

**Uncle Andrew's Romance.**

Uncle Andrew sat leaning his elbows on the table, supporting his head on his hand. Traces of fresh tears were upon his cheeks, and his eye were fixed on the ivory miniature which lay before him, depicting, as I saw by the glimpse which I caught of it, a bright girlish face of surpassing beauty.

I had no thought of intruding on Uncle Andrew's private griefs when I entered his room without warning. Indeed I never suspected that he had any griefs, he was so cheerful and pleasant, and so free from the crustiness commonly set down as the distinguishing traits of old bachelors.

I was about to beat a hasty retreat, when Uncle Andrew stopped me. 'Don't go, Charlie,' he said, 'I feel as though it would do me good to talk a bit just now.'

'Is this the likeness of a relative?' I asked pointing to the miniature, which seemed to be the subject of his thought.

'No,' he answered, 'but I will tell you the story, if you care to hear it. I think it would be a relief to tell some one this evening.'

I drew up a chair in front of Uncle Andrew, who thus proceeded.

'You may form some conception of how beautiful Alice Bond was from the picture you see there, though the reality was far beyond the power of any artist to reproduce.'

'She was a delicate and tender flower. A hereditary tendency to heart disease—her mother had died suddenly from that cause—gave her friends much anxiety in her earlier years, but the doctors gave encouragement that she would outgrow it in time, and Mr. Bond went on making money as usual, with an eye to leaving his daughter some day the richest heiress in the land.'

'I was a happy youth that day when I told Alice that I loved her and had done so ever since I knew the meaning of the word, and she leaned her darling head on my shoulder and whispered back the precious answer that satisfied my heart's longings.'

'We both knew Alice's father too well to hope for his sanction to our union. This was our plan: I would go to the land of gold, then newly discovered, win a fortune, and return and claim the hand of the rich man's daughter when he would have no right to scorn my suit as that of a mercenary adventurer.'

'For two long years I toiled in that wild, far off country, as a man only can toil when he has some cherished end in view. I was among the fortunate ones and at the end of the period named had amassed a sum beyond my most sanguine hopes. The time had come when I need wait no longer. The days of servitude were over, and I might now claim the prize.'

'With what impatience I made the weary journey homeward. Not a line had passed between Alice and myself. It was a condition our compact that we should hold no communication till the time came that we might ask Alice's father for his approval. The self-imposed restriction had been faithfully observed. I did not even write to tell Alice of my good success. I wished to be bearer of the good news in person.'

'At last I set foot in my native town. My first greeting, I resolved, should come from Alice. I rather ran than walked to her house.'

'Tell Miss Bond a gentleman wishes to see her, I said, excitedly, to a servant who answered my hasty ring.'

'I fear you cannot see her to-day, was the response.'

'Why not?' I asked impatiently. 'Do you not know she is to be married this morning?' returned the servant.

'Married? I said gasping for breath. 'Married!—to whom?'

'To Mr. Ellis Wythe.'

'Ellis Wythe! the villain! He had pretended to be my friend, and was the only confidant of my love for Alice. Not well knowing what I did, I staggered past the servant and was soon in the midst of a gay company to whom Mr. Bond, still and stately as usual, was doing the honors with an air of great satisfaction.'

'The bridegroom and his attendants stood in a little group by themselves. A clergyman was in readiness to do his office. They seemed to be only waiting for the bride.'

I advanced and confronted Ellis Wythe. Heavens knows what I would have said or done, for I was in no reasonable mood. But at that instant a piercing shriek from an upper chamber rang through the house. Alarm overspread the countenance of the guests. There was a general rush for the stairway, and I was borne along with the others. Through the open door of an apartment we saw the bridesmaid, who had gone to summon the bride, kneeling beside a prostrate form in white. It was that of Alice in her wedding robes. The strain upon the worn, troubled heart had been too great. 'She was dead.'

It was not till afterwards that I learned the full perfidy of Ellis Wythe. He had pretended to receive intelligence, through a correspondent, of my marriage and permanent settlement in California. Stung by my apparent faithfulness, Alice had yielded to her father's command, and consented to marry a man she did not love. But the poor, crushed heart rebelled at last—and broke.'

Poor Uncle Andrew!—and that was the reason he had always remained a bachelor.

**England's War of A Century.**

It has been sometimes said of England that her people are more warlike than military and no doubt the statement is accurate enough. Certainly the English, whether warlike or not, have had a full share of fighting, especially during the past hundred years. Indeed, during the past century there has been scarcely a year in which England was not engaged in war in some quarter of the world. One hundred years ago she was at war with the thirteen colonies in America and also with France, which in 1778 had acknowledged their independence. In 1779 Spain also declared war against England and made an alliance with the revolted American colonies. In 1781, and while the American war was still going on, Holland declared war against England which then had the fleets of three Maritime nations to contend against. In the meantime she was waging war in the East with Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sahib, who aimed at nothing less than the destruction of British power in India. In 1783 peace was concluded with France, Spain and the United States, but the war with the Dutch and with Tippoo Sahib did not end until 1784. In 1790 we find England again at war with Tippoo, and two years later, when another advantageous peace had been concluded with him she was getting ready for another war with France. This war, which broke out in 1793, lasted with one short respite until 1814. The American war had cost England £140,000,000, the war with France cost £700,000,000, much of which was spent in subsidies to other nations. Sometimes England had allies, and sometimes she had none, but she fought on obstinately for more than twenty years. The war commenced with an alliance between England, Austria, Prussia, Holland and Spain against the young French Republic. Holland was forced to detach herself from this alliance and join France, then Prussia broke away from the Coalition and was shortly followed by Spain, which sent her fleets against England. Austria soon after found it convenient to make peace with France, and in 1797 England was left to fight it out alone with France, Spain and Holland, and with the promise of an Irish Rebellion on her hands. In the following year the war with Tippoo Sahib was renewed, ending in 1799 in his death and the absorption of his kingdom. The same year England got up a second contention against France, which embraced Austria and Russia, but 1801 saw its collapse by the withdrawal of Austria, and in that same year England added Denmark to the list of her enemies. Later in the year peace was made with France, which lasted about a year and a half. The war with France was renewed in 1803, and the same year a war broke out in the East between England and the Mahrattas, who was reduced to submission in the two following years. In 1804 England was again at war with Spain, and in 1805 she had organized a third coalition against France, including Russia, Austria and Sweden. In 1806 we find England declaring war against Prussia, but later in the year she detached her from the French interest. In 1807 England at war with Denmark and on bad terms with Russia. Next year commenced the Peninsular war, which engaged the attention of England until 1814, when Napoleon was de-throned. The return of Napoleon in 1815, his defeat at Waterloo, and his exile, are all events in which England took a conspicuous part. In 1812 England was at war with the United States, and the conflict did not end until 1815. That was a year of general pacification, but the peace for England did not last long, for in 1816 she was at war with Algiers. That year she was also at war with the Pindaries, a robber tribe in India, and with the Mahratta Chief, Halkar. These wars ended in 1818, and then there was peace until 1824, when a war broke out with Burmah, which lasted until 1826.

In 1827, England's fleet took part in the battle of Navarino, by which the Turkish fleet was destroyed. The Canadian rebellion of 1837-8 was the next warlike operation in which English soldiers were employed, and in 1839 the first Afghan war commenced. It did not end till the year 1843, in which year England engaged in the conquest of Scinde. In the meantime England had engaged in a war with China, which ended in 1842. That year also witnessed the submission of the Boers of Natal. Another Marhatta war broke out in 1843, and in 1845 the first Sikh war, which ended in 1846. In 1848 commenced the second Sikh war. In 1849 England was coercing Greece with her fleet. That year Punjab was annexed to the British crown. In 1852, there was another war with Burmah which resulted in the annexation of a large territory. Between 1847 and 1853 England had also been conducting warlike operations against the Kaffirs. In 1855 England went to war with Russia and peace was not made until 1856. That year she annexed Oude. She also went to war with both Persia and China, and in 1857 had to face that great crisis the Indian mutiny. In 1863 came the war with the Maories in New Zealand; in 1867 the war against King Theodore of Abyssinia; in 1873 the Ashantee war; in 1877 the war with the Kaffirs; in 1878 the Afghan war; and in 1879 the Zulu war. This is a pretty good record of war and bloodshed for a single century.

83.

OCTOBER.

JUST OPENED,

A large assortment of

NEW GOODS

Per "Nestorian," "Prince Edward," and other Steamers.

Dress Materials and Trimmings, MANTLES and MANTLE

CLOTHS,

ULSTER CLOTHS,

LADIES' BEAVER,

FELT & STRAW HATS,

BONNETS, &c.,

Black Ostrich Feathers

AND TIPS,

COLORED TIPS, &c.,

SILK & VELVET RIBBONS,

HAT ORNAMENTS,

FRILLINGS,

FANCY WOOL GOODS,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,

SHAWLS,

BROADCLOTHS,

TWEEDS,

Ladies & Gents' Underclothing.

Excellent Teas,

Paper Hangings, &c.

Tremaine & Metcalf,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JAMES DesBRISAY, 83 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1879.

CITY TIN STORE, UPPER QUEEN STREET.

The Subscriber, sincerely thankful to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him in the past, begs to announce that having a

New Store and Workshop,

and increased facilities for manufacturing Tinware, Stove Pipes, Bake Pans, Coal Scuttles, and all goods generally found in a first-class Tin Store, hopes that by strict attention to his business to merit a fair share of public patronage.

C. F. HARRIS.

Ch'town, Oct. 6, 1879.—4taw Im.

NOTICE.

JOHN McINTYRE, Shoemaker, wishes to inform his customers in town and country that he has REMOVED from his old stand to his new place, next to Mr. Snelgrove's, Grafton Street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may give him a call. I work cheap for cash.

NO SECOND PRICE.

All work warranted. Repairing done with dispatch. Oct. 6, 1879—Im

QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks. Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),

Agent for Prince Edward Island June, 1877—

73,620 MORE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

SOLD IN 1878

THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

In 1870 we sold 127,833 Sewing Machines.

" 1878 " " 356,432 " "

Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."

We now Sell Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines Sold in the World.

Waste no Money on 'cheap' Counterfeits.

Send for handsome Illustrated Price List.

ROBERT YOUNG,

South Side Queen Square,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, March 18, 1878—2aw tf

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS for Great Britain will be closed at 10 o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY in each week, to be forwarded via Rimouski, and also on MONDAY, the 13th and 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, a. m., to be forwarded via Halifax.

Mails to be forwarded via Summerside and Shediac and also for all places on the route to Summerside and in Prince County, will be closed daily at 5.30 o'clock, a. m., also for Summerside direct, at 5 p. m.

Mails to be forwarded via Steamers to Pictou will be closed every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, and all places on those routes, will be closed daily at 6 o'clock, a. m.

Post Office open from 8, a. m., till 9, p. m.

A. A. MACDONALD,

Postmaster.

Post Office Charlottetown, } Oct. 8th, 1879.

CATARRH.

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy CURES CATARRH.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq., Brockville, Ont.:—DEAR SIR—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long, I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your agent came to Walkertown in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head. A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper Yours truly,

W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister. Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take no other. T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ont.

For sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per bottle.

BUY IT. . . . . TRY IT.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 12.

Summer Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, MAY 27th, 1879.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Express.	No. 5, Mixed.	No. 7, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp. 7.10am	Dp. 3.45pm	
Cardigan	Ar. 7.30 " "	Ar. 4.14 " "	
	" 8.30 " "	" 5.40 " "	
Mt Stwt Jc	Dp. 8.40 " "	Dp. 6.00 " "	
Royalty Jc	" 9.38 " "	" 7.18 " "	
Ch'town	Ar. 9.55 " "	Ar. 7.40 " "	
	Dp. 6.20am	Dp. 10.05am	Dp. 5.25pm
Royalty Jc	" 6.37 " "	Ar. 10.25 " "	" 5.47 " "
NWiltsh're	" 7.13 " "	Dp. 10.30 " "	" 6.40 " "
Hunter R'r	" 7.25 " "	" 11.40 am "	" 6.57 " "
Breadalb'n	" 7.53 " "	" 12.23pm "	" 7.35 " "
C'ty Line	" 8.00 " "	" 12.34 " "	" 7.45 " "
Kensingt'n	" 8.28 " "	" 1.16 " "	" 8.25 " "
S'mm'rside	Ar. 8.55 " "	Ar. 1.50 " "	Ar. 9.00 " "
	Dp. 9.10 " "	Dp. 2.25 " "	
Wellingt'n	Ar. 9.48 " "	" 3.20 " "	
Port Hill	" 10.20 " "	" 4.07 " "	
O'Leary	" 11.17 " "	" 5.31 " "	
Alberton	" 12.00pm "	" 6.40 " "	
Tignish	" 12.40 " "	Ar. 7.40pm	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 & 4, Express.	No. 6, Mixed.	No. 8, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp. 5.15 am	Dp. 6.20am	
Alberton	" 5.55 " "	Ar. 7.15 " "	
O'Leary	" 6.41 " "	" 8.54 " "	
Port Hill	" 7.38 " "	" 10.20 " "	
Wellington	" 8.09 " "	" 11.08 " "	
S'mm'rside	Ar. 8.45 " "	Ar. 12.05pm	Dp. 9.05 am
	Dp. 5.30pm	Dp. 12.40 " "	" 9.41 " "
Kensingt'n	" 5.52 " "	" 1.16 " "	" 10.20 " "
C'ty Line	" 6.24 " "	" 1.55 " "	" 10.31 " "
Breadalb'n	" 6.31 " "	" 2.05 " "	" 11.07 " "
Hunter R'r	" 6.57 " "	" 2.44 " "	" 11.25 " "
NWiltsh're	" 7.12 " "	" 3.01 " "	" 12.18pm
Royalty Jc	" 7.49 " "	Ar. 3.50 " "	
	Ar. 8.05 " "	Ar. 4.15 " "	
Ch'town	Dp. 4.30pm	Dp. 6.50am	Ar. 12.40 " "
	" 4.49 " "	" 7.13 " "	
Royalty Jc	Ar. 5.45 " "	Ar. 8.30 " "	
M. Stwt Jc	Dp. 6.00 " "	Dp. 8.50 " "	
Cardigan	" 7.03 " "	" 10.16 " "	
Geo'town	Ar. 7.25 " "	Ar. 10.45 " "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 9 Express	No. 11 Mixed.
Souris	Dp. 6.15 a. m.	Dp. 2.50 p. m.
Harmony	" 6.33 " "	" 3.13 " "
St. Peter's	" 7.30 " "	" 4.29 " "
Morell	" 7.53 " "	" 5.00 " "
Mt. Stwt Jc	Ar. 8.25 " "	Ar. 5.40 p. m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 10 Express	No. 12, Mixed
Mt. Stwt Junc.	Dp. 5.55 p. m.	Dp. 8.45 a. m.
Morell	" 6.27 " "	" 9.25 " "
St. Peter's	" 6.50 " "	" 9.56 " "
Harmony	" 7.47 " "	" 11.12 " "
Souris	Ar. 8.05 " "	Ar. 11.35 " "

ALEX. MACNAB,

Sup't and Engineer.

Railway Office, Ch'town, May 27, 1879.

—pat pres h a ne sp sj kca Gi

Steam Navigation Co. Steamers

MAY, 1879.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Steamers "St. Lawrence" and "Princess of Wales" will leave as under:—

NOVA SCOTIA.

From Charlottetown to Pictou, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock.

Returning from Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Leave Pictou for Hawkesbury every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Halifax.

FOR CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside for Point Du Chene EVERY DAY about 9 a. m., on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown.

Returning to Summerside EVERY NOON, on arrival of morning train from St. John.

F. W. HALES.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1879.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy

TRADE MARK. English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all diseases that Before Taking follow as a se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada.

January 24, 1879.