N'S ANODYNE
LINIMENT
AND EXTERNAL USE.
PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE HENS LAY

for Winter.

KS & Co.
ARGE SUPPLIES OF
FOR FALL & WINTER,
A LOW PRICES.
T LOW PRICES.
TS AT LOW PRICES.
ERCOATS AT LOW PRICES.
of NEW ULSTERS & STORM-
ade, from good material.
REEFERS, to suit all.
WEED SUITS, very cheap.
t lower prices than ever.
d Mufflers, Fur Caps, Knitted
, Braces, &c., &c., &c.
efore buying elsewhere.
WEEKS & CO.
1884.

GIFTS.
's, Cradles, Cotts, Sleighs, &c.,
EAPEST.
lasses, English & German,
RY LOW.
Walnut Picture-frame Mouldings
Provinces, unrivalled in quality
suit all kinds of pictures—the
HAMBER SUITS.
nt Parlor and Chamber Suits,
re selling at cost.
er, Office, Children's and Kitchen
inds of Upholstering Work, Paint-
Gilding.
asses—Feather, Hair, Flock,
l, Straw—Cheapest in the city.
ables, Sideboards, Bookcases,
ds, &c.—Cheapest.
OHN NEWSON.
1884—3m

GOODS!
—A T—
& STERNS.
STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS
e, and all in want of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
OWEST PRICES,
lishment, a splendid variety to
fail to see our Goods before
your purchases.
INS & STERNS.
1884.

TOCK, 1884.
d shortly to Arrive,
F CHOICE FLOUR.
TINTER APPLES.
Half-boxes RAISINS.
nd Five Found Air-tight, splendid article. TEA.
ARGE STOCK OF
Groceries,
AND RETAIL, CHEAP.
BEER & GOFF.
1884.

NO MORE HAIR.
Hair to its Not a dye. A marvellous invention. Gray-, made to look young in three weeks. No more d luxuriantly. Send for descriptive book, and chemists and doctors, etc., who recommend it Murray St., New York. sep. 17 1y eow

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 17

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

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

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE

Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.

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

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

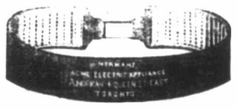
CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 6th day, 6h. 25m., p. m., N.
New Moon 14th day, 10h. 9m., p. m., N.
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h. 19m., a. m., N.
Full Moon 28th day, 11h. 48m., p. m., N.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn
1	Sun	7 28	4 59	7 58	8 19
2	Mon	27	5 1	9 8	8 51
3	Tues	26	3	10 14	9 21
4	Wed	24	5	11 18	9 50
5	Thur	23	6	morn	10 20
6	Fri	21	8	0 19	10 52
7	Sat	19	9	1 18	11 25
8	Sun	18	10	2 13	aft 3
9	Mon	17	11	3 6	0 45
10	Tues	16	13	3 53	1 35
11	Wed	14	15	4 34	2 21
12	Thur	12	16	5 18	3 16
13	Fri	11	18	5 57	4 14
14	Sat	9	19	6 28	5 14
15	Sun	8	21	6 50	6 16
16	Mon	7	22	7 28	7 20
17	Tues	5	24	7 56	8 26
18	Wed	3	26	8 26	9 32
19	Thur	1	28	8 51	10 40
20	Fri	6 59	29	9 27	11 54
21	Sat	57	30	10 11	morn
22	Sun	56	31	10 57	0 56
23	Mon	55	33	11 50	2 3
24	Tues	52	34	aft 50	3 6
25	Wed	51	36	1 58	4 3
26	Thur	49	37	3 9	4 52
27	Fri	47	38	4 21	5 36
28	Sat	6 45	5 40	5 34	6 13

Norman's



Electric Belt Institution

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

Belts, Bands and Insoles.

Circulars and Consultation Free.

April 2, 1883—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

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

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. CHAS. B. MACNEILL
jan17 1884

M. HENNESSY.

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.

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

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

Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office in Old Bank,

[UP STAIRS.]

Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

Apples. Apples. Apples.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E.C.,

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

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

August 6, 1884—9m

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. apl 16 1yr.

MARK WRIGHT & CO

1885. —ARE— **1885.**

Better prepared than ever before to give the BEST VALUE in every description of

FURNITURE,

All manufactured on their premises by first-class workmen, and warranted second to none.

They have in stock **3,000 CHAIRS** of various designs, and will sell them at prices to suit the hard times.

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, WASHSTANDS, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRASSES, PICTURE MOULDING, PARLOR SETS, BEDROOM SETS,

and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Remember we cannot be undersold.

Undertaking Department a Specialty.

MARK WRIGHT & Co.

Kent Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1884.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER

WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED BY

ELECTRICITY

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

CRYING BABIES. Babies cry because they suffer. Their little gums are inflamed, and their bodies are more or less feverish. If you will tie around their necks one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES you will see a wonderful change for the better, their sufferings cease, and their general health improves. Ask for Norman's, and take no other, and you will be pleased. Price 50c.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART is quieted more by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT than can be done by any other remedy. Ask for Norman's, take no other. Every one guaranteed genuine.

FEVER AND AGUE. Do not throw away money on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed genuine.

LUMBAGO. Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Ask your Druggist for it and take no other. Guaranteed genuine.

CONSTIPATION is entirely overcome by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No injury can result, and they are pleasant to wear. Try one and be cured.

BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.

FEMALE TROUBLES. Ladies are benefitted more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable. Guaranteed genuine.

WEAKNESS and Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT when all other remedies fail. Try one and you suffer no longer. Every belt guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no other. Every belt guaranteed.

INDIGESTION. This seven-headed monster is more easily overcome by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by any other remedy, and it cannot possibly do any injury. Guaranteed genuine.

SLEEPLESSNESS and Headache are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. They soothe and nourish the system. Guaranteed genuine.

RHEUMATISM cannot remain long with any one who uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every belt guaranteed genuine.

NERVOUSNESS may be entirely cured in a short time by using one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, without any fear of injury. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874—TEN YEARS IN THE CITY.

TESTIMONIALS.

A Few Samples of Testimonials that Speak for Themselves

WALLATTA, D. T. December 17th, 1883.

MR. A. NORMAN:
DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Appliances I got from your Chicago agent have had a most marvellous effect upon my patient, who suffered from Sciatica. He could get very little relief from medicine. Shortly after he got your Belts he was able to get out of bed, and is now on a visit to his Canadian friends. Send me some more circulars.

Yours truly. DR. D. McLAUCHLAN.

PERTH, ONT., June, 1883.

MR. NORMAN:
DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles for about six months, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I recommend them to all who suffer from Rheumatism.

Yours truly, MRS. J. GUTHRIE.

OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.

A. NORMAN, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances. I am stronger and better every way.

Yours truly, R. E. HALIBURTON.

PETERBOROUGH, October 15th, 1883.

A NORMAN, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.

Yours truly, J. GREEN.

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.

A. NORMAN, - Proprietor.

G. H. HASZARD

PRINTER,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

IS NOW OPENING IN HIS

NEW STORE, BROWN'S BRICK BLOCK.

QUEEN SQUARE,

A large assortment of English and American

STATIONERY & SCHOOL BOOKS,

and will give special attention to the **Manufacture** and **Printing** of all kinds of

Business Blank Books and Forms,

—UCH AS—

LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
RULING, &c., &c.

And also, **Wedding and Mourning Stationery,** in

INVITATIONS,
WEDDING CARDS,
BRIDE CAKE BOXES,
VISITING CARDS,
BALL PROGRAMMES,
MEMORIAL CARDS,
MOURNING NOTE,
and ENVELOPES, &c

G. H. HASZARD,

Dec. 17, 1884. SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

DR. P. CONROY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

CONSUMPTION!

FRASER'S

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is now looked upon by the leading Physicians of Prince County as

A STANDARD REMEDY

IN THE TREATMENT OF

COUGHS,
COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS

Wasting Diseases of Children, &c.

It contains 65 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil, the taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised, that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more.

Cheaper than any other Emulsion made, only 80 cents per pint.

JAMES A. FRASER,

(Opposite Sinclair, Minto & Stewart's.)
Summerside, Jan. 7, 1885.

THE

North British & Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital, - - $9 733,432.00
Paid up Capital, - - 1,216,667.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life, and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.

Insurance upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.

G. W. DeBLOIS,

General Agent for P. E. Island,
Office, No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.
December 17, 1884. 1y

N. J. CAMPBELL,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries, Fruit and Seeds,

UPPER QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

Agent for P. E. Island for the Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Company of London, England; the British Empire Life Assurance Company of London, England.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.

oct 8—1y

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE.

Monaghan's Brick Building,

WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

Archbishop O'Brien's Pastoral.

CORNELIUS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Halifax, health and benediction in the Lord:

DEARLY BELOVED: In the course of our last Lenten Pastoral we pointed out some of the many evils that afflict society, and that arise from a want of reflection on God, who can be known through His visible works. From this forgetfulness of God—from this banishing of Him from their daily life and not recognizing the limitations He has set to their self-indulgence, many live as though they had no aspirations above those of the brute creation, and no higher aim than the gratification of their passions. They ignore the teachings of the gospel; they deny the most evident principles of morality; and they proclaim unrestrained freedom of sensual indulgence. Too superficial for reason; too proud for authority; too vicious for purity of sentiment, the spirit of our age has all the impiety of ancient Greece or Rome, without their cultured refinement. Education, which is a blessing when used aright, has been employed as a means of

CORRUPTING THE HEARTS OF MILLIONS,

and carrying moral poison into the sanctity of the home. Family prayer is neglected, the innocent pleasures that are found around a well regulated hearth are despised, and only the half idiotic, half vicious pastimes of a frivolous world are prized. The family is the root and source of social and civil society; if it be not kept pure the state must speedily become like a tree affected with dry rot, fair, perhaps, to outward seeming, but ready to fall in the first storm. The sanctity of the marriage tie, from which the family itself has its origin, is a matter of the first importance in the civil, as well as in the religious order. The history of nations teaches us, with all the hard logic of facts, that when a people make light of the marriage bond they are within a measurable distance of national decay. It cannot be otherwise; if the source be poisoned the whole stream will be polluted. If family life be broken up, and marriage be degraded into temporary union, to be dissolved at the bidding of any unholy motive, civil society, whose units are families, can have no stability, and no civic virtues. Now, it is a sad fact, happily not verified in our midst, that divorce is on the increase in many places. Trashy publications, sold as 'Literature,' are helping to propagate the idea that what they falsely call 'love' is to be blindly followed; that one cannot resist its influence; and that it makes wrong right. They speak of a man or a woman meeting his or her 'destiny;' by this they mean that the man or woman in question, no matter by what sacred ties they may be already bound, may meet one of the opposite sex, towards whom they are irresistibly drawn, and for whose sake they may lawfully break their sacred bonds. This is the substance of the teaching diffused over pages of thousands of novels. Pure love is an enobling sentiment; but

THE BRUTAL INSTINCTS OF HUMANITY

are, in those books, made to wear the mask of love, and are exalted as objects of veneration and sympathy. With such principles as these instilled into the mind from earliest youth, and with religion banished from the schoolroom, what wonder that a generation should grow up with a moral sense diseased, and with little or no belief in the sanctity of Christian marriage, and no care for the welfare and purity of a home. To you, dearly beloved, who believe with our holy church that which Christ so plainly teaches, viz., that marriage is of God, instituted from the beginning as the union of one man with one woman, joined by God, who left no power to man or state to put them asunder—(Math. 19, 6)—we need say nothing about the awful guilt of another union, though sanctioned by the law of any state whatsoever. You know that death alone can break the bond of marriage, and leave the survivor free to contract another. Husband and wife, in regard to the obligations of marriage, are by Christ's law expounded by St. Paul on precisely the same footing.—(1 Cor. vii-4.) What is unlawful for the wife is unlawful for the husband. 'A woman is bound by the law as long as her husband liveth,'—Ibid. 39.) So, also, is the husband bound as long as the wife liveth. But whilst you know and believe all this, there is danger that, owing to

THE FALSE MAXIMS OF THE WORLD,

and to the pernicious principles set forth in books and newspapers, some may be led astray and forget the sanctity of marriage, or assume its responsibilities without thought of its sacred obligations. Hence some words of warning and of advice on this point are deemed necessary. Marriage being by divine institution a life-long union, by which two became, as it were, but one flesh, dividing the cares of life, and sharing its joys; constituting thus domestic society, the source alike of the family and the state, is noble in its origin, holy by its sacramental character, and full of grave responsibility. It is momentous in its consequences both to the individuals who contract it, to their offspring, and to civil society of which they form a part. A well assorted union is fraught with blessings to all these; whilst an ill-advised or unhappy marriage is disastrous to all of them. When children are born of a marriage, the consequences of that union, whether for good or evil, do not die with the parents; they will live on and be propagated, perhaps to the end of time, by their descendants. If these truths were taken to heart, and exercised that influence which they ought on the conduct of Christians, many of the evils which we are now called on to deplore would cease to exist. If we would know what husband and wife should be to one another, let us learn from God himself. When this earth had become fit for habitation of the human race, Adam the first man was created. Then God said: 'Let us make him a help like unto himself.' (Gen. ii, 18). A helpmeet, an assistant, a partner—that is what husband should be to wife, and wife to husband. A help in the toils of life, and on the road to heaven; each trying to lighten the load of the other, to encourage and raise up the soul of the other to God.

THIS IS THE NOBLE IDEA OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION

that God teaches us. But, alas! how often do we see this holy union degraded by unfaithfulness, and instead of being a partnership of loving mutual assistance, turned into a yoke, which each endeavors to make more unendurable for the other. Those who ought to be a mutual help on the way to heaven become too often a snare and a stumbling block to each other's salvation, by reason of unchecked anger, profanity of conduct, drunkenness or cruel neglect. And the children that have been given as a sacred charge to these parents, and for whose souls they will have to give an account, instead of being trained to virtue and bound to home by those innocent pleasures which parents should seek to provide, are often scandalized in their tender years by the bad example of their parents, and are spiritually murdered by those who should rather die than give them occasion of sin. Let those who are already joined in wedlock reflect seriously on these truths; let them examine their past and see if they have sought to make it as cheerful and as Christian as they could; and whether they are properly discharging the lawful duties of parents, viz., that of training souls for God. To those who have not yet entered into the state of matrimony, words of advice and warning are necessary.

DO NOT BE MISLED BY THE FALSE PRINCIPLES REGARDING MARRIAGE

and its duties, of which we have already spoken. Learn from the infallible voice of holy church what you should believe, and how you should act, in choosing a lifelong partner and helpmeet. Neither money, nor positions, nor personal appearance, if separated from virtuous principles, can ensure a happy marriage. The wild romancing of novelists is not verified in everyday life. Unless love be founded on reason it cannot endure. That deceptive sentiment which arises on account of some external quality in the person admired is not love; it is an unreasoning passion born of a more or less refined sensual instinct, and is as fleeting as the cause which gave it birth. How many vain tears and useless regrets, and years of slow agony, follow from marriage contracted under the spell of this delusive passion, falsely called love. We are endowed with a free will, and no person is necessarily obliged to give the affections of the heart to another. It is the pernicious folly of maudlin fools and the debasing argument of those who seek to make sensuality respectable, to pretend that one has no control over one's affections, but must follow whithersoever passion leads. True love is a deliberate act of the will, decided upon by reasons which appear to the intelligence to prove the existence of certain lovable qualities in the object admired. If the intelligence be Christian, then the only qualities that can win true love must bear the impress of a Christian spirit. In choosing, then, a helpmate, one should look at the conduct, principles of action and religious sentiments of such person. Do not be guided by outward appearances; these are deceitful; value only the qualities of mind and heart that spring from and are nourished by a living faith. Without these there can be no lasting respect; without respect there can be no love; and without love no matrimonial happiness. And we would warn, with all the solemnity that the wish of holy church can give to our words, our dear children

AGAINST MIXED MARRIAGES.

We wish to speak no uncharitable word of our brethren without the fold. We know and appreciate their many civic and humane virtues, and desire to ever live with them on the most friendly terms. But it is our duty to point out that such marriages can rarely be aught but disastrous in their consequences. If the parties are both firm in their religious convictions, then there is a great gulf set between them. On the most vital of all questions they are at variance; there is no bond of sympathy in their religious thought; no Sunday life in common. And if there be children, what hope is there for peace? We have seen the Catholic mother obliged to take advantage of her husband's absence, in order to bring her child to be baptized. If the Catholic parent be not firm in his or her convictions, what hope for the souls of their children, or for the parent's own? Do not, then, dear children, allow yourselves to be deceived by foolishly imagining that your case would be different were you to marry outside of your own church. The one whom you would choose would not be a hero, or an angel, which possibly your passion might suggest, but a very common mortal with all the frailties of humanity. Matrimony has enough of cares and trials, under the most favorable circumstances, without the additional cause of division and unhappiness engendered by a difference of religious belief.

SEEK YOUR LIFE PARTNER IN YOUR OWN CHURCH,

and seek them amongst those who live up to their teachings; then your love will be according to God, and not according to the flesh. Matrimony is a sacrament, and confers grace on those who worthily receive it. In order to profit by this sacrament, one must contract marriage with heart and soul, purified by a sincere confession and enlivened by faith. Holy church, the watchful and uncompromising guardian of the sanctity of marriage, laid down from apostolic times, rules for its due celebration. Towards the end of the first century St. Ignatius reminds those about to be married that it behoves them to be joined by the sentence of the bishop, so that their marriage may be according to the Lord, and not according to cupidity.—(Epr. ad. Polyc. V. C.) And Tertullian speaks of marriage as that 'which the church unites, and the oblation (that is the mass), confirms, and the blessing seals.'—(Lib, II. ad Uxo C. 8). In the church, and during mass then, the nuptial benediction is to be given; and hence we find in the rituals and missals a prayer for that occasion. There is also a nuptial mass, during the celebration of which the blessing is to be given. If the future home of a young couple is to be Christian, their union must be first sanctified by the prayers and rites of the church, performed in the manner prescribed by the church herself. Hence in future all marriages, unless some sufficient cause for exception exists, must be solemnized in the church, and with the nuptial mass. Where two or more are to be celebrated on the same day, they shall all attend at the same mass, unless some other arrangement shall have been previously made. This rule of the church, made in the best interests of those who are about to enter the responsible state of matrimony, will, we feel sure, be gladly enforced by pastors, and cheerfully complied with by those whom it concerns. In this holy penitential season of Lent let all, old and young, married and single, look to their manner of acting at home, and see if it be really such as becometh good Christians. Does each one

STRIVE TO MAKE THE HOME CHEERFUL,

to banish dissensions, to have God honored therein? Do parents endeavor to provide suitable books and papers for their children; and do the children prize the pleasures of home more than the dangerous ones that are to be found abroad? We must understand this one thing, that unless the home have a Catholic spirit, a Catholic atmosphere, its members can scarcely ever become good children of the church. Religion must pervade the house if the actions of its inmates are to be moulded and guided by the teaching of God's Word. Let pious pictures, the Crucifix and good books hold the place of honor in your rooms, so that those who enter, as yourselves, may be reminded of your duty of honoring God and his holy ones. Our Holy Father the Pope has expressed his desire to revive everywhere that beautiful devotion, so suited for family prayer, of the Rosary. We, too, dearly beloved, exhort you to recite, every evening, in common, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin. Unless you have family devotions every day your house cannot have a true Catholic atmosphere. Let all young couples begin their married life by reciting daily the rosary, and the cares and toils of life will seem light and sweet. Let those families in which this devotion is not practised begin it now, and continue it until death. It will sanctify the home-circle, and bring down innumerable blessings on its members. Faith and prayer to guide and strengthen action are what the world most requires. Make each of your homes a centre from which these may go forth.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

† C. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifax.
E. F. MURPHY, Secretary.
St. Mary's, Halifax, Feb. 12th, 1885.

A Glimpse of Prince Edward Island.

(From the Vassar Miscellany.)

Only a long, red line of coast skirting fields of vivid green, and a few slender spires standing out against the sunset—that was Prince Edward Island, and Charlottetown. We sailed down the broad harbor with a deafening "God save the Queen;" for were we not travelling with a family of itinerant showmen? And was not each of the thirteen young Guys standing with his cheeks puffed out like a plump bit of allegory, clad in a green waistcoat, and blowing all his life away upon an instrument of brass?

* * * *

There is in Charlottetown a British public house, kept by one of Her Majesty's subjects, from whose forefather Bunyan must have painted Giant Despair. But Doubting Castle had been twice as formidable if our gentle dreamer had ever spied this inn. A hundred intricate passages that lead to nothing but concealed and crooked steps; a succession of ante-rooms ending in blank walls; flight upon flight of tiny winding stairs that begin nowhere and end nowhither; truly, it would be a fitting stronghold for the doubters of to-day. Up a twisting staircase, around an unexpected corner, along a hall, and then around another turn, we found our room. Here we fell asleep and dreamed. They were strange, confused dreams, of the good ship that had brought us so gallantly down Halifax harbor only a few days ago, past the entrance buoy that booms dismally out over the Atlantic; of our grand little captain with his resolute, tanned face, every inch of him a proof that the race of heroes is not yet dead; of the ever-green covered coast, and the tiny villages that stood out here and there among the cliffs, like clambering flocks of goats.

* * * *

It is only the dim, early morning, and our landlord, who has evidently taken evil counsel in the night, like the giant of old, is rapping soundly upon our door. He is loath to lose us, but we escape, going forth from that place to see it no more.

If you should go to Prince Edward Island and meander far enough down one of its grass-grown roads, you would come upon a tiny Scotch settlement, hidden away among sweet-smelling spruces, close by the edge of the sea. A simple hearted folk they are, truly, who till this red, loamy soil, as fertile as the garden of the gods. The patriarchs of Malpeque are loyal to their mother church, and to the strong, old, Scotch words that their forefathers used. The homely, brown lads, "tackle up" one wee pony when hay has to be drawn, and the lasses do not scorn their distaff, nor the walk with the milking-pail along the meadow when the sun goes down. They have even brought over the birds that Burns used to sing about. The pasture fields seem almost like a bit of heather-brae when you see tiny plovers hopping along the fences, and are told that the voice of the mavis is heard in the land.

Close down by a bit of hard beach, where great, crisp waves were rolling in, we found a yellow farm-house set in a clump of evergreens, and here we loosed our pilgrim shoon and set up our *Penates.* I would need an artist's pen to picture to you mine host, the ancient ——. But the fit of his home-spun coat, the dip of his shoulders, and the preternatural solemnity that curled down the corners of his mouth, defy all my powers of description. He had a fashion all his own of addressing the Deity: for his way of conducting family worship was simply to slide down upon his knees and utter a series of groans, so deep, heart-rending, awful, so suggestive of human agony that the hair of his listeners' heads was fain to rise on end. Between the groans came now and then an unintelligible muttering, like a bit of distant thunder. Perhaps Sandy was praying, but for all we ever knew he may have been swearing in Gælic. On these occasions a look of pride would steal over the high cheek bones and hollow temples of Flora, his spinster daughter—Flora, whose skinny arms cared for both man and beast; who was housekeeper, man of the family, nurse of a crippled brother, and general consoler, all in one; whose tongue was sharp, but whose soul was the soul of a hero. The flowers never lifted up their heads after she had passed, as poets sing of other maidens; no, they knew better than to try. But I doubt if Dorcas herself ever sewed more garments for the poor, or took better care of the desolate, sick and afflicted.

August brought all sorts of weather to the Island. Some days it "misted," and then, with nothing but a wall of fog before you, and nothing but the bare, red sand-stone cliff behind, you half fancied you were the spirit of some departed Norseman, wandering alone about the shores of Niflheim. Some days the winds blew in great, fierce gusts, and then the frightened little spruces that were clinging to drifted sand and vainly trying to find their way down to something firmer, felt their souls faint within them. But most of the days were like bits of Lowell's June, and there was perhaps a ride in some ridiculous little buggy, pell-mell over bush and brier, and through mud-puddles; or perhaps a pic-nic, dear to the bucolic mind, over at Darnley beach; or it might be a visit to the school-house, where the master, a curly-headed young Scot, seemed to be pouring out his healthy enthusiasm on barren soil. Or perhaps we made a visit to the manse, where we were entertained by the dominie with sweeping views of American politics, and fed gooseberry tarts by his buxom housekeeper. Then when evening came we would have a trip down the bay, for mine host has a grand-daughter, and she a lover, and the lover a boat, and the boat a sail. Striving to be both wise and kind, we always left the two young things sitting up on the stern and singing softly together, while we stood up behind the mast, pretending to see nothing but the far-away grays of the horizon, and the glow on the water in the west. No need to stop one's ears, for if our little captain had aught to say he creaked his mast, the sly fellow, and let his boat tack madly round and round. But presently the moon would rise and make treacherous reflections in the water, and we would turn away, feeling like the lady of Shalott when she said she was "half sick of shadows."

Or perhaps the day was Sunday and we went over to the old white meeting-house. It stands there in its churchyard, with a wood on one side and the ocean on the other. A flock of sheep was always grazing around it, and, to the fence were tied scores of funny little nags, that had brought their owners hither in gigs of all shapes and sizes. Then we would go inside and would hear David's psalms "entuned in the nose ful semyly" or through the window would watch the sea and those who go down to it in ships, while we listened to a preacher, so childlike and so wise, that he might have been one of the inspired fishermen, from the Lake of Galilee. Or perhaps we did none of these things, but only went down to lie lazily in the sand, watching the gulls sailing over us, and listening to the sad cry of the tiny sandpipers that went hopping down close to the great heaving waves, and were not afraid.

But nothing lasts for ever, and one morning early there was a cry heard to the effect that the sluggard must arise and go back to his relatives. "A few minutes make a great difference sometimes," said they. So indeed they do at the end of a tired man's dreams. Such a goodly provision for man and beast was made before setting out on that nine mile ride, and so intense an excitement reigned supreme, that we almost fancied we belonged to a Covenanter family, moving away before the coming of Claverhouse and his dragoons. But at last we are traveling sedately away behind the sturdy horse, mine host being perched upon the summit of our trunk, with his thin legs dangling in mid air, and his swallow-tails a prey to every vagrant breeze. We leave behind long stretches of road, green, save in the three deeply worn ruts, and our driver rises now and then to point out some wide sweep of meadow-land, or a hamlet nestling at the foot of a hill. "It 'll be one of the lads riz in Malpeque that lives there; started out with nothin' and just look a' there!" he moralizes.

* * * *

"Now mind to get ye two checks for that trunk and hae one o' them wi' ye," begins the provident Sandy ——. nor does this exhortation cease until our train rumbles away with us, and we leave him standing with one arm outstretched in a last gesture, a white-haired, weazened little figure, looking like a Hebrew prophet left over from olden time.

Between us and our Arcadia loom up now the woes of sea-sickness and the cares of this world. But I suppose that Sunday after Sunday the Malpeque choir still continue to drone out the indisputable assertion,

"For why the Lord our God is good."

and I suppose that in our weather-beaten house along shore still sits the maiden Aunt Matilda, crooning over the cross baby, or looking over the sea with those lovely, patient brown eyes that half betray the story of her life. No doubt the long-necked cranes are still standing on one leg out on the sand-bar, meditating on who-knows-what unwritten lore; and the Atlantic winds must be even now whistling shrill dirges through the gray-moss shrouds of the departed trees, that will stand in all the dignity of death until their funeral-pomp is over, and then lay them down in sandy graves. M. P. S., '86.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

Mr. Davies' Inaccuracies.

BEFORE proceeding to remark upon the very serious charges which, in his speech before the Junior Liberals, Mr. L. H. Davies made against the Liberal Conservative party of this Province, it may be as well to repeat a few of the utterances contained in that remarkable effort. Mr. Davies said:

"It was just as important that we should have good men in our Local Legislature as at Ottawa. I would call the attention of our young men to the fact that, when they see the rights of the people wrung from them, a Tory leader is always at the head of the Government. I say that every political outrage has been carried out by one of the party which are called by the mongrel name 'Liberal-Conservative.' I stand here and take the responsibility of my words and say that our affairs have been totally mismanaged by the Tories while in power."

What a nobly magnanimous action on Mr. Davies' part to take the responsibility of his own words! Who on earth did he expect would be responsible if not himself? Mr. Davies may be an exceedingly clever man, a rising statesman, a budding diplomat and all that sort of thing, but there are very few of his acquaintances willing to become responsible for a tithe of what he says.

We have already dealt with Mr. Davies' rhodomontade regarding the commission of political outrages by the Liberal-Conservative party; we have now to consider his statements in reference to the conduct of provincial affairs during the term of their ascendancy. Mr. Davies said:

"Our affairs have been totally mismanaged by the Tories while in power. Had the money which was actually ours, and which we possessed, been kept and properly managed, we could have gone on for years without taxing the people. When we went into Confederation we had a revenue of $400,000, and $270,000 were lying to our credit in the local banks for buildings which we had sold to Canada. In three years $223,000 over and above our income were spent. I told them this thing would not last." Every school-boy knows that we sold only one building, the Post Office, to the Dominion, for which we received $69,000, but a story never loses anything by Mr. Davies telling it. Aside, however, from this, Mr. Davies has stated the situation most unfairly. Granted that we had a revenue of $400,000 upon entering Confederation, anyone with the slightest idea of the financial position of the Island then, and for the two or three succeeding years, knows that our revenue was bound to decrease proportionally as we drew upon our capital at Ottawa for payment of the Railway and for the purchase of Proprietary Estates. When we went into Confederation, our railway was not half finished, and until we paid in full for its construction, we received interest at five per cent. upon the amount unpaid. That helped to swell our receipts, but the faster the Railway was constructed, the faster our revenue decreased. Another amount upon which we received $40,000 annually was the sum allowed for the purchase of Proprietary Estates, and which was not touched until 1875—that amount was never intended to remain a source of revenue for all time. How manifestly unfair then for Mr. Davies to represent our position in the way he did. He said: "In three years $223,000 over and above our income was spent. I told them this thing would not last." How considerate in Mr. Davies, and how utterly abandoned that wretched Tory Government, of which Mr. John Yeo, the present leader of the Opposition, and political partner of Mr. Davies, was Finance Minister. "Where was I?" said Mr. Davies, "I was in my place, but when I cried they would not listen." Where was Mr. John Yeo, in those days, we ask? He was bringing down the Estimates session after session, making annual Budget speeches, spending the money hand over fist and telling the people that everything was lovely. He heard Mr. Davies cry, but he did not listen—he hears him now, he smiles blandly and quotes familiarly "*Vox et praeterea nihil.*"

It is true that upon December 31, 1873, we had a balance to the credit of the Island of nearly $270,000—it is also true that in three years this amount had decreased by $223,000. But it must be noted that this balance was not a true balance. Against it stood to be charged over $6,000 of unpaid Treasury notes afloat, over $800 of unpaid warrants, and between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars of other outstanding bills. It was also liable to be disturbed by charging against it payments which properly belonged anterior to Confederation as well as by crediting to it amounts due before that period. Taking these into consideration therefore, and assuming that our receipts during the three years had been sufficient to cover our expenditure, the balance on Dec. 31, 1876, would have been $256,408.71. But the revenue during those years was not sufficient to meet the expenses, and on December 31, 1876 we find a deficit amounting to $211,000 which, added to the decrease in the first balance, makes the $223,000 spoken of by Mr. Davies.

It will naturally be said that Mr. Davies was correct in his statement, and that the Tories must have mismanaged affairs sadly to spend $223,000 over and above their income in three years. That is exactly the impression Mr. Davies desired to leave, but it would have been only honest on his part to have gone a little deeper into the matter and explained how this large amount was spent. Was it in eating and drinking—was it on delegations or in salaries or increased pay to themselves that they managed to run up such a heavy debt? Let us see.

The total receipts for the three years, 1874-5-6 were $936,240.50 or considerably less than $400,000 a year, as Mr. Davies would lead the people to believe while the total expenditure was $1,147,803.23, or an excess of $211,562.92. In what way was this extraordinary amount spent? We shall proceed to enumerate. For Railway purposes in land damages, salaries of Engineers, Commissioners, Appraisers, for the extra amount awarded the Contractors by the Arbitrators—altogether there was paid under this head $139,627.98—quite an item. When we sold our Post Office, in which was situate our Law Courts, we had to provide another building in Charlottetown which cost $60,032.05. A Courthouse and Gaol were also built in Summerside at an outlay of $56,172.99. For the improvement of the Hillsborough Ferry, the steamer *Southport* was built at a cost of $24,259.66, and the *Elfin* was acquired for $12,507.28. The Commissioners sitting under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act had gone through the most of their work by the end of 1876 and, in one way or another, had cost $23,286.85. The Queen's County Gaol was almost entirely rebuilt at a cost of $14,454.34, and County Courthouses were erected in several villages at an outlay of $9,332.03. There was also an expenditure of $3,795.19 paid for valuing estates and other purposes in connection with the Land Office, which we include here, because Mr. Davies spent a large sum for similar services, and we give him the benefit of such expenditure—a total of $343,468.37 for exceptional purposes—for services properly chargeable to Capital Account.

Railway	$139,637.98
Courthouse & Gaol, Ch'town	74,486.39
do Summerside	56,172.99
Southport & Elfin	36,766.94
Land Commission, &c.	27,082.04
County Courthouses	9,322.03
	$343,468.37

During the same period the whole amount received from the Land Office, and from Land Assessment—that is, the sum total drawn directly from the people was $156,152.06, which added to $211,562.93 drawn from capital makes $367,714.99, or only $24,000 more than the amount above shown as expended for special works. In other words, only $24,000 of the amount drawn from the people were spent for ordinary purposes of government, the remainder of $132,000 with $211,000 drawn capital being applied to permanent works. We think our readers will agree with us that this puts the matter in a different light. The Government of the day would have been justified in applying the greater portion, if not the whole, of the amount contributed by the people, to the ordinary expenses of the country, but having an unusual revenue from other sources, they applied it to works of permanent utility. Mr. Davies said "had the money been kept and properly managed we could have gone on for years without taxing the people." Will he kindly point out any mismanagement which took place in the expenditure of this $343,000? Will he shew how we could have kept it and still built our Courthouses and our Steamers, paid for our Railway and the expenses of the Land Commission? Certainly we might have drawn the $129,000 paid on account of the Railway, from capital at Ottawa, but how would that have improved matters? We would have lost five per cent interest which it was drawing at Ottawa, and possibly have invested it in our Local Banks at four per cent, which would have been clever financing.

Although Mr. Davies came into power in September, 1876, we have charged the whole of that year's expenditure to the Tories, and he took very good care that everything that he could rake or scrape up in the shape of a bill should be charged in the accounts for 1876, so that he started with a clear sheet in 1877, and we are going to treat him in the same way when he went out of office by charging to the year 1878, a very large amount of unpaid bills which he left behind for his successors to liquidate. The years 1877 and 1878 were the only two full years during which Mr. Davies was at the head of the Government, and we shall see how he managed. The total receipts during these two years were $638,959.98 and the total expenditure, inclusive of bills left unpaid at the end of 1878, and which Mr. Sullivan had to pay in 1879, was $725,837.37, leaving a deficit of $86,877.39. Rather poor management; but let us see did Mr. Davies make any extraordinary payments, properly chargeable to capital. Upon the new Lunatic Asylum he spent $63,858.28—he bought the Carey farm for $7,280—for expenses connected with the Land Purchase Act and for valuing estates he paid $17,085.46—for building County Courthouses at Souris and Alberton he paid $6,525.22, and for a balance connected with the Railway, $983.94—these sums make a total of $95,732.90. But as we have no desire to treat Mr. Davies unfairly we shall include two other amounts paid during his administration for what may fairly be considered special services. These are $14,282.43 for macadamizing and $4,310.71 for repairs to the steamers *Southport* and *Elfin* before delivering them to the contractors for the Hillsborough Ferry. These items sum up together $114,326.04.

Asylum	$63,858.28
Land Purchase Act	17,085.46
Macadamizing	14,282.43
Carey Farm	7,280.00
County Courthouses	6,525.22
Southport and Elfin	4,310.71
Railway	983.94
	$114,326.04

During these two years Mr. Davies drew from the pockets of the people, through the Land Office and by direct taxation, the enormous sum of $130,269.83, and with the deficit of $86,000 when he went out of office, all he had to shew for his expenditure was the items we have enumerated, representing $114,326.04. When the Tories were in power from 1873 to 1876, they took only $24,000 of the people's money to apply to the ordinary purposes of Government. Mr. Davies in two years took $302,000, and if he had been given more opportunity, there is no telling where he would have stopped. This, then, is the man who has the presumption to say that the Tories mismanaged our affairs. Mr. Davies is either ignorant and does not know what he is talking about, or he is dishonest and trying to deceive the people.

The discussion of these matters may, at this distance of time, appear unprofitable, but as Mr. Davies did not consider them out of date when he thought there was a chance of making a point against the Liberal Conservative party, we have followed him up in order to expose his inaccuracies, and to show the people how little reliance can be placed upon his statements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE have to thank some unknown friend at Ottawa for copies of Parliamentary papers, which we have received regularly since the opening of the session.

BECAUSE we took our own part when the *Examiner* called us a "second hand journal," and accused us of stealing its news, that sheet now says that we deliberately persist in the defamation of a contemporary newspaper.

THE Grits are playing ducks and drakes with the finances of Ontario. They have increased the ordinary expenses of government one hundred and fifty per cent, have made large draughts upon their capital to meet pressing demands, and are now about to seek pecuniary relief from the Dominion. Such has always been the history of Grit administration.

WE hear great complaints, and they are not without good foundation, that only one clerk is detailed to attend to both boxholders and general delivery wickets at our city Post Office. Surely the present staff is large enough to afford a clerk at each, otherwise it must be increased. The people must be accommodated even at the risk of a little inconvenience to the officials.

THE attention of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and of the police, is directed to the very reckless driving and driving without bells, which have recently become so prevalent in this city and which, we learn, have not been unattended with accident. Some of our citizens have also become very careless about clearing the snow off their sidewalks. If we have City Bye-laws they should be enforced, and some of our prominent men who are so ready to prosecute a poor woman for selling a drop on the sly, are equally guilty of a violation of the law in not keeping their sidewalks clear of snow. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

THE residents of Summerside held a meeting on Monday evening last at which a resolution was passed expressive of their dissatisfaction and regret at the manner in which the Dominion Government had violated their engagements in the matter of continuous steam communication with the mainland, and insisting upon the strict and immediate fulfilment of the Terms of Union. Another resolution was passed urging upon the Government the necessity of investigating the requirements of the Cape Traverse route, and of taking immediate control thereof, so as to render the same safe and practicable. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the information of the Dominion Government.

THE Rev. Kenneth McLennan of Kingston, Ont., formerly minister of St. James' Kirk in this city, has written the Toronto *Mail* upon the subject of the recent ice-boat disaster. He puts our case in a strong light from the standpoint which a seven years' residence on the Island enables him to assume, and calls upon the Government to redeem their plighted faith with this Island. The attention of the residents of the Mainland must surely be attracted by the able and eloquent pleas of Archbishop O'Brien, Prof. Schurman, General Laurie and Mr. McLennan, and we are induced to hope that, this session, a larger degree of interest will be manifested by the representatives from the other Provinces than is usually the case upon "Island Day" in the Commons.

THE revenue for the seven months ended 31st January last was $18,465,930, and the expenditure in the same period, $19,513,640, shewing a deficit on the current year's transactions of over a million dollars. Some of our contemporaries see in these figures signs of trouble ahead—we do not. In the first place this seven months expenditure includes the full year's subsidies to the Provinces, as well as other very large portions of the contemplated outlay for the year. In the next place, the revenue for the month of January, as compared with the same month last year, shews an increase of $125,000, all of which occurred in customs duties, which may be accepted as an indication that the revenue from customs for the rest of this year will be in excess of last year. The Grits are busy shouting about a deficit—a year ago they were howling about the surpluses which the Government were wringing from the people. Nothing will satisfy the Grits except the reins of Government, and that they are not likely to get.

THE want of proper accommodation at the city Post Office and of facilities for postal delivery, are becoming more severely felt every day. Each evening there is a tremendous rush at the wickets, and the application for a letter requires not only an inordinate expenditure of time, but a heavy draught upon the patience and meekness of our christian community. Are we ever to enjoy the privileges which other towns in this Dominion possess of a house to house delivery, and of letter boxes at various points of the city? Turning, the other day, to a fyle of this paper of 16th May, 1883, we read that Mr. Brecken had had several interviews with the Postmaster General upon the subject, and that that official's reply impressed him with the idea that we would, ere long, be in line with other cities as regards postal facilities. Two years have passed and we are no farther advanced. Mr. Brecken is now Postmaster and we believe it would be as much to the advantage of the officials as of the public to have one or two letter carriers. An improvement we must have.

As will be observed in another column, the Benevolent Irish Society intend celebrating St. Patrick's Day this year, by attending Divine Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral in the morning, and by a grand concert in the Market Hall in the evening. The committee in charge are sparing no pains to make the celebration a success; they have laid tribute upon the best musical talent which our Island affords and, as will be noticed, special inducements are offered, by reduced railway rates, to persons desirous to attend from the country.

Love of Country.

The Hon. Donald Ferguson's lecture on the above subject was fairly well attended, notwithstanding the other attractions of Monday evening last. Mr. W. C. DeBrisay, Vice-President of the Benevolent Irish Society, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered, occupied the chair. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Reverend Fathers McIntyre, Gallant and McDonald, and others of our prominent citizens, were present. Mr. Ferguson in the course of his lecture, which was nicely written and well delivered, traversed the fields of sacred and profane history, both in prose and verse, and culled from song and story many a beautiful selection, that aptly illustrated his theme. As he himself intimated, all will not agree with him in saying that the power and prestige of a country are the most fruitful sources of patriotism. We, ourselves, believe that Poland and Ireland, the Niobes of the nations, have produced more and grander examples of the purest and most unselfish patriotism than any other country in ancient or modern times. Washington, too, was a patriot of the loftiest type, ere his country had prestige or could afford him protection. But "many men have many minds;" and although we may have different views on these matters from the lecturer, we cannot refrain from bestowing a just measure of praise on his very able effort. In closing he gave an eloquent description of Canada, showing how deserving she is of the love of her sons, and augured well for her future greatness. He paid an able tribute to the press, but pointed out that it had a power for evil as well as good, and in no way is the former used with more direful results than in depreciating our Dominion. Public questions, he said, should be judged rather from a patriotic than a financial standpoint.

At the close, Professor Clark, in a few apposite remarks laudatory of the lecture, proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Judge Reddin, and carried unanimously. Mr. Ferguson suitably acknowledged the vote, and the audience dispersed with the fervor of patriotism, no doubt, burning more brightly than ever in their bosoms.

Parliamentary Notes.

Mr. Charlton has introduced a Bill into Parliament for the better observance of Sunday, which prohibits the running of excursion trains or steamers on that day, under a penalty of $500 for each offence.

Dr. Orton, M. P., has introduced a measure to extend better banking facilities to agriculturists. The scheme contemplates the establishment of bank shares, which farmers can purchase by first mortgage on their property, these mortgages to be negotiable and interest thereon to be guaranteed by the Dominion.

The total number of settlers that arrived in Canada last year was 103,824, or 30,000 less than in 1883. Of these 20,779 proceeded to Manitoba, including 9,728 from the United States and 6 920 from Great Britain. From the other provinces 9,486 persons removed to the Northwest last year, three-fourths of them going from Ontario.

The total number of light-stations in the Dominion on 31st December last was 507, and of lights shown 597; the number of steam fog whistles and automatic fog horns, 33, and the number of light keepers, engineers and crews of light-ships 652. The steamers owned by the Dominion are the *Napoleon III*, *Druid*, *Newfield*, *Sir James Douglas*, *Northern Light*, *Lansdowne*, *La Canadienne*, and the steam launch *Dolphin*. The *Northern Light* commenced the winter service last year on the 17th December, and continued till 16th January, 1884. On 16th March she succeeded in breaking out of Georgetown harbor, and continued to make regular trips up to the 23rd of May, when navigation regularly opened. She earned last year $6,206.10, and there was expended upon her $19,539.

The question of our Winter Communication has been before Parliament, and the necessity of something being done at once for its improvement has again been pressed upon the notice of the Government. The subject was brought up by Mr. McDonald in a motion for correspondence relating to the placing of piers, and procuring of Steam Tugs at Capes Traverse and Tormentine. Messrs. Hackett and Jenkins also spoke, as did Mr. Wood from Westmorland, N. B., and Mr Landry from Kent, N. B. Mr. Wood asked the co-operation of the Island members towards securing from the Government a subsidy for the Cape Tormentine branch railway, on which, he assured the House, rapid progress was being made. Our Island members spoke well and to the point, but as the motion was only one for the production of papers, it was agreed to without any signification by the Government of the action they intend to take in the matter.

The report of the Postmaster General presents very interesting statistics, and affords some idea of how Canada is advancing in settlement. During the year 442 new offices were established, making the number in operation on 1st November last 6 837. Mail service was organized on 2,488 additional miles of post route, and more frequent communication given on existing routes—thus the annual mail travel has been increased by 1,421,195 miles. The amount of matter passing through the offices has also largely increased, and has been accompanied by an increase in both revenue and expenditure. The Money Order system has been extended, and orders may now be procured upon France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands, and generally with all British possessions and foreign countries with which Great Britain has similar arrangements. The money order business has largely increased, the total issue last year being $10,067,834, as compared with $9,490,899 in 1883. The transactions of the P. O. Savings Banks have also extended, the number of depositors having increased from 61,059 in 1883 to 66,682 in 1884, whilst the amount held on deposit increased from $11,976,237 to $13,245,552. The revenue of the department last year was $2,330,741—the number of registered letters carried about 3,000,000—the number of postal cards 13,580,000—the number of letters 66,100,000—the miles travelled by the mails 20,886,316, and the miles of mail route 47,131.

Mr. Malachy B. Daly, Member of the House of Commons for Halifax, has been elected Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. This move has been rendered necessary by the enormous strain put upon the time and health of the Speaker, by being compelled to sit for many hours continuously in a chamber which is not always properly ventilated. To Sir John Macdonald's proposition for the appointment of this official, Mr. Blake of course made several objections. He insisted that the Deputy Speaker should have a knowledge of that language not spoken by the Speaker. In this Mr. Blake was simply making a bid for popularity with the French members, and as Sir John said, his object was "too thin." He then took the objection that the appointment could not be made by resolution, but required an Act of Parliament. Sir John replied that of this he was perfectly aware, and that it was his intention to introduce a Bill upon the resolution so soon as passed. We observe that the Opposition press are circulating the report that Mr. Blake caught Sir John "napping" on this matter, and that, until reminded by Mr. Blake, Sir John did not know of the necessity to bring in a bill. So far from this being the case, Sir John held the bill in his hand ready to be introduced, but very cunningly enticed Mr. Blake along until the Opposition cheers over Sir John's supposed discomfiture were deafening, when he quietly turned the tables on Mr. Blake by laying the bill on the table. Catch Sir John asleep! An hour or two later, when Mr. Daly took the Chair of Committee, he proved his knowledge of the French language by reading several resolutions in French and English easily and correctly. Mr. Daly will be remembered on this Island as the son of Sir Dominick Daly, who was our Lieutenant Governor from 1854 to 1859.

Ottawa has been inundated by immense delegations representing both sides of the liquor question. First of all the Dominion Alliance met, and its members showed no diminution of zeal in the cause they have at heart. Their session lasted several days, and they discussed temperance, Scott Act and Prohibition in its various phases. Hundreds of petitions have been presented to both Houses, praying that no change may be made in the Scott Act except with a view to prohibition. Last week the licensed victuallers met in council and interviewed the Government. The delegation of the victuallers borrowed additional strength from the support accorded them by the Banks, and Loan and Building Societies, and by the coopers and cigar manufacturers. The memorial of the bankers which was signed by almost every institution in Toronto, set forth that they were carrying a large amount of paper made by liquor dealers, and that the adoption of the Scott Act in so many counties was seriously affecting the securities held. The victuallers claimed compensation for the loss of their investments. Sir John Macdonald, in reply, pointed out that the Government, like Parliament was divided in opinion on the question of partial or total legislative prohibition and that all but one of the requests made by the victuallers, that for the appointment of a commissioner to enquire into the working of the Scott Act, must be dealt with by Parliament. Sir John further stated that in the event of a prohibitory law being passed, he personally would vote for and advise the allowance of compensation to those whose property and vested interests were affected.

The Intercolonial Railway is a Government institution that has certainly, in every point of view, proved more satisfactory to the people, since the Liberal Conservative Government resumed the reins of power six years ago. Up to that time the road was operated at a heavy annual deficit. Sir Charles Tupper then took hold of it, and by applying the pruning knife judiciously, by zealously cultivating new branches of traffic, without lowering the character of the road in the least, he established a new order of things—the revenue each year has not only been sufficient to cover the expenditure, but a small surplus has remained. Last year the net profit amounted to $9,068, and this notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were less by $17,000 than in the previous year, and that a heavy expenditure was made chargeable to revenue. For instance thirty-two miles of track were relaid; seventy miles were ballasted, nearly 300,000 new sleepers put in, new sidings constructed, seven new stations and freight houses built; the general offices at Moncton, destroyed by fire in 1883, were rebuilt; four new locomotives and eighty cars were supplied, and other necessary repairs made, the charges for which were all taken from the earnings of the year. Although the receipts of 1884 were less than in 1883, the freight and passenger traffic were much larger, and the difference is accounted for by the lower rates which were collected. The total gross tonnage carried in 1884 was 1,001,163 tons against 970,961 tons in 1883, and the number of passengers carried in 1883 was 920,870, or 42 270 more than in 1883. Our Island road was operated last year at a loss of $75,850, the gross earnings having fallen from $146,170 in 1883 to $144,501 in 1884. The chief engineer reports that he has no hope of any material increase in the earnings, although he expects that a better exhibit will in future be made as regards expenditure, and that the two sides of the account will be more equal.

The War in the Soudan.

It is now admitted that Khartoum has fallen and that Gordon is dead. The man who has given the most intelligent account of the events attending the fall of Khartoum, is Abdul Kerim, one of Gordon's servants. He secured his escape from Khartoum, after the city fell, he says, by bribery. He bought a camel and crossed to Debbeh, the journey taking 12 days. From Debbeh he came to Korti in an English pinnace. He says that Faraz, upon whom Gordon relied implicitly, was really the person who delivered Khartoum to El Mahdi's troops. When they entered the city Faraz prevented the garrison from firing upon them. Faraz had once been a slave and Gordon secured his liberation. He says when Gordon made Faraz military commandant he used to receive letters from El Mahdi. When Gordon would ask him about his correspondence, Faraz would say they were unimportant and Gordon apparently took him at his word. General Gordon's clerk and the chief clerk of the arsenal were killed. El Mahdi did not enter Khartoum until the third day after the capitulation. He inspected the city and then returned to Omdurman where he remains. After Gordon fell, the Arabs killed his clerk, and nine others with spears. Others who were with Gordon escaped. The man declares that with the exception of the attack in which these murders were committed there was no fighting in Khartoum. During the attack, however, all Europeans and most of the notables were killed. While the attack was in progress, the male inhabitants joined the insurgents. Abdul states that no women or children were killed and all who submitted to the invaders and surrendered their valuables were permitted to depart unharmed It was reported that El Mahdi ordered Faraz to be hanged—and that the prophet's soldiers plundered Khartoum, killing all the Greeks in the arsenal and beheading all prisoners except the Greek consul, Nicolai, and a doctor. Abdul Kerim says El Mahdi has 40,000 good fighting men who, however, have been somewhat scared at the results of battles at Abu Klea, Gubat and Kabbabish.

It is announced that in view of the fact that the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon have rendered the main objects of Wolseley's expedition impossible, the government has deemed it expedient to change the whole plan of the campaign in the Soudan. Brackenbury, who succeeded the late Gen. Earle, has been ordered to abandon his advance on Berber and to concentrate his troops at Korti. Redvers Buller, who evacuated Gubat on the 13th inst., and withdrew his forces to Abu Klea, has also been ordered to fall back on Korti. Additional troops in Wolseley's command will be concentrated at that place and at Debbeh and Koresko, the main body being at Korti. It is probable that Gen. Wolseley may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh. At Korti the general could be surrounded. The whole army entrenched at Debbeh could hold its own if necessary until the rising of the Nile occurs.

The ministerial speeches in parliament conceal the true situation in the Soudan. Wolseley has applied for reinforcements on the Nile, and it is reported he wants 2,000 English troops to try to march from Koresko across the desert up to Abu Hamed, where Brackenbury has been ordered to remain until a simultaneous advance with Graham's force from Suakim can be made upon Berber. Should the Mahdi threaten Dongola, Wolseley will retire to Debbeh. It is feared that the appearance of the Mahdi near Dongola would lead to a general rising in Nubia and Upper Egypt in his favor. Egyptian troops are between Assouan and Wady Halfa.

Upon the capture of Khartoum El Mahdi seized all the treasure in Gen. Gordon's possession. This included a large amount of bank notes which El Mahdi is now trying to discount. A few copies of leaden medals struck by Gordon, to commemorate the long siege of Khartoum, have been received in London and are selling for double their weight in gold.

Eighty of the Canadian *voyageurs* remain at Korti for further service in the Soudan. All the officers offered to remain until the end of the campaign and the offers of three of them, Dennison, Kennedy and Neilson were accepted.

The first battalion of the Coldstream Guards, 846 in number, started last Thursday for Suakim. They left the Wellington barracks amid pathetic scenes of leave taking. Relatives and friends had assembled in force. A detachment of hussars left Aldershot also for Portsmouth, where they will embark for Egypt. The steamer *Tyne* sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday, with reinforcements and stores for Soudan. Advices from Gakdul Wells on the 17th inst., reports arrival there of Gen. Wood and three companies of infantry.

A despatch from Korti says Gen. Buller, who began his retreat from Gubat several days ago, was compelled to halt at Abu Klea wells and entrench his troops in position there in order to safely defend himself against El Mahdi's men, who are gathering in large numbers on his line of retreat and continually menacing the British forces. Special despatches indicate that Wolseley will have to send strong reinforcements to Buller if the latter is to be rescued from his perilous position. Grave fears are entertained in some quarters that Buller may meet the fate of Gordon unless speedily succored. The Government has called out the militia and suspended the transfer of officers from the regular army to the reserves. This action has created a profound sensation, and a general feeling of alarm respecting the safety of not only the forces under Buller, but also those under Wolseley and Brackenbury.

The opinion is widely expressed that the war office has received more startling information from Wolseley than that conveyed in the telegram in relation to Buller being hemmed in at Abu Klea wells.

Another message from Wolseley says General Buller reports from Abu Klea on Tuesday, as follows: "About thirty of the enemy's cavalry scouted around us all day Monday. They were reinforced about an hour before sunset by 400 infantry armed with rifles. The infantry crossed a hill to the northeast of us and have kept up a well aimed desultory long range fire. This fire thus far caused sixteen casualties. I am perfectly satisfied here against the attack of even a large force but of course this long range firing is annoying." Wolseley adds that Gen. Wood, who is at Gakdul, is sending transports to Buller, as the latter needs additional transport service. Wolseley further says "I anticipate that on the arrival of camels at Abu Klea, Buller will move to Gakdul."

A despatch has been received from Korti, in which the retreat of Buller from Gubat is further explained. This despatch says El Mahdi on the 11th inst., had been engaged three days in the work of collecting his army outside of Khartoum for an advance against the English at Gubat. He was loading steamers with guns and ammunition. On the 8th he despatched two sheikhs with three thousand men and four guns down the right bank of the Nile to erect forts opposite the English forces at Gubat. The Mahdi has ordered all tribes on the east bank of the Nile to assemble opposite Gubat.

Latest advices from Khartoum are to the effect that when El Mahdi heard of the result of the battle at Abu Klea wells, he proclaimed that his own troops had gained a great victory, and announced that the English were defeated. He paraded British accoutrements, such as helmets, hoisted on spears. The prophet made a proclamation that the garrison in Khartoum were on short rations and they believed what El Mahdi announced.

The third battalion of the Grenadier Guards has started for Suakim. Previous to their setting out from Windsor they were inspected by the Prince of Wales, who addressed them. The Queen commemorated the occasion by sending an autograph letter to the officers. In this she assured them of her good wishes and her prayers. The streets through which the guards passed were brightly decorated with flags and banners, and crowds of people thronged the walks on either side and cheered as the grenadiers marched by.

It is noticed that the quantity of ammunition and projectiles now under process of manufacture and preparation at Woolwich arsenal for transport to Egypt, is greater than the quantity sent out of the country during the entire period of the Crimean war. This fact induces the belief that the government are preparing for a long campaign.

Intelligence has just been received of the death of General Stewart from the effects of wounds received in his last battle, which occurred Feb. 16, at Gakdul wells where the wounded were brought from Gubat.

A despatch from Wolseley advising the Government of the death of Gen. Stewart says: "Gen. Stewart will be buried at the entrance of the valley leading to Gakdul. He will receive a soldier's funeral. No braver soldier or more brilliant leader ever wore the Queen's uniform. England can ill afford to lose this young general."

Two hundred and twenty-six of Gordon's black troops, accompanied by their wives and families, who had reached Gubat before Khartoum fell, arrived at Ambu Kol and have gone into camp there. The growing heat will shortly compel the removal of the British camp from Korti to some point further north.

A despatch from Abu Klea says: "Gen. Buller, who arrived here on the 15th from Gubat, commenced at noon of the 17th a systematic shelling of the Arab lines. Two well directed shots did the enemy great damage—one exploding amidst a group of men engaged in placing a howitzer on the summit of a hill east of our sailors' fort, and the other removing the wheel of a gun carriage. Lord Charles Beresford also did the enemy great injury with the Gardner guns. The honor of the day fell to Major Wardrope, who, with thirteen men, stole cautiously round the enemy's right, and found they had only a few hundred riflemen on the hills and no reserve spearmen. Major Wardrope and his men, keeping out of sight, fired a volley at the range of 800 yards on the enemy's flank. Leaving one man at this point to continue the firing, he took twelve others, and as quickly as possible pursued the same tactics at three successive hills, giving the Arabs the impression that fresh bodies of British troops were arriving. The Mahdi's forces became panic-stricken, ceased firing and decamped towards Metemneh, taking guns and dead and wounded with them. A few Arab scouts only were left three miles off to watch our movements. There has been no sign of the enemy. Gen. Buller will advance to Gakdul as soon as reinforcements arrive from Korti. The British loss during the engagement was four killed and twenty-five wounded.

Gen. Graham will have 8,000 troops in Soudan by the 9th prox. These will include Indian contingent. He started last Friday.

Later details of the night attack on Gen. Buller's forces while in retreat from Gubat towards Korti, say attack was made by a party of 400 Arab sharpshooters. On the British side two men were killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter is Chas. Williams, correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, who was shot in the leg but not seriously wounded. Gen. Buller has despatched a messenger to Gen. Wolseley describing his situation as critical, and stating that El Mahdi is advancing upon his position with an immense force. The only correspondents now left with Gen. Buller are Williams and Col. Burleigh, of the London Daily *Telegraph*, who was wounded in the action near Gubat in which General Stewart was shot.

An Arabian paper reports that the Mahdi promised Faraz 140,000 thalers to betray Khartoum, but gave him only 60,000, and when Faraz complained the Mahdi hanged him. It is said that the Mahdi captured 25,000 Remington rifles at Khartoum. Efforts have been made to induce the Porte to abandon the idea of an expedition to Egypt. Grand vizier and foreign minister have told Windham that the Porte's decision is final, and that the best guarantee against further annexation on the Red Sea coast is Turkish occupation of principal forts.

Enthusiasm of the London populace for a vigorous prosecution of the war in Soudan reached its culmination on the occasion of the departure of the Scots Guards from the capital. Their leave-taking was marked with the same pathetic incidents which characterized the departure of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, only a greater intensity of feeling was manifested. The march from the barracks to Westminster bridge was so thronged with patriotic multitudes that it was almost impossible for the soldiers to force their passage through. As soon as the guards came in sight the air was rent with cheers.

A Suakim telegram says the arrival of British troops has alarmed Osman Digna, who is trying to gather a large force at Tamai. Osman recently killed a messenger from Toka, bearing news that the Mudir of Dongola, assisted by the Shiprai tribes, engaged in battle with the Hadendows, who had attacked friendly tribes that were supplying the English with grain. Two thousand of the Hadendows were reported killed by the Mudir and his allies.

Despatches from Cabul say uneasiness prevails in Government circles because of the remarkable number of Russians who are pouring into the Afghan capital ostensibly as travellers. It is believed by the natives that the alleged travellers are military men, and that their visits are connected with the rumored scheme of Russia for the annexation of Afghanistan.

The Porte has sent to all the Powers a protest against the occupation of Massowah by the Italians.

Western Notes.

The farmers of Kildare Capes are building a bridge across Little Tignish Pond, which will result in making the road to Tignish three or four miles shorter. Each man contributes according to his means, some giving as much as $20, others paying their share in labor. They intend petitioning the Government for assistance, which should be readily granted.

Kildare Capes School is in charge of Miss Hunter, a young lady of excellent qualities as a teacher, as the condition of her school indicates.

Mr. John Auld has opened a general store at West Point, which is a great convenience, as the nearest place of business is distant ten or twelve miles.

Some of the people of Pierre Jacques have refused to allow travellers to break the fences or go through their fields, and compel them to keep the main road open all winter.

Two enterprising young men from Lot 8 propose erecting a sawmill near West Point.

West Point School is conducted by Miss Dunville, who is an able teacher, and a favorite with her pupils.

Supreme Court, Georgetown.

THE Supreme Court opened in Georgetown yesterday, Judge Peters presiding. The docket is very light; no criminal matter, and only two civil cases of minor importance. After a brief charge, in which he complimented them highly, the Judge dismissed the Grand Jury, which was composed as follows: George Wightman, Foreman, Montague; George Aitken, Montague; John Hamilton, New Perth; Daniel McDonald, New Perth; Nathaniel McLaren, Brudenell Mills; Edward Coffin, Lot 40; Donald Stewart, South Lake; James Aitken, Montague; Joseph Brehaut, White Sands; David McLure, Murray Harbor; Michael McCormack, Souris; Thomas Henry, Georgetown; Frederick Morrow, Souris; Duncan McDonald, Montague; Alex. R. Beaton, East Point; Robert Dewar, New Perth; James Johnston, Annandale; Allan Macdonald, Tremont Farm; John Parker, Cardigan; George McKenzie, Dundas; J. G. Sterns, Souris; Robert Whiteway, Murray River.

WITH snow falling steadily, and winter still triumphant, there is a certain mockery in the sudden appearance of one and another seed catalogue. "Vick's Floral Guide" leads the van, and as usual, needs no commendation, its solid merit having long ago given it a firm place in popular affection. The number contains the usual lists of new seedlings in both vegetables and flowers, and with its bright flower frontispiece, is quite worthy a prominent place on the sitting-room table, while the Illustrated Magazine has long been a faithful guide in all matters relating to the garden. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., will send the "Floral Guide" to any address for 10 cents, which, if seeds are afterwards purchased, may be deducted from the order.

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

Has all the virtues of these two most popular remedies. Made into a form that is very palatable and acceptable to the most sensitive stomach, and is without doubt unequalled as a combined food and remedy for lung troubles and wasting conditions.

Everybody uses Estey's Fragrant Philoderma for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, etc., because it is superior to any other preparation that they have ever tried, and is perfectly harmless.

KEROSENE OIL—Fifty casks and 100 tins American Water White Kerosene Oil, for sale low.—GEORGE CARTER, Great George Street. oct 29 tf

'PHOSPHORIZED' EMULSION by its stimulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimilation, and by its powerfully alterative tonic and nutritive properties, purifies the blood from all its taint, and increases its solid constituents. Always ask for PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

No lady who delights in having beautiful soft white hands and a good complexion should be without a bottle of Philoderma on the toilet table.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

Pure Blood is the absolute necessity of Health, and no preparation has the same power to produce pure blood and remove all humor from the system as Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic For sale by Druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for every one in the spring. Emigrants and travellers will find it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the blood, caused by sea-diet and life on board ship.

Physicians recommend Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic as a Pleasant Bitter, a Certain App

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

TRACADIE trot to-morrow.

DR. MCINTYRE's health continues to improve.

MR. MCQUAID, of the *Examiner* staff, left last week for a visit to Ottawa and New York.

IT is expected that the *Northern Light* will next week make an effort to evacuate Georgetown harbor.

A LAMP exploded in the Telegraph office last Friday evening, causing an alarm of fire to be rung, but no damage was done.

THE Legislature of this Province will meet for the despatch of business on Wednesday, the 11th March, not on the twelfth, as incorrectly stated by the *Examiner*.

WE regret to observe in late St. John papers, a notice of the death of Mr. John Horn, of that city. Mr. Horn did a large business on this Island, and was highly respected by the trade.

THE Antigonish *Aurora* is to publish, for the benefit of that town, the paper on "Water and Water Supplies," recently read by. Jas. McDonald, Esq., H. M. Customs, before the Literary and Scientific Association of this city.

THE inhabitants of Malpeque held a meeting last week and passed resolutions asking the Dominion Government to build a branch line of Railway from Kensington to Malpeque Harbor. Petitions for this object are in circulation, and being largely signed.

FRANK STANLEY was one of a team of Indians that played a polo match at Moncton last week;—no relation to our respected Fishery Warden. Our red brethren should not borrow white men's names; we shall be reading of a "Hen Mutch" among them next.

THE following changes in the Charlottetown Engineer Corps have been gazetted:—Dr. S. R. Jenkins to be Surgeon; Lieut. Ewen McDougall to be Captain in place of Dogherty, retired; and Sapper William Arthur Weeks to be Lieutenant, provisionally, in place of McDougall.

To the two problems which appeared in our issue of January 21st, six answers have been received. Messrs. James H. Monaghan, Kelly's Cross, Francis Greehan, Freetown, and James Landrigan, Teacher, Gowan Brae, answered the first problem correctly, but no correct answers were received to the second.

Two of the passengers, Messrs. Glyddon and Millet, and three of the crew, Messrs. Newton and Alex. Muttart and Jas. Howatt, sufferers by the ice boat disaster, are still patients at the City Hospital. Their condition, we are glad to learn, is improving; no amputation of any limbs has yet taken place.

A WEEK or two ago we published a paragraph to the effect that one Joseph Crue, of Groton, Mass., who we believed to be a native of this Island, had confessed to the murder of his wife some four or five years ago. The story has been since contradicted. Mr. Crue is now on the war path, and no wonder.

COL. FREEMAND, who with his family is spending the winter in England, does not intend returning to the Island, and has consequently resigned his position as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut. Governor. A vacancy will thus be caused in the Militia, which, it is to be hoped, an Islander may be found capable of filling.

THE improvement observable in the faces of so many of our leading citizens within the last few days, was so astonishing that we had to enquire the cause, when we learned that it was all owing to the recovery of their tonsorial artist, Wm. Carroll, who had been laid up for a week or two, but who is now around again and able to attend to business.

WE are sorry to learn that Lieut. Haselwood, of the Newfoundland Coast Survey, is about to leave us. For the last four years this gentleman and his family have been residents of Charlottetown, where they have made many friends, whose best wishes follow them to their new home. Mr. Haselwood has, we learn, been transferred to the Coast Survey of the East of England.

MESSRS. J. C. BROWN, Manager of the Kent Northern Railway, and R. Hutchinson, of Richibucto, are in Ottawa in the interest of Steam Communication between Richibucto and the West Point of this Island. They are the bearers of petitions signed by nearly all the residents of these points. The distance across is about fourteen miles, and it is claimed to be navigable the year round.

SOMETIME ago His Lordship Bishop McIntyre resolved upon building an addition to St. Joseph's Convent in this city, and a Bazaar was held last autumn when a very handsome sum was realized. Not content with this the Catholics of Charlottetown, shortly before the hard weather set in, voluntarily gave days labor and completed the excavation of the cellar. We learn that next Tuesday a number of the parishioners of Rev. James Æneas McDonald will arrive in the city with loads of stone for building the foundation wall, and it is understood that substantial assistance is likely soon to be received from other sections. It must be very gratifying to his Lordship to see his philanthropic designs so heartily supported by his flock, as it is pleasing to the good ladies of the Convent to look forward to the early completion of the handsome extension to their schoolbuilding.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Middleton, complaining that much of the news which appears in the *Examiner* regarding local events, is without any foundation in fact and utterly unworthy of credence. He refers to an item which appeared recently in that paper, stating that Mr. Thomas Croken of Middleton was about building a starch factory, and that he wanted 50 men to work in the establishment. This report, our correspondent says, is wholly false as Mr. Croken, not being a capitalist, has no such speculative ideas. Another item was to the effect that Mr. Thomas Smith, while going to the mill, got his feet so badly frozen that they would have to be amputated. This report was totally unfounded. Another item which appeared some time ago gave particulars of the death of Mr. James Croken of Middleton. The hand of malice rather than mischief was plainly evident in this piece of news. Mr. Croken, we are happy to say, is well and attending to his work, and why a decent, inoffensive man should be made the subject of ridicule and coarse jests is what some of the people of that district want to know.

POSITIVE CLEARANCE SALE.

As Mr. JAMES SHAND intends closing up his

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE FIRST OF MAY,

He invites the attention of the Public to his Stock, as Goods will be sold at prices to effect a clearance by that time.

☞ Come early and avoid the rush.

J. A. CAMERON,
JOHN McDONALD, } Agents.

Charlottetown, February 25, 1885.

A Grand Concert

WILL BE GIVEN AT

Tracadie Cross Schoolhouse,

—ON—

MONDAY NIGHT,

THE 2ND OF MARCH,

For the Benefit of the Poor.

In attendance will be Galbraith's Brass Band; also Magic Lantern Shows and other amusements.

Any person or persons under the influence of liquor will not be admitted.

Admission—Gentlemen, 15 cents; Ladies, 10 cents; Children, under twelve years of age, 10 cents.

Doors open at 6. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order,
JOHN R. FITZPATRICK,
Feb. 25, 1885. Manager.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold by public Auction, in front of Messrs. Beer & Sons Store, at Cardigan Bridge, on

TUESDAY, 10th MARCH NEXT,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,

100 Acres of Land on Lot 38,

lately occupied by Angus Gillis and Andrew McGillivray (50 acres each), bounded on the south by the Grand Rover Road, on the west by Alex. McDonald's farm, and east by Michael Bolen's land, and is situate 2½ miles from Cardigan Bridge. Also,

Eighty Acres on Lot 40,

bounded on the north by Thomas Lowrey's farm, east by division line between Lots 40 and 41, south by Allan Morrison's land, west by John McIntyre's land (the Cardigan Road passing through same), and formerly occupied by Hugh McKinnon. Is situate six miles from Cardigan Bridge.

Lands in good state of cultivation.

Terms easy and will be made known at sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLean & Martin, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

HUGH McDONALD,
Cardigan Bridge, Feb. 25, 188—2i

Auction.

Hay, Straw, Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, &c.

I AM instructed by Henry Beer, Esq., to sell by Auction, at "Bellachan Farm," Lot 48, 1½ miles from Southport, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, 25 tons Hay, 5 tons Straw, 200 bushels Seed Oats, 50 bushels Seed Wheat (White Russian.)

TERMS—All sums under $10, cash; over that amount a credit of eight months will be given on approved joint notes in all cases.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1885—2i

$800.00

Will buy that VALUABLE FARM

OF 105 ACRES,

Situate at Brookvale,

(ON THE OLD TRYON ROAD),

Formerly owned by Francis Hagan, and now occupied by Bernard Kiggins, if the bargain is closed at once.

There are a good Dwelling House and two Barns on the premises.

Seventy-five acres of the land are clear and fit for cultivation, the remainder is covered with excellent wood. Good title and immediate possession given. Apply to

GEORGE ALLEY.
Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1885.

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,

PRINCE STREET.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system and its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saplsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.
MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, done "me less good than Hop Bitters; they also "cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."
R. M. Auburn, N. Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.
MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

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

APOTHECARIES HALL

ESTABLISHED 1810,

DESBRISAY'S CORNER, - QUEEN SQUARE.

The Oldest and Most Reliable,

Acknowledged by the public to be the best place to buy PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES. The stock is complete, and comprises all articles usually found in a first-class Drug Store. The Chemicals used in dispensing have been imported direct from Messrs. P. & P. W. Squire (the Queen's Chemists), London, England. The Drugs and Druggists' Sundries are all purchased in the best market, and are guaranteed first quality. The large increase in the business done of late years at this establishment has enabled the proprietor to import the most modern apparatus in use for the compounding of Prescriptions and Family Recipes. None but competent assistants are employed in this establishment. The proprietor, MR. GEORGE E. HUGHES, is constantly in attendance, and all Prescriptions are prepared by him.

If you require any article in the Drug line you will find it to your advantage to purchase at the old stand,

The Apothecaries Hall,
DesBrisay's Corner, Queen Square.
Charlottetown, Feb. 11, 1885—1yr

Regular Trader.

1885. SPRING TRIP. 1885.

THE CLIPPER BARQUE

MOSELLE

500 Tons Register, Classed 10 years A1 in English Lloyds,
ALEXANDER McLEOD, Commander,
WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown

On or About 1st of April Next,

Carrying Freight at Through Rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris and Summerside.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street; in London to J. Pitcairn & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Charlottetown, Feb 11, 1885—6w

FREE TO ALL.

GEORGE CARTER'S SEED CATALOGUE for 1885 will be ready March 1st, and will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains descriptions and cultural directions of all the leading varieties of FLOWERS, VEGETABLE and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. 38 PAGES. 50 ILLUSTRATIONS. Valuable Premiums to purchasers of Seeds. $50 IN PRIZES FOR BEST VEGETABLES. No need to send orders to foreign firms. Patronize a home institution. Buy Seeds suited to the climate. My Seeds have given satisfaction for the last five years. I test the germinating qualities of all the leading varieties before sending them out. WHITE RUSSIAN WHEAT and CARTER'S IMPERIAL TURNIP are specialties. Orders for Catalogue will be booked as received, and mailed in return. Send for it at once. Name and address on Postal Card will do. Customers of last year need not send.

Address,
GEORGE CARTER, Seedsman.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Feb. 11, 1885—3m

Coal. Coal.

IN STORE,

300 Tons Acadia Nut,
200 " " Round,
100 " Intercolonial Round,
150 " Old Mine Sydney,
200 " Sydney Slack,

FOR SALE LOW.

C. LYONS,
Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf
February 4, 1885—6w

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown,

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.
Jan. 21, 1885.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

THOMAS HICKEY.
May 21, 1884—1 yr

Great Bargains!

For the next THIRTY DAYS we offer the balance of our

DRY GOODS

At a Large Discount!

as we are shortly to make a change in the business.

Special Lines of Goods are marked down to Prices that are bound to sell them.

Don't fail to call EARLY if you want BARGAINS.

We require a PROMPT SETTLEMENT of all ACCOUNTS due up to date.

☞ Remember the Place: DesBrisay's Old Stand, opposite the Market House.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1885.

1885. FEBRUARY. 1885.

DURING THIS MONTH

J. B. MACDONALD

Will sell the balance of his Winter Stock at

STILL LOWER PRICES.

Bargains in Every Department.

Remnants and Short Ends must be Cleared.

Don't fail to call when shopping, as nowhere can cheaper goods be had than at

J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Charlottetown, Feb 11, 1885. QUEEN STREET.

Perfect Knitting Machines.

Franz & Pope, World Star and Canadian Ribber.

THESE MACHINES took First Prize at all late Exhibitions in Canada. Will knit a pair of Socks in ten minutes—the same stitch as done by hand.

Will knit Home-made or Factory Yarn into almost any kind of garment or fancy stitches for which there is a market. A good paying business can be done by running a few of these Machines. A girl nine years old can knit on them. You can teach yourself from the book of instruction, and earn three and four dollars a day.

Good, reliable Agents wanted in every Lot on the Island. Good pay to the right men.

LEONARD MORRIS,
Summerside, - - - P. E. Island,
GENERAL AGENT.

MILLER BROTHERS.

BARGAINS IN

Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines

AND A LARGE STOCK OF

Accordeons, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, Violin Strings,

SELLING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

—AT—

MILLER BROTHERS, Queen Street,

Dealers in Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines.

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1884.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers, at Private Sale, on easy terms, his valuable Farm of 200 acres of Land, situated on North Melville Road, Lot 29, and in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools and Shops. The above place needs only to be seen to be admired. It is fenced off in five and eight acre fields, with magnificent hedges of Spruce and Willow Trees. There are also on the premises a new Dwelling House, 36 x 24 feet; two Barns, one 76 x 26 feet; one 40 x 26 feet; Coach-house, 20 x 16 feet, one House, 32 x 15. If the above property is not disposed of before TUESDAY, 31st of MARCH next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, together with the following articles:—1 Truck Wagon, 1 Reaper, 1 Steel Rake, 1 Broadcast Seeder, 1,000 bushels Seed Oats, 400 bushels Potatoes, 20 tons Hay, and a quantity of Straw.

JAMES DUFFY.
Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1885.

Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm of 150 acres, at Fairville, Lot 49, three miles from Peake's Station and Starch Factory, and convenient to Saw and Grist Mills. 100 acres are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with a heavy growth of hard and soft wood. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, a Barn 60 x 26 feet, a Hay House 25 x 20 feet, and a good well. There are also good watering places for stock on the farm. For particulars apply to

JAMES BROGAN.
Elliotvale, Lot 49, Feb. 4, 1885—tf

Farm for Sale!

THE Subscriber will sell by private sale, his valuable

Farm of 50 Acres of Land,

Situate at Little Tignish, Lot 2,

about three miles from Tignish Station, and six miles from Alberton. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is all cleared excepting 20 acres. A good stream of water runs through the farm, which is a great convenience. Being within one mile of Grist, Saw and Cloth Mills, it is a very desirable property.

For particulars apply to

RODERICK GILLIS,
Little Tignish,
or to E. J. HODGSON, Esq.,
Jan. 7, 1885—3m Charlottetown.

GENTS CLOTHES

OF ALL KINDS

REPAIRED & TURNED,

AND MADE TO LOOK

AS GOOD AS NEW,

Cheap for Cash, by

CHARLES BELL,

Sydney Street, few doors East of the Methodist Church.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

R. R. LANDS

In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

At prices ranging chiefly from $2 to $6 per acre, on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country for securing Good Homes now open for settlement.

FREE 320 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead and Timber Culture Laws. NOTE—10,618,432 Acres OR MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1882, were in the Northern Pacific country. Books and Maps sent FREE, describing the Northern Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com'r, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Jan. 14, 1885—13w

WE SELL

Potatoes, Spiling, Bark,

R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

WRITE FULLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics' Exchanges.
December 3, 1884.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1885

INVALUABLE TO ALL! Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.
D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ontario. DETROIT, Michigan.

Jan. 14, 1885—6i eow

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

Great Medical Work on Manhood

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

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

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

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated scientifically without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. **HEAL THYSELF** Jan 6 1y

Special Bargains for Cash

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

The Balance of our Stock of Trimmed Millinery at Half Price.

The Balance of Our Stock of Ladies' Mantles, Dolmans and Ulsters at a Very Large Reduction to Clear.

3000 Pieces of White and Grey Cottons,

PURCHASED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WHITE COTTONS, in Lots	No. 1,	24 inches,	at	3	cents.
" " "	No. 2,	30 "	"	5	"
" " "	No. 3,	34 "	"	6	"
" " "	No. 4,	35 "	"	7	"
" " "	No. 5,	36 "	"	8	"
" " "	No. 6,	36 "	"	9	"
" " "	No. 7,	36 "	"	10	"

BEST ENGLISH MAKES, direct from Mills, 12 to 25 cts.

Parties in want of White or Grey Cottons are invited to examine the above, as they are the Cheapest we have ever offered for sale.

2000 Yards Table Linen, 7000 Yards Bed Ticking,

(BOUGHT CHEAP),

25 Pieces Roller Towelling at 4½ cts.

A NUMBER OF DRESS LENGTHS,

in Colored Silks (good colors), worth $1.35 to $1.50, all for 95 cents to $1.10 per yard.

450 Yards Colored Dress Silks,

worth 85 and 95 cents, for 65 and 75 cents.

Lengths of Japanese Silks,

worth 70 cents, for 50 cents.

Lengths Striped Washing Silks, 50 cts.

A Large Stock of Dress Goods,

Black & Colored French Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Costume Cloths, Russian Cords, &c.

Ends and Pieces of Fancy Flannel Shirtings,

32 inches wide, all wool, 38 cts., former price 50 cts.

Bargains in Our Large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefing Jackets, Buffalo and Black Dogskin Coats, Fur Caps and Gloves.

250 BOYS SUITS, in Lots, at $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 & $4.25.

Men's and Boys' Underclothing,

in great variety of Quality and Price.

A LOT OF REMNANTS OF TWEEDS.

Ulster and Mantle Cloths Marked Very Low.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COMFORTERS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Buffalo and Japanese Robes, &c.

A Lot of Horse Rugs Bought at a Bargain.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885.

HOE YOUR OWN ROW.

BY HOPE VERREN.

This world is surely large enough
For each to live his life
Without colliding with his friend,
Or giving cause for strife.
There is no need to bandy words
O'er what we find to do,
And he who gives unsought advice
Will oft have cause to rue.

So, he who takes his time to roam
O'er other people's land,
Will find, when squaring his accounts,
He has no cash in hand.
The man whom once we thought a friend,
With enmity we view,
Should he come telling us the way
Our business to pursue.

Too many irons in the fire
May cause a blistered hand,
And he who guards a neighbor's gold,
Will find his own but send
So then, perhaps it might be well
To let our friends alone;
Be sure, when digging up the ground,
The land we hoe's our own

You'd better save your breath to cool
The dinner on your plate,
Than use it up to give advice,
And get, alas! but hate.
For in this land of liberty
The best way you must know
To win success in any path,
Is just to "hoe your own row."

THE BULLY OF THE VILLAGE;

—OR—

TOM TEMPLE'S CAREER.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.,

AUTHOR OF "ONLY AN IRISH BOY," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HERR SCHMIDT DANCES THE POLKA.

The fiddler struck up a lively tune. The members of the band, two by two, began to dance. Gates, entering into the spirit of the joke, impressed Tom as a not unwilling partner, and Morton was seized by one of his captors, and compelled to join in. But Herr Schmidt looked on stupidly, and stood motionless.

Alonzo gave a signal for the music to cease.

'Why don't you dance?' he demanded, sternly, of the German.

'Ich kann nicht. I have never learet,' said Johan, in a tone of apology.

'Then I will teach you,' and the lieutenant seized the unwilling Teuton and forced him to jump and caper as well as his great bulk would permit.

Gradually the rest stopped, and fixed their eyes upon the Dutchman's unwilling gambols. The lieutenant had threatened him with instant death if he did not do his best, and the distressed Teuton, fearing to be shot, exerted himself to please his captor.

It the reader will imagine a frisky elephant, he can form some idea of myheer's wonderful feats, as in panic-stricken resignation he hopped and jumped at the will of the lieutenant. But he was short of breath, and yielded at last to fatigue, sinking in a heap upon the earth.

'I can no more,' he said, panting heavily. 'I am ausgespielt!'

'He looks played out,' said the lieutenant. 'Dick, bring him a drop of brandy.'

'Have you any lager?' asked Herr Schmidt, eagerly.

'No; we don't deal in that article. Brandy is better.'

'Nothing so good as lager,' murmured Johann, closing his eyes and panting.

Nevertheless he took the brandy, and was mischievously plied with more till, sad as I am to record it, the worthy Johann got decidedly fuddled, and, losing sight of his unfortunate position, volunteered a German song, which convulsed his audience with mirth.

'You'r a jolly old boy,' said the lieutenant, slapping him on the shoulder. 'Won't you stay with us and take up our trade?'

'What's der wages?' asked Johann, gravely.

'Fifty dollars a month and found.'

'You give me fifty dollars a month, and den you find me,' repeated the Dutchman, soberly.

Probably this was not meant as a joke, but it was so understood, and Herr Schmidt was amazed at the universal merriment which followed. But he bethought himself of a condition.

'I must have my Katrine and my kinder here, too.'

'What's kinder?' asked Jack.

'Children. I know enough German for that,' said Tom.

'I don't know about that,' said the lieutenant, gravely. 'Is Katrine beautiful?'

'She was once,' said Johann. 'She is now one fine woman.'

'And you will promise to help us in all our undertakings?'

'What will you have me do?' asked the Teuton, with returning intelligence.

'Stop travellers on the highway—make them give up their money—and if they won't, shoot 'em.' said the lieutenant.

'You want me to be one robber!' exclaimed Herr Schmidt, in horror, 'and kill de people! I cannot do it. I am a good man. I am not a robber.'

'If you will join us,' said the lieutenant, with a wink to his men, 'we will make you our captain—that is, if you steal a good deal of money.'

'Nein, nein!' said Herr Schmidt, vehemently. 'I will not do it—Katrine would leave me. She would not live with her Johann if he was to become a robber.'

'Is that your fixed, unalterable determination?' demanded the lieutenant, assuming a fierce look.

'Ich verstehe nicht—I not understand,' stammered the captive.

'You won't accept our flattering proposal then?'

'I cannot indeed, my good friend,' said the German, piteously. 'I shall make one very poor robber.'

'Fancy him at the head of the band,' said Jack laughing.

The idea was ludicrous. The robbers laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks, and the other three prisoners joined in.

The lieutenant recovered himself first. He frowned, and in a harsh voice said, in a mock, imperious tone:

'Remove him at once to the dungeon. He has spurned my offer. He despises our companionship. Let him prepare for a speedy terrible retribution.'

The delighted Dutchman was borne back to the subterranean apartment, groaning piteously, under the impression that he was to be killed on the morrow. But his fatigue was great, and in spite of his mental distress, half an hour had not passed before snoring of a particularly boisterous character apprised his fellow prisoners that he was asleep. Happy are they who can so readily command the blissful oblivion of slumber, for calamities more real than those of our Teutonic friend.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE CAPTAIN'S RESOLVE.

Tom was up and about early the next morning. But there was one who was earlier than he. On leaving the robbers he saw the captain pacing to and fro, apparently engrossed by his reflections. When he saw Tom he beckoned to him.

'Take a walk with me,' he said, abruptly. 'I want to speak to you.'

Tom, of course, joined him promptly.

'Let us go farther away,' said the robber, looking about him cautiously. 'What I have to say is for your ears alone.'

'I shall take care to keep it a secret,' said Tom in a low voice.

'You must, for I am about to say what will compromise my safety. But, in the first place, can you guarantee that I shall receive ten thousand dollars on the delivery of these papers?'

'I can,' said Tom, promptly. 'Mr. Armstrong has authorized me to make such an offer.'

'Is he a man to be relied upon?' You know my position. I am an outlaw. I cannot appeal to the law in my own behalf.'

'I understand your position fully, said Tom. 'As to your being an outlaw, I have nothing to do with that, nor has Mr. Armstrong. You have in your possession the papers which we need. It is worth our while to pay ten thousand dollars. You may be sure the money will be paid, and that no trap will be set for you. Should you be recognized, it will not be through any information obtained from me or Mr. Armstrong.'

'That is enough,' said the captain. 'Though you are only a boy, there is something about you that I can trust. You understand business. You have gone to the root of the matter without any unnecessary words. I will confide in you, and in so confiding I put my life in your hands.'

Tom listened with surprise. He could not understand what was coming.

The captain proceeded:

'You know me as the captain of a band of robbers, but you do not understand that I have been in a manner forced into my position. I don't like the life I am leading. I want to leave it, and I think I see the way. With the money that you promise me I will change my name, go to some obscure place, and lead a respectable life, entering upon some business of which I shall not be ashamed.'

'Do so,' said Tom, earnestly. 'I am glad to hear you say this, and I will do what I can to help you.'

The captain appeared pleased with his prompt sympathy, and proceeded:

'Of course my plan must be a profound secret. If the band were to learn what I propose I should never live to leave California. They would regard me as a traitor and a renegade and would feel that they were entitled to a share in the money obtained for these bonds.'

'How, then, will you manage to leave?' asked Tom, interested.

'I will tell you. I shall say that I am going to San Francisco in disguise to negotiate these securities, and will bring back the proceeds. I hope this will deceive them. But the one whom I dread most is Alonzo.'

'The lieutenant?'

'Yes, he is my second in command. Our relations have not always been cordial. He is in the habit of exceeding his proper authority, and more than once I have been compelled to reprimand him publicly. Though he has taken it quietly, I have reason to believe that he never forgave me—that, in fact, he cherishes a secret grudge against me, and that he would willingly undermine my authority with the band. He has not as yet had an opportunity.'

'I should think, then, that he would be glad to have you leave, in order that he might succeed to your authority.'

'That would not satisfy him. He would not be willing to have me better myself in so doing. He would prefer that I should be cast adrift in disgrace.'

'Have you decided upon your plan?' asked our hero.

'Yes; after breakfast I will dismiss you and the other prisoners. They will go to the mines, I suppose.'

'Yes, I think so.'

'You will not.'

'No, I shall return to San Francisco.'

'Good. I shall follow you. It would create suspicion if we should go together. You shall give me your address there, and I will join you. Then we will take the first steamer to New York.'

Tom nodded. He felt that the plan was a good one, and that he was now in a fair way to accomplish successfully the object which had brought him so far from home.

'Agreed,' he said. 'Call for me at Burton's clothing store, —— street. Even if I am not staying there, you will learn where I am.'

The captain repeated the name two or three times.

'I will not forget it,' he said. 'Of one thing I will apprise you. You must not expect to know me at first meeting.'

'Why not?'

'I shall be cleverly disguised. It is necessary, for unfortunately I am not altogether unknown to the authorities. Once let me get away from California, and I shall feel comparatively safe. I may as well tell you by what name I prefer to be known. I shall call myself James Davenport. Under that name, if fortune favors me, I hope to build up a respectable fortune, far from the scene of my lawless proceedings.'

Tom knew little of the man who was walking beside him, except what he had chosen to communicate. He knew not in what ways he had violated the laws, nor did he now take this into consideration. He pictured him as a man who wanted to forsake the evil of his ways, and become a respectable and law abiding citizen, and, with the instinct of a generous nature, he felt like doing all in his power to help him, apart from any selfish interest of his own. Instinctively he held out his hand, and the captain grasped it in his own.

'Whatever may happen,' said the robber, 'I shall have full confidence in your word. You have it in your power to denounce me to the authorities in San Francisco, but I am sure you will not do it.'

'You only do me justice,' said Tom.

'Or you could reveal my purpose to these men under my command, and this would insure my death, provided they had confidence in your word.'

'You are not afraid of that?' asked Tom looking him full in the face.

'No,' said the captain. 'As I said before, there is something about you that enlists my confidence. I would trust you as myself.'

'You may,' said Tom.

They had turned back, and were again near the building occupied by the band. Only one was stirring. This was Alonzo, who watched their approach.

'You are up early, captain,' he said.

'Yes,' returned the captain, carelessly; 'I have been taking a walk. I did not sleep well.'

'What is on his mind,' thought the lieutenant. 'Something is up; I can see it in his manner. I must watch him.'

'I don't like his looks,' thought Tom. 'He is a dangerous man. The captain does right in suspecting him.'

CHAPTER XXXIX.

AN AVENGER ON THE TRACK.

Mr Burton was putting back some goods upon the shelves, when Tom walked quietly in. That was four days later.

'Tom!' he exclaimed, in amazement. 'What brings you here?'

'My legs,' answered Tom, smiling.

'But I thought you were at the mines?'

'I got part way there, but I changed my mind and came back.'

Mr. Burton looked a little perplexed.

'I wish I had known in time; but I have filled your place, and though I would much rather employ you, I don't think it would be right to discharge your successor.'

'Nor I,' said Tom, promptly. 'You have made a mistake, Mr. Burton. I am not going to stay in San Francisco. I am going back to New York.'

'But I thought you were after some papers? said his employer.'

'I expect to take them back with me.'

'You have indeed been fortunate. How did you succeed?'

'I would tell you but I am not at liberty, as it would involve another's secret.'

'At all events, Tom, you have shown yourself a man in judgment. You have succeeded where another man would have failed.'

'Perhaps I have,' said Tom, 'and perhaps the fact of my being a boy has been in my favor. I can see myself how it has helped me.'

'Where are you stopping, Tom?'

'At the California Hotel.'

'That is expensive. You may stay with me and welcome.'

'Thank you, Mr. Burton,' said Tom, warmly. 'I will accept your kind invitation, partly because I cannot afford to stop at an expensive hotel, partly because I prefer the privacy of a house to a hotel.'

'All right. Settle your bill at the hotel, and come at once.'

'Thank you, but you must allow me in return to occupy a part of the day with my old duties in the shop.'

'I shall be glad to have you, as it will give me some relief. As your successor needs breaking into his duties. I have been considerably confined.'

This arrangement was satisfactory to Tom, as he felt that the obligation now would not be wholly on his side. He had an independent spirit, and he did not like to receive favors of a pecuniary nature.

He was behind the counter in the afternoon, when a man came in, who was by no means a specimen of manly beauty. He had a good figure, indeed, but his hair was bright red, and he had whiskers of the same color, while his complexion was mottled. In addition his eyes were obscured by an enormous pair of spectacles.

'An odd looking specimen,' thought Tom.

The man walked up to the counter, and leaning over, said, in a low voice:

'Can I speak with you in private?'

Tom stared. It occured to him that he man might be crazy, and he hesitated.

'What can you wish to speak to me about?' he said. 'I do not know you.'

'About a matter of importance.'

Tom was more and more surprised.

'Frederic,' he said to his successor, 'I am going out a few minutes with this gentleman. I shall soon be back.'

He took his hat and went out followed by the red haired man.

'Now,' he said, turning to the stranger, 'you may say what you wish.'

'You don't appear to know me,' said the other.

'I never saw you before in my life.'

'Don't be too sure of that.'

'I should remember you.'

The other laughed.

'On account of my beauty, I suppose,' he remarked.'

'If you choose to put it that way—yes,' said Tom.

'Oh, I'm not sensitive as to my looks. By the way, you haven't inquired my name.'

'What is it?'

'Davenport,' said the other, significantly.

'Why,' said Tom, staring, as for the first time light flashed upon him. 'You are——'

'Hush!' said the other, imperiously. 'What I was is not to be breathed in this city. I am in peril till I leave it.'

'I should never have known it,' said Tom, in a low voice. 'Your disguise is complete. Even now when I know the truth, I cannot realize that it is to you I am speaking.'

'So much the better for sharp eyes may be upon us. There are those who are interested in ferreting me out. But let that pass. Come with me to some place where we shall be safe from prying eyes and curious ears.'

Ten minutes brought them to such a place. They threw themselves down upon a grassy spot, and the captain proceeded.

'The next steamer starts on Saturday. We must take passage.'

'There is only one difficulty in the way,' said Tom. 'I have no money.'

'There will be no difficulty about that. I will secure two passages, one for myself and the other for you.'

'Thank you.'

'We will meet on board for it is best that we should not be too much together. Where are you staying?'

'At the place where you found me.'

'I'm at an obscure boarding-house. I avoid the publicity of a hotel.'

'Tell me how you got away without incurring suspicion.'

'I'm afraid I have incurred suspicion. I came ostensibly to negotiate these bonds.'

'You have them with you?'

'Yes; I was not likely to forget them. The band generally accepted my reason for going, but I could see that Alonzo was not satisfied. There was a look on his face that said so. But he said nothing in words. I started, promising to be back as soon as possible. I hope never while I live to look upon the face of any one of them again.'

'You have managed well, it seems to me, said Tom. 'I don't think there can be any danger, even if the lieutenant does suspect you.'

'I will tell you what I most fear,' said the other, in a low voice.

'What is that?'

'That he may follow me—that even now he may be in the city.'

Tom shook his head.

'I don't believe there is any chance of it,' he said.

'So I hope,' said the captain. 'But we will not stay too long together. It may excite suspicion.'

'When shall you engage passage?'

'This very day. I don't know why it is, but I feel a feverish anxiety to get away. I am not inclined to be nervous, but I feel as if danger were hovering over me like a cloud, and likely at any time to burst and overwhelm me.'

'I never have any presentiments of evil, said Tom. 'I am always hopeful.'

'You are fortunate,' said the other, thoughtfully, 'but you are a boy, and it is natural to your age to be sanguine and hopeful. I was so, too, when at your time of life. But I will shake off this feeling, and do what is necessary. Let us return.'

They rose from their grassy seat, and took their way back to Mr. Burton's shop.

On their way they encountered an old man with snowy beard, half bowed over, clad in rags, and apparently in extreme poverty.

'A few pennies, good gentlemen,' he whined. 'Only a few pennies in charity. I am miserably poor.'

The captain drew out a silver coin, and put it into the old man's hand. Tom did the same.

'He looks wretched enough,' said Tom.

'Yes.'

Scarcely were the two a few rods away, than the old beggar lifted his eyes and looked after them.

'So, Signor Captain,' he muttered, 'this is your game. I have not followed you for nothing. You are intriguing with that boy to leave us all in the lurch, are you? We shall see.'

The old beggar was Alonzo.

CHAPTER XL.

THE CAPTAIN'S FATE.

The captain's presentiments were verified. The suspicions of his lieutenant had been aroused by his unusual manner, nor had they been allayed by the explanation he gave of his intended journey. Immediately after the captain's departure he had convened the members of the band, and harangued them thus:

'Boys, I have something to say to you that affects our common interests. The captain has left us for a visit to the city, and he has explained his reasons for going. He will try to negotiate the bonds taken from one of our late prisoners. Very likely he has told us the truth. He will doubtless get what he can for them, but *will he come back?*'

At this significant question the robbers started, and their faces looked dark and threatening.

'What makes you think he won't lieutenant?' asked one.

'Human nature,' replied Alonzo. 'If he gets a good round sum, say ten or twenty thousand dollars, he will be tempted to keep it all himself, and leave us to our fate. Who shall say there is no danger? What should hinder his taking the next steamer to New York?'

Alonzo saw by the fierce looks of his adherents that his suggestion had produced its effect. He continued:

'I noticed, just before the captain's departure that he acted strangely—he took walks by himself, and evidently had some plan in view. I noticed, also, that he had a confidential talk with the boy Tom. What does all this mean?'

'But the bonds didn't belong to the boy.'

'No, but there were other matters in which he might wish to obtain information from the boy. Again, this boy was on his way to the mines. After his talk with the captain, he changed his plans and returned to the city. Shall I tell you what I think?'

'Yes, yes.'

'I think, then, that the boy and he were old acquaintances, and that he brought the captain a message from outside, and that this, and the bonds, decided him to abandon us.'

'Let us pursue him! Let us kill him!' exclaimed the exasperated robbers.

'Hold, not so fast! Let him be followed, but by one only. Remember, he may be innocent. He may mean to deal fairly and squarely with us. If so, let him still remain our honored chief. But if he means to play us false'—here the speaker's face grew stern—'let him die the death of a traitor.'

'How shall we find out?' asked one.

'Appoint me to follow and watch him. I will go in disguise. I will see for myself what he does. I will dog his steps, and if it be true that he would desert us, I will be your avenger Shall it be so?'

'Yes, yes, let Alonzo go!' was the unanimous shout.

'Be it so. Boys, I go as your messenger. I go into danger, but I go to serve your interests. Whoever may be found wanting, you shall never find me a traitor.'

He finished his harangue, and an hour later he was on his way to San Francisco, which he reached nearly as soon as the captain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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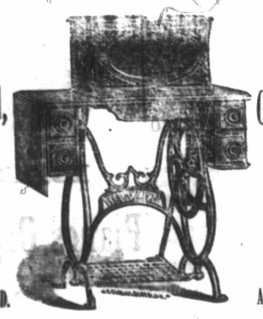

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