

### P. E. ISLAND 63 YEARS AGO

Mr Geo. F. Cooper is appointed clerk of the Commissioner of small debts.

The brig "Fanny" arrived on the 14th May with goods from Liverpool and the following passengers, Captains Barret, Campbell and Moore, Mr Orr and 20 others in the steerage.

The following were the passengers to the island on the different packets, Mr Watson returning from Liverpool, Mrs Stumbles, James and Thomas Stumbles, Mr Simpson and wife, Neil Rankin and John McIsaac.

At the annual meeting of the pew holders of the St Paul's Church the following vestrymen were elected for the coming year: Hon. Mr Palmer, Hon. T. Haviland, Capt Swaley, W. Nelson, H. Hassard, T. Owen and W. Cundall.

After the close of the poll in the recent bye-election in the first district a number of the friends of one of the candidates amused themselves by marching around Charlottetown and smashing windows, firing of pistols and making as much disturbance as possible.

The Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon Mr Harvey has petitioned the Home Government against the allowing of emigrants from the famine stricken districts in the British Isles to come to Nova Scotia. He claims that the province is in itself in a bad way owing to the scarcity of wheat, and further that the recent arrivals from Scotland are in great distress.

The Company of the 14th Regt which has been in garrison here for the last twelve months, will leave tomorrow for Halifax. Capt Dwyer and Lieut Trevar have by their kindness and amiability of manner rendered themselves not only popular but highly esteemed while the good conduct of the men is acknowledged.

Arrived on the 24th May the Brig Valeriy, Samson, from Halifax with Capt Bertram, Ensign Dean, 1 Sergt, 2 Corporals, 1 bugler and 53 of the rank and file of the 20th Regiment. 2 Sergts and 14 men of the 14th Regt. Sergt Smith and 6 men of the Royal Art'y also came and will enlist with the 20 Regiment and remain in this garrison.

The barque "Lady Constable" arrived here on Friday the 21st May with 419 emigrants on board. On being visited by the health officer it was found that 25 persons had died on the passage, consequently all communication with the shore was strictly forbidden. The Board of health was called but for some deficiency in their powers could not act, consequently the matter was left with the health officer. The restrictions were removed today and the passengers landed, the sick being sent to the hospital fitted up for their reception. Eight persons have died since the arrival of the "Lady Constable" at this port.

A meeting of the St Dunstan's Temperance society and the Independent Temperance society was jointly held on the 20th inst., and the two were amalgamated under the following officers:—

President—Mr Christopher Cross.  
Vice President—C. Little and John Arbuckle.

Sec'y's—John Lepage and Richard Walsh.  
Treas.—James Caffery.  
Committee.—P. Gilligan, J. Putman, Robert Percival, Richard Hughes, D. McPhee, M. May, Capt. Collins, J. J. Murphy, T. Dennis.

### A REMARKABLE PARISH

The heart of London, that region about the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange, which has been dubbed "the financial hub of the world," stands in what is the strangest parish in the city. There is in the parish no church, no municipal office, and it is said to be no inhabitant; yet its value is a parochial and official sense is equal to that of many another parish in the British metropolis with its thousands of taxpayers.

This is the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, says Harper's Weekly. Some seven hundred years ago it was founded, no one knows exactly how or by whom, and is still existent with all its rights and dignities.

The church of this parish stood in Threadneedle Street, but in 1781 the Bank of England of today, built on the site of the church, was demolished at the time of the improvement of the bank in the year 1781. The church was a stately edifice, altered and beautified by Sir Christopher Wren after the ravages of the great fire of London, and embellished by gables from the city's wealthy aldermen.

The first authentic reference to this church is found in the year 1392, but it is certain that the church was in existence at least a hundred years prior to this date, inasmuch as without the gate stood a pair of stocks for the punishment of those whose offences had been committed within the city limits. These were abolished in 1282, when Edward I was King.

At the time Henry VIII was Mayor of London the tolls derived from London Bridge were sufficient for its maintenance, so the Mayor, with the Royal permission, established a fish and flesh market "near the Church of St. Christopher le Stocks." The stocks market was designed to aid the upkeep of London Bridge, the bridge keeper having power to grant leases for market shops. The church was the spiritual resort of all "godly shopkeepers."

In 1642 a graveyard was attached to the church and it was upon this that the Bank of England encroached, so that in 1781 the church was demolished. But no doubt to save the consciences of the money makers were still maintained. The garden with the foundation within the Bank of England marks the site of the burial ground. The last interment took place 100 years ago, being that of one "Jenkins, a bank clerk, 7 feet 6 inches high."

So the old Church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks went its way, but its parish remains, embracing the open space in front of the bank and the Mansion House. This parish has one inhabitant, and he enjoys full rights of voting for Parliament and all Municipal Councils.

### STAY OUTDOORS TO BECOME BEAUTIFUL.

Half the evils and ills of humanity could be cured if more people realized the value of fresh air.

It is the basis of all beauty and health, and the girl who is endeavoring to procure a lovely complexion by the use of facial lotions will find fresh air twice as efficacious.

When you are terribly fatigued try taking half a dozen long, deep breaths and see if you don't feel more like living.

When insomnia has you in its grip try breathing deeply and regularly as you lie in bed and you will be surprised how easily sleep will come.

Nervousness can be cured by forming the habit of breathing deep and long, and one medical authority prescribes it in his schedule for nervous women.

Allergies are invariably high-chested and free from colds and chronic coughing spells. It is because they have learned to breathe from the waist instead of the top of the lungs, as the majority of people do.

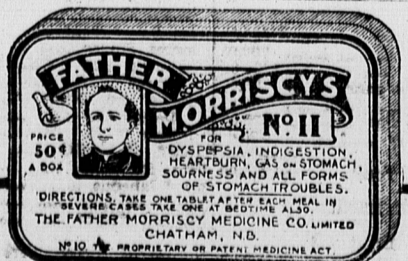
To breathe deeply is to stimulate the heart and circulation.

It means a full, high chest and broad shoulders.

It means practical immunity from the dangers incurred by exposure.

It means a good carriage and well-poised head.

And best of all, it means perfect physical health.



Each tablet of Father Morrissey's "No. 11" Prescription will digest 1 1/2 pounds of food. This means that though you are a martyr to Indigestion or Dyspepsia, you can eat a good meal and digest it, too, if you take a "No. 11" tablet afterward.

With the aid of Father Morrissey's "No. 11" sick, sour, dyspeptic stomachs quickly recover.

50c. a box at your dealer's or from  
Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd, Chatham, N.B.

### SHEPHERD PONIES AT THEIR HOMES

Away to the north of Scotland lies the group of islands in which the diminutive horses commonly called Shetland ponies have their home. The Shetlands are not all inhabited, some of the smaller islands being used merely as pasturage for a few sheep. There is little to attract either the agriculturalist or the merchant, so progress is slow; the islanders till their soil by old fashioned methods, and many of them still have recourse to barter as a means of obtaining necessities.

To the lover of the beautiful and to the artist there is much to charm. Some perhaps would describe the islands as barren—but what barrenness! The country, though destitute of trees, is so varied in the nature of its scenery that their absence in no way detracts from the general beauty of the landscape.

Countless farms, streams and lochs all serve to make the coloring of the heather covered hills and the doomy tints of the moors stand out in pleasing contrast while near the sea bold cliffs tower over the blue waters, whose waves dash against their rocky sides. Overhead numerous sea birds circle on their way to their nests on the ledges.

The largest island is known as the mainland, with a length of fifty four miles and a width of twenty-one. The islands have a singularly mild and equable climate considering their exposed situation and compose one of the most beautiful districts of Scotland, but even the most adventurous tourist seldom visit them because of a doubtful sea trip in a small steamer is necessary before they can be reached.

Of the entire area of 551 square miles, scarcely one sixth is under cultivation, yet the Shetlanders manage to maintain something like 100,000 sheep, 20,000 cattle and 5,000 of the famous ponies. The inhabitants are of Norse origin and in their speech and customs retain many of the characteristics of their forefathers. They support themselves chiefly by the herring and other fishing industries.

They cannot afford to give much feeding to their ponies, so these hardy little animals run wild in herds on the hills of scatholds, picking up what food they can find. When they find they way down to the seashore, where they derive a scanty living from the seaweed which grows up on the rocks or has been left by the high autumn tides and freshened by melted snow or rain. At this time of year too they will gather in groups near the homesteads and are rewarded with an occasional truss of hay.

The little ponies, with their rough shaggy coats and flowing manes and tails, seem somewhat to suit their wild, rugged surroundings and the groups of them, that are scattered about add the needed life to the landscape.

Perhaps it is a question of the survival of the fittest that makes these little creatures so very small, a horse of a larger type would be useless on the boggy moors or on the stony hillsides. They have been known to attain the age of thirty years and more, due probably to the healthful mode of life which they were forced to adopt, for they were born in the fields and lived and died in them.

The Shetlies cannot be worked until they are three or four years old and do not reach maturity until they are eight or nine. Though occasionally employed in the Shetlands to draw carts, it is a saddle animal that the pony is most used. The natural pace is swift, the foothold is sure, the intelligence is great, and altogether the Sheltie is thoroughly well equipped for getting over moorland in which larger horses would founder.

Another is the pony's happiest time in the islands, for when it is turned loose to enjoy itself in the fields after the harvest, but that happy period is of brief duration and after this gleaming the Sheltie returns to its hills and moors and makes the best of things through the hard months of winter.

This little creature has an ardent fondness for children and it is a curious fact that boys and girls are better able to control him than their elders. His popularity is universal, rising from the depths of the pit to the heights of the throne, for the late Queen Victoria, who spent much of her time in the north of Scotland, showed a marked fancy to the Shetland pony.

### QUEER HOBBIES.

Utility is not always the chief object of literary labor, and neither is "value received" always its aim and end; for in this kind of work, as in other kinds, difficulty and the applause are frequently great incentives. With many writers, more particularly in former times, various curious styles of composition were much in favor—one, for example, would have a predilection for composing verses with the omission in each stanza of a particular letter; others would write in such a way as to enable their writing to be read from the end to the beginning of the line, or vice versa, as the reader chose; while a third again tested himself in the composition of alliterative, or perhaps anagrammatic poetry. Another class of literary triflers included those who chose to display a microscopic skill by writing so small that their work appeared to the naked eye only a mere wavy line. Laborious ingenuity of these kinds, so far from being discouraged, was indulged in by some of the best among ancient writers.

Take as an instance of one of these literary frivolities, for which the author seldom if ever receives either fame or emolument, many of the works of Lope de Vega. The Spanish poet wrote no less than eighteen hundred plays, of which only about a fifth occupy a place in the literature of his country; and among his other writings were five novels, from each of which one of the five volumes excluded a conceit which must have cost their author considerable labor. Of this kind of literary work, which has been called ligographic, there have been many instances. Tryphiodorus, for example, composed a Greek "Iliad," from the first book of which the letter alpha was excluded, the second book excluded beta, and so on throughout the alphabet in succession.

It has been recorded also of a Persian poet that he read a poem to the King in which the letter a was altogether excluded; but his royal Highness speedily wearied of hearing it, and instead of complimenting the poet upon his skill and ingenuity, bluntly recommended that all other letters should be sent to keep company with the excluded a.

In relation to those who have chosen to exert themselves in the way of microscopic writing, the fact that the "Iliad" of Homer has been written in so small a compass as to be wholly enclosed within a walnut has been often referred to as one of those things which would have to be seen to be believed. However doubtful such a feat may appear, it is certain that one Huet, who at first thought it impossible, demonstrated by experiment that it could be done. A piece of vellum, ten inches in length and eight wide, would hold two hundred and fifty lines, each line containing thirty verses, and thus filling both sides of the vellum; fifteen thousand, the whole number of verses in the "Iliad," could be written upon it, and this piece of vellum, folded compactly, would go easily into the shell of a walnut.

It is nothing unusual to find nowadays writing of a still more minute character than this; seeing that the Ten Commandments have been written in a space small enough to be covered by a ten-cent piece.

There is a portrait of Queen Anne in the British Museum on which appear a number of minute lines and scratches, which, when examined through a microscope, are shown to be the entire contents of a small folio book which the librarian has in his possession. A similar effort in the way of microscopic calligraphy was some years ago discovered in London by a gentleman who had bought at a sale a pen-and-ink portrait of Alexander Pope, surrounded by a design in scrollwork. Examining it through a glass, in order, if possible, to discover the artist's name, he was astounded to find that the fine lines in the surrounding scrollwork were nothing less than a life of the poet, so minutely transcribed as only to be legible by the aid of a magnifier.

This was an evident imitation of a similar effort in the way of portraiture, which was at one time in a library at Oxford, where a head of Charles the First was drawn in minute characters, so fine as to resemble the lines of an engraving, but which, when closely examined, were found to be the Book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

### FARM ACCOUNTING.

The Indiana Farmer recently had a lengthy article on the subject of farming as a financial business, in which it reaches the conclusion that the farmer should receive yearly a profit of \$2,000, as salary from himself for running the farm.

The difficulty with this article, as with the majority of articles on the subject, is that it ignores or confuses the subject of profit and living, says the Herald and Presbyter. The average farm is not run on a business basis, the farmer lives up his profit as he goes along, and then considers himself underpaid because he does not, at the end of the year, receive this profit again in cash. The man in business, in a city, takes nothing from the business for his personal use. He sells for cash and his profit is in cash. Out of the cash profit he buys what is needed for his personal and household expenses, and the end of the year he has had his living. If the farmer proceeded on the same basis, he would pay himself for all farm products which he used. He would pay into the farm cash account for every egg which his fowls laid, for every bushel of wheat, milk, etc. Then he could pay himself out of the farm cash account in cash. In either case the amount received each year over and above the cost of living is not income, but surplus in profit. The difference is that the city business man's income must provide for all his expenditures, while the farmer ignores the cost of living and expects the net, or surplus, income to include the amount which he has already lived up during the year.

The case is absolutely the same as the constantly recurring complaint of some women that they have to work for nothing. The woman and her husband unite to maintain a home. The husband works at his trade or business on wages or a salary, and contributes it as his share toward the keeping up of the home. The woman works toward the keeping up of the home. Each gives his or her whole time for the same purpose. At the end of the year each has had one year's living, and each has earned the same.

So with the farmer and city business man. At the end of a year devoted to his work, each has had a year's living for himself and family, and what is left is surplus. The farmer should count his living and that of his family by the amount it would cost if he paid for it in cash.

### HOME-COMING.

Lives of famous men remind us. We may make our lives sublime, And returning, leave behind us Footsteps on the sands of time.

—New York Sun.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

### SERMON ON THE POWER OF GOD

(Continued From Page Three.)  
REDEMPTION A LOGICAL INFERENCE OF FATHERHOOD

IV. All the rich splendors of a life redeemed out of failure, ignorance and sin into happiness and full manhood is an inevitable inference from the fact that God is our Father. Ever holds treasure within will sooner or later find it necessary to bring forth the hidden wealth and publish it without. The seed aches with its sheaf. The sweetbriar is big with its red secret. The orchard must unroll its sheet of pink and white and snow. The artist must paint, the flaming eloquence of every Patrick Henry and Wendell Phillips is a kind of explosion, and rushing forth of bent up forces. God packed the soul of Michael Angelo with genius. The treasures within rushed forth through various vents called arts, just as the riches of Thebes were such that there were many gates necessary on every gate, so Michael Angelo needed many arts through which to express himself. For sixty years he revealed himself through architecture, sculpture, painting; finally he began to write odes and poems, because literature was the more effective, and he needed another opening. Thus God poured His power out through the elements and stars, revealed Himself through land and sea, and sky. He manifested His strength through the winter's storm. His gentleness through all sweet flowers. He published his tenderness through a mother's love, and His justice through the martyr's heroism. He gathered men, supported men, became a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for the devoted, and gush in streams—but it was not enough. What of the broken prodigal and the rained outcast? What about the penitent David, and the selfish Saul?

What of men whose bodies are mere masses of animalities? What of the miser and the traitor and the thief? What of the little children, with the grime of life upon their garments? What of the men who have failed, and are the victims of misfortune? Oh, these gay and foolish prodigals that have come to themselves amidst ruin. What of those marred and mutilated souls, all battered, gashed and stained, who lie without a hope, without a single prospect? In the hour when the world reels beneath the feet of the pilgrim, and he is out in the night and the eastly storm, and the fog chokes the breath, and the languid prodigal falls upon his face, and will not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, and cries "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" "Make me as one of thy hired servants!" "I am come home only to die!" Then there is speech, but it is not the voice of justice, not the sternness of law, not the agonies of retribution. It is the Father's heart that speaks, being faithful and just to forgive the prodigal's sins. For God is abroad to seek and to save the lost. Redemption is the necessity of God's being. Salvation is necessary for man, for man could be annihilated, or suffer for ever. Salvation is necessary, for the all-merciful and all-loving God cannot endure the thought that His own child should be annihilated, or the victim of sinning forever, for God wishes not the death of any one, but that all should turn to Him, and love for the cross of Christ, the forgiveness of sin, the life immortal, and the inference from the fact that God is man's Father.

### THE CHEMIST ART.

"Combinations" Obtained by His Knowledge of the Elements.

Chemists now have arrived at such a knowledge of the elements and their mode of combining with one another that they have "plans" or "schemes" for the combinations where many elements are united, and are not only able to "explain" the make or structure of complicated chemical compounds, but are able themselves to build up such compounds in the laboratory. Chemists actually now form elaborate unions or compounds of the elements themselves with those which occur in nature, but having ascertained the way in which it is done" (the processes of nature), they are able to make quite new combinations unknown in nature, starting their operations from the actual elements, or from very simple compounds.

The most numerous and striking of these discoveries by chemists are in the field of what is called "organic chemistry." The body of each living thing, plant and animal, is a chemical laboratory, in which extraordinary, rarely complex combinations of elements—carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and sulphur, with or without minute quantities of other elements, are always being built up from these elements as they occur in air and water, and either uncombined or very simply combined. Man has long made use of the products thus elaborated in the chemical laboratories, which are the bodies of living plants and animals.

Oils, perfumes, solids, and liquids innumerable, built up of C, H, O, and N, are obtained by man from plants and animals. But he is now able to get some of these things more quickly and cheaply and in larger quantity, by doing the constructive work himself in the chemical laboratory, instead of depending on the living plant or animal. Take four examples, oxalic acid, madder dye (alizarine), indigo dye (indigotine), and camphor. Man used to get these from plants. He plant compounds, and by special treatment based on accurate experimental knowledge converts it himself, step by step, into those valuable chemical bodies. And he has recently made "indigo" from similar material, though whether it will be made cheaply enough and in the right condition of texture and substance to take the place of natural "robber" remains to be seen.—Sir E. Ray Lankester, in The London Telegraph.

### DIARY OF KING EDWARD'S LIFE

Here is a brief diary, compiled by the Evening News, of the chief events in King Edward's life:

1841.—Nov. 9.—Born at Buckingham Palace.

1841.—Dec.—Created Prince of Wales.

1842.—Jan. 25.—Christened in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

1844.—June 6.—First public appearance at review in honour of Emperor of Russia.

1849.—August.—First visit to Ireland with his parents.

1851.—May.—Present at opening of Great Exhibition.

1852.—November.—Witnessed Dr.'s of Wellington's funeral.

1855.—Easter.—Confirmed at Chapel Royal.

1859.—January.—Toured as "Baron Renfrew" on Continent. Visited Pope.

1859.—July.—Studied in Edinburgh University (Christ Church).

1860.—July 25.—Landed in Newfoundland on Canadian tour.

1860.—August.—Inaugurated St. Lawrence Bridge, Montreal.

1860.—September.—United States visited.

1861.—January.—Went to Cambridge (Trinity College).

1861.—Sept. 24.—Met Princess Alexandra of Denmark for first time.

1861.—Dec. 14.—Princess Consort died.

1862.—March.—Visit to Egypt and the Holy Land with Dean Stanley.

1862.—Sept. 9.—Formal betrothal to Princess Alexandra.

1863.—March 7.—Arrival at Gravesend of Princess Alexandra.

1863.—March 10.—Marriage in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

1863.—Government grant of £40,000 a year, with £10,000 a year for Princess of Wales.

1863.—Took up residence at Marlborough House.

1864.—Jan. 8.—Duke of Clarence born.

1864.—September.—Visit to Denmark.

1865.—May.—Opened International Exhibition at Dublin.

1865.—June 3.—Prince George of Wales born.

1866.—November.—Visited Russia.

1867.—Feb. 20.—Duchess of Fife born.

1868.—July 6.—Princess Victoria born.

1869.—February.—Visited Egypt, Turkey, and Crimea.

1869.—Nov. 26.—Princess Maud born.

1871.—April 6.—Prince Alexander born. Died April 7.

1871.—Nov. 22.—Announcement of Prince's dangerous illness.

1872.—Feb. 27.—National Thanksgiving Service for Prince's recovery, St. Paul's Cathedral.

### COLD STORAGE OF APPLES.

The experiments in the storage of apples which this branch of the department has been conducting the past winter, by authority of the Minister of Agriculture, has shown conclusively the possibility of keeping apples in a sound condition and without waste if placed in cold storage as soon as taken from the tree, no matter what the conditions are at harvest time. Seven carloads of apples were purchased in the orchards last Fall and were removed to cold storage immediately after being picked. They were carried at a temperature of 30 to 32 degrees all Winter, and in April at London, St. John and Montreal we had Baldwin's, Greenings and Spys in perfect condition, crisp and juicy, showing no appreciable waste. Apples that were packed in barrels in the orchards last Fall were shipped in April without repacking. This saving will pay the extra cost of cold storage.

Cold storage of apples is not always so successful, for the reason that they are generally allowed to remain too long after picking before they are put in cold storage. The damage is usually done during the first week or two after picking. There is no use of depending on cold storage to preserve over-mature, bruised or imperfect fruit. Full details of these experiments will be published in bulletin form as soon as the final results are available.—From Census and Statistics Monthly for April.

### TO DUST BOOKS

To dust books quickly yet thoroughly, spray a clean cloth lightly with alcohol from an atomizer, then run it over the tops of the books as they stand on the shelf, moving it away from the backs. It takes up every particle of dust. With another alcohol cloth wipe off the shelf front and go over the glass in the doors, if doors there are, with a third.

### FALSE ALARMS?

Johny—Does the hen sit or set?  
Ma—I don't know or care, but when she cackles I want to know whether she's laying or lying.

This Trade Mark will be found on all packages of Tobler's Swiss Milk Chocolate