THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

The Vacant Seat.

We have heard several names mentioned in connection with the vacant seat in the Senate. As but one person can receive the appointment, and it must needs go to a Prince County man, speculation as to who will be the fortunate one has dwindled down to a few persons. If, as it is asserted, that in matters of this nature services to party and a desire to have representative men occupying the position of Senator, count for aught, we think that no one better deserves the appointment than Mr. J. O. Arsenault, M. P. P. Besides these qualifications he combines in himself another which should entitle him to consideration. By his appointment a deserving element in our population would receive the recognition that is their just due. At present the Acadian people of the Province have no representative in the Senate. The present therefore would be a most opportune time to recognize their claims in this particular.

Being a Prince County man, an old politician and one who has done much for the party, whose gift the office is, Mr. Arsenault's claims cannot very well be ignored. He is likewise well informed on the leading questions of the day, and would fill the position with honor to himself and those whom he would represent. We feel sure that his appointment would meet with approval from those of both parties. The Patriot wishes to see an honest and worthy Conservative receive the honor, while, no doubt, the Examiner will favor one who will bring dignity to the position. In Mr. Arsenault all these requisites are to be found in an eminent degree.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan.

The news of the appointment of Senator Howlan to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province came with no surprise. For some time past his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the position, and he was looked upon as the most probable successor of the late Governor. The appointment is an excellent one and meets with general approval. Some there are who would feel better pleased if the preferment had been otherwise bestowed. But their number is necessarily small, being principally confined to those who imagined they, or their friends, had strong claims upon the position, and a few who are asinine enough to believe social standing to be the only requisite for the office.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan deserved well of his party and the Province. For the past thirty-two years his best energies have been freely given for the advancement of the interests of both. In him the people recognized one of their ablest and strongest advocates on the floor of parliament. His enforced absence from the legislative halls of the nation is to be regretted: but being yet on the sunny side of sixty we do not expect to see the completion of his term of office end his public services to the province. While not so successful as he and all Islanders would wish in his strenuous endeavors for the betterment of our winter communication with the rest of Canada, no man has done more to bring the question prominently before the assembled wisdom of the land. As the father of the tunnel scheme and the chief advocate for its furtherance the province owes him a debt of gratitude, and grudgingly loses his service.

There are few men in the province more capable of occupying the position than Governor Howlan. His wide grasp of public affairs, his readiness as a public speaker and his qualities as a gentleman eminently fit him for the post. He enjoys the distinction of being a self-made man. Sheer force of ability and persistent effort raised him to the proud eminence he to-day occupies. Besides the lesson this conveys to the youth, the fact will serve to still further raise him in the estimation of those who rely not for advancement upon the color of the blood that courses through their veins.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan will bring to the gubernatorial mansion—if such we may term it—ennobling qualities of mind and body in every way worthy of the position he has been called upon to fill. The governmental functions will not be endangered during his tenure of office. In the hands of himself and his amiable partner the hospitality, and dignity of government house will be ably and efficiently maintained. Both His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howlan have our heartiest congratulations.

Emperor William must intend ingratiating himself into the good graces of another quondam friend. When in Bremen on Wednesday he visited the celebrated Rathskeller cellars, which contain some of the oldest wines in the world. Some of the vintage is over three hundred years old. Wine appears to be the Kaiser's open sesame.

No Cause for Alarm.

The Examiner's remarks anent the governorship were most strikingly laughable. After reading the article and noting how it bristled with innuendo, one is almost forced to conclude that its author was one of those disappointed ones, who are expected to "hasten to offer their congratulations to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howlan." The writer thinks "the occupants of Government House in the next five years may fairly claim the Briton's privilege of being tried before they are condemned," and that "upon a fair trial it may appear, even to those who have most bitterly opposed Senator Howlan's appointment, that he and his wife are well able to maintain the dignity of the high position etc." To those unacquainted with the facts, the tenor of these remarks will naturally give rise to the thought that Senator Howlan was elevated to the governorship in the face of violent opposition, and that the country is indignant over the appointment. The directly opposite is the truth, however. The appointment meets with general approbation. We were aware that some of the applicants for the office were dissatisfied with the choice, but did not think their feelings were so intensely antagonistic as depicted by the Examiner. Possibly after a while "their good sense" may enable them to console themselves with the reflection that only one could win the prize. As a general rule though, people so thinskinned are not greatly overburdened with the article.

What appears to be the greatest fear of the Examiner is that the dignity of the office of Lieut-Governor is in danger. We have yet to learn that this degree of excellence is the sole property of a certain few, and that one's blood must be other than red. We always imagined that anyone possessing the traits of a gentleman was eminently fitted to support all the dignity with which he might be invested. That Governor Howlan possesses all the requisites necessary to bring dignity to the position he occupies we do not expect the Examiner to deny. If he does not we would not give much for the quality of the article that hovered around Government House within recent years. Those of the "upper crust"—the self-elected few who arrogate to themselves the sole right to bear the title—who have become prostrated over the appointment and express, in mutilated English, the horror it has occasioned them are after all but mere nonentities. Nowadays no one of sense takes their mouthings seriously. The time has happily gone by when their supercilious look carries with it the awe it once inspired. Today the man who toils his full ten hours per diem to earn his bread and conducts himself as a gentleman should, may consider no one as his superior. The workmen of today constitute the rock-bed of society. Without their presence the whole fabric would fritter away. Fortuitous accidents of birth or marriage now go for naught.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp
A man's a man for a' that."

The Examiner may rest assured that since the office of Lieutenant Governor must be maintained, it will, in the present instance, be well maintained. While Governor Howlan occupies the post "Prince Edward Island will never want an official representative able to entertain in a proper manner those distinguished strangers who may, in the future, visit the Province." We thought it had come to be generally regarded in this democratic age that no one was the superior of his brother; that all, no matter what their avocations might be, provided they acted as gentlemen ought, were equal; and that the idea that "blue" blood was a sufficient passport into society and a stepping stone to places of prominence, had lapsed into innocuous desuetude. Recent occurrances however have somewhat shaken our idea. In its final eventuation though, we have every confidence.

A joke, already decrepit, cannot be harassed with impunity. Bill Nye, the humorist, who is on a lecture tour through Ontario, courting the smiles and the shekels of fun loving Canadians with his fund of archaic witticisms, was last week compelled to forego his engagement at Niagara Falls from a sudden attack of heart failure.

The action of Mrs. Catherine Johnson, who died recently in the Golden State, in bequeathing to Archbishop Riordan $2,000,000 to found a free hospital in San Francisco, might well be emulated by many other wealthy Catholics here and elsewhere. Though small their mite it would be none the less acceptable. Mrs. Johnson has left a monument to her memory more enduring than those which might be reared of stone or bronze.

The members of St. Dunstan's Cathedral Choir, assisted by young ladies of Notre Dame Convent and other talent, will give a grand Concert in aid of the poor, in the Lyceum Wednesday evening next. As the object is a most worthy one and as the choir always gives excellent concerts, everyone who can attend should not fail to do so.

Disunited Christianity.

REV. MR. SIMPSON'S SECOND LETTER ON THE SUBJECT.

SIR,—In my letter of your last issue I gave an outline of argument showing that the recognition of the Roman Pontiff's supremacy over all the Church was understood as referring not only to honorary matters, but also to those of jurisdiction. I further proved that this supremacy of authority was recognized by reason of the Roman Pontiffs being regarded as the successors of St. Peter, and not out of courtesy to the capital of the Roman Empire. As will have been observed, the question was one of mere history, and consequently in reply, recourse was had to historical evidence alone, without referring to Revelation or theology. I propose subjecting another portion of Rev. Mr. Simpson's address to a similar ordeal.

We are told by Rev. Mr. Simpson that among the differences between the Roman and Greek Churches there exists the doctrinal one of the *Filioque*, or the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, as well as from the Father, which, he says, became embodied in the Roman Catholic belief. For this reason, as also for defining the Catholic belief in the Immaculate Conception, &c., he accuses the Catholic (by the way the Roman) Church of having "added to the faith, once for all, delivered to the saints."

Before entering upon the historical question of what the Church in the earlier ages believed, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, I may pause to remark how amusing it is to hear the accusation brought against the Catholic Church of adding new doctrines to the faith. That unlearned fanatics should make these charges is not a matter for surprise, but I am amazed that learned persons should ever bring forward such unjust accusations, and that without tendering a word of apology. While not intending an apology for the Church (for she needs none) it may be opportune, just here, to offer a brief explanation of the relation between the *belief* in a doctrine of the Church, and a *definition* of that doctrine by a Council, or by the Pope. The Church may have many doctrines which are believed by the faithful, but which are not expressly defined by a council or by the Pope. Generally speaking, it is only when some doctrine of the Church is assailed that she raises her voice to define what is to be held as true regarding the doctrine, and what is to be rejected as false. To be assured of this we need only cast a passing glance at the conduct of the Church from the earliest ages. I will cite one example. No Christian doubts that the Church always believed in the Divinity of Christ, and yet this article of belief was not expressly defined in council till the year 431 A. D., when it was solemnly promulgated by the ecumenical Council of Ephesus. And why did the Church expressly define it to be an article of faith? Because Nestorius, having denied the Divinity of Christ, began sowing the seeds of his poisonous error among the faithful. The Church, therefore, to preserve the deposit of faith delivered to the saints, and not to make additions thereto, proclaimed in solemn council that Christ is true God and true Man; and those who refused to accept this doctrine as defined by the Church, were excluded from the communion. Now, Mr. Simpson will grant that, prior to the Council of Ephesus, and even from the beginning of Christianity, the Divinity of Jesus Christ was a doctrine of the Church, and granting such, he must also admit that, in defining that doctrine to be of faith, the Church did not add "to the faith, once for all, delivered to the saints." I think this is plain enough to be seen by any sincere enquirer. But now, if, in defining a dogma over 400 years after her foundation, the Church did not add to the faith, how in the name of justice can she be accused of adding to the faith, if she defines any other doctrine at any other time? It seems to me most unreasonable and unjust to fault the Church for doing at one time what she is praised for doing at another, when the reasons for so doing at both times are alike. By way of illustration, let us suppose that the heresy of Nestorius originated in the thirteenth, instead of the fifth century, and that the Church, for the reason mentioned above had at this later date defined as an article of faith that Christ is true God and true Man. Would not this dogma of the Divinity of Christ be as true, though defined in the 13th century, as it was when defined in the 5th? Whoever denies this must, of necessity, imply the blasphemous idea that Christ was true God and man in the 5th century, but not so in the 13th. Therefore, we must conclude that the dogmatic definitions of faith, be they promulgated in the 5th, the 13th or the 19th century, cannot be construed into additions made to the faith.

Now, we find that in the 13th century the Church did define in council certain dogmas, notably that of the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, which was defined in the second Council of Lyons, A. D. 1274. But from the fact that this doctrine was defined in council at that comparatively late period, we cannot conclude that by it an addition was made to the faith delivered to the saints; for, if we do, we must say the same concerning the definition of the Divinity of Christ in the Council of Ephesus, which event took place over 400 years after the foundation of the Church. What, then, it will be asked, must we say of the course followed by the Church in the Council of Lyons? Just what we say of the course she pursued in the earlier councils, that, to preserve the faith which was being assailed in this particular part, she raised her voice and proclaimed, in solemn council, that the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Son, just as 700 years before she proclaimed the Divinity of Christ against the heresy of Nestorius. Surely this is sufficient to show that a dogmatic definition, in council or otherwise, does not create a new belief, but confirms what was already believed; warns the faithful in what sense it is to be believed; and preserves it from the abuse of those who endeavor to destroy it. Even at the present time there are in the Church many points of belief which were, are, and will be believed by all the faithful, and yet were never expressly or directly defined by the Church in council. Now, it may happen, and judging by the past it will happen, that some of these will be called into question and denied by recalcitrant persons, and consequently the Church will deem it her duty to protect those doctrines by defining what should be believed, or what should be prescribed. Here is an example. From the beginning of Christianity it has been, is, and will be the belief of the Church that God the Father did not assume human nature as did the Son, and yet we have no express definition of any ecumenical Council to that effect. Now, suppose that 100 years hence, some heresiarch begins teaching that it was not God the Son, but the Father who assumed human nature. Now, would not the Church be justified in raising her voice and pointing out, by a solemn definition in Council, that God the Father did not assume human nature, and thus settle the faith which on this point had been disturbed by the supposed false teacher? And would it not be the very climax of absurdity to accuse the Church in this case of adding new doctrines to the faith?

Now, this is exactly what occurred in the case of the Filioque, or the doctrine of the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father. This was no new doctrine in the Church, when defined. It was always the belief of the Church, and it was only when it came to be seriously doubted, that it was defined in council. To assure ourselves of this point, we may refer to a few passages quoted from the venerable representatives of the early Church, whose orthodoxy cannot be questioned. Indeed, with regard to the Western Church, the Greek schismatics admit that she professed this belief and thereby attempt to accuse her of heresy on that account, so that there can be no doubt about her belief on this point. Scores of early writers might be produced in testimony of this fact, such as Hilary (De Trinit.), Ambrose (Lib. I. De Sp. S.), Marius Victorinus (Adv. Arium), Augustine (Lib. XV. De Trinit, Chap. 17), Leo the Great (Epist. XX to Turrib), and a host of others, all of whom speak clearly on the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son. As a sample of what they hold on this point I will just quote from the author of the Athanasian Creed as follows: "The Holy Ghost *is from the Father and the Son*, not made, not created, not begotten, *but proceeding*." I quote this on account of its brevity; the others, though not so brief, are equally pointed.

I will now refer to the Eastern Church. St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria, whose death is recorded in the year A. D. 373, has the following (De Trinit, No. 19) "We are to be taught that the Holy Ghost is a being proceeding from the Son, into a distinct person." In the same work we read: "The Son is the fountain whence issues the Holy Ghost;" and in his third discourse against the Arians he has the following: "He (the Son) gives to the Holy Ghost, and what the Holy Ghost has He receives from the Son." Here we have one of the most eminent representatives of the Eastern Church, one who was a luminary of his age, and whose faith is above suspicion, proclaiming in clear terms his belief concerning the Procession of the Holy Ghost. St. John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, who died in the year 407, A. D., speaking of the Procession, compares the Father and the Son to a fountain from which proceeds the Holy Ghost, and then concludes as follows: "For this reason the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Father." From which we infer that the Procession from the Son was considered by Chrysostom as an established truth, and that he wished to show that the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Father. S. Epiphanius (died A. D. 402) in a work called *Ancoratus* No. 67, has the following: "As Christ, being begotten of the Father, is believed to be God of God, so, also is the Holy Ghost God, proceeding from Christ, *since he proceeds from both*, according to the testimony of Christ himself."

I think the above quotations ought to suffice as an example of the belief in the Eastern Church concerning the doctrine in question. To be persuaded that such was their belief, it is not necessary that every man, woman and child of the Eastern Church should have written a treatise on this doctrine. And yet there are persons so unreasonable that they almost make this demand. To believe that Cæsar invaded Britain, we do not make it a necessary condition that a distinct account of the invasion should have been written by each soldier who served under him. His own testimony, even were it alone, would be taken as sufficient. Why, then, cannot the same be granted to those whose testimony I have just quoted? Even without recurring to the precepts of historical criticism, our common sense tells us that their testimony is unquestionable. And what must be particularly remarked here is the fact that, although these writers openly expressed their belief in the Procession from the Son, yet we find no instance of disapproval on the part of their brethren—a fact which shows it was no new doctrine to them.

However, to remove every possible doubt that this faith was known to the faithful of the East, I will quote some other testimonies of a still more public nature. In the year A. D. 521, the Roman Pontiff, Hormisda, sent the Greek emperor, Justin, a public letter on the faith in the Divinity and Incarnation, in which we read the following on the Procession: "It is well known to all that it is the attribute of the Father to beget the Son; the attribute of the Son to be begotten of the Father, but equal to Him; and the attribute of the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Father and the Son, in the one essence of the Deity." (Coll. Conc. Leb. Tom. IV. Ep 79). I think there can be no mistaking the meaning of this letter; and when made known, if the doctrine contained therein were unknown to the Eastern Church prior to that time, there would have been a discussion by the Greeks concerning this supposed innovation, especially if they were so fond of resisting further, as Mr. Simpson represents them to have been. Indeed, if they had been the least disposed to reject this belief the tenor of the letter would have given them every opportunity, for it clearly tells them that "it is well known to all," therefore known to the Eastern as well as to the Western Church. There being at that very time some murmurers in the Eastern Church, these would have been only too prompt to condemn this letter, had they considered it an innovation of doctrine.

But history furnishes us with a yet more celebrated document bearing on the question. Among the propositions of Nestorius censured by the ecumenical Council of Ephesus we read the following: "Nor do we consider Him (the Holy Ghost) to be the Son, nor being from the Son." Now, they did not censure it by reason of the first part, where it says the Holy Ghost is not the Son, for this is still the belief of both churches. Therefore it was censured by reason of the latter part which virtually denies the Procession of the Holy Ghost. Moreover, in the same Council, there were read a number of anathemas, promulgated against the Nestorian heresy by St. Cyril, of Alexandria, who had been delegated by Pope Celestine, to examine the tenets of Nestorius. Among these anathemas there is one referring to the relation between the Son and the Holy Ghost, for the better understanding of which a brief explanation will be necessary. Nestorius having denied the Divinity of Christ, claimed that the miracles of the *Man* Christ—His resurrection, &c.—were effected by a power communicated to Him by the Holy Ghost, who, he admitted, proceeded from the Father. Against this blasphemy St. Cyril formulated the following anathema: "Whosoever says that our Lord Jesus Christ was glorified by the Holy Ghost, in the sense that this Ghostly power did not proceed from Himself, (the Son), or that the power which He wrought against demons was from the same spirit as not proceeding from Himself, or that the Holy Spirit by which He worked miracles, is not His own, proceeding from Himself, let him be anathema." As will be observed, this proposition aims chiefly at defending the Divinity of Christ, by asserting that, if the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, the Son must be God. For Nestorius admitted that the Holy Ghost is God, since He proceeds from the Father as a distinct person in the same Divine Nature. Shortly afterwards, the proposition of St. Cyril against Nestorius was produced in the Council of Ephesus, was read before the Fathers in session, and expressly approved by the Council (See Coll. Conc. 406 Tom III). Now, although this approbation was not a formal definition of the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, it was virtually such, and is a clear index of what the belief in the Eastern Church was concerning this doctrine. It must here be noted that as the controversy between the Nestorians and Catholics was mainly on the Divinity of Christ, and not on the Procession of the Holy Ghost, there was no immediate call for an express definition by the Council of this latter dogma.

Another word about this Council, and for the present I will have done. Besides the propositions sent to Nestorius, St. Cyril also forwarded to this heresiarch a synodal letter, a copy of which was read in, and approved by, the Council of Ephesus. The following is a portion of that letter referring to our question (Lab. Coll. Con. No. 406): "Although the Holy Ghost subsists in His own Personality, He is considered a distinct Personality; inasmuch as He is the Holy Ghost, and not the son; nevertheless He is from the Son, for He is called the Spirit of Truth, and Christ is Truth, and therefore *He proceeds both from Him (the Son) and from God the Father*." Now, if the Eastern Church did not believe in the Procession from the Son, that was just the time and the place to make known the same, by opposing the approbation of that doctrine, as expressed in the letter of St. Cyril. But being brought face to face with the open declaration that the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Son, instead of opposing it, they gave it their express approbation. I think the explanations given, and the historical references quoted, ought to be sufficient to show that the Church, when defining in the Council of Lyons (which, by the way, was composed of the Bishops of the Eastern and Western Churches) that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, did not invent a new doctrine, but solemnly confirmed what had always been the belief of the Church.

Want of space compels me to withhold for another issue some further remarks to be made on this question.

JAMES MORRISON.

SIR,—Amongst the few remarks I made last week in my short note concerning contemplated changes in our school law, I stated that the supplementary clause had the most direct bearing of all the provisions of this law upon the efficiency of our schools. Why this is so, may not be apparent to a person who has not carefully observed the progress of our schools. Because a few districts maintain schools without a supplementary grant, he may hastily conclude that all can do so without injury to the whole. Upon a little investigation however, he will find that districts giving no supplements secure the less skillful or the inexperienced teachers, and that when some knowledge of methods of teaching and experience in applying them have been gained, teachers seek and obtain situations in districts where they are better remunerated through the operation of the supplementary clause. Suspend or repeal this clause and you will lower the standing of the graded or advanced schools. Even on ungraded schools or schools in districts giving no supplements this would have an injurious effect, for they also would deteriorate to some extent. A well maintained and skillfully taught school has an influence for good far beyond its immediate neighborhood. These few considerations will show that the supplementary clause has been of much service and that its repeal would surely be followed by a deterioration.

In your next issue I will take up another objection, that the towns receive more than their just proportion of the education grant by means of this clause.

Feb. 24th, 1894. PARENT.

DEAR SIR:—An incident occurred on the 5th inst., which aroused the quiet people of Glenfinnan and Donald from their almost torpid condition. Shortly after 3.30 o'clock a speck was seen on the western horizon which gradually enlarged and grew and developed till finally the wondering spectators were enabled to discern the form of an M. P., done up in furs and driven in a sleigh. In the sleigh there were, besides His Excellency four bottles with untouched contents—eloquent advocates of Prohibition. This exalted personage commenced visiting the domiciles of the inhabitants. The first house visited by him was one wherein conservative principles hold sway. Let it not be thought that this potentate objects to being on friendly terms with those who differ from him politically. Quite the contrary he speakes to everybody with whom he comes in contact—newspaper correspondents alone excepted. But this is digression.

In the course of his calls he visited four families—two of whom were grits and the other two, were the other kind. The latter were compelled to listen to a long winded narration of how the great man managed to be at the head of the poll. After getting off considerable more claptrap he withdrew and proceeded to make some further visitations. When he arrived within a few chains of the eastern terminus of the Pawtucket Road, he made another call. Here he found a man who suited his ideas of precision to a nicety; one who has taken an active part in putting him in parliament, one who said on a former occasion that he put him in and would keep him in! This lieutenant does not live where found. He was paying the last tribute of respect to the aged dead. The M. P. got his dearly beloved chum rolled up in furs, then they started, not for the North Pole, but to bare, open others pole, as I shall soon relate. The next station he reached was in a place called the Pond Settlement, less than 1½ miles from he last stop. Here it was, Oh, horror of horrors, that the war cloud burst! Master and man fought, yes actually boxed in true Corbett style, up and down, over and over, as fast as alcohol would permit them doing. I am not prepared to state the exact cause of the fight. Some say the lieutenant wanted a son in the lordly little supervisor's place. However we may be sure that it was a matter of Libra, Solidi, Denarii.

So much is thought of the demonstration even by his own, that his youngest brother and uncle are practising the art for some future exhibition.

Yours truly, DEBU.

Auburn, Feb. 22, 1894.

Lieut-Governor Howlan.

Ottawa Citizen.

No better choice could be made. Mr. Howlan is an able and well informed man, a forcible debater, a witty speaker, a capable man of business and one of the best story-tellers in America. He is a Roman Catholic but entertains broad and liberal views upon all social and public questions. Since his entry into politics in 1873 he has been constantly active and vigorous, always anking ramong the best campaigners in the Conservative party. We most heartly congratulate Mr. Howlan upon his deserved promotion, and hope he will have health and strength to enjoy it.

St. John Sun.

The new Governor of Prince Edward Island is perhaps better known in other parts of Canada than any other public man of that province. He is on the sunny side of sixty and has been a resident of Prince Edward Island since his parents brought him there a child. Mr. Howlan was a member and one of the leaders of the provincial government before confederation, and was for eleven years a member of the Prince Edward Island legislature. For a few months he was collector of customs under the provincial government. Shortly after his province came into the union in 1873, Mr. Howlan was called to the senate. He has had a seat in that body most of the time since then, but has three times been a candidate for Ottawa, once before his appointment to the senate and twice since. Senator Howlan has been one of the most active and enthusiastic advocates of the tunnel scheme, and it is largely through his instrumentality that the project has received serious consideration. They are few men better informed on public matters, and not many who are better public speakers.

Gladstone is being greatly troubled with his eyes. A cataract is forming on one of them and for the next six weeks it will be necessary for him to live in darkness. The London papers are busy discussing his retirement.

News in Brief.

The Coughlin case at Chicago is in its last stages.

A gang of female counterfeiters has been unearthed at Omaha, Neb.

Prendergast has been refused a new trial, and will be hanged on March 23.

The dome of the World's Fair agricultural building has been destroyed by fire.

Norman L. Munro, the New York publisher, is dead. He was a native of Pictou county, N. S.

Numerous arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the recent bomb explosion at Rue St. Jacques.

Antoine Meunier his wife and three children were poisoned at Montreal by eating canned tomatoes. One of the children died.

Henry the Paris bomb thrower has confessed that he was the author of an explosion which took place in November, 1892.

John Morley refused to meet a deputation from the Evicted Tenants Association as the Government has decided to introduce a reinstatement bill.

A horse kicked over a can of gasoline in a Chicago blacksmith shop the other day, causing an explosion and fire and serious burning of eight men.

All the vessels fitted out at New York for President Peixoto, except the dynamite cruiser, Nietheroy, have gone over to the Brazilian insurgents.

An explosion in the coal mines at Blossburg, Pa., Thursday, resulted in the death of eight miners. Over 100 would have perished had all the miners been at work.

The natural gas supply obtained in Buffalo from Canada is said to be running short, and Buffalo people who have been using it for fuel are becoming uneasy.

The smallpox outbreak in Boston is becoming serious. Compulsory vaccination has been decided upon, a corps of 12 doctors making a house to house campaign.

The strike of the quarrymen in the vicinity of Stony Creek, N Y., which has lasted two years, has at last been settled and the men have returned to work. It was a win for the strikers.

James Wallace and "Tug" Wilson, two notorious characters, are to be tried at Winnipeg for murder, for an assault upon a halfbreed, named Paul Blondin, which resulted in death.

Twelve thousand applications have been received at the experimental farm for samples of seed for testing purposes. The farm staff are overtaxed, and no further applications can be entertained.

Rose Coughlan, supported by one of the strongest dramatic companies in America, opens for a limited engagement tonight at Montreal. Her repertoire consists of "A Woman of no Importance," "Forget-me-Not" and "Diplomacy."

John Burress, a Vinal Haven, Me., lobster fisherman, who is alleged to have illtreated his wife, was visited by about a dozen whitecaps the other night, dragged from his bed, marched about town and administered various forms of punishment.

A cyclone swept over the island of Mauritius Sunday causing incalculable damage to property and killing and injuring many persons. A railway train was blown from the track and rolled down an embankment, killing fifty persons and injuring a large number.

An immense anti-American Protective association demonstration was held at Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday night. All classes of people were represented. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the contemptible methods of the association as an insult to the fair intelligence of the American people.

The British Consul at Rio de Janerio informs the government that yellow fever is daily becoming more prevalent there and declares that on the ground of humanity owners and captains of merchant vessels in the Brazilian trade ought to be warned of the danger of visiting the port.

Mr Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg was represented the Catholic minority of Manitoba in the Manitoba school argument in the supreme court, cabled from England asking last copies of the judges opinions be sent to him by the first mail. This is thought is preliminary to an appeal to the privy council.

Five prisoners confined in the county goal at Thomasville, Ga., made their escape Thursday night. When the gaoler went to feed the prisoners one of them ordered him to throw up his hands, while another snatched his pistol from behind and shot him dead. One of the prisoners was a condemned murderer.

The British Canadian Stores, Ltd., have issued a prospectus to the public with a capital of £300,000, and first issue of £150,000. The object is to establish a number of retail stores in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere in Canada on the much trading system of the English army and Navy, the Civil Service and other stores.

Says a London despatch: The present year may be said to be marked by a practical execution of valentines as a national custom. For years one big house after another has been stopping their manufacture. This year none were made at all, and February 14 passed without in the slightest augmenting the volume of mail handled by the London post office.

In removing the ruins of a building recently destroyed by fire in Belfast, Ireland, the charred remains of four bodies were found. The building was used as a lodging house and the theory of the police is that the bodies are those of would be emigrants to America who were murdered for their money and the building burned to conceal the crime.

The affairs of the St Paul real estate firm of Bushnell & Bushnell, which failed for $200,000 about two years ago, are being settled up by the St. Paul Trust company, which is the assignee. Out of the wreck only a little over $16,000 have been saved, netting each creditor a fraction over seven mills on the dollar. One Minneapolis creditor has just received a one cent postage stamp, in full for his claim.

James Sullivan laid a wager of drinks at a Milwaukee suburban resort recently that he could without a weapon, kill two large eagles confined in a shed there. As he entered, both birds attacked him. He soon killed one, but the other fastened its talons in his arm and struck him about the head and face. After a long struggle, Sullivan fell exhausted. His friends ran in, and at their entrance the eagle let go. Sullivan will probably lose his arm. The dead bird measures six feet from tip to tip of wings.

The United States government has admitted the principle of the Spanish claim for damages to Spanish subjects who suffered during the Cuban war. The amount of the claims is said to be about $1,000,000. The claims arose through an invasion of Florida by the American army about the beginning of this century, when Florida was a Spanish province. The troops seized or destroyed some personal property of Spanish subjects, also after the session of Florida to take up their residence in Cuba, declining to give allegiance to the new flag. In the treaty of 1819 enacted between Spain and the United States, articles were concluded providing for the settlement of these damages.

Big Sale of Remnants

CHEAP!

WE are all after BARGAINS, and you may as well share in them, when you can get lots of choice goods at a fraction of their value.

Remnants,
Dress Goods,
Print Cottons,
Ginghams,
Flannelettes,
Cloths,
White Goods,

and a large assortment of various other goods.

Remember, these are good goods, and you can get them CHEAP.

STANLEY BROS.

Store Shades

ALL SIZES,

Hartshorn's Tin and Wood Spring Rollers.

This year's importation of Window Shades, with Dade and Roller, 40c. each; with Fringe and Roller, 60c each. You can now purchase for midsummer months "coolness at cost price.,'

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

No Right of Redress.

By a majority of 3 to 2 the Supreme Court of Canada has decided that the Catholic minority of Manitoba have no right of redress, by way of appeal to the governor in council, against the Manitoba School Act of 1890. The opinion of the court takes the case out of the hands of the federal authorities. In the opinion of the court, two Protestants and one Catholic viz: Chief Justice Strong, Justice Taschereau and Justice Gwynne constituted the majority, and one Protestant and one Catholic, viz: Justice Fournier and Justice King, the minority.

Our Great Offer.

In another column we announce the particulars of our special clubbing arrangement with the Weekly Detroit Free Press, a paper so well known, by reputation at least, that any special mention of its great merits seems scarcely necessary. While one of the funniest of papers, it does not depend alone on its humorous features for its popularity; it is equally noted for its literary excellence. The best writers of America and Europe contribute to its columns, indeed, our readers will find The Free Press a perfect cyclopedia of the best current literature. When the great cost of production is considered, it is a matter of wonder how so interesting and instructive a journal can be furnished for so low a price as one dollar a year—a handsome premium included.

We know that every one of our friends will be benefited by reading The Free Press and we congratulate ourselves and them on our ability to furnish it with THE HERALD for so low a price as $1.50. It is certainly an opportunity of which all should take immediate advantage. All orders for the Detroit Free Press must be accompanied by the cash.

Erastus Wiman in the Toils.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Erastus Wiman, the well known capitalist and railway magnate, was arrested on a bench warrant this afternoon on two counts of forgery. He was brought into the judiciary chambers in the general sessions building at five o'clock and in default of $25,000 bail, was committed. Two indictments were found against Mr. Wiman by the grand jury to-day. They are for forging and uttering checks. Each indictment contains two counts. The total amount involved in Mr. Wiman's alleged forgeries is $225,000. The complainant against him is R. G Dun, president of the Mercantile Agency association of 314 Broadway. In default of bail Wiman was lodged in the Toombs.

The alleged embezzlements of which Mr. Dun complains have apparently been going on since 1889. Wiman was supposed to be possessed of valuable real estate on Staten Island, but its value was grossly overestimated, when he severed his connection with R. G. Dun & Co. about two years ago, after having made his assignment. He is a native of Toronto, and in the zenith of his power he used to give to newspaper men who called upon him at Dun's agency, printed sketches of his life, in which it told of his having earned his first fifty cents on a farm, and how he went to work in the office of the Toronto Globe as "devil" and finally became a reporter.

Wiman has since been released on bail, and will likely be tried in April.

The officers and crew of the K-arsage have arrived at New York.

Rumor of a battle between Russian and German troops on the frontier, in which several were killed, is current. The Germans were using a Russian eagle as a target for rifle practice.

About thirty Cornell university freshmen were almost asphyxiated one night last week while present at their class banquet. Sophomores bored holes in the floor, and placing a jar, generating chlorine gas, in the room below, conveyed the gas to the freshman's banquet place by means of tubes. The students had commenced their speech-making before detecting the sickening odor. The majority of them managed to escape from the room, but the others were unable to move. They would have died had not some of the cooler students ventured into the room, and carried them out in an unconscious condition. A colored woman, Mrs. Jackson, and her daughter, who were attending upon the students, were rendered unconscious by the gas, and the former died.

FURNITURE!

It moves, not by mysterious spirits but by material hands inspired by immaterial prices, in fact, the prices are of little account in the transaction. All that's needed is to see and like the furniture.

The movement will continue under the impulse of this winter's prices.

We have no life-long friendships with merchandise.

Here, Away, Quick:—Slow clip prices—away go goods.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Here's a Tip.

Do you want to save some money? Then buy your next suit of clothes of us. Don't be satisfied with ill-fitting shop-made garments, when you can get the best at the same price by leaving your order with us. We have no intention of running down our competitors, but we ask you to note where all the best suits come from.

D. A. BRUCE

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in front of the Law Courts Building, on Tuesday the Twenty-Seventh day of March next, A. D. 1894, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-Seven in Queen's County, bounded as follows that is to say:—On the North by the Bedeque Road, on the West by the Estate of Neil Matheson, on the South by land now or formerly in possession of James Gillis, on the East by land in possession of John Stewart, containing two hundred (200) acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the sixteenth day of March, A. D., 1883, and made between Henry Bell of the one part and James Moses McDonald and Francis Bradley, Trustees under the last will and testament of George Cahill, late of Charlottetown, in the said County and Island deceased, Testate of the other part, default having been made in the payment of interest due thereon.

For further particulars apply at the office of Bagnall & Blanchard, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1894.

JAMES ÆNEAS MCDONALD,
FRANCIS BRADLEY,
Mortgagees.

Feb. 21, 1894—2i.

AWFUL HEADACHES.

2 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

LIFE A TORTURE.

Wendrich Gulhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., writes: For several years I suffered from severe sick headaches, which would come on every Sunday. I had my Sunday's work to dread all week. I gave strong and expensive medicine, and had given up all hopes of ever being free from the dreadful headaches, when I was induced to try a box of Hawker's Nervine Headache Powders. They have cured me, and I can now do my work in comfort. I recommend these powders to all who suffer as I did, and will be happy to answer any inquiries addressed to me. I remain, yours truly, Wendrich Gulhouse.

NERVINE AND STOMACH POWDERS AND LIVER PILLS

Cured My Life.

The above statement is correct.
HOLLAND CHAMBERS,
Druggist and General Dealer.

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS STILL.

HAWKER'S NERVINE AND STOMACH TONIC, and a box of HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS.

NERVINE CO., LTD.,
N. S.

A CARLOAD OF CARPETS. A CARLOAD OF CARPETS.

JAMES PATON & CO., Carpet Warehousemen,

JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF CARPETS.

Prices Range from 8c per Yard up. Ladies, hook rags no more, but come and see what the OLD RELIABLE HOUSE can do for you.

JAMES PATON & CO.

2,000 Dollars worth of Clothing now on hand and will be sold to the Farmers of P. E. Island at Never to be forgotten Prices.