

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
TRAVELING AGENTS.
Judson T. Jones, Charles D'Errio, Thomas Buchanan,
S. H. Wernham.

LOCAL AGENTS:
St. Mary's Ferry:
K. Vanway, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. Gibson, Marysville;
T. L. Atherton, St. Mary's Ferry;
H. M. Dykeman, Marysville;
H. M. Stevens, Marysville, C. C.;
Albert Deane, Geary;
Harriet Grey, Bull, C. C.;
C. A. Stebbins, Upper Mangerville;
C. E. Johnson, Mangerville;
R. McMillin, Staley;
Rev. Mr. Harris, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD
CHARLES H. LUDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 6, 1882.

THE PORT MOODY JOB.

The affair of the Port Moody contract has been thoroughly ventilated by the greater and lesser lights of both political parties. The charge of maladministration was formulated in Parliament, and the Minister of Railways given an opportunity to explain, which he employed, chiefly, in denouncing Mr. Mackenzie. "The brute majority" in Parliament has voted down the charge, but we are satisfied that the public who have followed the developments in the case, will return a verdict of guilty. The facts, which are not denied, are as follows: Charlebois & McDonald put in the lowest tender for the construction of the Port Moody section of the Pacific Railway, Andrew Onderdonk being next lowest, the difference between the two tenders being \$209,255. The amount of the two tenders were—Onderdonk \$2,486,255; Charlebois & McDonald \$2,277,000. Each tender, according to the specifications, had to be accompanied with a deposit of \$20,000. Charlebois & McDonald's check was marked "good for two days only," by the officers of the bank in question, and, as they informed the Government, the check was good until paid. On the 6th of February the Minister of Railways was informed of this by a telegram from the bank of Montreal. On the 7th of February he reported to the Government that Charlebois & McDonald's tender was irregular, because of the two days stamp on the check, and on the 8th of February the tender of Onderdonk was accepted. Here, then, we have the Government called upon on February 8th to decide between two tenders, both regular, because the bank had cancelled the two days stamp, both from persons well able to carry out their proposals, and one of them \$209,255 lower than the other. The duty of the Government to accept the lowest offer was clear. No business man would have hesitated a moment between the two propositions. He would have congratulated himself upon the fact that the mistake on the part of the bank officials was discovered in time, and he would have commended the promptitude of any of his clerks who detected the error and had it rectified. An honest public minister would have done the same thing. It is said that the majority of the Cabinet were, for a time, in favor of the lowest tender, for, although Tupper, in order to make everything look right on the blue books, did not officially report the rectification of the bank's error, it was well known to the whole ministry; but the influence of the High Priest prevailed, Onderdonk received the contract, \$209,255 of the people's money thrown away, and, as the last act in the drama, the Premier, in his place in Parliament, censured the clerk through whose promptness the two days stamp was cancelled in time to make the tender regular.

Sir Charles Tupper in his reply did not pretend that the facts are not as above stated; but he said that he did not give the contract to Charlebois & McDonald for fear they would throw it back on the hands of the Government or sell out to some one else. This is an excuse not a justification, and like a great many invented excuses is inconsistent with itself. If the price named in the lowest tender was high enough to enable the contractors to sell out profits by some one else then there was no chance of it being thrown on the hands of the Government; and if on the other hand it was too low to be profitably operated the Government would have the ten per cent. deo it, which the contractors were bound to make on the contract being signed, to protect the country from loss. The defenders of the Government find themselves in this dilemma. If Charlebois & McDonald's tender was too low, the deposit, which they would have to make, would protect the country from loss, and therefore their proposition should have been accepted. If it was too high, as the minister intimated with the same breath with which he suggested it was too low, then as Onderdonk's offer was still higher, there was all the more reason for accepting the other. Our readers now have the facts of the case in a nutshell and can form their own conclusions. To us the case seems one of barefaced jobbery which every fair minded man in the country should condemn. The Tory party in Canada has surely enough upright men in it to demand that such outrages upon common honesty should not continue. We are beginning to see the effects of condoning the Pacific Scandal. A repentant thief may prove a faithful servant, but the trouble with Sir John, Sir Charles and the rest of them was that they did not repent of their misdeeds.

"Come, brace up!" as the suspenders said to the baggy trousers.

THE SOP TO CERBERUS.

The Attorney General introduced the Railway Facility Bill yesterday. It is a curiosity in its way. It proposes to subsidize at \$3,000 per mile the following railways. We append to each road an estimate of its length.

1. The Miramichi Valley, 95 miles;
2. The Central, 74 miles, which is to begin at Fredericton and have its other terminus on the Intercolonial, somewhere between Pettoicodiac and Norton;
3. The Sackville and Cape Tormentine, 40 miles;
4. Dalhousie Branch, 7 miles;
5. Intercolonial to Havelock Corner, King's, 5 miles;
6. Woodstock to H. Grey, 35 miles;
7. Edmundston to Quebec boundary, 12 miles;
8. St. George to L'Etang, 5 miles;
9. Albert Railway to Hopewell Corner, 3 miles;
10. Hopewell to Salmon River, 14 miles;
11. St. Stephen to the Ledger, 5 miles;
12. Salisbury to Ferry's Mill, 7 miles;
13. Kingston to Richibucto, 3 miles;
14. Hapton to Hapton Village, 2 miles;
15. Richibucto to Bouchette, 17 miles;
16. St. John, St. Martin and Loch Lomond, 20 miles;
17. Bathurst to Carquet, 40 miles.

In all 381 miles. Of this only 250 can be built without further legislative permission being asked. \$1,000,000 to be given to subsidize a toll bridge across the St. John at Fredericton, and a similar sum to the St. John Dry Dock, the latter payment to be extended over twenty years. Thus a permanent addition is contemplated to the debt of this Province of \$1,243,000.

At the risk of being called obstructive and anything else which the ingenuity of the Government press can think of, we condemn this scheme altogether. There is not a single good feature in it. It is nothing more nor less than a sop to appease the indignant constituencies of the Province. Yet it will become law. There is not a doubt about it. Members of the Legislature who condemn it heartily will vote for it. They will tell you that they must do so in order to preserve their standing with their constituencies, and that that the people will be humbugged by the Government press into believing the measure is a good one. We have not space to-day to discuss the bill at length, and will simply call attention to its provisions as they refer to the city. It will be remembered that the Herald has done its utmost to secure the subsidizing of a modification of the Central Railway, which would serve the interests of the people of Queen's and Miramichi. For this we were opposed and called hard names by the *Capital*, which declared the Central Railway would be ruinous to Fredericton.

We quote upon this point the *Capital*. On January 10th, 1882, it said:—"If the Central Road is built, and carried through as far as the Intercolonial, it will be a death-blow to the trade of this city." And again, on Jan. 28th, it said, "When the Central Railway is built, * * * most of our merchants may prepare to put on their shutters." Yet this is the road which Mr. Fraser is prepared to subsidize. It may well be that we have no right to set up our local feelings in a matter of this kind. At any rate, that is what we are told when we demand a free bridge; but we expect our contemporary to strenuously oppose this section of the Subsidy Act. In respect to the bridge, we say that an offer of a subsidy of \$50,000 to a toll bridge is an insult to the people of York. On this point we quote the *Morning Farmer*, which was glad that "the essential condition" upon which the shabby and inadequate" subsidy was given was that the highway bridge should be free. There is no such provision in the Subsidy Act. Even this small grant could only be obtained by Mr. Fraser by giving a similar grant to a dry dock in St. John. What, in the name of common sense, has this Legislature to do with dry docks? The truth is that Mr. Fraser is without influence in the Councils of the Province, and to get one-half what his constituents have a right to, has to concede everything any one else demands.

AN ARITHMETIC LESSON.

We are sorry for the *Capital*, for its ignorance of arithmetic. It does not know how we arrived at the conclusion that an addition to the permanent indebtedness of the Province of \$1,243,000 was "contemplated" by the new subsidy bill. We will endeavor to make it plain. The bill proposes to subsidize 381 miles of road, according to the lowest estimate, at \$3,000. Now, if the *Capital* will get some schoolmaster to help it out with the following calculation, it will find that we were right.

Multiply the number of miles by the rate per mile, thus:

381
3000
\$1,143,000

This process is called multiplication. Add to this the \$50,000 for the bridge and the \$50,000 for the dry dock, thus:

\$1,143,000
50,000
50,000
\$1,243,000

and we get the figures named by the *Herald* as the amount to be added to the permanent debt as contemplated by the bill. We did not say this amount would be added. The *Capital* said we did, though. We also said that only 250 miles would be subsidized without further legislation, which is probably the first intimation our contemporary had of that fact.

THE BRIDGE.

In spite of the opposition of our City contemporaries the position taken by the *Herald* upon the bridge question has received the endorsement of the public. We declared against a toll bridge and asserted that a free bridge could be secured across the St. John here, if a subsidy of \$50,000 were given by the Government. We must do Mr. Colter, who had the Company's bill in charge, the justice to say that he showed every disposition to meet the wishes of those who thought it unwise to subsidize or even to contemplate the erection of a toll bridge, Messrs. Blair and Thompson took strong ground against a toll bridge from the start, and when Mr. Colter walked upon them to ask their support to his bill, as amended, to secure the construction of a free highway bridge, at all events, they were prompt in giving him their aid. And here we wish to remark upon the singular genius for untruthfulness displayed by the *Capital*, which a day or two ago stated that the bill to incorporate the bridge company did not propose to authorize the erection of a bridge exclusively for railway purposes. This statement was made simply because the *Herald* had stated otherwise, not because the Editor of the *Capital* had ever seen the bill, or had the least idea what was in it. The bill did authorize a bridge exclusively for railway purposes, but it has been amended in such a manner as to compel any company which builds it to provide a highway for teams and foot passengers. Strong pressure will be brought upon Mr. Fraser to induce him to make the subsidy \$60,000, and if he will do so a scheme will be shortly submitted to the public which will ensure a free highway bridge at an early day. The Miramichi Valley Railway Company intend, we are informed, to apply for permission to build the bridge, but it is not to this that we have reference.

The *Herald* has been freely charged with dragging politics into this matter, because it made the statement, which has not yet been denied, and cannot be denied with truth, that the idea of subsidizing a bridge was not contemplated by the Government until Mr. Blair spoke of it in his speech on the budget. The observation was a legitimate and proper one to make, and the *Herald* proposes to make all legitimate and proper observations which tell in favor of its political friends; but it was not a statement calculated to frustrate the building of the bridge; it should rather stimulate Mr. Fraser to the taking of such a course as would render its construction certain. Our least influential and most pertinacious critic having reproved our transgression, went on to state in the self-same fashion, and giving Mr. Colter, who is dead in earnest for a bridge, if ever a man was, the cold shoulder was loud in the praise of its temporary political god, and said if a bridge was ever built the city must thank Mr. Fraser and Mr. Fraser alone for it. But we deny that we wished to make political capital out of the bridge, except as any credit would attach to Mr. Blair for having made the first suggestion of the matter in the House, which, however, he only repeated the *Herald's* views, as expressed some time before. Had we preferred party to public interests we would have let Messrs. Fraser and Colter alone, to dig their political graves, with the *Capital*, the *Reporter*, and even the *Gleaner* applauding. If we had allowed them to do as they proposed, we should have had a toll bridge for a few people to make money out of it at the public expense, we would have invested some political capital which would have paid an enormous dividend next June; but, our duty as a journalist is owing to the public first, and we have discharged it in such a manner as to entitle us to the credit of being effectual in preventing what would have been little short of a calamity.

COUNTY COURTS.

We agree with the *St. John Globe* that it is not necessary to create another County Court. Judge Waters, it seems, is to be confined in his jurisdiction to St. John, and Kings and Albert are to be made into a new district over which it is said Mr. Wedderburn or Mr. Hastings will preside. Perhaps it is better that one of them should be got rid of at the expense of the Dominion rather than at the cost of the Province; nevertheless we think it a great mistake to add to the County Courts. Judge Waters, the hardest worked Judge of the lot, had yet sufficient leisure to be willing to act as Police Magistrate, and this of itself should be sufficient answer to any argument which may be deduced from the fact that the jurisdiction of the County Courts has been increased to \$400 in actions of contract and \$200 in actions of tort.

THE MIRAMICHI VALLEY R. R.

The statement that Mr. Gibson is to become President of the Miramichi Valley Railway Company is premature. Mr. Gibson has been consulted by the promoters of the road, and promised to look into the matter; but as yet has not conveyed his conclusion, if he has arrived at one, to the Company. We shall be glad if he determines to take the work in hand, for it will be a guarantee that it will be speedily carried to completion.

THE CLERK OF THE PEAS MATTER.

We have not space to-day to discuss the questions involved in the Clerk of the Peas matter at any length and only refer to it for the purpose of replying to the statement made in a city paper that Mr. Blair "has put the Province to an enormous expense by the investigation." We presume this article is the production of the genius who strode out of the Legislature on Friday night, saying, "A complete failure and it cost \$5,000." The authority of articles is usually a matter we do not care to comment upon and we only do so in this instance to give the public some idea of the sort of stuff our contemporary swallows as gospel. "The enormous expense" of the investigation will perhaps, including extra gas light used in two night sessions of the Committee, the paper and ink used by the clerk and the lead pencils of the members of the Committee, amount to \$50; but we do not believe it will exceed half that sum. We must ask to be excused from discussing political questions with a journal which knows no more about public matters than to call the expense of such a committee enormous or with a journalist whose ignorance is so pitiable that he puts the amount at \$5,000. We propose to analyze the Government defence on Wednesday, but in passing may as well mention the extraordinary proposition, made by the *Telegraph*, that it is doubtful if Mr. Wedderburn knew the exact state of things when he denied Mr. Blair's charge with such indignation. The inference from the *Telegraph's* article is that if Mr. Wedderburn did know the actual state of things his denial was unwarranted, or not to put too fine a point upon it, he deliberately uttered what he knew was false. Let us see what light the developments cast upon Mr. Wedderburn's knowledge. We have Mr. Blair's memorial, setting forth all the facts, received by Mr. Wedderburn, and its receipt acknowledged by Mr. Wedderburn in his own handwriting. We have Mr. Carman's accounts filed annually with Mr. Wedderburn, showing the payments to Mr. Blair. We have Mr. Landry's statement that the Government of which Mr. Wedderburn is a member, discussed the matter last year with a view to seeking legislation, and we have the further fact that Mr. Wedderburn had two days' notice of the motion, and that during those two days he was constantly in the company of that paragon of honesty and veracity, the Attorney General, who in capacity to utter an untruth is phenomenal and from whom he might have obtained all the facts he did not already know. And yet Mr. Wedderburn accuses in his place in the Legislature, and while the Attorney General sat close beside him, uttered in his most solemn and dramatic tones a statement which the sworn evidence of the Attorney General proved was false. If the *Telegraph* can manage to reconcile these facts with its doubtless denial that Mr. Wedderburn knew the actual state of the case, we should like to see it do it.

THE REPORTER'S LITTLE YARN.

The Reporter invents a rumor that there is a movement on foot in the Liberal party to bring forward a candidate in the place of Mr. Pickard. Such a statement is simple nonsense. No one in the Liberal ranks has the slightest intention of supplanting Mr. Pickard, and there never was greater harmony in that party than there is at present. Mr. Pickard's political course has been straightforward, consistent, and at all times marked by a high sense of political morality, which many of the prominent members of the Tory party would do well to imitate. He has been before the country as a public man for twenty years, and during all that time not a word has been breathed against his integrity, and not an instance can be cited where he has betrayed his friends or deceived his enemies. He is a man whom the people have learned to trust and esteem, and today, in point of popularity, he stands head and shoulders above any man in the County of York. The best man the Tories can bring out, even if he unite the vote of both wings of the party, will meet with a signal defeat if he ventures into the field against Mr. Pickard.

It is very silly for the Reporter to start such an absurd rumor. It cannot possibly do any harm to any body except the Reporter's candidate. Our contemporary, it is plain, sees that the defeat of a Tory candidate is a foregone conclusion, for it makes no effort to show why York County should abandon its old time allegiance to the Liberal party. It gets off weekly the usual dreary platitudes about the N. P. and the "boom" and "the tall chimneys" and "the surplus"; but it does not attempt to show that the N. P. means anything but taxation for New Brunswick farmers; that the "boom," what little there is of it elsewhere for there is none of it here, is due to the Tory policy; that "the tall chimneys" have been built in sufficient numbers to compensate even the most favored localities for the additional burden of taxation; or that "the surplus" means anything but that the Minister of Finance took several millions of dollars unnecessarily out of the poor to swell the profits of the rich. Perhaps we ought not to expect much of his kind, as our esteemed contemporary has his hands full with his collaborator the Farmer.

How can a man and wife be one when the woman is won herself?

It has been represented to us that in our estimate of the comparison between the City indebtedness as it would be if water works were introduced by a company and what it would be if the City takes the matter in hand, we do not put the case fairly to the company for the reason that we did not refer to the expense of management which would have to be borne by the City. We are not sure that this materially alters the matter. The expense of management would have to be paid in any case and it would fall partly upon the consumers and partly upon the city generally and would be largely met by the reduction in the expense of the fire department.

The City bill as amended vests the management of the works in a committee of the Council who will receive no remuneration. This is a good change, and makes the bill one which should be accepted by the citizens.

Billy the Kid.

For reasons that can readily be imagined, the Albany officers when here, failed to state an opinion which seems to have developed itself on the appearance of the first reporter whom they met after getting out of Minnesota. It has been generally understood that "Billy the Kid," bank robber, and "Billy the Kid," murderer and southwestern outlaw, (the latter of whom was reported to have been killed), were two distinct persons, but to a reporter of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* the Albany officers stated their belief that

THE OUTLAW WAS NOT KILLED, and that in fact there was but one "Billy the Kid," and he their prisoner. If so, they have a prize, for the New Mexican outlaw was a desperado of the worst type—an incarnation of that civilization of the pistol and the knife, of rifles with the number of their victims notched on their stocks, of savage Apache raids and massacres, of ruthless vendettas and assassinations, and of murderous wars between would-be cattle kings and boss land-grant swindlers, which prevailed in New Mexico. In case this may prove to be true, we append a brief outline of the desperado's career. He has been called Billy Conley, Billy Coyne, Billy Donovan, Billy Bonny, and New York, Springfield, Sherman (Tex.), Philadelphia, Cincinnati and several other places, as credited with his nativity. His real name was Billy McCarthy, and he was born in New York. When he was a very small boy he was incarcerated for a petty robbery, but escaped in a disguise of feminine apparel, which was furnished him by some sympathetic ladies. He killed his first man in cold blood, when only 16 or 17 years of age. He once killed an officer and two prisoners, and then killed two officers who pursued and attempted to arrest him. How many men he killed, how many cattle he stole, how many deeds of daring devilry and cruelty he has perpetrated will probably never be known until the record-books of damnation are opened, and cow-boys and congressmen, law-makers and law-breakers, presidents, pirates, governors and things are summoned to judgment.

Finally, when awaiting execution on the gallows he committed two murders in half a minute and escaped. Subsequently it was given out that he had been shot by an officer who pursued and hid in ambush for him, but there always have been grave doubts in the minds of many people other than the officer, as to whether the "Kid" was ever killed, and is thought by many that the story of Garrett's shooting him is all boah, and was concocted for the purpose of self-glorification on the part of the alleged slayer. The description of the "Kid" answered by that of the man whom Thomas Wilson seized in his bank two weeks ago, and it may be after all that he was the "original and only Kid" reputed to have been killed last July.

There is nothing to be surprised at in the announcement that Sir A. T. Galt is contemplating the resignation of his post as representative of Canada in England. As one writer tersely described him, he is a sort of political hippogriff, neither one thing nor another. He is not an ambassador, as colonies cannot send ambassadors to the countries of which they are dependencies, and when he goes to any other country he is not recognized excepting as an official representing England. It was pointed out in these columns some time ago that Sir Alexander finds it difficult to live in England and keep up appearances—he has a large family—on ten thousand dollars a year. This may have something to do with urging him to a resignation. Another thing that may be urging him to come to Canada is that elections are looming up, and if he intends to re-enter political life this is his time. Mr. Macdougall would be a good man to take his place.—*Telegram*.

Among the things in Boston which excited the wonder of the Zoni Indian chiefs, who are visiting that city, was a negro minstrel show. The clog dancing by a row of spangled fellows gave especial delight. "This night," said one in his own tongue, "we have seen that which passes all other things in wonder. We thought our own dancers were the most perfect for keeping time and for regularity of movement; but we find that this goes over anything we have either seen or imagined, and we are covered with shame. My eyes are put out with wonder."

THREE PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES.

THE COUNTESS OF DUDLEY, MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST, AND MRS. LANGTRY.

A London letter thus describes the famous professional beauties as they appear in their carriages:—"Then comes a double coupe. Two ladies are in it. The youngest is the famous Countess Dudley, celebrated for the moment as a great beauty, though why she should be so many people are at a loss to know. Her face is thin, and begins to have a careworn look. There is much of the American type about her—the difference being that she carries her shapely head wonderfully well, as do but few of our countrywomen. She is dressed richly, though plainly, in dark blue velvet and black lace. Her really beautiful throat and neck are well displayed—that is, well for the crowd. It is just possible that a husband, even a noble English husband, with a grain of fine feeling, would be quite as well pleased if she did not make so lavish a show of her charms. The same criticism cannot be made in regard to Mrs. Cornwallis West. She, passing in a neat brougham, almost side by side with her rival Dudley, appears in a tight fitting costume of amber cloth, which is almost too high in the neck. It may be that, despite her fresh complexion, full lips, and laughing eyes, there are ravages of time which she finds it well to conceal. For, be it understood that she, like the rest of what are rather profanely known as 'the professional beauties,' is not exactly in her teens. But upon this point even the quickest observer has no time to moralize or make theories. She passes out of sight like the rest, giving place after a time to that most attractive woman of them all—Mrs. Langtry. A characteristic English face is hers—English, with a dash of Scotch in her violet blue eyes and red brown hair. Her eyebrows are straight, strong, and regular; the rest of her face as irregular as irregular can be. Not one feature in it, excepting always her eyes, could, taken singly, be called beautiful. Her nose is positively bad—long, thin, slightly overhanging, and essentially commonplace. Her mouth is very large and certainly not suggestive either of a bent toward asceticism or of great power to resist temptation, while her chin and cheek bones are decidedly angular and out of proportion. Yet none who see her can deny that she has a most charming, almost a bewitching face."

For the moment the storm cloud raised by the fiery Russian, Gen. Skobelev, seems, if not absolutely to have blown over, to have perceptibly lifted. No one doubts that a war between Russia and Austria is inevitable; but it seems by universal consent to be postponed to next year. Neither Russia, Austria, nor Germany is prepared for an immediate war, but they are actively engaged in making ready for the conflict, which they begin to feel cannot be averted; and while the Bosnian insurrection lasts hostilities may be forced upon them at any moment, and they may find themselves dragged into a collision by necessities they cannot control. The premature utterances of a man like Skobelev, while they doubtless give expression to the sentiment which is dominant among his countrymen, are likely to cause great embarrassment even to those who are the most determined to bring on the collision at their own time.

Meanwhile, to use the expression of Prince Bismarck, "the fiery steed of French policy are galloping over the arid sands of Tunis, and very heavy sands they find them." The Egyptian question is still an embroglio, the disentangling of which is beyond the ingenuity of politicians, and the whole continent of Europe is undergoing a phase of transition, so far as the combinations of the powers concerned are involved; which makes it impossible to predict the conditions under which the general conflict will finally occur.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A curious cremation case has lately been tried in England. Dr. Crookenden died in 1875, leaving his body to Miss Williams, to be buried and put in a Wedgewood jar. The family objected, and buried him in an unconsecrated part of Brompton (London) Cemetery. Next year Miss W. asked the Home Secretary for leave to cremate the body, or, failing that, to bury it in consecrated ground. He refused the license for burial, but permitted the disinterment for cremation in Wales. She, however, instead, cremated it at Milan, and then sued the executors for the cost. Justice Kaye dismissed her suit. He said that a man could not dispose by will, or any other instrument, of his body; that the law recognized no property in a corpse; and that the right of the executors extended only until it was buried. Further, that the grave had been consecrated or blessed by the officiating priest at the time of burial, and that Miss W. had put herself out of court by deceiving the Secretary of State.

Referring to Queen Victoria's recent visit to Beaumont College, the London *Tablet* (Roman Catholic) says: "The visit is one which will long be remembered at Beaumont, and cherished with grateful affection by Beaumont boys. The great kindness of Her Majesty in thus honoring a Catholic college and accepting the heartfelt expression of their loyalty and love, will encourage the Catholic subjects of the Queen in fidelity to the Crown and personal attachment to her."