

prejudice or selfishness, fighting a natural law and trying to make Niagara run up stream. Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister of England, was always saying wise things. One day Sir Walter Farquhar called on him in great perturbation. Mr. Pitt inquired what was the matter, and Sir Walter said him that his daughter was about to be married to one not worthy of her rank. Mr. Pitt said: "Is the young man of respectable family?" "Yes." "Is he an estimable character?" "Yes." "Why, then, my dear Sir Walter, make no objection. The advice was taken, and a happy married life ensued. Let ministers and officers of the law decline officiating at clandestine marriages. When they are asked to date a marriage certificate back, as we all are asked, let them pre-emptorily decline to say that the ceremony was in November instead of January, or decline to leave the date blank lest others fill out the record erroneously. Let a law be passed in all our States, as it has already been in some of the States, making a license from officers of the law necessary before we can officiate, and then make it necessary to publish beforehand in the newspapers, as it used to be published in the New England churches, so that if there be lawful objection it may be presented, not swinging the buoy on the rocks after the ship has struck and gone to pieces. And here it might be well for me to take all the romance out of an escapade by quoting a dozen lines of Robert Pollock, the great Scotch poet, where he describes the crazed victim of one of these escapades:

Of sorrow in the world, but never wept. She lived on ams, and carried in her hand Some withered stalks she gathered in the spring. When any asked the cause, she smiled and said They were her sisters, and would come and watch Her grave when she was dead. She never spelt Of her deceiver, father, mother, home, Or child, or heaven, or hell, or God, but still In lonely places wept, and ever gazed, Upon the withered stalks and talked to them; Till wasted to the shadow of her youth, With woe too wide to see beyond, she died."

But now I turn off this subject an intense light. We have fifteen hundred lights in this church, and when by electric touch they are kindled in the evening service, it is almost startling. But this whole subject of "Clandestine Marriages and Escapades," I put under a more intense light than that. The headlight of a locomotive is terrible if you stand near enough to catch the full glare of it. As it sweeps around the "Horseshoe Curve" of the Alleghenies, or along the edges of the Sierra Nevada, how far ahead, and how deep down, and how high up it flashes, and there is instantaneous revelation of mountain peak and wild beasts hiding themselves to their caverns, and ascends a thousand feet tall, clinging in white terror to the precipices! But more intense, more far-reaching, more sudden, swifter and more tremendous, is the headlight of an advancing Judgment Day, under which all the most hidden affairs of life shall come to discovery and arraignment. I quote an overwhelming passage of Scripture in which I put the whole emphasis on the word "secret": "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or evil."

What a time that will be in which the cover shall be lifted from every home and from every heart. The iniquity may have been so sly that it escaped all human detection, but it will be as well known on that day as the crimes of Sodom and Gomorrah, unless for Christ's sake it has been forgiven. All the fingers of universal condemnation will be pointed at it. The archangel of wrath will stand there with uplifted thunderbolt ready to strike it. The squeamishness and prudery of earthly society, which hardly allowed some sins to be mentioned on earth, are past, and the man who was unclean and the woman who was impure, will, under a light brighter than a thousand noonday suns, stand with the whole story written on scalp and forehead, and cheek and hands and feet; the whole resurrection body aflame and dripping with fiery disclosures, ten thousand sepulchral, and celestial and infernal voices crying: "Unclean! unclean! unclean!"

All marital intrigues and all secret iniquities will be published, as though all the trumpets spoke them, and all the lightning capitalizes them, and all the earthquakes rumbled them. O man recent to thy marriage vow! O woman in sinful collusion! What then will become of thy poor soul! The tumbling Alps and Pyrenees and Mount Washingtons cannot hide thee from the consequences of thy secret sins. Better repent of them now, so that they cannot be brought against thee. For the chief of sinners there is pardon, if you ask it in time. But I leave it to you to guess what chance there will be for those who on earth lived in clandestine relations, when on that day the very Christ who had such high appreciation of the marriage relation that He compared it to His own relation with the Church, shall appear at the door of the great hall of the Last Assize, and all the multitude of earth and hell and heaven shall rise up and cry out from the three galleries, "Behold the bridegroom cometh!"

Oddfellowship and its Progress since 1830.

In his address at the laying of the corner stone of the Ridgely monument, in Harlem Square, Baltimore, the Grand Master of the Order was asked:—Twenty years ago the Order was assembled on Broadway, of this city, to lay the corner stone of a monument designed to perpetuate the memory of the Father and Founder of Oddfellowship in America—Thomas Wildy. To-day we have gathered here to lay the corner stone of a structure to be erected by the voluntary contributions of the members of our great Brotherhood, as a testimonial of their love and appreciation of the services of one who has justly been termed the Preserver and Benefactor of the Order, James L. Ridgely.

Looking back over the two decades since the memorable year 1835, we cannot but be impressed with the changes that have been wrought. In April twenty years ago, we were just emerging from the turmoil and strife of a bloody conflict of four years' duration, and the advent of peace so ardently hoped for was gladly welcomed, when the nation was plunged into grief by the mad act of an assassin, who, without warning, struck down the Chief Magistrate of the Union. In two decades, wars in foreign countries have overthrown empires and kingdoms, and the map of the world has been wonderfully reconstructed. In our Order the changes have been no less astonishing. We have gained eight grand lodges and 5,631 subordinate lodges, while from 180,128 members we have increased

to 523,467. In the encampment branch we have been equally successful, advancing from thirty to forty four grand encampments, from 587 to 1,943 subordinate encampments, and from 27,933 to 94,589 members. In the fulfillment of the great command "to assist the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan," we point to the expenditure of \$2,112,000 in 1884, contrasted with the \$804,000 in 1884, and a revenue of \$5,275,000 against \$1,740,000. In closing, let me urge you to ever remember the many instances of devotion bequeathed you by the long list (too numerous to mention individually for an occasion like this) which the departed brother, whom we honor to-day, stood forth as a noble example, worthy of emulation by all.

The Hon. H. F. Carey, grand sire on the same occasion, said "sixty-six years have passed since five workmen met in this city to form a fraternal society. They assembled at a hostelry on Second street, known by the sign of the Seven Stars, and then and there laid the foundation of what is now styled as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. I speak of the Order as well known, because its numbers in the State of California about 23,000, in Massachusetts more than 30,000, in Illinois about 33,000, in Ohio about 50,000, in New York about 42,000, and in Pennsylvania more than 80,000 members. Time will not suffice to speak of all our States and Territories, of British America, of Chili, Mexico, Peru, and of a large portion of the Continent of Europe. That it is one and indivisible, under the control and paternal rule of a congress, regulated by law. That it knows no sections and no parties, no sects and no form of civil government, no secular employments and no titles but these of benevolence.

Although we date from 1819, no reliable financial record was kept until 1830. Since that year (omitting fractional amounts) our total expenditure for the relief of brothers and their families was thirty-nine millions of dollars, being dues paid under the benefit system. In the same time twenty millions of dollars were spent in general charity. The estimated value of the invested fund of our Lodges in the United States and Canada is twenty-five millions, and the halls owned by the Order, with their furniture and regalia, are put down at an equal sum.

In addition to numerous halls, owned by its subordinate, the Grand Lodge of Maryland owns the magnificent hall on Gay Street. It contains apartments in which thirty-two Lodges are accommodated, with an aggregate membership of 4,459. The corner stone of the Ridgely monument was laid April 27th, 1885, and on the 22nd September of the same year was unveiled, the total cost—\$20,000, made up by voluntary contributions. The largest amount any one member was allowed to contribute was five cents.

The Colorado Snow Slides.

A despatch from Denver, Col., January 23rd, says the Maroon pass road has been the scene of fearful loss of life. The horrors of Thursday were intensified by the developments of the following day, which show the pass to be a snow-bound tomb. While we were hunting for bodies of those lost on Thursday, word was received of another further up the canon. An avalanche struck the latter point at midnight of Tuesday. Clayton Gannol, Sol Camp, Charles Tuttle, Martin Riley, Jap Ferris, Aug. Goodwin, A. L. Soms and Martin Patterson were asleep in a cabin, which they supposed was safe, as it was built in a grove of heavy timber, but when the slide came down it snapped the trees as though they were pipe stems, hurling them against the cabin and crushing everything into a mass. Martin Riley and Aug. Goodwin had their backs broken, and Riley was suffocated. When the slide struck the timber it divided, part rushing across the gulch, burying a cabin on the opposite side occupied by three men, without injuring them. These men worked their way out at noon, and started out to rescue their friends. On Wednesday evening, after cutting through numberless fallen trees, they effected an entrance into the cabin, and found three dead and five others suffering terribly from suffocation. Sol Camp lay on his face dead. The body of Jap. Ferris was pinned across the back by heavy timbers. Riley died five minutes after the disaster occurred. His dying convulsions nearly caused the death of a man underneath him. Camp had sustained a terrible cut on the head from which the blood flowed profusely. He became terribly thirsty, and being in a position where he could hold his hands under his bleeding head and lift them to his mouth, he quenched his thirst with his own blood. All the men who were alive when found were nearly crazy, all were undressed and had bitten themselves on the hands and arms in their delirium, and presented a sickening spectacle. They may all recover, but the cases of one or two are extremely doubtful.

A New Explosive.

A reporter called at the office of O'Donovan Rossa, a few days ago, and found him in close consultation with the well-known Boston representative of the Fenian Brotherhood, Capt. John D. Driscoll. "Mr. Rossa," said the reporter, "a cable despatch from London states that you have discarded dynamite, regarding it as a blundering medium, and will order hereafter the use of pistol and knife. Is this so?" "Dynamite has not been discarded," was the reply. "But as England is using every measure to fight Ireland, using the knife and dagger all over the world, so Ireland has the right to use every measure she sees fit."

"But there is something worse than dynamite," suggested Driscoll, with a nod; "it is a new destructive agent just invented, the process of making which is known to only three men living, and they are Fenians. It is twenty times more destructive than dynamite." After considerable questioning, the reporter learned that this new explosive has been the subject of a recent conference of the Fenian leaders, at which it was practically decided to adopt and use the material, providing England does not give Ireland Home Rule by peaceable measures. It is expected that another conference on the subject will be held shortly, at which representatives from London and Dublin will be present. "Enough can be made in 74 hours," added Driscoll, "to destroy the whole of London. It is not a very sensitive explosive, and can be handled so easily that a person can take a package, if great care be taken. We shall use it if circumstances require. Irishmen in England and Ireland and throughout this country are determined to use every means to obtain for Ireland her rights." Rossa said he expected nothing from the English parliament.

The Railway Age.

It is stated that of some 300,000 miles of railway in the world, North America possesses one half, and the United States alone about 120,000 miles. Canada enjoys the distinction of having the longest line of continuous rails running east and west across the continent. But there has been an enormous development of railways in other quarters of the world within the past few years. In British India there are now thousands of miles of steel rails laid down, amid a population mostly heathen. England's iron routes, from the Arabian Sea to Afghanistan, has recently reached the Quetah plateau through the Belan pass. The work on Russia's great trans-Caspian line is being pushed forward day and night. It is now approaching Merv, and Russia expects to carry it on to Bokhara and Tashkend. Indeed it will not be many years before the Indian lines, pushing up from the south, are joined in the heart of Asia to the Russian lines from the north. The Australian colonies have now a vast railway system built by the provincial governments there. And even South Africa now boasts of 1,562 miles of completed lines, including the lines recently opened from Cape Town to the diamond mines at Kimberley, 700 miles distant. These lines are all owned by Cape Colony, and it is claimed that during the first six months of the fiscal year they paid all working expenses with 34 per cent to apply on interest account. The King of Siam desires to connect his capital by rail with the Chinese frontier, and has promised to build this road if the Indian Government will construct a line through Burma to meet him at that side of the Siamese territories. China has made a small beginning in railways with a short line at Tien-Tsin, and has now some 3,000 miles of telegraph lines. In South America each of the principal states has now its railway lines. So that in every quarter of the earth railway building is going on at a rate unprecedented in the world's history, as it is aiding stupendously to international intercourse, to the facilities of travel and the interchange of products. Not less important must be the results in advancing civilization and in impressing the benighted and semi-savage inhabitants of Africa and Asia with the importance of Christianity, liberty and social advancement.—St. John Telegraph.

A Constable's Brave Act.

A fire took place at Montreal on the morning of the 22nd inst., in the front store of L. H. Mooney & Co., tailors, and W. Harvey & Co., dry goods merchants, and damaged the former's stock to the extent of \$500, and the latter's to the extent of \$2,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. Davis, has been damaged to the extent of \$500; all covered by insurance. Mr. D. Roy and family lived in the upper part of the building, and during the fire two women and several children were screaming, when Constable Souliere shouted to them to be of good courage as he could save them. Climbing up the waterspout, 30 feet, he descended into the yard and was about to enter house from the back, when a boy of nine years jumped from the attic window into the yard, forty feet below. The youngster fell into a heap of snow and escaped almost unhurt. His perilous exploit was followed by a young girl, who, however, hit on a clothes line and was badly scraped. The women with their babies were about to follow, when the constable shouted 'courage' and dashed through a back door and upstairs through the suffocating smoke and, gaining the attic, calmed their fears. Then taking one of the babies in his arms, he told the mother to follow him and, getting out on the ledge of the house, he walked along the gutter to the window of the next house, where he broke through the double windows and landed her inside. He then went back for the other woman and child and landed them also in safety.

A Midnight Raid for Rent.

From Dungarvan, Ireland, a remarkable raid for rent in the dead of night is reported. A large number of tenants in the county Waterford refused to pay their rents, being indignant that one of the local landlords had charged the Roman Catholic bishop with inciting them to this course. The tenants having decided to maintain possession of their holdings, and to remove their effects to avoid seizure, a number of writs were issued, and the sheriff was called upon to make a raid at night on the tenants. This was accordingly attempted, 100 police being sent from a distance to assist the sheriff; the local force being left in ignorance of the expedition, which, however, was a total failure all the tenants having removed their stock, and not a single seizure was made. During the march snow fell thickly, and the large body of police, silently marching over the mountains at such an unusual hour, created the greatest surprise and excitement.

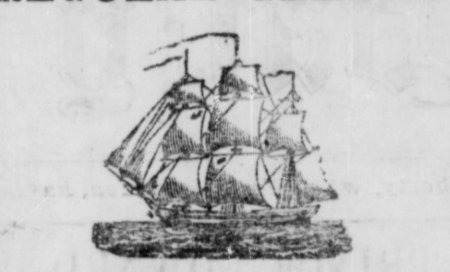
A Bark's Eventful Voyage.

The British bark Stanfield arrived at New York on the 21st inst., after an unusual series of mishaps all round the world. She sailed from Sunderland, England, a year ago for Java. On the day of sailing, Wm. Allen, the steward, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Next the vessel encountered a succession of storms until she reached Java. At Ilijap the boatswain, one Wm. Wood, deserted from the ship. Laden with a cargo of coffee the bark sailed from Padang on October 3rd. Fourteen days later Java fever broke out among the crew, the mate, Wm. Douglas, dying, and the captain and nearly half of the crew being ill. Alexander Hansen, one of the seamen, was suffering greatly from the fever, and when the vessel touched at St. Helena he was put on shore. With such a reduction in the crew it was found difficult to handle the bark, and, to add to the general unluckiness of the voyage, when the Stanfield was off Cape Hatteras, she encountered a furious hurricane that drove her 200 miles out to sea.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

AS A NERVE FOOD.
Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., says: "In impaired nervous supply I have used it to advantage."

REGULAR TRADER.



SPRING TRIP, 1886

From Liverpool to Charlottetown. The well known Clipper Bark "MOSELLE," R. RENDLE, Commander, now on the berth, will sail from

Liverpool for Charlottetown, On or About 1st APRIL NEXT.

Carrying Freight at through rates to Picton, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside, and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to John Picoir & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; E. C. in Liverpool to Picoir Bros., 51 South John Street, or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., AGENTS. Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1886. - 6w eod

North Atlantic Steamship Co.



SPRING SAILINGS, 1886.

From London and Liverpool

S.S. 'CLIFTON' WILL LEAVE London for Charlottetown, ABOUT 15th APRIL.

S.S. "Nellie Wise," WILL LEAVE Liverpool for Charlottetown, ABOUT 15th APRIL.

The above Steamers, after discharging at Charlottetown, will proceed to Miramichi.

Carrying Goods at Through Rates to the principal points in P. E. Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

For Freight, Passage, or other information apply in London to Stewart Brothers, 3 Fenchurch Street, Fenchurch Court; in St. John, Chamham and Bathurst, N. B., to R. A. & J. Stewart; in Liverpool to T. C. Jones & Co.

FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent. Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1886.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BY Auction, this evening, SATURDAY, Jan. 30th, at 7 o'clock, the closing-out Sale of BOOKS, at my Auction Rooms.

Come and get bargains.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Jan. 30, '86.

TEA & BAZAAR

will be held in aid of the

Prince Edward Island Hospital

—ON—

Thursday, Feb. 25th, 1886,

IN THE

MARKET HALL.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the following Committees:—

Mrs. O. Palmer, President.

Mrs. Coleman, Vice do.

Aitken, Mrs W H, Johnson, Mrs R, Kennedy, Mrs W, Bartlett, Mrs, Laid, Mrs, Blanchard, Mrs Dr, Lewis, Mrs, Bell, Mrs, Mayne, Miss F, Beer, Mrs J, Beer, Mrs L, Beer, Mrs F, Bridges, Mrs, Brown, Miss G, Beales, Mrs, Bridges, Mrs L, Cooke, Mrs G, Coombs, Mrs T, Carruthers, Mrs, Cudall, Miss P, Coffin, Mrs, Davies, Mrs B, DeBrisay, Mrs Jar, DeBlok, Mrs, Dodd, Mrs, Fitzgerald, Mrs, Findley, Mrs, Grey, Mrs, Hazard, Mrs W, Hensley, Mrs, Hensley, Miss, Ings, Miss, Haviland Mrs, Jan. 15, 1886—1 a wk

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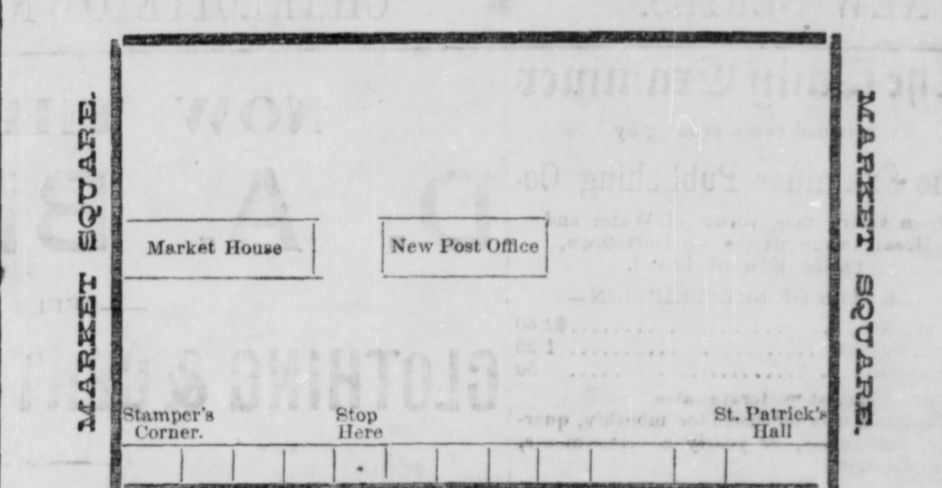
Jan. 15, 1886—1 a wk

JAMES PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

PRICES ALWAYS LOW!



Buy your Dry Goods from JAMES PATON & CO., the above Plan will show you where to find them. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1886.

Better Value Than Ever!

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

OUR new samples of BOOTS and SHOES for spring will soon be out, and we will have the pleasure of calling on our customers in a short time. We hope to receive your liberal patronage as heretofore.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885.

Special Sale.

Closing-out of the Entire Stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS at the

LONDON HOUSE!

GEO. DAVIES & CO., intending to make a change in their present business, offer the whole of their MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF MERCHANDIZE at prices that cannot fail to make a clearance.

This is a BONA FIDE SALE, as the stock must be disposed of during the next few months, and will present a Grand Opportunity to all buyers for Cash.

Our Wholesale Customers will be supplied on the usual Terms.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1885.

EVERYONE CAN

call and examine the largest stock of Household Furniture, &c., &c., ever shown in Charlottetown, and also discover that they can

SAVE MONEY

and get Good, Reliable Home-made Goods of undisputed value, fine finish and good honest workmanship

BY BUYING

staple Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Fancy Goods (for Xmas), Picture Frames and Moulding, Mantle-mirrors and Mirror-plates, Bagatelle Boards, Handsome Oil Paintings, Framed Chromos, and One Thousand and One other articles,

FROM

THE P. E. ISLAND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, '85—eod wky

MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY—

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

July 22, 1885. 6m