The Charlottetown Herald.

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☞ Correspondence should be addressed to

THE EDITOR OR TO THE "HERALD"

The Charlottetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skilfull physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admission and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 12, 1890.—tf.

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
EDINBURG AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $50,376,064.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Agent

Old Merchants Bank of P. D. I., Water St., Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1891. } 1y

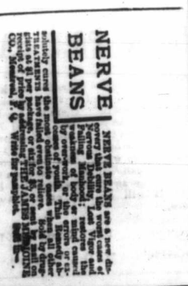
NOTICE.

ESTATE S. H. BROWN & Co., Stanley Bridge.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate, by note of hand, Book account or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment to **HUGH B. McKAY,** Clerk of County Court at Clifton, who is duly authorized to grant receipts for same.

BENJAMIN ROGERS,
Assignee

nov. 3—tf



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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
BROWN'S BLOCK.
MARKET SQUARE.

CLOTHING.

W have received the Largest, Cheapest and best stock of Boys, Youths and Men's Suits ever imported by us.

CARPETS.

We are giving big discounts in all lines of Carpets. When in the city call and see this Departmet, the finest and cheapest on the Island.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
BROWN'S BLOCK,
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CHEAPEST YET!

PERKINS & STERNS

are now showing the contents of over

100 Cases and Bales

—OF—

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Everything New, Good and Cheap, and worthy the inspection of every buyer.

Mark Wright AND Co
(LIMITED,)
—ARE GIVING—
GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891-92 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1891-92

On and after Tuesday, December 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	
Charlottetown ....dp	7 15	1 50
Royalty Junction....	7 34	2 12
North Wiltshire....	8 17	3 05
Hunter River.....	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction....	9 09	4 07
Freetown.....	9 24	4 22
Kensington	9 46	4 45
Summerside ..... ar	10 20	5 20
	P. M	
Summerside ..... dp	12 40	
Miscouche	1 00	
Wellington	1 27	
Port Hill.....	2 10	
O'Leary.....	3 30	
Bloomfield	3 55	
Alberton.....	4 35	
Tignish.....ar	5 25	

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	P. M.	
Tignish.....dp	6 00	
Alberton.....	6 55	
Bloomfield	7 04	
O'Leary.....	8 00	
Port Hill.....	9 20	
Wellington.....	10 03	
Miscouche	10 29	
Summerside ..... ar	10 50	
	11 35	A. M.
Summerside ..... dp	P. M	6 20
Kensington.....	12 05	7 05
Freetown	12 23	7 23
Emerald Junction....	12 36	7 43
Bradalbane.....	12 45	7 53
Hunter River.....	1 15	8 30
North Wiltshire....	1 29	8 45
Royalty Junction....	2 12	9 37
Charlottetown.....ar	2 30	10 00

STATIONS.	No, 5.
	P. M.
Emerald Junction..dp	4 10
Cape Traverse.....ar	5 00

STATIONS.	No. 6.
	A. M.
Cape Tra ....dp	6 30
Emerald ....ar	7 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS	No 7.	No. 11
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown .....dp	50	6 10
Royalty Junction.....	20	6 30
Bedford.....	a3	7 02
Mount Stewart Junc. ar	5	ar7 33
Mount Stewart Junc. dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown.....	5 45	
	No. 9.	
	P. M.	
Mount Stewart Junc ....dp	4 05	7 40
Morell.....	4 43	8 17
St. Peter's.....	5 12	8 46
Bear River.....	5 7	9 32
Souris.....ar	6 40	10 10

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

ATIONS.	No. 8.
	A. M. P. M
Georgetown.....dp	7 10
Cardigan..... ar	7 35
	8 50
Mount Stewart Junc. dp	9 05 dp2 45
	9 37 ar3 17
Bedford.....	10 10 dp3 2
Royalty Junction.....	10 30 4 15
Charlottetown.....ar	
	No. 10
	A. M. P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 20 12 1
Bear River.....	7 03 12 4
St. Peter's.....	7 48 1 3
Morell.....	8 17 2 0
Mount Stewart Junction..ar	8 55 2 4

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
Trains Nos. 11 & 12 will be discontinued after December 31st, 189.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintenden

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec., 2, 1891.—tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

"Beauty" may be "only skin deep;" but but the secret of a beautiful skin is pure blood. Those coarse, rough, pimply complexions may, in most cases, be rendered soft, smooth, and fair by the persevering and systematic use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A species of crow in India has a note which exactly resembles the human voice in loud laughing.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also a curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Mrs Languish. "Tired! Oh, so tired all the time!" *Mrs. Smart* "Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure you get Ayer's."

A lady in San Diego, Cal. is said to have succeeded in accumulating 970,000 postage stamps.

Medical Hints.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—As is well known, the troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system. As a case in point we quote from a letter written by Miss L. A. Kuhn, of Hamilton, Ont.:—"Two years ago life seemed a burden, I could not eat the simplest food without being in dreadful misery in my stomach, under my shoulders and across the back of my neck. Medical advice failed to procure relief and seeing B. B B. advertised, I took two bottles of it, and have been entirely free from any symptoms of my complaint since."

This gives every conclusive proof of the efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians,

The railroad companies of America get $22,000,000 for carrying the mail bags of the nation.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Physicians, travellers, pioneers, settlers' invalids and all classes of every degree, testify to the medicinal and tonic virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, the most popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

It is proposed to construct a new telegraph line from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres.

COLD WEATHER TRIALS.—DEAR SIRS,—This fall and winter I suffered from neuralgia in my face and had the best medical advice without avail. I at last thought of trying B. B. B., and after using one bottle have not felt any symptoms of naurelgia since. I regard it as a fine family medicine.

J. T. Drost,
Heaslip, Man

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with the terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.

John D. Boutilier,
French Village.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are requested for Plastering and inside finishing of St. Mary's Church, Sturgeon.

Plans may be seen at the office of W. C. Harris, Architect, Ch'town, or at the residence of Rev. W. Phelan, Sturgeon, from the 21st day of March. All materials will be found by the Parish.

Tenders will be received by Rev. W. Phelan up to the 15th day of April

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

mch 16—tl apr 15

SHORTHAND BY MAIL.

SHORTHAND may be easily and quickly learned at your own home by my practical course of home instruction. Send for terms etc., and commence at once. Address,

W. H. CROSSKILL.

Charlottetown, P. E I.

ap 22—1y

"Canada and Her Future."

Mr. J. Heber Haslam, special agent of the C. P. R. for the Lower Provinces, delivered a lecture on the above named subject, at Alberton on Thursday evening, the 24th ult. The Rev. A. E. Burke filled the chair, and before the lecturer began his discourse a select choir of trained voices sang "My Own Canadian Home." On being properly presented to his audience, Mr. Haslam made a few prefatory remarks declaring his utter inability to treat comprehensively in so short a time a subject so extensive. Canada was, in whatever way you would regard her, one of the greatest countries on the face of the globe. She was almost as large as all Europe; her population exceeded that of many countries supporting a monarchy; her polity and institutions were among the best, if not the very best, to be found; and if her sons were only true to her and to themselves she must necessarily become one of the greatest countries on the face of the earth. For purposes of comparison, Mr. Haslam examined the extent resources and institutions of the United States and found much to congratulate this country upon in the comparison. After speaking of Canada in general, the lecturer addressed himself to the consideration in particular of that portion of the federation known as the Northwest. He disavowed any disposition on his part, or on the part of the C. P. R, to induce those who were doing well here or able to remain here and make a living, to desert this Province and go to the Northwest. Prince Edward Island was the lovliest spot in the whole Dominion to him, and all his aims as her patriotic son would be to better her condition in any way he could. But it was a fact not to be blinked that many of our young men, and also a number of our farmers of means were yearly moving elsewhere—the young especially to the United States, where nine out of every ten dragged out a precarious existence, forgetting the mother country, and only too often all else that was good. It should be the desire of every lover of his country to see those young sons of the soil established upon the rich fields of our own Northwest, where even without a cent of money to begin with they could secure homes for themselves and grow up and prosper with the country. Mr. Haslam described the country which he has inspected personally, and declared there was no finer one for the husbandman in the broad world. He was not booming it for the C. P R such a line of action would be foolhardy in the extreme. They wanted their colonists to be satisfied with their new home and thus induce, because of their improved condition, further immigration. The C. P. R would put the farmers out there for the small sum of $13.50—about as cheaply as they could get to the borders of Maine—and once there, work at good wages was in abundance. He instanced the cases of several Islanders, known to the audience, who had done wonders in their new homes, and assured his hearers that general prosperity reigned to a surprising degree, a statement he backed up by the official returns of wheat raised last year, which according to the population would average 1000 bushels to each farmer.

At the close of this masterly discourse, Messrs A. A. McNeill, J. E. Birch, D. Montgomery and the chairman, made remarks full of Canadian sentiment. A vote of thanks was then tendered and acknowledged; the choir sang the Provincial and National Anthems; and the large audience quietly dispersed after many had gathered round the lecturer to congratulate him and make further inquiry about Canada's Land of Promise.

Turf Notes.

The Amherst horse Hon. Ed. Blake, 2.37½, has been purchased by Jno. Murphy, of Boston.

The pony stallion Joe Howe, 2.23¼, has been purchased from H. J. Tibbetts, of Rockland, Me., by John Hall, of Bridgetown, and G. M. Goudey, of Maitland, N. S. Mr. Hall formerly owned the horse.

C. W. Williams is thinking of training Allerton and Canary Bird double the coming season, and if they should work well together they may beat 2 13, the record now held by Belle Hamlin and Justina. They are both by Jay Bird, and the only two by that horse that have beaten 2 20: good gated and game, one 6 and the other 4 years old.

Trotting horses of great subsequent fame have been sold for very low prices before their greatness was established. Clara, the dam of Dexter, was once sold for $13. Maud S. only brought $265 when sold from Woodburn. Nutwood, now the greatest of living stallions, changed hands for $170. Hambletonian, the very fountain head of trotting, when but 4 month old, was sold, with his dam thrown in, for $125.

The Lincoln Handicap—the race that marks the opening of the English turf season—was run last Wednesday, afternoon. The ground was a trifle soft. A capital field of 25 horses ran. The race was won by the owner of Common, Mr. Blundell Maple, with Clarence, by two lengths. Acrobat was second and Link Boy third. Time, 1.45 3-5. This is only the fourth time in the history of the 40 Lincolnshires that the event has been won by a 3-year old, and one has to go back to 1874 for the last occasion, when Tomahwk was first home in a field of 36.

Catholic Canadian Celebrities.

HON. AND REV. ALEX. MCDONNELL.

It is but meet and proper that the first name we treat of should be one that has alike reflected honor and credit upon the Church of his birth, and the land of his adoption—Bishop McDonell.

This soldier-prelate was born at Glen-Urquart, Scotland, in the year 1762, of the clan of Glengarry that afterwards formed such a powerful factor of the Canadian people.

His boyhood was passed among his native hills, and the same strong bracing air that blew across their purple summits built up a Highlander's sturdy physique, and a Highlander's unswerving loyalty to his God and his king.

The education of the young McDonell was begun in the Scotch College in Paris, and completed in the Scotch College at Vallodolid, Spain, where he was ordained priest in 1787.

We do not learn much of his simple life until the year 1792, a time of great destitution and distress in the Highlands, the outcome of a movement made on the part of the landlords, to consolidate all small farms into a number of large ones. The tenants of these small holdings were thrown on the roadsides, somewhat after the style of Irish evictions, as if the hand of persecution, in every land, must always rest the heaviest upon the Catholic.

There was no work to be had, and those industrious yoeman groaned in anguish as they looked upon their starving "mithers and wee bairns."

At this time there were heavy restrictions against pauper emigration into Canada, and the Catholic priest—the never-failing friend of the needy—Father McDonell, obtained employment for them all, numbering more than a thousand able-bodied men, in the factories of Glasgow. He thither accompanied them, cheerfully giving up the pure winds of the mountains for the fetid air of the city, that he might be near, to encourage and console by his presence.

But so grudgingly does the world yield a livelihood to the honest man that once more were these hard-working men deprived of employment. War was declared between England and France, and all commercial intercourse between the two countries cut off. Here again was our indefatigable Father McDonell to the fore.

He conceived an idea worthy of his nationality—to form a regiment of these stalwart descendants of Bruce and Wallace.

It was no slight project to lay before the English Throne, for there had never been a Catholic regiment recognized, as such, in the British Empire since the Reformation. But England well knew that a Scotch Highlander's word, once pledged, ever was accompanied by a strong arm and brave heart to carry it out.

And they proved it during the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland. It could not be possible but that these Catholic Highlanders must have been in sympathy with the Irish rebels, their own country wearing the same badge of slavery; yet they buried their personality and served their reigning king as British soldiers—unquestioningly.

Still, we learn that they were admired by the very men they vanquished; their pastor's Christ-like teaching made them restrain the violence of their English comrades on the one hand, whilst, on the other, it tempered the burning vengeance of the Irish, and so honestly did their duty to their country and humanity.

The Peace of Amiens, if it brought quiet to Europe, brought unwelcome rest to our Highland regiment.

There was no place to go, or no one to look for assistance from but to the ever faithful Father McDonell, who never left their side in peace or war. So he once more turned his thoughts towards distant Canada as the land of promise for his homeless people. He himself travelled to London to lay his petition before the Premier, Mr. Addington, to induce him to grant the ways and the means for their emigration.

Father McDonell was kindly received by the Premier, for the bravery of this Catholic regiment had not passed unnoticed, and a recompense was offered them in a settlement in Trinidad, teeming with rich land and countless slaves. But the wise shepherd of his flock declined the tempting offer, foreseeing that such a life in a southern climate would illy suit his men of the northern hills.

Now commenced the period of this great priest, whom we may henceforth claim as our own—a Canadian

In 1803, at the head of his devoted followers, he bade farewell to bonny Scotland, and coming to Canada and following up the St. Lawrence turned the first sod of their future land, where was deeded to each one a farm of two hundred acres, amounting in all to about one hundred and sixty thousand acres; And thus was peopled Glengarry settlement.

In addition to this, Father McDonell also learnt that a number of his countrymen who were already scattered about, had not a clear deed for their land. After an amount of labor and time, he secured patent deeds from the government for all his people in Glengarry and Stormont.

It was not long until the little log church of St. Raphael's reared its modest wooden cross, pointing upward to Heaven, whilst within Father MacDonell celebrated Mass for our Canadian Highlanders.

The Catholic priest did not confine his work to his own nationality, but to wherever a member of the church needed him. For ten years he had charge of the Province of Ontario, with no one to make the burden lighter. He was accustomed to travel from Lake Superior to the boundary line between the two Canadas, "carrying," as he tells us, "the sacred vestments, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on my back, and sometimes in Indian birch canoes, living with savages—without any other shelter or comfort but what their fires and the branches of the trees afforded; crossing the great lakes and rivers and even descending the rapids of the St. Lawrence in their dangerous crafts."

Here and there he went among his people, sowing deeply and well in the thrifty little village the seeds of Catholicity for generations yet unborn. And all went smoothly till the year 1812, when the United States declared war with Canada.

Quickly sounded the bugle call through Glengarry, and the first to answer was Father McDonell with his hastily formed Glengarry fencible regiment.

They were joined by two other regiments, the whole presenting a formidable front of six hundred brawny Scotchmen, under their leader, a relative of their beloved pastor, "Red George" as Colonel George McDonell was familiarly called.

Bravely they fought and well these men with the blood of generations of fearless warriors pulsing through their veins; whilst amidst the fire and smoke could be seen the tall form of Father McDonell, one moment urging them forward against the invaders of their country in a voice ringing with a stern battle cry, the next tenderly bearing off from the field of carnage a dying soldier, and with hand uplifted pronouncing the absolution, that makes a legitimate soldier a martyr, and fit for Heaven.

We all know how those brave men not only defended our own shores, but carried the war into the enemy's camp, and after a hard fight took Ogdensburg with its artillery, ammunition, and other stores.

Justly deserved honors were awaiting our soldier-priest. The church decreed Father McDonell worthy to wear the mitre, and Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State to the Colonies, advised that Rev Father McDonell should be made a diocesan bishop, with Kingston as his See, and a salary affixed of four hundred pounds per annum. The government afterwards increased this allowance to six hundred.

Father McDonald's consecration took place in Quebec at the Ursuline Convent in 1820.

"Mlaighster Alastir" as his own people lovingly styled Bishop McDonald, was surely one of nature's noblemen and seemed to have been born to make the world feel his advent. He towered over ordinary men to the remarkable height of six feet four inches, with like generous proportions! Whilst the heart that lay concealed corresponded in its genial warmth, beating for all. His own words might be applied to himself:

"To the credit and honor of Scotch Highlanders be it told, that the difference of religion was never known to weaken the bond of friendship; and Catholics and Protestants have always stood shoulder to shoulder supporting one another during the fiercest tug of battle."

He was brave as the proverbial Highlander, possessing in an extraordinary degree the cool judgment of the canny Scots, we can well judge of the disposition of the man who used to frequently say "Every man of his name should be either a priest, or a soldier." Yet, he must have strong shown statesmanlike abilities, since Sir John Colbourne so honored him, as to call him to be a member of the legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Bishop McDonell, during his life in Canada, built thirty-five churches; supplied the great want of priests by educating neophytes at his own expense, spending in all thirteen thousand pounds of his private money upon the people of Ontario. He organized the first Highland society in Upper Canada, and was elected Vice President of it, with his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland as President.

It may be interesting to know that after one of his trips to England Bishop McDonell resided for a time in Toronto, in the house not long since standing on the south east corner of Jarvis and Duchess.

In 1739 amidst the tears and prayers of his people for a safe journey and speedy return Bishop McDonell the "Father of his people" set sail for England, for the purpose of arranging with the Home Authorities, a more systematic system of emigration from the highlands, that would be a benefit, both to those in Canada, and in Scotland. He had also in view the establishment of a theological college in Glengarry.

But his Master was satisfied with His servant's eighty long years of faithful service; and whilst Bishop McDonell was spending a few days in Ireland he contracted a severe cold which ended in his death in Dumfries, Scotland, January the 14th 1840.

Bishop Horan afterwards had the dead prelate's honored remains brought home to Canada where they lie buried beneath Kingston Cathedral.

—L. A. HENBY, in Toronto Catholic Review.

The following from the Canadian American of the 25th ult. will not be out of place in this connection.

A letter from our esteemed fellow-countryman, Hon. Freeman Talbot, of South Dakota, takes us back to the days when Ontario, then Upper Canada, was being opened up to civilization by Scotch pioneers. An article on "The settlement of Glengarry" that appeared in the Canadian-American awoke memories in Mr. Talbot's mind and from the numerous pages of his scrap-book he took a couple of extracts that had been clipped from the Toronto Patriot 56 years ago.

Mr. Talbot says: Among other interesting statements relative to the progress of old, thrifty and loyal Glengarry I read the following account of the good Catholic Bishop, Alexander McDonell, who in my younger days was a shining light in the pathway of Canadian progress. In 1802, three vessels came from Port William to Quebec emigrant laden. Among them were the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles, a regiment that had been raised by Alexander McDonell, of Glengarry, for service in Ireland, in the repression of the rebellion of 1798. They were granted free land and accompanied by their chaplain, the Rev. Alexander McDonell, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, the first Bishop of the Province who died at the age of 80 years. Now that you have brought Glengarry men to the fore, and I know a great many of them to be Catholics, permit me to introduce a short additional chapter, illustrative of public sentiment in Canada fifty years ago. Let the addresses below speak for themselves:

ADDRESS OF THE ORANGE BODY OF THE CITY OF TORONTO TO THE RIGHT REVEREND ALEXANDER MCDONELL, D. D, BISHOP OF REGIOPOLIS, ETC, ETC.

May it please your Lordship,—

We, the Orangemen of the city of Toronto, beg to approach your Lordship with sentiments of unfeigned respect for your pious and loyal labor in the service of your church and country and during a long protracted life for the Christian liberality which you have ever evinced towards those of a different creed.

We beg to reciprocate the charitable feelings breathing throughout your Lordship's address to the electors of Stormont and Glengarry; sentiments which bear deeply the impress of a mind noble and virtuous, raised alike above the mean and grovelling distinctions of party feeling or political rancour such feelings when disseminated, we trust, in the approaching contest for the maintainence of the British Constitution, may array Catholics and Orangemen side by side, and hand in hand, to achieve a victory more bloodless than, yet as glorious as, that which they won on the empurpled field of Waterloo.

We take leave of your Lordship, with a fervent wish that Providence may gild the setting sun of your declining days with every blessing, and that Catholics and Orangemen all over the world may live united in the bonds of Christian fellowship, such as will tend to prevent the crafty agitator and the renegade apostate from ever being able to sever that bond of union which we trust may ever exist between us, not only in our attachment to each other, but also in our attachment to our Mother Country.

REPLY.

Gentlemen—When I tell you that I passed four years in the most disturbed parts of Ireland, from 1798 to 1802, you will not be surprised that the flattering Address of Orangemen, and the expression of their kind wishes to me, in my labors to promote the interest of the Catholic Church in Upper Canada, should fill my heart with joy and gratification beyond the power of language to express, and almost too big for my heart to contain. The explanation of the change which has taken place in the public feeling of your countrymen, is found in the innate generosity and nobleness of Irish hearts, which, when powerful motive of excitement is removed, returns to its natural disposition of benevolence and warm affection towards his fellow countrymen.

In Canada no cause of difference or misunderstanding between Catholics and Orangemen exist. Irishmen look upon one another as fellow countrymen and fellow subjects, and they see the necessity of putting shoulder to shoulder, and standing forward in defence of the British Constitution and British liberty against a host of crafty and designing enemies, who expect to achieve by cunning and delusion what they dare not attempt to open force. But let Irishmen unite, and they will prove the impenetrable bulwark of their adopted country—the strong chain of connection with the Parent State, which no force can break.

Let their motto be, "Quis Separabit?"

That is how they dwelt together in unity in Ontario in the good old days.

And the Canadian-American rises to remark that a continuation of the spirit shown in the address to a Catholic Bishop by the Orangemen of Toronto is necessary to the existence of the Dominion.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Peter's Bay Work," will be received until Thursday, the 14th day of April next, inclusively, for the reconstruction of Beach Protection Work at St. Peter's Bay, King's County, Prince Edward Island, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. F. D. MacEwan, Lot 45, Railway Station, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent of amount of tender,* must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 31st March, 1892. m30 3i