before the reader a synopsis of the actual condition of Catholicity in the British Empire and United States, as follows:—

Great Britain.....	Bishops.....	62	Priests.....	2,282
Ireland.....	28	2,940		
Canada.....	29	1,210		
India.....	21	1,118		
Small Colonies.....	15	315		
British Empire.....	133	8,287		
United States.....	62	6,040		
Total.....	195	14,444		

Great Britain.....	1,483	1,284,000
Ireland.....	2,929	3,952,000
Canada.....	1,660	2,020,000
Australia.....	787	604,000
India.....	1,218	1,518,000
Small Colonies.....	340	485,000
British Empire.....	7,190	9,763,000
United States.....	5,906	6,143,000
Total.....	12,796	15,906,000

The Irish Government.

In undertaking an examination of the severer departments of the Irish Government, we may as well begin with Dublin Castle. Our readers will remember that our object in probing the internal arrangements of the Irish Administration, is to ascertain, in its practical branches, the administration of the actual condition of the theory, pretty generally held in England, that Ireland has a constitutional Government, by which phrase is meant, a Government amenable to and influenced by the wishes of the governed. Dublin Castle is the centre of the Irish Administration. The expression "The Castle" is used by Irishmen, not to describe the walls within which the work is carried on, but as signifying the embodiment of the system which controls the general Government of Ireland. At its head stands the Lord Lieutenant, under him the Chief Secretary, below him the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, an Englishman; the Chief Secretary is Mr. Trevelyan, an Englishman; the Under Secretary is Mr. Hamilton, a Scotchman; the Assistant Under Secretaries are, one, Mr. Jenkinson, an Englishman, and the other, Mr. Kaye, an Irishman, whose political views may be gathered from the fact that, at an election in Wexford, he was defeated because he was considered a more extreme Tory than Mr. Beresford, his opponent, who now sits for the borough, and who obeys the Tory Whip with exemplary alacrity. This is the every day executive of Ireland. Three Secretaries, a Scotchman, an Englishman, and an Ultramarine Irish Tory—all, no doubt, anxious to promote the peace and prosperity of Ireland, but all eminently unlikeli to know anything of the conscientious doggedness. When Lord Spencer was sent over here as Vicero-

year, it was amusing, as well as saddening, to read in the English papers the expressions of joy because of the Government of this country being placed in the hands of a man "who understood Ireland." What were the grounds for believing that any understood Ireland? Simply these: that some years ago, when the country was just beginning to recover from the torpor which succeeded the famine, and which for nearly a couple of decades hung over us like a pall, he had been Viceroy. He had hunted, and given dinners and dances, and had made speeches at Lord Mayor's banquets once a year, proving that the prosperity of Ireland was advancing by leaps and bounds. The English Press and Lord Spencer himself are now being somewhat rudely awakened. There are sayings now that, perhaps, after all, he does not quite understand Ireland, at least not the Ireland of to-day. In truth, it is not exactly the same kind of country as he and his easy-going courtiers found it some years ago. We are now beginning to be unreasonably, like the boy in "Oliver Twist," who asked for more when he felt hungry; and Bumblehead, in the shape of an effete Castle system, can only wonder at our inability to appreciate the merits of a regime which has lasted so long that its excellence is taken for granted. That worthy man, Mr. Forster, we believe, really did, for a while at least, persuade himself that although apparently so popular, he would, on appeal to Irishmen, have received a majority of votes in favor of his policy; but Lord Spencer or any admirer of the Ireland of the past, if the question of confidence in their administration of the country were tomorrow put to the Irish constituencies, even with the present restricted franchise, a wondering world and a complete hell, hollowness of the pretence that Lord Spencer's rule is in accord with Irish feeling. The first thing which would surprise a robust English Liberal, on coming over here, is to find that Irishmen, and especially those who are called Liberals regard it as quite natural that the rule of the Minister or Viceroy for the time should be opposed to the wishes, and sympathies, and prejudices of the people of Ireland. An Irish Liberal sees nothing abnormal or worthy of reprobation in the fact that the Minister or Viceroy should continue to rule the country, even though he be wholly out of harmony with the prevailing opinions of an overwhelming majority of the governed. Let us for a moment change the venue from Ireland to England, and we shall have the system vague here would work if applied to our Saxon neighbors. We all remember that, in 1868, Mr. Gladstone was the hero and idol of the English people. In 1882, his popularity among the English masses had been such as to rarely be won by a statesman, but in the interval there was a period when Mr. Gladstone's views were smothered by a London mob, when he appeared in the streets of London guarded by police, and when his name

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

Agriculture and Stock Raising.

AGRICULTURE, in its various forms, will always remain our greatest mine of wealth. Within the past twenty years, this great industry has made very material progress, and its pursuit has, on the whole, been attended with satisfactory results.

Meeting of Dominion Parliament.

On Thursday last, the first Session of the fifth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was duly opened in Ottawa, by Chief Justice Sir William Johnstone Ritchie, acting for His Excellency the Governor General.

The accounts of the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the expenditure on capital account amounted to more than seven millions of dollars, the surplus of the consolidated revenue, together with the proceeds of the sale of the lands in the Northwest during last year, were more than sufficient to cover that expenditure, and that the debt at the close of the year, and the amount of interest paid thereon, were less than for the year previous.

The estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted. They have been prepared with all due economy, consistent with the necessary development of the various resources of the Dominion. In the first of January, 1883, the large five per cent loan will mature. A bill will be submitted authorizing the issue of debentures bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent, for the redemption of this loan.

The subjects I have mentioned to you are of much importance, and I commend them to your consideration, with full confidence in your discretion and patriotism.

Sir Narcisse Belleau, Mr. P. DeBlasis and Dr. Robitaille, of Quebec, and Mr. J. B. Plumb, late M. P. for Niagara, have been appointed Senators.

disadvantage. This is particularly the case with the agriculturist. Apropos of this view of the question, are the following pointed sentences, which we find in an exchange:— "Intelligence is the greatest aid to work."

Head-work saves a vast quantity of hand-work. Thoughtful, skilful work pays the greatest profit. The farmer who does his work intelligently, the better he does his work; and the better one's work is done, the better he is paid for it.

It is much wisdom in the foregoing paragraph. Labor-saving machinery now does the greater part of the heavy farm work which had to be performed by the strong muscle of our forefathers, and the farmer who, by careful study and judicious reading, possesses himself of the greatest amount of useful practical knowledge, is the man who will best succeed in agriculture, as in every other pursuit of life.

It is not till Friday, however, that the Session was regularly opened by the Governor General. Then, with much pageantry and pomp, His Excellency was escorted to the Parliament Buildings, under Captain Stuart, the usual salute of nineteen guns being fired from Nelson Point Battery.

The House of Commons being again in attendance, and the Speaker having been duly presented, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

It is a pleasing duty, on the opening of our Parliament, to congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances under which you will begin your labors.

leaven lemons, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary. Your earnest consideration of this important subject is desired.

Your attention is specially invited to a measure regulating factory labor and the protection of the workman and his family. Laws relating to the customs, the militia and the public lands will be laid before you. Among other measures, bills will be presented to you respecting the Civil Service, the Acts relating to banking, and the examination of masters and mates of vessels navigating our inland waters.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been quite unprecedented. Traffic can now be carried on the main line from Thunder Bay to within fifty miles of the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, a distance of over one thousand miles. It is confidently expected the Rocky Mountains will be reached during the present year, and that, within the same period, substantial progress will be made on the Lake Superior section of the railway, and the track laid upon a large portion of the road under contract in British Columbia.

I have also pleasure in stating that the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway is largely in excess of any former year, and that the balance in favor of the road shows a gratifying increase.

The accounts of the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the expenditure on capital account amounted to more than seven millions of dollars, the surplus of the consolidated revenue, together with the proceeds of the sale of the lands in the Northwest during last year, were more than sufficient to cover that expenditure, and that the debt at the close of the year, and the amount of interest paid thereon, were less than for the year previous.

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evincing his veneration for the attributes of the Holy Mother who gave such a child to men.

The latest manifestation of this love of Dr. O'Brien for the Mother of our Saviour, takes the form of a beautiful little book, entitled, "Mater Admirabilis." We have hurriedly read it over, and, even at a glance, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the work the most practical and valuable that we have seen for some time.

The book is written in a style of simple and scholarly, and the devotions inculcated most practical and beneficial for the people. That the author has been elevated to the Archbishopric of Halifax only enhances the worth of the book. The work is nicely printed and bound by D. & J. Saffier, Montreal, and is divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to the doctrine, the second to practical devotions in honor of the Blessed Virgin. The contents are as follows:—

1. The Blessed Virgin's Place in Creation. 2. Foundress of the Society of Mary's Greatness. 3. Prerogatives of the Blessed Virgin. 4. Devotion to the Blessed Virgin. 5. It is Lawful to Honor the Virgin Mary. 6. Utility of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin. 7. Motives for Confidence in the Blessed Virgin. 8. Favors Received at the Hands of Our Lady. 9. Our Lady as seen by the Fathers.

The learned author then finishes this chapter by a lucid explanation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. By the extract we have made, we may conclude that the work is an able and elegant development of the leading doctrines of Christianity.

We bespeak for the neat little volume an immense sale, and a wonderful increase in the practical devotion to the Blessed Virgin, through the attentive perusal of its beautiful pages.

City Council Proceedings.

The first regular meeting of the City Council, as constituted since the election, was held on Monday evening last. A large number of citizens were present, who seemed to take a great interest in the business, and several times evinced their feelings of approval or displeasure in the time-honored manner.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last regular meeting, on the 8th January, and of the special meeting on the 1st inst. Upon motion being made for their adoption, Councillor Crabbe objected. He said the special meeting had been called for a specific purpose, that the Council had exceeded their powers, and that the special meeting was illegal. He moved in amendment that the motions for the appointment of Henry B. Smith, and the dismissal of George Douglas, be erased from the minutes.

Councillor Horne moved, in further amendment, that the Council should be dissolved, and that the Council should be re-elected. This motion was carried by a large majority.

The Mayor said that he had been advised, by some of the Council, to call the special meeting, he assumed the entire responsibility, and the notices had been framed by the Recorder at his request.

Upon the question being put, upon Councillor Crabbe's motion to rescind the action of the Council at the previous meeting, there appeared:— Yes—Councillors Crabbe, Murphy, Morris, Koughan, Lea, Dwyer, Douse, Horne, Ladner, Tanton.

The number being equal, the Mayor gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Douglas.

Council, which had been returned upon the platform of the Civic Protection Association, would have constituted the Finance Committee, eager to commence the work of retrenchment and reform. He was disappointed at Councillor Tanton's motion, and moved in amendment that Messrs. Tanton, Ladner and Douse should compose the Finance Committee. He had always been in favor of leaving a sufficient rate to make both ends meet, and, if possible, have a surplus.

Councillor Murphy's amendment was lost on division, and the main motion carried. The appointment of the remaining Committees elicited but little discussion, and was made as follows:— Street Committee—Councillors Morris, Dwyer, Horne, Ladner, Douse. Market Committee—Councillors Dwyer, Ladner, Douse. Tender Committee—Councillors Morris, Dwyer, Douse.

Upon the question of the appointment of a Public Property Committee, the name of Councillor Lea was associated with those of Councillors Horne and Tanton. Councillor Lea promptly and indignantly declined the position on account, as he said, of the dirty deception which had been practised upon him.

The following persons were appointed to compose the Board of Fire Wardens for 1883:— Ward 1—Horace Hazard, John J. Ward, Capt. John Hughes. Ward 2—John Kelly, George L. Dogherty, Thomas Taylor. Ward 3—Paul Len, John Lewis, Campbell. Ward 4—John McPhail, S. W. Crabbe, Dr. Cremer. Ward 5—Michael Doyle, Alex. McQuillan, Angus D. Martin.

Mr. Bernard McQuillan was reappointed keeper of Victoria Park, at a salary of \$200 a year. A number of accounts were ordered to be paid, and, after the appointment of a special Committee to enquire about the consumption of coal, the Council adjourned until this evening.

Regulations for Lent in the Diocese of Charlottetown. 1. Every week day of Lent, the faithful are obliged to fast on one meal.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Feb. 10. The Times says, Lord Dufferin, who is now in Egypt, representing the British Government, has drafted a despatch enforcing necessity of protecting the Government of Egypt against external intrigue and internal weakness, until it is able to stand alone. He condemned such premature assumption of responsibility and annexation.

Paris, Feb. 10. The Senate Committee's report on the expulsion bill states that, in the opinion of the Committee, there is no cause for the Republic either to feel alarmed, or to resort to the violent measures contained in the proposed bill. It would be a step in a dangerous path, and one contrary to the ideas on which the Republic was founded.

London, Feb. 10. The Lord Mayor, on Monday, received a deputation asking him to open a fund for the relief of famine in western Ireland. His Lordship said that he would do so, if he were made by O'Donnell and others, at the meeting from which the deputation emanated, that he would do so, if he were made by O'Donnell and others, at the meeting from which the deputation emanated.

London, Feb. 10. The regulation enacted some time ago, that military telegraph stations in Ireland should remain open all night, in case of sudden emergency for despatch of troops, is now suspended.

London, Feb. 10. The Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Evershed, has returned to London from his tour in the West of England. He was accompanied by a large number of his staff, and was followed by cars laden with detectives.

London, Feb. 10. The following persons were appointed to compose the Board of Fire Wardens for 1883:— Ward 1—Horace Hazard, John J. Ward, Capt. John Hughes.

LOCAL AND OTI.

Dr. Rossman left for... Hos. W. B. Vail, M. reported ill. There are ninety names on the list of names who will be in the hospital.

Summers, Nova Scotia, died 453 years of age. The Royal Opera House, London, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The loss, \$30,000.

There were no mail boats from Friday last when a small mail was being to-day. The Legislature of New Brunswick, on Thursday last, the Cape Breton County, was dissolved.

A son of Mr. Andrew Ross, Lot 4, eight years of age, was drowned. There were no mail boats from Friday last when a small mail was being to-day.

Mr. Edmund Burns is delivering a course of lectures on the St. John's, in that city. A new Post Office is on the Howland Road, River, Mr. Florence P. appointment of Postmaster.

It is the intention of the Society to enlarge the Cathedral, and by a Gothic style which further part of the building. A bill-amending provisions relating to the appointment of a judge, and in which the provisions are amended, and in which the provisions are amended.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Feb. 10. Lord Dufferin, who is now representing the British Government in the negotiations for the protection of the Government of the North-West Territories...

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Dr. Rossomoff left for Ottawa last week. The floods in the Western States continue and the destruction of property increases.

General News.

The floods in the Western States continue and the destruction of property increases. Subscriptions have been opened in Ireland towards clearing off the mortgage upon Mr. Farrell's estate.

Prince Edward Island

FURNITURE, WAREHOUSES, KENT STREET. The subscriber begs to inform his numerous customers, both in town and country, that he is prepared to execute...

NOTICE.

Diamond Grocery IS NOW OPENED. The subscriber lately occupied by Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle, as the Diamond Bookstore, and by strict attention to business, and offering a line of...

THE Diamond Bookstore!

Advertisement for The Diamond Bookstore, featuring a diamond logo and listing various goods like stationery, books, and toys. Includes contact information for Theo. L. Chappelle.

JANUARY

Advertisement for J.B. Macdonald's Annual Clearance Sale, listing various goods like dresses, coats, and linens. Includes contact information for J.B. Macdonald.

Regular Traders!

FROM Liverpool and London TO Charlottetown, P. E. Island, DIRECT. THE CLIPPER BRIG 'ALPHETA'...

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the excitement that can be raised about BOOTS & SHOES, CHEAPEST BOOTS & SHOES in the City, can be had at the DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE...

Stovepipe!

Stove Pipe & Elbows, CHEAPER THAN EVER. THE Members of the Ladies' Hospital Committee intend holding a Bazaar on JULY 10th...

MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices.

Wanted.

ANY persons having copies of the Charlottetown Herald of 1st, 8th and 15th September, 1880, will find a customer by applying at once to this office.

DANIEL GILLIS,

Boot and Shoe Maker, DESIRES to inform the public that he has opened the Shop formerly occupied by the late MICHAEL GREEN.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received up to noon of the first of March next...

P. A. HUGHES,

CABINET MAKER, CORNER OF POWELL AND CRAFTON STREETS, NEAR THE FISH MARKET, Charlottetown, - P. E. I.

READ! READ!

The subscriber has been working the Instantaneous Process for the Last 18 Months, with the most wonderful success...

WISDOM, NOT DEATH.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'BRIEN. I start! I have slept for a moment; I have dreamt, gliding here by her chair— O, how lovely! What was it that touched me? What presence?—what heaven-sent air?

THE OLD BARON; OR THE CHAMPION OF VIRTUE.

(CONTINUED) When she was gone, Edmund's passions long suppressed, broke out in tears and exclamations; he knelt down, and with his hands clasped together, returned thanks to Heaven for the discovery.

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'You say well, and I approve your addition,' replied Edmund. 'Suppose, likewise, there was a letter written in a mysterious manner, and dropped in my lord's way, or sent to him afterwards; it would forward our design, and frighten them away from that apartment.'

'That shall be my care,' said Father Oswald; 'and I will warrant you that they will not find themselves disposed to inhabit it presently.'

'But how shall I leave my dear friend, Mr. Williams, without a word of notice of this separation?'

'I have thought of that, too,' said Father Oswald; 'and I will manage as to acquaint him with it, in such a manner as to shall think out of the common course of things, and which shall make him wonder and be silent.'

'How will you do that?' said Edmund. 'I will tell you hereafter,' said Father Oswald; 'for here comes old Joseph to meet us.'

He came, indeed, as fast as his age would permit him. As soon as he was within hearing, he asked what news? They related all that had passed at Teyford's cottage; he heard them with the greatest eagerness of attention, and as soon as they came to the great event.

'I knew it! I knew it!' exclaimed Joseph. 'I was sure it would prove so! Thank God for it! But I will be the first to acknowledge my young lord, and I will live and die his faithful servant.'

Here Joseph attempted to kneel to him, but Edmund prevented him with a warm embrace.

'My friend! my dear friend! said he, 'I cannot offer a man of your age to kneel to me! are you not one of my best and truest friends? I will ever remember your disinterested affection for me; and if Heaven restores me to my rights, it shall be one of my first cares to render your old age easy and happy.'

Joseph wept over him, and it was some time before he could utter a word.

Father Oswald gave them both time to recover their emotion, by acquainting Joseph with Edmund's scheme for his departure.

Joseph wiped his eyes and spoke: 'I have thought, said he, 'of something that will be both agreeable and useful to my dear master. John Wyatt, Sir Philip Barclay's servant, is now upon a visit to his father's. I have heard that he goes home soon, now, he would be both a guide and companion on the way.'

'That is, indeed, a happy circumstance,' said Edmund; 'but how shall we know certainly the time of his departure?'

'Why, sir, I will go to him and inquire, and bring you word directly.'

'Do so,' said Edmund, 'and you will oblige me greatly.'

'But, sir,' said Father Oswald, 'I think it will be best not to let John Wyatt know who is to be his companion. Only let Joseph tell him that a gentleman is going to visit his master, and, if possible, prevail upon him to set out this night.'

'Do so, my good friend,' said Edmund, 'and tell him, further, that this person has business of great consequence to communicate to his master, and cannot delay his journey on any account.'

'I will do so, my dear friend,' said Joseph, 'and acquaint you with my success as soon as possible, but, sir, you must not go without a guide, at any rate.'

'I trust I shall not,' said Edmund, 'though I go alone; he that has received such a call as I have, can want no other, nor fear any danger.'

They conversed on these points till they drew near the castle, when Joseph left them to go on his errand, and Edmund attended his lord at dinner.

The Baron observed that he was silent and reserved; the conversation languished on both sides.

As soon as dinner was ended, Edmund asked permission to go up into his own apartment; where he packed up some necessities, and made a hasty preparation for his departure.

Afterwards he walked into the garden, revolving in his mind the peculiarity of his situation, and the uncertainty of his future prospects; lost in thought, he walked to and fro in a covered walk, with his arms crossed and his eyes cast down, without perceiving that he was observed by two females, who stood at a distance, watching his motions.

It was Lady Emma and her attendant, who were thus engaged.

At length he lifted up his eyes and saw them; he stood still, and was irresolute whether to advance or retire. They approached him, and as they drew near, fair Emma spoke:

'You have been so rapt in meditation, Edmund, that I am apprehensive of some new vexation that I am yet a stranger to; would it were in my power to lessen those you have already! but tell me if I guess truly?'

He stood still, irresolute. He answered with hesitation:

'Oh, lady—I am—I am grieved, I am concerned, to be the cause of so much confusion in this noble family, to which I am so much indebted; I see no way to lessen these evils but to remove the cause of them.'

'Meaning yourself,' said she.

'Certainly, Madam; and I was meditating on my departure.'

'But,' said she, 'by your departure you will not remove the cause.'

'How so, Madam?'

'Because you are not the cause, but those you will leave behind you.'

'Lady Emma?'

'How can you affect ignorance, Edmund? You know well enough it is that odious Wenlock, your enemy, and my aversion, that has caused all this mischief among us, and will much more, if he is not removed.'

'This, Madam, is a subject that it becomes me to be silent upon. Mr. Wenlock is gone; he is not in the house; and I am proud to say that I have no more to do with him, nor you to bear it from me. If he has used me ill, I am recompensed by the generous treatment of my lord, your father, who is all that is great and good; he has allowed me to justify myself to him, and he has restored me to his good opinion, and I prize among the best gifts of Heaven. Your sensible brother William thinks well of me, and is infinitely dear to me; and you, excellent lady, permit me to hope, that you

honor me with your good opinion; are not these ample amends for the ill-will Mr. Wenlock bears me?'

'My opinion of you, Edmund, said she, 'is fixed and settled; it is not founded upon the events of yesterday, but upon long knowledge and experience—upon your whole conduct and character.'

'You honor me, lady. Continue to think well of me, it will excite me to deserve it. When I am far distant from this place, the remembrance of your goodness will be a cordial to my heart.'

'But why will you leave us, Edmund? Stay and defeat the designs of your enemy. You shall have my wishes and assistance.'

'Pardon me, Madam, that is among the things I cannot do, even if it were in my power, which it is not. Mr. Wenlock loves you, lady, and if he is so unhappy as to be your aversion, that is a punishment severe enough. For the rest, I may be unfortunate by the wickedness of others, but if I am unworthy, it must be my own fault.'

'So then you think it is an unworthy attempt to oppose Mr. Wenlock? Very well, sir. But I will be the first to acknowledge you wish that I may be married to him?'

'I, Madam!' said Edmund, confused, 'what an I that I should give my opinion on an affair of so much consequence? You distress me by the question. May you be happy; may you enjoy your own wishes?'

She called him back; he trembled, and kept silence.

She seemed to enjoy his confusion; she was cruel enough to repeat the question.

'Tell me, Edmund, and truly, do you wish to see me give my hand to Wenlock? I insist upon your answer.'

All of a sudden he recovered both his voice and courage; he stepped forward, his person erect, his countenance assured, his voice resolute and intrepid.

'Since Lady Emma insists upon my answer, since she avows a dislike to Wenlock, since she condescends to ask my opinion, I will tell her my thoughts and wishes.'

The fair Emma now trembled in turn; she blushed, looked down, and was ashamed to have spoken so freely.

Edmund went on:

'My most ardent wishes are, that the fair Emma may reserve her heart and hand till a certain person, a friend of mine, is at liberty to solicit them; whose utmost ambition is first to deserve, and then obtain them.'

'Your friend, sir?' said Lady Emma, her brow clouded, her eye disdainful. Edmund proceeded:

'My friend is so particularly circumstanced, that he cannot, at present, with propriety, ask for Lady Emma's favor; but as soon as he has gained a cause that is yet in suspense, he will openly declare his pretensions, and if he is unsuccessful, he will condemn himself to eternal silence.'

Lady Emma knew not what to think of this declaration. She hoped, she feared, she meditated, but her attention was so strongly excited to be satisfied, without some gratification. After a pause, she pursued the subject.

'And this friend of yours, sir, of what degree and fortune is he?'

Edmund smiled, but, commanding his emotion, he replied:

and went hastily, for fear of observation. He paid his customary devotions, and soon after Father Oswald tapped at the door. They conferred together upon the interesting subject that engaged their attention, until Joseph came to them; who brought the rest of Edmund's baggage, and some refreshment for him before he set out.

Edmund promised to give the earliest information of his situation and success.

At the hour of twelve they heard the same groans as the night before, in the lower apartment, but being somewhat familiarized to it, they were not so strongly affected. Father Oswald crossed himself, and prayed for the departed soul. He also prayed for Edmund, and recommended him to the Divine protection. He then arose, and embraced the young man, who also took a tender leave of his friend Joseph.

They then went, with silence and caution, through a gallery. They descended the stairs in the same manner. They crossed the hall in profound silence, and hardly dared to breathe lest they should be overheard. They found difficulty in opening one of the folding doors, which they at last accomplished. They were again in jeopardy at the outward gate. At length they conveyed Edmund safely into the stables; there they again embraced him, and prayed for his prosperity.

Edmund then mounted his horse, and set forward to Wyatt's cottage; he hallooed at the door, and was answered from within. In a few minutes John came out to him.

'What is it, my master Edmund?'

'Hush!' said he, 'not a word of whom I am; I go upon private business, and would not wish to be known.'

'If you will go forward, sir, I will soon overtake you.'

He did so, and they pursued their journey to the north.

In the meantime Father Oswald and Joseph returned in silence into the house. They retired to their respective apartments without hearing or being heard by anyone.

About the dawn of day, Father Oswald intended to lay his packets in the way of those to whom they were addressed. After much contrivance he determined to take a bold step, and, if he were discovered, to frame some excuse. Encouraged by his late success, he went on tip-toe into Master Williams's chamber, placed a letter upon his pillow, and withdrew unheard. Exulting in his heart, he attempted the Baron's apartment, but found it fastened within.

Finding this scheme frustrated, he waited till the hour the Baron was expected down to breakfast, and laid the letter and the key of the haunted apartment upon the table.

Soon after, he saw the Baron enter the breakfast room; he got out of sight, but stayed within call, preparing himself for a summons.

The Baron sat down to breakfast; he saw a letter directed to himself; he opened it, and, to his great surprise, read as follows:

'The guardian of the haunted apartment to Baron Pitt-Owen:—To thee I remit the key of my charge, until the right owner shall come, who will both discover and avenge my wrong; then, see to be the guilty! But let the innocent rest in peace. In the meantime, let none presume to explore the secrets of my apartment, lest they suffer for their temerity.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Type Work vs. Mosaic.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle, in an article on "How Mistakes Happen in Newspapers," figures up the number of types used in a newspaper the size of the Eagle at 600,000—that is the actual number of bits of metal arranged every week, in preparing a newspaper of that size for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and particular of handicrafts; but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the finest machinery would render type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a great deal of trouble, even though they should try to make it after the same standard. We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet or mosaic work containing ten, twenty, or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which spent months, or even years of labor in producing it, and the people go to see it with a curiosity that the most elaborate and carefully fitted pieces of work of this kind ever made does not compare, for minuteness of detail and accuracy of fitting, with that which the printer does every day. The man who does the first, is looked upon as a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned around, it is not noticed in the general effect; but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in a single day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it, and is amazed at the "stupid carelessness of those printers."

The New York Sun's Montreal correspondent relates this:—"I must tell you how the Montreal girls dress." "First, they start with flannel from head to foot—and such flannel! Why, it's an eighth of an inch thick. Then they go on like other women, except that they put on more shirts, and usually a quilted one that's as warm as a wood fire. Then they put on a dress, and over that a chamois jacket that fits like a shoe in the mud. Then they put ribbed woolen stockings over their stockings, and articles over their shoes. They don't care any more about the looks of their feet than the St. Louis women do. Then they put on hair brushes, then gloves, then a fur cloth dolman, then a fur cap, and finally a coil of worsted comforters. When they are dressed, if they are hurried at the speed of a mile a minute from a toboggan they are unharmed. If they fall through the ice they are not wet. If the thermometer drops to fifteen below they read of it next day and wish they had known of it at the time."

The new German army list shows that, besides the Emperor and Empress, nine Princes and Princesses of their offices.

Crime has of late been alarmingly on the increase in Germany. Desperate murders and robberies are of almost daily occurrence.

WE ARE OFFERING

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

The following Goods, at Reduced Prices:

A Lot of White Blankets, at \$1.50 and \$2.75.

A Lot of Men's Reefing Jackets, \$2.75 and \$3.50.

A Lot of Men's Overcoats, \$4.00 and \$4.90.

A Lot of Men's Ulsters, \$5.50.

A Lot of Men's Pants, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Sacques, \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$2.25.

A Lot of Ladies' Skirts, 50 cents.

A Lot of Cheap Tweeds, 40, 50 and 60 cents up, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

A Lot of Winceys, Wool Goods and Dress Goods.

A Lot Men's Wool Underclothing, very low.

A Lot of Men's Shirts, job lots.

A Lot of Horse Rugs and Carriage Wraps at very low prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1882.

Flour and Tea Store.

OUR MOTTO—BEST QUALITY, LOW PRICES.

TEA FROM 25 TO 36 CENTS,

Choice Raisins and Currants,

1,000 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR,

Confectionery, Apples, Oranges and Lemons,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 27, 1882—1 yr

L. E. PROWSE

WILL, FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, GIVE

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters,

Men's Fur Caps, Tweeds, Win-

ceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs,

Sacques, &c., &c.

Everyone should call and see these Goods, as great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,

74 QUEEN STREET.

CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE,

QUEEN STREET,

Sign of the Padlock.

R. B. HUESTIS,

Dealer in General Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Best American Kerosene Oil.

Parties visiting town would find it to their advantage to call and buy what they require in my line. No trouble to show Goods and give prices.

Next to W. R. Watson's,

Nov. 8, 1882.

R. B. HUESTIS.

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, \$1,568,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.