THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894.

The New Tariff

By those in a position to take an impartial view of the question the new tariff is regarded with favor. As is to be expected, the grit press and politicians of the country view the changes with disfavor and see naught that is good in them. It will be remembered though that it was the same class of newspapers and men, which all along asserted that the government's promise to revise the tariff was a mere myth; and that the visits of the ministers to all portions of the Dominion to feel the public pulse regarding the question were only for the purpose of having a good time at the expense of the country. In just how far these predictions have been fulfilled the Finance Minister's announcement shows. These men foolishly imagined the government would stultify itself by adhering to the old tariff. Now that their vain hopes have vanished they are crestfallen and can say only mean things about the government and its work.

The changes made by the new tariff are along the line tending to benefit most the largest class in our population. The reductions in duties are principally upon articles of common, everyday use. The new tariff is essentially a farmers tariff. Sweeping reductions have been made on the necessaries of life and the articles most needed by the agriculturist, while the tax upon luxuries has been retained. The fact that the charge has already been preferred that the changes have been made principally with a view of benefitting the agricultural portion of the community shows that something must have taken a drop. Opponents of the government would wish you to believe that the old tariff yet remained, but such a cry will lead to a contrary opinion. A thorough reconstruction has been the result of the government's labors. In certain lines provision has been made for the abolition of duties whenever our neighbors to the south feel like according us a similar favor.

Mr. Foster does not expect a surplus this year. But notwithstanding the reductions made he hopes to so reduce expenditure as to be able to make accounts balance on the right side. Since assuming the responsibilities of Finance Minister he has shown a capacity for the position wanting in many of far louder pretensions. With his usually reliable foresight he will no doubt so arrange matters that despite the reduction in revenue the current expenditure will not overtop it.

The Next Contest.

As yet very little interest has been manifested in the coming Scott Act election. Polling day is set down for the 19th inst, but both temperance and liquor men appear to be yet in a very apathetic mood. True the temperance people have made a move in the matter. It was they who petitioned to have the Act given another trial in the city. It is said that a goodly portion of the city has already been canvassed by their committees with much success. Arrangements have also been made by which Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, will address meetings here a week previous to the election. It will be remembered that Mr. Spence was here during the last campaign and held several meetings in behalf of temperance. In that contest the Act was defeated by a small majority. Since that time the Dominion voters' lists, on which the election is run, have been revised, which will materially change the complection of the vote. However the friends of temperance believe themselves capable of having the Act re-enacted. The anti-Scott Act men are said to be organized for the fight, but if so it is not apparent.

The apathy said to exist on both sides is occasioned by dissimilar views. Some former friends of the act, having seen the present regulations in force now for a sufficient length of time to test their merits or demerits, think they are even better than if the Act were in force. Fewer are engaged in the business than under the Act, while it is noticeable that less liquor is consumed. The tardiness existing among those engaged in the liquor business is due to the fact that quite a number of them wish the Act re-adopted, and intend working to that end. Under the present conditions they find less money in the trade, although the risks are fewer. With the Act in force they expect to reap a better harvest, without having the risks increased. If they should be fined they intend being no more out of pocket than at present; because rather than pay the fine they will forfeit their liberty in gaol. The above facts being so the outcome of the contest is highly problematical.

By grit politicians the poor old N. P. has on many an occasion been fathered with a number of our woes, but we never before knew it was accountable for the shortage in our hay crop last season. Premier Peters thinks it might be so charged.

Foiled Again.

The Minister of Railways has just cut short the miserable attempt of the grit clique in the west, who have been endeavoring to mislead him and the Government, and at the same time make some cheap capital out of the removal of Howlan Station to Haywood's Mills. The Examiner, on good authority, no doubt, announced that this change was to be made consequent upon the visit of Mr. Pottinger. We make no doubt that such change was intended; but the flagrant injustice, aided and partly brought about by those whose sacred duty it ought to have been to advise the department properly, has been averted by the prompt interference of an influential friend of the Acadian people in the west. We are in a position now to state that the station will remain where it was placed last December—at Howlan Road; and where it should long ago have been placed if the interests of the general public were consulted. Some people have had such a clear track in the past in using the public facilities for their own improper purposes, that they are sick and sore when their little game is played out; but we are happy to know that in the face of the representations of the Pioneer, the two or three disgruntled selfseekers of the section, and the dark and secret influences they pulled, encouraged, as we said above, by certain officials, that Ottawa has stood by the people recognizing the rights of the community as none the less sacred, even if its people were "only Frenchmen," as the conspirators in the case openly averred. Ottawa, thank heaven! is not influenced by the petty considerations which weigh with Peters and Peters; its motto is: "Justice to all." But the irony of the case, at present, is to find "Perry the noble," that grand patriot and statesman, and questioner-general for the Province, handling the querry on the order sheet at Ottawa, as framed by the very enemies of his race, and intended to embarrass the government which has stood by them and their just claims. A traitor is never wanting to play an ignoble part:—Stanislaus F. Perry is in his true role.

After seeing the local bill of fare it is difficult to see what there will be to cause a protracted session. The plethora of matter in the speech will certainly not do it.

Newfoundland's Surveyor-General, Mr. Wood, and his colleague, Mr. Moore, have both been unseated and disqualified on charges of bribery and corruption, immediately preceding the recent election contest in the Colony. Their cases were the first tried of the seventeen government men against whom petitions were fyled. As the charges against the remaining members are almost similar in their nature to those of the unseated members, the fate of the government is in jeopardy. The greatest excitement prevails in the Colony over the change affairs have taken.

A writer in Friday's Guardian, over the signature of "Countryman," makes a venomous and most unwarranted attack upon our esteemed Lieut.-Governor. The covert manner in which he led up to his avowed object stamps him as a craven coward. Only cowards strike an opponent when down; and this the Guardian's scribbler has done by attacking one whom he would not dare asperse were he in a position to defend himself. Veneer them how they may, it seems impossible for the ignorant, brainless and bigoted to prevent their debasing traits from asserting themselves at some time or other in their career. But if these inane ones have not brains enough to contain themselves, at least those journals laying claim to respectability, charity, and good judgment, should not assist them to display their failings.

Heard and Seen From the Gallery.

The government had an excellent opportunity to cut off an apparently useless branch, and at the same time effect the saving of no mean sum to the Province, by dispensing with the services of a Sergeant-at-Arms. But they were either unwilling to do so, or the pressure brought to bear upon them was too great to withstand. Possibly the salary of the new incumbent may not be so large as that paid his predecessors. Even this, though not sufficent, will be a long way towards reform. Mr Shaw's motion that the services of this official were not necessary, owing to the change in the Legislature, was quite relevant; and it would have been more in keeping with the government's profession of economy to have accepted it, that reject it by a solid vote.

It yet remains to be seen whether or not the abolition of the official reporters will have the effect of giving long-winded members the quietus. In view of previous performances we have little faith in its utility, in so far as certain members of the assembly are concerned. Many of them will no doubt prove "grand stand" speakers. If the innovation confers no other benefit than shutting out the windy ones, much will have been accomplished.

That was a timely and pertinent reference of the Premier to the cowardly action of anonymous newspaper correspondents, in attacking those men who are not in a position to defend themselves. The allusion must surely have sent a cold chill down the back of the western member, who from time to time, in an editorial capacity, takes occasion to refer to the honored living and the revered dead in a manner totally unworthy of one claiming the dignity of being called a man. The past week has been one of rebuffs for the hon. member; but we hardly expect the Premier's reproof will add to his rules of honor. It takes more than such like allusions to establish manly honor where it has never existed.

The Opposition is surely small enough without having that villainous looking plaster above their heads in danger of taking a drop and still further depleting their numbers. It ought to be quite sufficient to have boodle engaged in the pastime.

As if it were not unkind enough for the Premier to inform the House that the rule of order, which Mr. Bell wished incorporated in the new rules for the guidance of the Assembly, was taken in toto from the rules governing the Dominion Commons, he so persistently followed it up, and pointed out its frequent clashing with rules already adopted, that overwhelming defeat was its reward. But one lone member voted in support of the production; he was its author. Future aspirants for the Attorney-Generalship should take notice, and refrain from framing anything that can be rejected without imperiling the existence of the government.

The Premier must have a vivid imagination to construe Hon. Mr. Gordon's remarks, anent the shortage of food and fodder, into the "blue ruin" cry so inseparably inherent in Grit politicians of the Sir Richard Cartwright type. Everybody in the Province knows that last year we were not blessed with a very bountiful harvest. Such being the case scarcity of food and fodder is the inevitable result. The leader of the Opposition's remarks, in reviewing the paragraph in the Speech relating to the matter, were, to our mind, made to clear away the false impression the paragraph conveyed.

St. Joseph's Day Celebration.

The feast of St. Joseph having been transferred from the 19th ult. was celebrated to-day. In St. Joseph's Convent, dedicated to the Saint, the day was commemorated in a most fitting manner. Five masses were celebrated this morning. The first was offered at 6 o'clock by Rev. Father Hogan. Father Reid, the Spiritual Director of St. Joseph's Sodality, celebrated mass at 7 o'clock, at which about two hundred and fifty of the members approached Holy Communion. At 8 o'clock His Lordship Bishop McDonald celebrated mass. While these masses were being celebrated in the main chapel, Fathers Arsenault and J. C. McLean had masses in the private chapel of the convent. The convent pupils sang at Father Hogan's Mass and the Sodality choir at those of Father Reid and His Lordship. The music was of a very high order, and greatly admired by all who heard it. After His Lordship's mass, Father Reid received twelve new members into the Sodality. All the members then assembled in the Sodality hall where an address to His Lordship was read by Miss Annie McKenna, secretary of the Sodality, and Mrs. Doiron, the President, presented to Father Reid an address accompanied by a well-filled purse. His Lordship made a felicitous reply. He congratulated the Society on its large membership and its flourishing condition. He said it was the largest society in his diocese. He thanked the members from the bottom of his heart for their generosity to the convent and for the zeal they have at all times shown for its welfare. He said St. Joseph's Sodality had, taking all things into consideration, done the most good of any society in the parish, and trusted that it would continue in the future as it had done in the past, to aid all undertakings for the benefit of the convent, and of the Church in general. Father Reid spoke in the same strain; he thanked the members for the address and present they had given him, and expressed his best wishes for the welfare of the Society. Father McLean, former Spiritual Director spoke next. He said notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads he came into town purposely to be present at this celebration. He had always taken a deep interest in the good of the Sodality and wished it every success. Rev. J. C. McMillan D. D., congratulated the Sodality on its large membership, and trusted it would continue to increase in numbers and prosperity.

This evening Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be given by His Lordship Bishop McDonald at 7 o'clock, and a sermon suitable to the occasion preached by Father Reid. Excellent vocal music has been prepared by the Sodality Choir, and it will be accompanied with piano and organ. The chapel has been beautifully decorated, and the altars present a gorgeous appearance. Vast numbers of lights of all colors, and natural flowers are placed around the altars tastefully and in profusion. The chapel is really a gem of beauty.

Disunited Christianity.

REV. DR. MORRISON'S SIXTH LETTER.

Sir,—In my present communication I intend dealing with those regulations of the Council of Sardica (A. D. 347) which bear on the question as to whether or not the early British Church was subject to the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff. Those conversant with the ecclesiastical history of that period know how numerous were the trials of the Church, owing to the havoc wrought by the Arian heresy. The supremacy of the Roman Pontiff had been acknowledged and exercised from time immemorial, not only over the ordinary episcopate of the universal church, but also over the chief patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, not to speak of Constantinople as being of a later date. At the period of which we are speaking the Arians had become a very powerful sect, and even dared to attempt the deposition of Bishops. With the secular power of the Emperor Constantius to support them, they banished Athanasius from his patriarchal see of Alexandria, and failing to deceive Pope Julius, who restored the banished patriarch to his See, they went so far as to insist upon the Roman Pontiff's confirming their pseudo-decree of banishment; and even intimated an unwillingness to further obey the pontifical supremacy in case the Pope would not relent. But, as the faith of the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father, which the Arians had denied, was reasserted and defined by the Council of Nice, so the supreme authority of the Roman Pontiff, which those same Arians attempted to challenge, was reasserted and confirmed by the Council of Sardica.

In examining the decrees of this council it must be borne in mind that the early British Church was represented through its bishops, as is amply testified by St. Athanasius (2 Apol. c. Arianos), who furthermore expressly declares that the decrees of this council were signed among others by the Venerable Bishop Restitutus. Moreover, had they refused their signatures such a fact would have been noted by contemporary historians, as was done in the case of the Arians who refused to sign the faith of the Council of Nice. We have therefore evident proof that the British bishops endorsed the decrees of the Council of Sardica.

The fourth canon of this council which refers to our question reads as follows: "If in a province a bishop be judged in a cause, and deposed, yet considers his cause to be good, so that a new sentence ought to be pronounced, then out of respect to the memory of the Apostle Peter, let those who have examined the cause, write to Julius the Bishop of Rome, and if he decide the judgment ought to be renewed, let it be renewed, and let him appoint judges. But if he should approve the cause to be such that those things which have been acted in it, shall not again be reiterated, what he decrees herein shall be confirmed." Now every impartial observer will grant that in the canon just quoted, something more than mere honorary precedence is acknowledged as belonging to the Bishop of Rome. If the deposed bishop considers that his deposition ought to be reversed, he can appeal to Rome, either through the judges who condemned him, or he can do so directly, as will be explained further on. But the very fact of his appealing to the Bishop of Rome clearly shows that in the latter was recognized not only a primacy of honor but also of jurisdiction. When an appeal is made from the decision of a tribunal to some other court, the very foundation of the appeal supposes in the latter court an authority capable of reversing or confirming the judgment already pronounced by the inferior court. This is so evident that it would be superfluous to produce a practical case for illustration. Consequently from the very fact that the right to appeal to the Pope was acknowledged, the council supposed that in the Bishop of Rome there was recognized a supremacy of jurisdiction capable of confirming or reversing the decisions of all inferior ecclesiastical courts. This acknowledgment is moreover clearly specified in the latter part of the canon, where it says that if the Roman Pontiff decide that the judgment of the inferior court ought to be renewed, it must be renewed; or again if he perceive their judgment to have been just, then he shall decree its confirmation. This canon of itself would be sufficient to show that the supremacy of jurisdiction in the Roman Pontiff was recognized by the fathers of the council of Sardica, including the British bishops who assisted at that solemn assembly.

The canon immediately following makes the matter still plainer. It decrees that in the event of a bishop being deposed, as mentioned in the preceding canon, no other bishop shall be chosen for his see until the Roman Pontiff shall have pronounced his decision on the case taken before his tribunal. The canon reads as follows: "If any bishop shall be deposed by the judgment of neighboring bishops, and shall publicly declare that his intention is to plead his cause in the city of Rome; after such an appeal of a bishop who seems to be deposed, let not another bishop be appointed to his see, until the Bishop of Rome has judged and decided thereon" (Can. 4. Con. Sar.) This canon shows clearly that the deposition of an accused bishop was not regarded as final until the Roman Pontiff gives his decision; that the deposed bishop in reality is not yet deposed, but only *appears to be deposed*; and that consequently no one can be appointed to his see until the final sentence is pronounced by the Bishop of Rome. It would be difficult to meet with a more explicit testimony of the supremacy of jurisdiction acknowledged in the Roman Pontiff; and what is further to be noted is the fact that this supremacy was acknowledged not on account of any political prestige of Rome but out of respect to the Prince of the Apostles, as is clearly laid down in Canon Third, already quoted.

To remove all ambiguity, another canon of the same council may be cited. "If a bishop be accused and the bishops of that region assembled together shall give judgment against him, and depose him; if he who is deposed shall appeal, and have recourse to the Bishop of the Roman Church, with a desire to be heard before him; and if the Roman Bishop shall think it just to have the examination of the cause renewed, let him be pleased to write to those bishops who are in a neighboring province, signifying that they should diligently examine the matter and determine the cause according to truth and justice. But if the bishop who desires his cause again to be heard, shall by petition move the Bishop of Rome to send from his own presence a priest to hear and judge the cause, it is in the power and liberty of the Roman Bishop to do as he pleases and thinks most convenient. And if he should resolve to send persons having his authority to be present in judgment with other bishops, this shall be left to his own choice. But if he think that the bishops (of the said province) are sufficient to put an end to the controversy, let him do what in his most wise council he shall judge most expedient." (Can. 5. Con. Sard.) Whatever minor questions, not bearing on our subject, may arise concerning this canon, there is no doubt but that the supremacy of jurisdiction in the Roman Pontiff is herein proclaimed in most unequivocal terms. Apart from the fact that the very appeal supposes in the Roman Pontiff the supremacy of jurisdiction over the episcopate, it declares that should the Pope think it just to allow the appeal, he would be pleased to join on the bishops of the neighboring province to re-examine the matter. This he could never do if he had not jurisdiction over all such bishops. Again it declares that it shall rest with the option of the Pontiff either to constitute a tribunal of the neighboring provincial bishops to hear and judge the accused, or if deemed necessary, he may send his own delegate to investigate and judge accordingly. While many other inferences may be drawn from the canons just quoted, yet as far as is concerned the question of the subjection of the early British Church to the See of Rome, quite enough has been said. To conclude then we say that by a solemn council of over 300 bishops from the East and the West, including those of Britain, the following declarations were endorsed:

(1) When a bishop has been deposed by a synod of his comprovincials, he may appeal to Rome either directly (can. 5), or through the judges of the first court (can. 3).

(2) Rome now decides whether or not the appeal shall be allowed. If not allowed then it confirms the decision of the first court; if the appeal is allowed it grants a new trial (can. 3).

(3) In conducting this new trial the Roman Pontiff may appoint as judges the Bishops of the neighboring province (can. 3 & 5), or if deemed necessary he may send a delegate to preside over the second tribunal (can. 5)

(4) No one is to be appointed to the see of the accused before the final decision is giving by the Roman Pontiff that the deposition by the first court was lawful (can. 4).

These results are sufficient to show what the Church of that period believed concerning the supremacy of the pope, not only as regards the British, but also in its relations to the universal Church. Here however it must be borne in mind that those canons did not confer on the Roman Pontiff any power he did not already possess, but only more clearly defined the manner in which appeals were to be made. As a matter of fact, the same power of receiving appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts, and of reversing or confirming their decisions, had already been exercised by the Roman Pontiffs, and was recognized by all orthodox Christians. Before the council of Sardica was held, Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria, Asclepas of Gaza, Paul of Constantinople, Marcellus of Ancyra, and Lucius of Adrianople, all Oriental bishops, who by the Arians were expelled from their sees, and were accusers before the Bishop of Rome, came to the Apostolic City and "laid their cases before Julius, bishop of Rome," as we are expressly informed by Socrates, an historian of that period, (Book II, Chap. 15). Another contemporary historian, Sozomon, speaking of the same event has the following (Book III, C. 8): "The Roman Bishop, on learning the the accusation against each, and finding that they all held the same faith as himself with reference to the doctrines of the council of Nice, admitted them to his communion; and, as by the preeminence of his See the government of all devolved on him, he restored to each his own church." The same historian goes on to describe how the Roman Pontiff censured the Arians for having dared to attempt the deposition of the above-named bishops without the authority of Rome, "for there is a sacerdotal law that whatever is done against the judgment of the Bishop of Rome should be declared invalid." (Ibid. c. 10).

The narrative of the historian, Socrates, touching upon this fact, is exactly similar. Speaking of those same prelates, he says (Bk II., c 15): "Accordingly they made known their causes to the Bishop of Rome; but he, *in vir ue of the prerogative of the Church of Rome*, fortified them with strongly worded letters, and sent them back to the East, restoring each to his own see, and censuring those by whom they had been rashly deposed." Speaking of the invalidity of the Arian synod at Antioch, the same historian, though not indeed friendly to the Latins, declares (ibid. c. 3) that "*the ecclesiastical canon forbids that the churches should make ordinances against the judgment of the Bishop of Rome.*" These events occurred before the Council of Sardica was held, as well as many others of a similar nature, extending back even to the first ages of Christianity. Among these may be mentioned the appeal of St. Cyprian of Carthage against the attempted deposition of himself by turbulent schismatics, which appeal took place about one hundred years prior to the date of the Sardican Council (Cypad Cornelium, Epist 55). Even as far back as 96 A. D., while the Apostle St. John was yet alive, when there arose in the Church of Corinth "an impious and detestable division" (Epist. Clem. ad Cor.), an appeal was made to the Roman Pontiff Clement I., who settled their disputes and restored harmony to that Church. (Eusebius Hist Eccl Bk III, c. 16 and 18.)

I refer to these facts mainly to show that the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff over the episcopate did not originate in the Council of Sardica, but was acknowledged and exercised even from the most remote ages of Christianity, and that the prelates assembled at Sardica, in editing those canons, merely gave a more final declaration of the manner in which appeals should be instituted, presupposing the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff. I cannot conclude this letter in a better way than quoting from the synodal letter of this council when transmitting their canons for approval to Pope Julius (Ep. Synod Sard. 347). "For this it will be seen to be the best, and by all means the most fitting course, that from each of the several provinces the priests of the Lord refer to the Head, that is, to the See of the Apostle Peter."

JAMES MORRISON.

Governor Howlan at St. Dunstan's.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited St. Dunstan's College Friday night. The students gave him a right royal welcome, the Glee and Dramatic Clubs, orchestra and band uniting to entertain him with music, song and Thespian merriment. As His Honor entered the hall the students received him with cheers. Although the entertainment was but impromptu, the different selections were excellently rendered. At the close, an address in behalf of the institution was presented His Honor after which a brief reception was held, at which the students were individually presented to the Governor. At his request the students were granted a grand congé the following day. Following is the address and reply:

To His Honor the Honorable George W. Howlan, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

May it Please Your Honor,—On the occasion of your first visit to St. Dunstan's College in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor of P. E. Island, we are most happy to extend to your Honor a truly loyal welcome. In doing so we recognize in your Honor not only the respected representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, but also a patriotic statesman whose untiring efforts to promote the prosperity of our great Confederation, and especially of this Province, have formed a very conspicuous feature of our history during the past quarter of a century. It affords us much pleasure to congratulate your Honor on the high opportunities your abilities have merited in the estimation of our country, and that, as a consequence, you have been chosen to fill one of the highest positions in the gift of the Canadian constitution.

While we are cognizant of the onerous responsibilities attached to your exalted office, we nevertheless feel assured that, in directing the affairs of our country, your Honor will be equal to any any every emergency that may arise from the many vicissitudes that beset public life. Taking your public career of the past as a standard of inference, we feel certain that, in your appointment to the honored position you now occupy, the destinies of this Province are committed to the custody of one who will ever be foremost in claiming for its people, their rights as British subjects and Canadian citizens. Like all nations during their infancy, Canada has had many trials to contend with. Provincial rights and customs were deemed sacred by respective provinces, conflicting aspirations arose on every side, and more than ordinary statesmanship was required to blend all such interests into one compact body politic. Be it said, however to the honor of our country, that Canadians were imbued with a spirit of patriotism, which enabled them in the main, to sink all provincial differences, and thus establish a federal constitution, which affords to all that legitimate freedom and toleration so dearly cherished by every true born British subject. In accomplishing such a delicate, and withal important undertaking, your Honor's accustomed wisdom and energy materially aided in bringing the negotiations so far as concerned this Province, to a successful issue.

Whenever our rights were not forthcoming as satisfactorily as was specified by the act of union, you have shown yourself the uncompromising champion of our just claims, and by your unceasing advocacy has the question of our winter communication been brought within reach of a satisfactory solution, in accordance with which we hope to see our intercourse with the world at large, carried on through the medium of one of the grandest engineering achievements the world has ever beheld. Then will our Province be no longer regarded as the delicate finger of the Confederation, but rather as the stalwart right hand, paving her way to that goal of greatness which her continuous development must finally achieve. When such grand results shall have been accomplished, we trust a grateful posterity will honor you as one of the fathers of Confederation, and as a most energetic advocate of Federal and Provincial prestige. Nor has your interest in the cause of education been less noteworthy. These venerable walls which surround us bear silent but solemn testimony of the many words of encouragement you so often delivered before the students of this institution, and rarely have words been greeted with more lively enthusiasm than when addressed by the Honorable Senator Howlan. Your presence here to-night affords us more encouragement than we deem ourselves capable of expressing. In our present pursuits of intellectual culture and scientific lore, we are not unmindful of what our country expects of us. While we study the vicissitudes of nations older than ourselves, we are ever more impressed with the fact that intellectual acumen, left to its own resources, has invariably been as active in perpetrating evil as in accomplishing good. Emancipated from all sense of duty to God and country, it has set at nought the very foundations of civil liberty and national security, and has moved its misguided dupes to carry the deadly instrument of Anarchism even within the hallowed portals of the legislative chamber. Consequently, if we be true to our country, we must guide our intellectual attainments by a sense of duty to what constitutes the true and unchangeable good of our commonwealth, and never allow them to become the blind instruments of discord and faction. Acting from such motives, we deem ourselves highly honored in having been opportunity to address Your Honor and to testify how highly we appreciate the kind words of encouragement you have hitherto imparted to the students of St. Dunstan's. We but voice the sentiments of our Alma Mater in saying that when our college shall have attained the material dimensions originally intended, when the time shall have arrived to decorate her halls with the monuments of those by whom she was befriended in her infancy, the one erected to Your Honor will be among the most cherished of the institution.

In conclusion we tender to your Honor our best wishes for a successful term of office, with Heaven's choicest blessings, and respectfully request that the same good wishes be conveyed to your amiable consort, whose presence here to-night would have added much to the great pleasure we have had in addressing your Honor on the present occasion.

To the Students of St. Dunstan's College:

I thank you very sincerely for your kind wishes and congratulations, as well as for your loyal welcome to the academic halls of old St. Dunstan's, to me, as the representative of our most gracious Sovereign.

I am pleased to learn that my public acts, as one of the representatives of the people of this Province for an almost continuous period of over thirty years meets with your general approval.

During this period it has been my good fortune to have assisted in the settlement of many perplexing questions, the benefits of which are now enjoyed throughout this Province. In this connection I may be permitted to mention "the Land Question," arising from which we had a turbulent and restless state of feeling, culminating in Tenants Leagues and organized resistance to the laws of the land, happily terminating with the introduction of the "Land Purchase Bill," by which justice was administered to landlord and tenant alike.

I may also mention the Currency Question, which we settled by adopting a decided currency in the extension of the Telegraph, the Railway question, of which you are daily reminded as you see and hear the locomotives sounding by, and the Confederation question by which we became part of the great Dominion of Canada.

To day we are enabled, through the settlement of all these questions, to look upon a happy, contented and thriving people throughout our Island home.

I assure you it is a pleasure to me to receive from your energetic, ambitious and aspiring young minds such hearty thanks for championing, to the best of my ability, the rights of my Province and its people, and I hope I shall continue to do so in the position which I now occupy.

You are quite right in stating that it taxed the statesmanship of the leading men of the different Provinces to weld into one harmonious whole the scattered fragments which now compose this great Dominion, and it must prove an object lesson to you young men to see that this was only accomplished by a lofty patriotism, as well as a sincere love for the extension of British parliamentary laws and usages, which are so dearly cherished by all British subjects.

The growth of the Dominion has been vigilantly watched by other countries, and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, has challenged the admiration of the world. We stand to-day free from internal strife, with peace and plenty within our borders, a remarkable contrast to the condition of many other portions of the world. We own one-sixteenth of the land surface of the world, which is watered and drained, in the North by the great McKenzie, in the West by the Fraser, and in the East by the Great Lakes and the mighty St. Lawrence.

In the great Northwest we have two hundred and fifty million acres of land, said to be the finest in the world, and beyond this we have, from the Rocky Mountains down to the sea, on the Pacific, untold wealth in our mineral deposits, many of which are yet unknown and undeveloped.

All this is young, and the highest positions in the land are accessible to each of you; indeed the words of the past Pope can be very fully applied to Canada:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

You will readily perceive, then, that Canada needs clear heads and strong hands, with loyal and patriotic hearts to assist her in becoming, as she is bound to become, the fairest gem in the diadem of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

I am reminded of the interest which, as a public man, I took in St Dunstan's College. I may say that I could not well be otherwise than be interested in an institution of which the Rev Angus McDonald, better known as "Father Angus," and an old classmate of mine, was for many years the rector. Among my treasures I greatly value the last letter he wrote on earth, breathing the same spirit of kindness and friendship which existed between us throughout his life.

I am also pleased to learn that you appreciate my efforts towards solving the problem of "continuous communication with the mainland," to the study of which I have given ten years of my life, and in which I shall continue to take a deep interest. I hope to live to see the "tunnel" completed, but if I should not, I am confident that some of the young men whom I am addressing this evening, will take up the project and carry it to a successful completion.

I congratulate you on the opportunity afforded you here of receiving as good an education as the country can afford you, and besides of receiving degrees, which, up to a recent period, could only be obtained out of this Province, and therefore at a great deal of trouble and expense. Besides acquiring "intellectual culture and scientific lore," you can learn here lessons of obedience and humility, which must be learned by those who aspire to command.

Make, then, the best of the opportunities afforded you by those self-sacrificing gentlemen who, for the time being, are your teachers, and who will always be glad to hear of your success in life; love your Island home and its institutions and people, and let your actions and deportment through life be such as always to redound to its honor, so that it and you may always command the respect of those with whom you may associate in life.

I have long been of the opinion that Islanders, as a general rule do not sufficiently appreciate the magnificent heritage which they have in their country. I do not think I can better express my views in this particular than by quoting from the letter of an old friend, for some years absent from the Island. He says:—

I love Prince Edward Island, and the more I see of other countries, the more I feel the justice of its claim to the title, 'Garden Province of Canada.' I have seen some of the choicest spots in this country (meaning the United States), splendidly endowed as it is with natural resources, but I am sure I have seen no place where the best gifts of God have been lavished so abundantly as in our own Island Province."

Let me thank you for your kind words about Mrs. Howlan, to whom I will take the earliest opportunity of conveying your good wishes.

In conclusion let me advise you to cultivate a broad christian spirit of toleration towards all amongst whom your lot may be cast; give your best thoughts and aspirations to the land in which you live, for its future advancement and greatness, and you will be carried down the river of life in the prosperity and honor, which I sincerely hope will always attend your efforts.

Death of a Centenarian.

Perhaps the oldest person in the Province was laid away in Mother Earth, when on Monday, March 26th, the remains of Mrs. John McDonald, of Goose River, Lot 42, were interred with those of her family who had gone before. The deceased lady was the oldest member of the family of the late Angus and Sarah McIntyre, of Cable Head, under a view of the late Bishop McIntyre. She was born at Nonfrage, Lot 42, in June 1790, and was consequently in her 104th year at the time of her death, on the 24th ult. On June 17, 1890, Mrs. McDonald celebrated the centenary of her birth. There were then present all the living brothers and sisters of Mrs. McDonald—four in number, whose ages ranged from 72 to 80 years. Six of her own children—two being almost in the United States—and five of her great grand children were also present on the occasion. The age of her oldest child was then 76 years. Deceased was a most estimable lady, and was loved and revered by all her acquaintances. Her funeral on the 28th was very numerously attended. A Solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. A. P. McLellan, of St. Margarets, with Rev A. McAulay, of the Cathedral, and R. J. Gillis, of St. Peters, as deacon and subdeacon respectively. His Lordship Bishop McDonald was unavoidably absent. May her soul rest in peace.

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Souris, March 20th, 1894.

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