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Flannels. Winceys,  
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entire system in three months. Any  
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Complete these Pills have no equal  
and KIDNEY disease. Sold everywhere.  
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O. W. DeBLOIS,  
General Agent.

# The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 16

THE HERALD.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1884.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR  
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:  
Maddon'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-  
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Remittances can be made by registered letter.  
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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

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

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

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

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, C. C. CHESTER, B. MACNEILL,  
Jointly.

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 newest  
makes, and grand value.

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

A large lot Seal Cloth from \$3.50 to 88.25 per yard. Daily  
expected, 30 pieces Oil Cloths (English), from 1/2 yard to 3/4 yard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

December 12, 1883—yr

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

—IN—

Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstered Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

One Doz. Parlor Sets.

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Sole Agent for B. Laurance's Spectacles, for Prince Edward Island,  
Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

From Lead, Governor Charlottetown,  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1st June 1883.

DEAR SIR—The eye-glasses and spectacles pur-  
chased from you in December last, have given  
me comfort and satisfaction, and I never experi-  
ence any strain upon my eyes after using them.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,  
Lieutenant Governor.

From David Sterling, Esq.,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.

I have been wearing a pair of eye-glasses pur-  
chased from you in December last, and I can  
say that I can remark with truth that I see perfectly  
the smallest print, with ease and comfort, by arti-  
ficial light.

DAVID STERLING.

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

D. A. BRUCE  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Is OVERSTOCKED with the following

Goods!

and offers them at

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR,  
Flannel Shirts,  
Fur Caps,  
Kid Mitts,  
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,  
OVERCOATINGS,

Which you can have made to your measure cheaper than imported,  
Ready-made.

D. A. BRUCE,  
72 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

December 21, 1883

NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, &c.

Try our New Tea,

IT IS EXTRA.

Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies

(Tins with screw tops), very choice.

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

Wholesale & Retail.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883.

L. E. PROWSE

SELLS THE CHEAPEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

FUR CAPS

ON THE ISLAND.

Dec. 5, 1883

L. E. PROWSE,  
Sign of the Great Hat, 74 Queen Street

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.  
By its use light or red hair may be darkened,  
thin hair thickened, and baldness cured,  
though not always cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimu-  
lates a new growth to appear. It  
prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and  
keeps the scalp cool and healthy.

It is a most excellent preparation for the hair,  
and is used by the most distinguished  
persons of the world.

Mr. C. P. BURBANK writes from Kirby, O.,  
Jan. 1, 1883: "Last fall my hair commenced  
falling out, and in a short time I became  
nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of  
AYER'S Hair Vigor, which stopped the falling  
of the hair, and started a new growth. I  
have now a full head of hair growing vigor-  
ously, and am contented that but for the  
use of your preparation I should have been  
entirely bald."

Mr. W. H. BOWEN, proprietor of the McArthur  
(Old) Dispensary, writes from Boston, Mass.,  
Feb. 6, 1883: "Ever since my hair began to  
fall out, I have used AYER'S Hair Vigor,  
and so have been able to maintain an  
appearance of youthfulness—a matter of  
considerable consequence to ministers, or-  
ators, actors, and in fact every one who  
lives in the eyes of the public."

Ms. O. A. PARSONS, writing from St. Elm  
St., Charlottetown, Mass., April 11, 1883, says:  
"Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair  
came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was  
fast getting bald. On using AYER'S Hair  
Vigor the falling stopped and a new growth  
commenced, and in about a month my hair  
was completely covered with a short hair. It  
has continued to grow, and is now as good as  
before it fell. I regularly use it, and use it  
as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to  
the efficacy of AYER'S Hair Vigor. It  
is used by a trial to convince the most skepti-  
cal of its value.

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

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, Jan. 21, 1884.

The Pope has despatched a corner  
stone and a marble altar slab for the  
chapel to be erected at Cahirciveen,  
County Kerry, Ireland, in memory of  
Daniel O'Connell.

On Thursday a very beautiful wreath  
of myrtle flowers and leaves with orna-  
ments in fine gold, sent by the German  
Association of the Pine Verein, was  
placed on the tomb of Pius IX. in the  
Church of San Lorenzo beyond the Walls.

On the Feast of the Chair of St. Peter,  
Friday, the 18th, the members of the  
Circulo di St. Peter were admitted to the  
Pope's Mass and received Holy Com-  
munion from his hands. After they had  
taken another Mass and partaken of a  
collation, his Holiness conversed with  
them and addressed them on the subject  
of the harsh warfare waged on all sides  
by the revolution against the Church and  
the Pope, one phase of which warfare  
was displayed in the present pilgrimage  
to Rome. He also exhorted them to be  
on their guard against any one who  
should attempt, even in the smallest  
degree, to lessen the reverence and  
of these principles in which neither the  
present Pope nor any of his successors  
will ever be found wanting.

On Monday Cardinal Caviglioli, Arch-  
bishop of Lyons, was received in a  
well audience by his Holiness. The  
Cardinal was accompanied by his secre-  
tary and four young priests of the  
diocese of Lyons. A deputation of the  
Chapter of St. John Lateran went to the  
Vatican on same day to thank his Holiness  
for the dispositions he had under-  
taken to put in force for the restora-  
tion of the works of restoration in the  
great cathedral church of Rome. The  
French Ambassador to the Vatican was  
received in special audience on Tuesday  
morning. The former Minister of Aus-  
tria to Athens, the Prince von Wrede,  
was also received in private audience on  
the same day. At other audiences dur-  
ing the week the Holy Father received  
Signor Silveira, ex-Minister of Foreign  
Affairs of Madrid; two English members  
of Parliament, Messrs. James and Shield;  
and Baron Stillfried, formerly one of the  
most eminent leaders of the Catholic party  
in Austria.

The second procession of pilgrims to  
the tomb of Victor Emmanuel in the  
Pantheon, took place on Wednesday last.  
In some respects it was a more picture-  
que display than that of the 24th. Many  
costly costumes of municipal servants gave  
it an intervals an old world look, and  
several flags and banners of consid-  
erable beauty and richness. The  
wreaths were also pretty, especially one  
from Palermo. It was otherwise a  
comparative failure in evidence by the  
fact that the number of persons who  
entered their names for pilgrims amount-  
ed to 18,856, while the number who  
came to Rome was only 6,492. Thus,  
12,364 demonstrators remained at home.  
Amongst the arrivals were several from  
the existing Radical centres of Fort  
Laveana, and other revolutionary towns.  
These were cheered as they passed along  
the streets, for their conversion from  
Radicalism to Monarchy, or their prac-  
tical protest against the revolutionary  
spirit of the districts they represented  
was regarded as a great triumph. They  
had, on their departure, encountered the  
opprobrium of their fellow-citizens, by  
which the names of the demonstrators  
were broken, and one individual was  
very severely wounded in the head.  
A Protestant proselytising association in  
Florence was represented in this pro-  
cession, and it was composed largely of  
women. The banner borne by this  
group, on which the name of the associa-  
tion was written, was like the rest of  
the banners, prevented from being  
brought within the church. On Monday,  
the 21st January, the first and last in-  
stallation of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre,  
and it is to be hoped that Rome  
will then be at peace again.

On Friday the city of Rome was  
startled by the account of an atrocious  
murder which was committed on the  
previous night. The victim is Mgr.  
Fulgencio De Cesare, Superior of the  
celebrated Abbey of Montevergine, near  
Avelino. This prelate, who was Postu-  
lator in the cause of the Beatification of  
Maria Christina of Savoy, the aunt of the  
late Francis II., ex-King of Naples, lived in  
the Via della Partecipazione, close to the  
Piazza Barattini. On the morning of  
Friday the door of Mgr. De Cesare's  
apartment was observed to be open, and  
when his servant Ferdinando Vais, a  
Neapolitan, who has been seven years in  
the employment of the deceased prelate,  
entered his room, he beheld the horri-  
ble spectacle of his master lying dead,  
covered with blood, and from the wounds  
the body bore it was evident that he had  
been killed by blows from a hatchet.  
The servant Vais was taken by the  
police, and the search made in the rooms  
furnished evidence that pointed directly  
at the servant as the author of the hor-  
rible crime. The motive seems to have  
been robbery, as several objects belong-  
ing to Mgr. De Cesare and a sum of  
money supposed to have been taken  
from a bureau of the dead prelate were  
found in the possession of Vais. There  
are evident signs of an attempt to set  
fire to the bed in which Mgr. De Cesare  
slept, and other indications of very strong  
weight all pointing at Vais as the  
assassin. The news of the crime pro-  
duced a deep impression at the Vatican,  
where Mgr. De Cesare was regarded  
with great respect. It is reported that  
Leo XIII. sent a prelate to inquire into  
the circumstances of this deplorable  
assassination. The deceased prelate was  
seventy-two years of age.

A Symposium on Religion.

MOR. CAPEL MEETS A RABBI, A UNIVER-  
SALIST, AND AN INFIDEL.

Mgr. Capel, with his crimson cloak  
thrown over his shoulders, delivered an  
address before the Nineteenth Century  
Club at the house of Mr. Courtland  
Palmer, in Gramercy Park, last evening.  
His subject was "The Catholic Church,"  
and he had been invited to come and tell  
the club what the Catholic Church be-  
lieves, and then to be attacked and to re-  
ply again, after the true manner of the  
modern symposium. He stated the prin-  
ciples of the Catholic Church in terms  
which may be condensed as follows:

"The Catholic Church maintains that  
man is endowed with intellect to know  
truth, with will to do good. He is gift-  
ed with reason which, among other cap-  
abilities and by its own power and light,  
can know of the existence of God, of the  
immortality of man's soul, and of man's  
responsible dependence on God. But the  
Church holds that there is another  
body of truth called revelation, giving  
still more extensive knowledge concern-  
ing God and man. This revelation be-  
gan with the promise of a Redeemer,  
and ended with the ascension of Christ.  
All dogmas since formulated by the  
Church are but explicit declarations of  
the several truths contained in revelation.  
We hold that such revelation is essen-  
tially distinct from the world, infinite in  
intelligence and will and in all perfor-  
mances, this personal God creating all men  
to be saved, desiring the salvation of all,  
and putting within the reach of all the  
necessary help for such salvation. The  
Church holds that between reason and  
revelation there never can be any real  
discrepancy, since the same God who  
gave the one gave the other. Here it is  
important to remember the gulf separating  
the facts in nature from the scientific  
theories advanced by men. The dimness  
of a man's knowledge about his Creator,  
the weakness of a man's moral nature,  
the responsibility of man to God, and  
the goodness and justice of man's Maker  
not only rendered revelation possible,  
but also necessary; and the Catholic  
Church holds that revelation being  
made, there is the need of an authorized  
teacher and guardian of it, so that in all  
times, for all persons, and under all cir-  
cumstances, the individual may know  
the teaching of God. This implies the  
infallible or divine authority, exercised  
though it may be, through weak, sinful,  
fallible agents. The commission to the  
individual, is to be looked at. Reason  
has the right to examine the credentials  
of such commission, but being convinced  
the commission is genuine and has eman-  
ated from God, who cannot deceive nor  
be deceived, reason has but one duty, to  
accept the message, though it may be  
delivered by the most unwelcome mouth,  
and therefore infallible authority was  
given to the organic body called into ex-  
istence by Christ, and which received on  
Pentecost Sunday, as its perpetual  
principle of life the Holy Ghost. From  
that day forward a human divine organ-  
ism existed on earth, easily discovered by  
the look Peter on which it was formed,  
and by the marks of Unity, Apostolic-  
ity, Catholicity, and Holiness, which are  
of the essence of its being and its  
purpose. This is the Church of Christ,  
the pillar and ground of truth.

The Rev. Dr. Pullman, Universalist-  
was then introduced as a defender of  
Protestantism. He said that all that  
had been said by the Rev. Monsignor Capel  
had resulted in a reaction which made Pro-  
testantism a necessity. Modern civilization  
was the outcome of Protestantism.  
It was yet too early for a perfect creed,  
but we can know already that this is  
God's world, and not the devil's. This  
should suffice us.

Rabbi Gottlieb said that once before  
he had fallen in with a Rabbist which  
with whom, of course, he had a religious  
discussion. The Rabbist said: "If you  
are right, we are wrong, and if we are  
right, you are wrong." "I am sorry to  
say," added the rabbi, "that he left no  
standing place for Protestantism. Ab-  
solute and perfect truth," continued the  
rabbi, "is found on no particular side.  
Every religion which is given by  
God, and which has morality for its  
basis, reflects one or the other side  
of the universal truth. The Quakers,  
I think, approach most nearly to the  
ideal of the Founder of their faith."  
Unitarianism he defined as "modern  
culture with a slight flavor of Christian-  
ity." He considered Methodism to be  
organization as far as it was consistent  
with individualism. Romanism was orga-  
nization without that limit. Attacking  
Monsignor Capel's argument, the rabbi  
said that if reason can prove the exist-  
ence of God, immortality, and our respon-  
sibility, there is no need of revelation.  
Of course God created all men to be  
saved. Had he not done so, many  
would prefer to be among the lost, rather  
than among the saved. "There is  
a stamp on the forehead of us all,"  
said the rabbi, referring to his race,  
"the stamp of unparalleled martyr-  
dom; but that the time will come when  
all men will see the truth as we see it  
we still and will ever hope."

T. R. Wakeman, speaking in behalf of  
Agnosticism, said that the universal  
church was not that of Monsignor Capel,  
but was that of humanity, into which  
revelation would in time transform all  
religions.

Monsignor Capel briefly replied to  
what had been advanced against him.  
Many ladies and notable people listened  
to the discussion.—New York Sun.

It is understood that Gen. Leard has  
now tendered his resignation and will not  
resume his duties after his three months  
leave of absence expires. Col. Williams  
has not withdrawn his charges against  
the General in reference to the Coburg  
camp trouble.

Management of Clay Soils.

From the older sections of the country  
there is an increasing number of com-  
plaints that the tilled soil is becoming too  
clayey for profitable working. One  
would think from the enquiries that the  
quantity of clay had seriously increased. No  
satisfactory reflection is needed, however,  
to show that it is not the quantity of clay  
but the proportion that has changed.  
There seems to be more clay because there  
is less vegetable matter to keep its  
particles from running together. It is a  
sign that the land has been unwisely  
worked. When we hear farmers com-  
plain that their farm has become too  
heavy from excess of clay we are re-  
minded of the little incident recorded in  
Genesis. After Adam and Eve had eaten  
the forbidden fruit they discovered that  
it was very improper to go without  
clothes. And the voice of the Lord came  
to them with the searching questions:  
"Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast  
thou not been eating of the tree whereof  
I commanded thee that thou shouldest  
not eat?" In like manner the stickiness  
of soil which follows moving it while  
wet, is the sign that some of the rules of  
good farming have been disregarded.

Heavy soils are almost always rich in  
the mineral deposits of plant food. Their  
great need is sufficient vegetable matter  
to keep them in good mechanical condi-  
tion, and a system of underdrainage that  
will cause surplus water to find a way of  
escape below the surface. If land is of  
clayey character, the fact that it is rolling-  
or even hilly, will not obviate the  
need of underdrainage, and, more telling,  
the land, the more liable it is to wash in-  
to gullies, especially if cultivated for  
years. All through the older Southern  
States there are hundreds of fields of red  
clay that have become wholly unproduc-  
tive. These lands are generally rich, but  
supposed, the clods into which it forms  
locking up the fertility and preventing its  
exhaustion. But for this safeguard the  
system of over-cropping must have  
proved far more destructive than it now  
appears.

English farmers rate heavy soil much  
more highly than any others. Even the  
stiffest soils are underdrained and made to  
produce the heaviest crops of wheat. In  
time, American farmers will learn to  
manage heavy clay soils, and what is  
true of England will prove true here.  
In the Northern States, we have an ad-  
vantage over the farmers of temperate  
England. Our severe winters pulverize  
clay soils so far as the earth is  
frozen. Fall ploughing, to enable frost  
to penetrate deeply, is necessary to  
cool crops on heavy land that has ap-  
parently been exhausted. Part of this  
advantage is lost if the surplus water is  
not taken out beneath the surface, and es-  
pecially if the soil is plowed or cultivat-  
ed while full of water.

When the subsoil is clay and the sur-  
face soil is vegetable mould, much  
damage is often done by too deep plow-  
ing. Subsoiling clay soil is a bad  
policy than turning the soil, retentive  
to the surface. When once the vegeta-  
ble matter in the soil has been buried  
deeply, it can never be all brought up  
again. The only course then is to  
saturate and manure the soil as the land  
has been plowed previously. This, es-  
pecially the manuring, is that which few  
farmers are able to do.

Though vegetable matter is highly  
important for heavy soil, it does not  
follow that green manuring is always  
helpful to immediate fertility. We have  
known large growths of fodder corn and  
Hungarian grass plowed under late in  
the season, when the soil was follow-  
ing was rather injured than benefited.  
In some cases it makes the soil too  
porous, thus causing it to absorb and retain  
a large amount of water which alterna-  
tely expands and contracts, freezing and  
thawing. In other instances the  
green manure plowed under late in the  
fall turns sour, forming the green scum  
on the surface which is the common in-  
dication that humic acid is being gener-  
ated to poison all vegetable life. When  
green manure is plowed under early in  
the season, however, it never fails to  
produce good results. Its fermentation  
not only increases heat, in which heavy  
soils are usually deficient, but it disin-  
tegrates the particles of soil and thus  
makes available much plant food that  
would otherwise have been locked up in  
clods. While it is true that these green  
manures give back to the soil no mineral  
elements not first taken from it, yet the  
fact is undoubted that soils abundant in  
clay will endure this exhausting process  
longer than others. That which heavy  
soils must suffer from is a system of  
cultivation and cropping which exhausts  
their due proportion of vegetable mat-  
ter. When this is gone, the labor of  
tilling is greatly increased as the crop is  
lessened. When clay soils are properly  
managed they are not difficult to work.  
They are less liable to insect ravages  
and less subject to injury from severe  
drougths than those of a sandy and  
gravelly character.—Boston Cultivator.

The Late Wendell Phillips.

George Jacob Holyoake, writing of the  
late Wendell Phillips said: "Stories  
I oft heard told of his perils and triumphs  
on the platform exceeded anything I  
knew of in the annals of oratory. One  
of his repartees has lately appeared in  
English papers. It occurred in the days  
when all the churches preached in favor  
of slavery. One day a minister met Mr.  
Phillips, and thinking to be smart and  
unpleasant, said to him, 'If your busi-  
ness is to promote the freedom of slaves,  
why do you not go South and attend to  
your business?' 'May I ask what is your  
business?' said Mr. Phillips. 'Oh my  
business is to preach the gospel and save  
souls from hell.' 'Then why do you  
not go to hell and attend to your busi-  
ness?' was Mr. Phillips's answer, and  
the point of the reply was that it was  
about as pleasant, and quite as safe to go  
down South at that time, pleading for  
slaves among planters, as visiting the  
sinning kingdom would be, and the  
preacher know it. It may be said of  
Wendell Phillips, 'God honored him by  
making all the worst men his enemies.'

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

Gordon in the Sudan.

We, living here in the Dominion of Canada, have the good and bad fortune of being interested in three different Legislatures, each of which influences our political destiny. There is first the Local Legislature; next there is the Parliament of Canada; and last, and not the least important, the Imperial Parliament, which controls the mighty British Empire. If, therefore, we are not well governed, it is not because we have not any amount of Governments. Our Local Legislature will meet in a few weeks, when we shall have explained to us the state of our Provincial affairs. The Dominion Parliament is now in session discussing the great question of the Pacific Railroad, and it may be safely assumed that both the Local and Federal Governments will emerge triumphant at the end of the session. With the Imperial Government it is different. The Imperial Government has a gloomy prospect before it, and unless General Gordon's mission be successful, which is highly improbable, nothing can prevent its defeat. Governments propose, but it is God who disposes. Even Mr. Gladstone with all his experience cannot see much further into the future than the commonest of our poor mortals. He has in his time done great things, and has been rewarded by success; he has lately committed a terrible blunder, and he will be punished for it, unless, as we have remarked, General Gordon works a miracle and raises the Sudan against El Mehdî. General Gordon was Governor of the Sudan for years, and his administration of its affairs was so just and so firm, and so impartial as between man and man, that he earned the respect of the fierce tribes who despised and hated the parties who had sent him to rule over them. But the times have changed since General Gordon left the Province, and left it in so prosperous a condition. The Arabs have risen against Gordon's masters, and their chief has gained such victories over his enemies as to entitle him to the homage of fanatics who believe him when he asserts he has come to restore the great Moslem empire and overthrow the infidel from India to Tunis, and even beyond the Dardanelles. The question now is, will the prestige of General Gordon avail him against the enthusiasm surrounding El Mehdî. It is true that the General does not trust in prestige alone, or in the memory of his just administration, for we learn by telegraph that he has taken eighty thousand pounds with him into the heart of the Sudan, which sum judiciously distributed among hungry chiefs, as the general alone knows how, may have a good effect. But, in fact, it is rather late in the day to bribe with much hope of success. Eighty thousand pounds would have worked wonders six months ago, but it is now too late. Fatal words whose sound has stricken the hearts of kings and statesmen with terror. El Mehdî can command more than that sum at present, and it is more than probable he will soon be in possession of all the available funds and forces that General Gordon can bring against him. Seeing, therefore, that the fate of the Gladstone ministry hangs on the dromedary that bears Gordon, we can form a pretty accurate idea of how frail is Mr. Gladstone's hold of the Government. Gladstone will fall with Gordon, never to rise again, and all the great constitutional changes contemplated will fade away into a future, more or less remote. There is a section of Gladstone's following that rejoice at the Anglo-Egyptian disasters for the reason that they give them an excellent excuse for turning against their leader. There is Mr. Goschen, for instance, with a great many others of less note, who would drop an extended franchise, but will not oppose it for fear of their constituents, but who will be delighted at defeating it while ostensibly giving a patriotic opposition to what they call the disgraceful Egyptian policy of the Government. No one prays more fervently for the success of Gordon Pasha than Mr. Gladstone; it remains to be seen if his prayers shall be answered.

The Belfast Election.

The electors of the Belfast district will decide to-morrow whether Mr. Alexander Martin or Mr. Duncan McMillan shall represent them in the Provincial Legislature. As between the candidates, personally, it would be altogether unfair to compare Mr. Martin to his opponent. The two men do not admit of intellectual measurement, one against the other. It is tacitly admitted by the Grits that their standard bearer is not a clever man or anything like it. He confessed himself at Fownal on Friday night that he was no orator. And truly he is not. Neither, in fact, is Mr. Martin; but while we can dispense with orators or windy speakers in the Local House, we do certainly require gentlemen who can express themselves intelligently upon matters agitating their minds. This Mr. McMillan cannot do, and this Mr. Martin can. So far so good; and if the issue turned upon mere personal worth and party considerations were put aside altogether, we opine Mr. Martin would head the poll, as we sincerely believe he will. But each of these men represents

Editorial Notes.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened on Friday. The late railway transfer formed the chief burden of the Lieutenant Governor's Speech.

It has become the fashion to style Egyptian soldiers miserable cowards, and no doubt they deserve the appellation. Nevertheless, it was with the fathers of the timid men Wolsey routed at Tel-el-Kebir that Mehemet Ali conquered four Turkish armies in succession, and would have annexed great part of Western Asia to Egypt had England and France not interfered. The heroic defence of Sunkat by Tewfik Bey and his six hundred Egyptians goes to prove that all his countrymen are not cowards.

The English papers are agitating themselves about hanging. They say that it is right enough to hang a man for murder, but that it is cruel to make him suffer, and that the present mode of hanging causes him to suffer. Poor sufferer! Excellent sentimentalist! But what about the individual the murderer has murdered? Has he not also suffered, sometimes for hours—days—that is to say an eternity? As a rule murderers do not trouble themselves about the sufferings of their victim, and, for our part, we do not think—only for its revengeful look—that it would be very wrong to deal with the murderer as he has dealt with the victim.

The inundation news from the flooded districts in Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, and other places in the Mississippi Valley, is appalling. Towns are submerged, whole villages swept away, and the number of people rendered destitute is beyond calculation. Hundreds have been drowned in their houses at Jeffersonville in Indiana, and indeed in most of the flooded districts. As is usual in such emergencies, the people of the United States are making great and generous efforts for relief, but so unexpected has been the crisis and so inaccessible the inundated that these efforts are meeting with but indifferent success. The latest accounts are that the waters are still rising.

HENRY GEORGE in England does not seem to be as popular as his work on "Progress and Poverty." The charm of novelty has passed away, and the gentleman himself is neglected. Of this he complains bitterly, though unjustly, as we think. Revolutions are very well in their way, and, in some cases, much required, but his scheme of nationalizing the land without giving the proprietor compensation is rather too much of a good thing, even for such a thoroughgoing Radical as Henry Labouchere, M. P. for Northampton, and editor of *Truth*. The scheme that is most just and, at the same time, most practical, is peasant proprietary and compensation to landlords.

The fall of Sunkat and Tokar, and the massacres consequent thereon, have awakened such profound indignation in England that it is doubtful—unless General Gordon's diplomacy proves brilliantly successful—that Gladstone's Government will live through the session. That eloquent but erratic statesman is anxious, now that disasters have crowded one upon the other, to shirk responsibility for the present state of the Sudan; but if affairs turned out as fortunate as they are unfortunate, he would step gracefully forward and say, "behold in me the man who has pacified the Sudan." He must, in order to be logical, accept responsibility for the Sudan, whatever happens of good or bad.

The editor of the *Patriot* is not a decided success as a financial critic. In what he means for a severe analysis of the finances of the Province he uses the word probable too often. He has "probable" shortage \$3,000,000. "Probable" shortage Land Office \$15,000,000. "Probable" deficit \$36,989,000. Total probable deficit \$55,989,000. Either the editor must be afflicted with softening of the brain, or he must think his readers are fools. Perhaps his long sojourn among the Sioux has had the effect of lowering his estimate of civilized beings. "Probably" he does not know what he is talking about. If a juvenile competitor for a prize book could do no better in the way of criticism than the *Patriot* editor, he would not earn the prize. Let him try the word "possible."

SCIENTISTS are every day making discoveries which prove that man is a few millions of years old. Footprints have been discovered in Panama which, according to a Dr. Flint, are fifty thousand years old. But that is nothing. Another scientist tells us, with that charming simplicity for which scientists are remarkable, that the skeleton of what is thought to be a man found lately in France, must have rested between the rocks at least half a million years. But we take more stock in the footprints. There is something tangible in the footprints. What, however, we would much like to see is something in the way of literature making clear that the earth is as "old as the hills." Everything discovered up to this—from a common-sense view—leaving revelation aside—points to the fact that man began to know a little about the race only about three thousand five hundred years ago, and that—still ignoring religion—the bible teaches us more about this world in one chapter than does all the science of all the scientists.

Letter from Myles O'Began.

It was with a heavy heart I left Halifax on my return trip to Charlottetown. I would have stayed in that centre of military elegance—and, I may add, moral also—but that I could not get comfortably settled. The General Commander-in-Chief did not acquire an extra aide-de-camp, and my offer of the new was, therefore, declined with military abruptness, although I told his excellency that I would "pair his nails," or "perform any other office demanding brains and culture, until a vacancy occurred on his staff." The banter did not seem to amuse the general, saying my statement proportionately.

What is the pay, General, and what would be my position in social life? "You would get thirty cents per diem, out of which you would have to board yourself, while, as for your social position, it would be immediately above that of coal heaver, and just below a corporal."

All the blood of the O'Regans suffused my face as I read this. I look, certainly, like a man of my rank. I did not get up until I had read the letter. I was saying prayers at Tom Allan's as I passed that way, and, as Mr. Allan does not like to have his "front door" polluted by any other office demanding brains and culture, until a vacancy occurred on his staff, I was, without the assistance of my Bureau-critic friend, now, in all probability, wearing his sweet editorials on the political life of the Bellefleur District. I took certain large imprints which I found on the snow for my guide, correctly judging, they would take me in the right direction. I thought first they had been caused by boat marks, but, on closer inspection, I discovered they were the foot steps of a giant of pre-historic times. I know they were the prints of a man of some description or another, for the tracks were plain and distinct, and the toes of the right foot where the shoe had been broken, or worn away by attrition. I took the right direction, and, in some cases, something tremendous, from which (being a profound antiquarian), I judged the height of the man to be about 100 feet. I was, however, more or less, probably less, on closer inspection I found he belonged to the class of the "Wells" which are now, in some cases, on certain peculiar impressions of the heel, that the creature had had no backbone. But the tracks were plain and distinct, and the toes of the right foot where the shoe had been broken, or worn away by attrition. I took the right direction, and, in some cases, something tremendous, from which (being a profound antiquarian), I judged the height of the man to be about 100 feet. 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DREAM ON.
With the moonlight bright are peeping
Through the ivy-curtained pane.

THE WRONG MAN.

BY THE HON. MRS. A. MONTGOMERY.

CHAPTER XI.—(CONTINUED.)

Mother Frances Xavier and the little
Sister returned weary beyond expression
from Gorty, where many a terrible malady

The night was fast closing in, and the
question of where they were to lodge be-
came an anxious one. Appeal was made to
the military commander, whose answer

The widow's son was to show them the
way, an office he accepted civilly, but with
no alacrity.

"I cannot go further than our end of the
village. I have no pass-ward."

"That is true," rejoined his mother.
"Jean knows some of the sentinels, because

Thus escorted they set out on their ex-
pedition. They had gone some distance
before they discovered that they were walk-

They crossed the deep, silent, rapid-flow-
ing river, its black waters sweeping by

At length Jean suggested that there was
a newly-married couple, who had no chil-

Marguerite and her husband had already
retired to rest, but they made no difficulty

For a brief space she lay awake, musing
on the strangeness of her position, and

It was so frankly said that Madeline at
once acquiesced cheerfully, and indeed there

The stout German took it all as a matter
of course, pulled his long, sandy moustache,

"Impossible! I cannot get enough for my
own men and horses. But I will leave you

found they had to contend against a gen-
eral disposition to allow them to take
that supper, although no other was open to

The necessary papers being drawn up
and signed, authorizing him to convey the
ladies to Courcelles, and to return at his

Madeline and the mother took their places,
while the sister sat on their scanty baggage

Half an hour later the good-hearted Ger-
man, after unpacking his kit to get out his

When morning came, he was at the
station long before they were; but after

Not many days later, Madeline found
herself located, with her two companions,

At the entrance of every village, a sol-
dier with a drawn sword, flashing close to

Madeline's face, would harshly command
the humble little party in their unpretend-

At the entrance of every village, a sol-
dier with a drawn sword, flashing close to

They strained their eyes to see
the towers of Strasburg Cathedral, mourn-

Madeline's relief was immense when the
door opened and Sophie returned with the

Madeline wondered how such a queen
among women had become the matron of a

It was nearly half an hour before the door
opened, and the priest called them to assist

Madeline left the room at the same time
with the priest, who, turning to her, said

"If Mademoiselle will inform me where
she lives, I will call and explain to her the

Madeline's surprise was too great for
words. As, however, there is no law more

Madeline named an hour for the
priest to call, and then waited for Sophie to

"All is over. I am so glad he saw his
priest. How calm he became after the agita-

Madeline took a warm farewell of her. It
was most improbable that she should ever

"SOME long round Hemlock Timber for
piles. Also, a lot of Flat-topped Logs.

white; the bed-covers were white. It was
a cheerful, sunny glare, and the poor
sufferer was dying—alone! Madeline turned

Without losing a moment, she desired
that he might be called back; and while

He responded to Madeline's exhortations
briefly but with composure, and seemed

She had often found that one of the first
questions they would put to her was

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Apply to
F. W. HALLES,
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THE underigned will sell by private sale
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TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
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FROM THE FATHER:
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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piles. Also, a lot of Flat-topped Logs.

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