THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894.

Once More.

No one has yet been vested with the Senatorial dignity. Rumor has it that the appointment will not be made for some time. When the Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to call this or that one to fill the vacant seat is a matter of very little moment. Of the highest concern to the people is the selection which must eventually be made. All fair-minded, right thinking persons agree that, this time at least, the just rights of one sixth of our population should not be, in fact, cannot be very well ignored. Who, in our estimation, is best entitled to receive the preferment, we have already stated in these columns. In justice to the portion of our population, whose representative he is, we last week gave it as our opinion that Mr. J. O. Arsenault, M. P. P. should be the one called to fill the vacant seat. Since then we have not ascertained anything tending to shake our belief. Rather, upon more mature consideration, has it been intensified.

We take no stock whatever in the assertion that the advocacy of the claims of certain ones for positions of this nature can be attended with bad results to party or otherwise. If it be an offence to advocate what one believes to be just and equitable, then grevious ly have we sinned. But such is not the case. The one who would allow such a belief to control his voice or pen is unworthy to be called a man. We are not the first to act the special pleader in matters of this nature. If the conduct of other journals in similar matters was without blemish, surely our doing likewise—not from a spirit of partiality but actuated by motives of justice and fair play—cannot be such a grevious transgression. Like causes, we presume, produce like results. If past booms failed to mar the harmony of party spirit we fail to see what ill effects are likely to result from the present ones. If such they do and anyone should take umbrage on account of the belief of his being unjustly dealt with, then we say the party is better—a thousand times better—rid of so super-sensitive a supporter.

Our principle reason for thinking that Mr. Arsenault is entitled to the vacant seat is on account of his being the chief representative of the Acadian people of the Province—a portion of our population which, in the matter of receiving their share of the official sweets, have not in the past been accorded that justice which is their due. Now an opportunity to deal out even-handed justice presents itself, and we feel constrained to mingle our voice with those on the side of right. The Acadians of the Province have never yet been represented in the Senate, although proportionately they are entitled to at least one out of the eight who have already been appointed to that branch of the legislative concern. All our other nationalities—English, Irish, Scotch—have been singularly favored in this respect. Though generally Conservative we believe that in the whole Province there are only two Acadians occupying positions of emolument. And these offices are of very little importance. This anomaly is, in itself, argument enough to show that justice is not meted out to them.

The only majorities worth mentioning on the Conservative side in the last local contest were given Acadians. One of these was received by Mr. Arsenault, who in the face of great odds converted a previous majority of two into one over forty-eight times as large. This fact not only shows the popularity of the man, but also his ability and fitness for a post of honor and distinction.

In the light of previous appointments to the Senate the possible objection that Mr. Arsenault has never been in Dominion politics, must topple over. Though never a candidate for Dominion honors he has been an active and forcible friend to his party's candidates in these contests. His influence has kept intact the Conservative Acadian vote, and enervated the wholesale bolt so frequently predicted as likely to occur. Neither Senators Prowse, Macdonald nor the late Governor Carvell were ever candidates for the House of Commons, and yet it did not prove a bar to their being called to the upper chamber. Those silly enough to advance such an argument must be ignorant of current history.

There are, no doubt, others available who possess all the personal requisites necessary for the position of Senator; but none of them have such strong reasons for receiving the appointment as has Mr. Arsenault. Even were the position open to the whole Province we would just as warmly support him. But as the preferment must go to Prince County his claims are considerably strengthened, and we fail to see how they can be reasonably ignored.

Mr. Wiman evidently has not himself that implicit confidence in the Americans he wished all Canada to have.

How Consistent!

THE EXAMINER deplores the fact that a portion of the press has discussed the respective "claims" of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the vacant senatorship. To some the shedding of these crocodile tears by our contemporary may appear quite in order, but to not a few its lachrymose attitude is extremely amusing. We might, perhaps, be constrained to agree with our contemporary if the sentiments contained in its remarks of the 1st inst. always formed the spirit of its dream. But alack such is not the case. In just to how great a degree the Examiner possesses that firmness of character, which is so frequently referred to as a priceless jewel the following from its own columns ably testify:

DAILY EXAMINER, March 1, 1894.	DAILY EXAMINER, May 9, 1891.
It is to be regretted, we think, that some of the papers have begun to discuss the respective "claims" of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the vacant senatorship. The good of the country, and not the "claims" of this or that aspirant, is the chief object of a newspaper's solicitation. In respect to the offices of Governor, Senator and Judge the Governor-General-in-Council ought to be permitted to make their own selection without the aid and pressure of newspapers. It is a rare thing to see in the press of the United States or England any reference to the "claims" of this or that personage who may be ambitious to fill the highest offices the state affords. The Government of the day, untrammelled by "influences," makes its choice, and the press approve or condemn according as the appointment is or is not in the interest of the country. So it ought to be in Canada.	The idea of "candidates for the vacant Senatorship" seems to be inconsistent alike with the dignity of the position and the dignity of the one who is fitted to take it. But we agree with the Guardian that public opinion here would be gratified by the appointment of Mr. Ferguson.... ....In point of wide and definite political information, Mr. Ferguson is, certainly, second to none. He is a true Canadian, as well as a loyal son of his native Province.... ..The fact that Mr. Ferguson has hitherto been a strong and leading partizan of Sir John Macdonald is an objection to Mr. Ferguson's appointment which will, of course, be pressed for all it is worth by Mr. Ferguson's enemies. This objection may, however, be met by the fact that, apart altogether from politics, Mr Ferguson would, from his prominence as an agriculturist, his high moral character, his experience and his general ability, be eligible for the position of a Senator representing Prince Edward Island.....We believe that the people of this Province of all classes, would be well pleased if the Governor-General in Council were to appoint Mr. Ferguson to take the vacant chair in the Senate.

In case our contemporary's memory may be at fault on this point, and it might feel disposed to question the accuracy of our interpretation of its remarks in its issue of May 9, 1891, that they were for the purpose of discussing and urging the "claims" of Mr. Ferguson, we will refresh its memory from its issue of May 13, 1891. Then the vacant seat in the Senate had been filled—Hon. A. A. Macdonald being the chosen one—and the Examiner in the course of its remarks upon the wisdom of the appointment, said:

> We have only to add that the Patriot's jibe concerning the Examiner's influence is beside the mark. In the first place the issue of the Examiner *in which we advocated* the appointment of Mr. Ferguson could not have reached Ottawa by the time the appointment was made.

The italics are ours.

With our contemporary the rule appears to be: When we urge the claims of aspirants to political preferment it is eminently right and proper; but when one of our contemporaries does a like favor for an aspirant, to whom we are opposed, "it is to be regretted" and "seems to be inconsistent alike with the dignity of the position and the dignity of the one who is fitted to take it."

Gladstone Resigns.

MR. GLADSTONE'S retirement from the premiership of Great Britain is a matter for regret, if only for the reason of his long association with British politics. He is the most striking personality on the political stage today. In England he is the centre around which all the other politicians gravitate. While the loss to his party is not altogether irreparable, it is doubtful if his successor, or those who come after, will exert the same influence over their followers as did the grand old man. His great personal magnetism greatly tended to keep the Liberal party, composed as it is of so many factions, intact. He was essentially a man of the people—the greatest commoner of the age. But the inroads of time have rendered it imperative that he relinquish the cares and responsibilities of office. His failing eyesight and deafness compel him to go to the rear, but physically he is as well as an octogenarian can expect to be. Under the leadership of Lord Rosebery the party will continue along the course mapped out by Gladstone. The widespread indignation against the Lords caused Labouchere and his Radical confreres to vigorously oppose the selection of one from that chamber to lead the forces. But no doubt through time they will become conciliated and work in harmony with the rank and file. Already it is stated that the bolting Unionists are considering the advisability of returning to the fold of Liberalism. If they should the threatened secession of the Radicals will be of little avail. The proposed fusion of Liberals and Unionists would appear to portend the dropping of the Home Rule question by the former party. But this can hardly be so. Lord Rosebery has in the past been a believer in the policy and will likely continue his allegiance. He is an able, broad and liberal-minded statesman; and his policy in the Foreign Office has been such as to meet with the approbation of Salisbury's most chauvinistic followers.

It appears to be quite in order to publish all remarks concerning "Papists", but when the subject for consideration is any of the other denominations, mum is the word.

To the homely it is a matter for congratulation that ugly William Foster failed in his attempt to shuffle off this mortal coil. To discover another who would so readily admit the failing as did Willie, would be a far more difficult job than is surgeon Thorburn's.

The Land Office has not been and for some years to come will not be wound up.—*Pioneer.*

Quite true. Yet the government wish the people to believe that their 78 per cent discounts to political supporters—none others need apply—are for the purpose of speedily closing the office. The department will again perform yeoman's service for the party in the next campaign

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Concerning Lieut Gov. Howlan the Boston Pilot says: The Pilot is glad to add its congratulations to Governor Howlan, an old personal friend, and always, while a loyal Canadian an untiring advocate of friendship between his own country and the United States. He was one of the none to numerous friends of the Union in the dark days of the Civil War. He is a far-seeing, broad-minded statesman, such as Canada is never slow to honor.

Even though he has been denied the desire of a seat in the "cabinet" Mr. Bell is determined to show that his is the brains of his party. His numerous "suggestions" to the government through the editorial columns of the Pioneer must be extremely galling to Mr. Peters. In the past the Premier has been accustomed to have his way, and no doubt he will enforce the rule in the future. He alone must do the thinking; his subs are but to aid in perfecting his ideas.

If Mr. Pottinger came this way to inspect our railway system he will find sufficient food for contemplation. We trust that the parties most affected by the inconguities of the train service will lay their grievances before him. But surely when he takes a trip over the road and notes the crying necessity for new passenger and mail coaches, and a change in our time table no further argument will be necessary. Mr. Pottinger has a reputation for perspicacity.

Almost all the upper province papers have fallen into the error, which in some way or another started at Ottawa, that our local legislature would meet on the 25th inst. We may not be a very sanctimonious people, but it is unfair to our representatives to say that they will begin business on Easter Sunday. Goose shooting and fishing on Sundays may take with some of them, but we hardly think they would all be so irreligious as to meet on that day for the despatch of business.

Last week's Farmer contained an article on our local finances. The purport of the disquisition was evidently to pave the way for the tax act the government intends levying upon the country. Taxation, the Farmer considers only a bad thing when laid upon the people to keep a corrupt government in power or for squandering upon favorites. Our rulers will have to mend their ways and devote less attention to roads leading to sugar camps, and to unnecessary bridges if they wish to arrive at this estimate, and avert the wrath of the Farmer man.

It is proposed to unite the cities of New York and Brooklyn into one municipality, which will also include certain suburban communities. Should the project be completed New York will be the second city in the world. At present four cities are larger than New York and fifteen larger than Brooklyn. London of course is the largest city in the world.

Nicholas Connolly and Thomas McGreevey were released from gaol Thursday after having spent three months behind the bars. The following official statement regarding the case was handed the press by the Governor-General: "His Excellency the Governor-General has, on recommendation of his Ministers, approved of the order for release of *Messrs.* Connolly and McGreevey on the official medical report of Dr. Church insisting on the serious consequences to the health of the prisoners which might arise if there was further detention, and further medical opinion which at his excellency's suggestion the ministry decided to obtain from Dr. H. P. Wright corroborating the report and recommendation of Dr. Church." The news that Connolly was released from prison was received by his friends in Montreal with great satisfaction and arrangements were made to give him a welcome back to the city. About fifty of his personal friends met him at the depot on his arrival. The delegation was headed by Hon. Peter Mitchell, and when Connolly arrived he was greeted with cheers. A dinner was subsequently given him at St. Lawrence Hall.

Disunited Christianity.

REV. DR. MORRISON'S THIRD LETTER.

SIR,—In my last letter I pointed out how unjust and slanderous it is to impute to the Catholic Church the invention of new doctrines because she defines what is and always was her belief on certain points of doctrine, when that belief is attacked by false teachers. I further proved that the belief in the *Filioque* was not a new doctrine in the Church, when defined in the Second Council of Lyons, A. D. 1274. From the very earliest ages of the Church, during which there was any occasion to refer to this particular doctrine, it was always affirmed, at least by inference, and frequently in the clearest language, that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son as well as from the Father. Nor was the Eastern Church less pronounced on this belief than was the Western, a fact which was proved from the most emphatic declarations on the part of the official representatives of that Church. To this must be added the fact that in the Second Council of Lyons this doctrine had been subscribed to by the Greek Bishops through their duly appointed legates, who in that event had reunited with the Western Church. Now, as the Greek Church, on the admission of Rev. Mr. Simpson himself, admits the infallibility of Œcumenical Councils, if it can be shown that the Council of Lyons was œcumenical then, as far as the Greeks are concerned, this fact would be sufficient of itself to prove the truth of that doctrine. As a matter of fact, let the Greeks or anybody else say what they will, they cannot offer a semblance of reason to show that this Council was not œcumenical, while there is every reason to show it to have been really such. We may here draw a line of comparison between the Council of Lyons and any one of the first seven general Councils—say that of Ephesus—which, Rev. Mr. Simpson admits, are recognized by the Greeks to have been œcumenical. Now, the Council of Ephesus was convoked on the authority of the then reigning Pontiff, Pope Celestine, as I have shown in my last letter; but the Council of Lyons also was convoked by the Roman Pontiff Gregory. Therefore, if the Council of Ephesus was œcumenical by reason of the authority by which it was convoked, so also was that of Lyons, for the same reason. Again, in the Council of Ephesus the number of prelates assembled amounted to about 200 bishops, and yet even in point of numbers it was recognized as œcumenical, while those assembled at Lyons numbered not less than 587 bishops—nearly thrice the number that attended the Council of Ephesus—together with 1070 inferior prelates, thus forming the most numerously attended Council the Church had yet held. Therefore, as far as numbers are concerned, the Council of Lyons has even a higher claim than that of Ephesus to be regarded as œcumenical. Moreover, the Council of Ephesus was presided over by the reigning Pontiff Celestine, in the person of his duly appointed legates (see Act 2; and Ep. Cel. ad Cler. Const.), while that of Lyons was presided over also by the Roman Pontiff Gregory, not through his legates, but in his own person. Consequently, if the Council of Ephesus was œcumenical by reason of its presiding officer, equally such, and for the same reason, was that of Lyons. The former Council, though in numbers it was far behind the latter, yet it indeed represented the whole Church, the Eastern Church being represented by its own bishops, and the Western by the legates of the Holy See. Each recognized the representation of the other. The latter Council, which exceeded the former in point of numbers, was equally representative of the whole Church—the Western Church being represented by its immediate bishops with the presiding Pontiff, who alone would have been sufficient representation, and the Eastern by its duly accredited legates, who were granted full power to act in its name. Hence, if the Council of Ephesus was œcumenical because representative of the whole Church, for a similar reason should the Greeks admit the Council of Lyons to have been equally such. Again, among the matters discussed at both Councils were those of Faith, which concerned the whole Church, so that we see here another similarity between both Councils. Finally, as the Acts and decrees of the Council of Ephesus were ratified by the Roman Pontiff (see Baronius An 432, No. 40), so also were those of the Second Council of Lyons. From these facts it is evident that whatever authority is to be attributed to the Council of Ephesus, the same must be allowed that of Lyons; for both emanated from the same source, were conducted under similar conditions, and their acts and decrees confirmed by the same pontifical authority. Consequently, if one was œcumenical, so was the other; and since the Greeks, as a matter of fact, admit that the Council of Ephesus was œcumenical, as a matter of consistency and justice, they cannot deny the same prerogative to that of Lyons. But the Greeks admit the infallibility of œcumenical Councils; therefore, to retain a semblance of consistency, they must avow the infallibility of the Council of Lyons. Now, in this Council the dogma signed and acknowledged by the bishops of both Western and Eastern Churches relative to the Procession of the Holy Ghost, reads as follows: "We believe in the Holy Ghost proceeding from the Father and the Son." (see Labbei Coll. Conc. Tom XI. Part I). Here, then, we have the decision of an Œcumenical Council, in which the Greek Church was duly represented, defining and confirming the ancient belief of the Church that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son as well as from the Father. If the Greeks possessed even the germs of consistency in their belief in the infallibility of Councils, they would have stood by the decision of the Council of Lyons with as much fidelity as they claim to have in adhering to those of Ephesine Council, especially as they had made a more solemn profession at Lyons, by making a yet more ample declaration both in the Council and shortly afterwards. Of this declaration the following is a portion: (Coll. Conc Ibid). "With a faithful and devout profession we confess that the Holy Ghost proceeds eternally from the Father and the Son. This doctrine the Holy Roman Church, the mother and mistress of all the faithful, has always professed, preached and taught; this she now firmly holds, professes, preaches and teaches. This is the true and unchangeable doctrine of the orthodox fathers and doctors, both of the Latin and Greek Churches But as certain individuals, on account of their ignorance of this irrefragable truth, fell into various errors, we, in our desire to avoid these errors, this holy Council approving, do condemn all those who presume to deny that the Holy Ghost proceeds eternally from the Father and the Son." This declaration is, I think, sufficiently pointed both as regards the doctrine in question, and the belief of the Eastern bishops who, with their respective patriarchs, made this profession of faith not only through their legates in the Council of Lyons, but also in a national Council held shortly afterwards, in which was promulgated the same faith as that subscribed to in the Œcumenical Council. These events show clearly that, in subscribing to that dogma of the Church, the action of the legates had met with the full approval of the Greek Bishops, believing, as they did, that the definition emanated from a thoroughly representative Council. Again, I fail to see why Rev. Mr. Simpson should endeavor to exculpate the Greek Church for breaking with Rome on the doctrine in question. The Roman Catholic Church in upholding the *Filioque*, taught either a true or a false doctrine. If it taught a true doctrine the evident conclusion is that the Greeks in denying that doctrine taught what is false and heretical. In this case, Mr. Simpson should not fault the Church for taking a stand against the false doctrine of Photius and his followers. If it taught a false doctrine, then Mr. Simpson himself is equally at fault in professing the same doctrine, for we read in the Book of Common Prayer of which he is a strenuous upholder, "And I believe in the Holy Ghost the Lord and Giver of Life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son." Now, if he is right in believing in the *Filioque*, surely he must allow that the Roman Catholic Church is justified in believing the same doctrine. And if that Church is justified in this belief, the Greek Church must be wrong in denying it; and consequently, as far as this doctrine is concerned, it cannot be justified in having separated from the Centre of Unity.

The inference to be drawn from these observations, as from those of my last letter, is that the doctrine of the *Filioque* was not an invention of the Latin, but was always the belief of the Eastern as well as the Western Church. When a formal attempt was made to deny it, the Church insisted more strongly upon the necessity of preserving the true doctrine on this point of belief, until, seeing that her admonitions were of no avail, she proclaimed in Council that whosoever denies this article of her belief, must be excluded from her communion. Consequent to this is another inference that it is somewhat unfair to insinuate that the Church introduces new doctrines into her belief, for there is nothing more foreign to her intention than adding even one iota other than that given into her custody by her Divine Founder.

It is not difficult to see the motives which actuated Photius, the Greek schismatic leader, to refer to this or some other point of doctrine, as taught by the Western Church. He was clever enough to know that if the Greek Church stopped at schism without falling into heresy, it would eventually return to obedience to its lawful head, while he and his clique would be compelled to give up the position he so unjustly usurped. He was aware that a similar game had already been attempted, not indeed by the Greek patriarch, but by certain would-be patriarchs equally ambitious, but less successful than himself. He was fully conscious of the fact that while the same faith bound the Greek Church to the Centre of Unity, no hope could be entertained of his being recognized by Rome as the lawful patriarch of Constantinople. This was too much for his ambitious pride, and accordingly, that he might keep the Greek Church separated and thus make sure of his position, he determided to coin some other plea than mere rebellion. Thus, having pretended that the *Filioque* was not a doctrine of the Church, he succeeded in not only confirming the schism, but also in plunging the already schismatic Church into downright heresy.

This is no mere imaginary charge. The letters of Photius written before and after the schism, together with the history of the unhappy event, furnish more than sufficient evidence for this impeachment. From those written during his early career we learn the faith he professed prior to his deposition by the Roman Pontiff, and from those of a later date we see what he pretended to believe when he saw he would not be recognized by the Supreme Visible Head of the Church. Comparing both, and keeping in view the history of the schism, we discover in the former the artful tactics of ambitious hypocrisy, and in the latter the hatred of foiled deceit, both of which serve to erect an infamous monument to the name of Photius. To the thoughtful reader, the history of this man, together with that of the Greek Schism, presents matter for sad reflection, viz, that to satiate the unscrupulous ambition of one individual millions of well-meaning souls were plunged, many of them unconsciously, into schism and heresy. Yet I would this event were the only one of its kind in the history of the Church.

As a last straw, some one may venture to claim that, while not objecting to the doctrine of the Procession from the Son, yet the word *Filioque* should not have been inserted in the Nicene formula. To this I answer: (1) Why, then, does the Book of Common Prayer insert the same clause in its formula? (2). If it is lawful to believe it, it is equally so to express that belief in writing? (3) Photius did not object to it merely because that clause was inserted, but because, as he said, it expressed a new doctrine (Baronius An 863 No. 39), which latter I have proved to be false and slanderous. (4) If the Catholic Church had really added to her doctrine (which I have shown is not the case) by using the words "And the Son," not less did the Greek Church add to the formula in professing that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father "alone, and not from the Son." (5) The decree of the Council of Ephesus (A. D. 431) on which this objection is based, did not prohibit adding explanatory clauses to the Nicene formula, when there were necessary to protect it against the ravages of false teachers, such as Nestorius, who was condemned by this same Council; but it forbade publishing a faith contrary or derogatory to that formulated in the Council of Nice. That it did not prohibit giving further explanations of that formula, is evident from the fact that in the first Council of Constantinople (A. D. 381) several additional clauses were inserted in the Nicene formula relative to the Divinity and Procession of the Holy Ghost. For example, the original Nicene formula terminates with the words "And (I believe) in the Holy Ghost,' to which the Council of Constantinople added "the Lord and Life Giver, Who proceedeth from the Father, Who with the Father and Son, &c." Now, if the Council of Ephesus really meant that no additional word could be affixed to the formula of Nice, would it not have objected to the addition previously made by the Council of Constantinople? But the course pursued by the Council of Chalcedon (A D 451) removes every doubt on this point; for, having read in Council the Nicene formula together with the additions made by the Council of Constantinople, it decreed the following (Act 5): "Confirming, in the first place, the entire faith and unblemished doctrine of the 318 Fathers of Nice, and in the second place confirming that doctrine on the Holy Ghost, which had *been defined by the 150 Fathers convened a Constantinople, on account of those who denied the doctrine on the Holy Ghost, &c.*" Here we see that, notwithstanding the so-called prohibition of the Council of Ephesus, the additions made in the Council of Constantinople were approved by the œcumenical Council of Chalcedon. Therefore the meaning of the decree in question was never intended as a preventative of further explaining the Nicene formula when occasion required, and consequently the Church in giving further explanations as to the Procession of the Holy Ghost, was equally justified even though in the 13th century, as if it had done so in the 4th or 5th century.

I think these remarks ought to be sufficient to show that from doctrinal differences the Greek Church was not justified in withdrawing from the centre of unity, and in thus proving itself a rebelling against the authority of the Supreme Visible Head of the Church—the Roman Pontiff—and any body of Christians that may separate from the one True Church, can never cite the Greek schism as a justifying precedent.

JAMES MORRISON.

SIR:—I will now as I stated last week, deal with the government expenditure for education in the cities, compared with the similar expenditure for country districts. For the purpose of showing that the cities do not receive more than their due proportion, it will be sufficient to submit the statement of the Chief Superintendent of Education, as given in his last report. "As many are under the impression that the Charlottetown and Summerside cost more to the Government to maintain per capita than the country Schools, I have prepared the following statement, based on the census of 1891, and the Government expenditure for 1892:—

Government Expenditure for the Charlottetown Schools for 1892.

Teachers' Salaries	$ 5523 50
Supplements	2 132 81
Bonus	315.00
Total	$ 7961.36

Summerside Schools

Teachers' Salaries	$ 1880.42
Supplements	489.86
Bonus	131.00
Total	$ 2501.28
Total expenditure for Charlottetown and Summerside	$ 10452.63
Population of Charlottetown and Summerside	14,374
Cost of Education per capita for Charlottetown and Summerside	.72cts
Total Expenditure for the Island less Charlottetown and Summerside	$ 94285.35
Population of the Province, less Charlottetown and Summerside	94,704
Cost of Education per capita for Country Schools	99½cts
Cost of Country Schools per capita	99½cts
Cost of City and Town Schools per capita	72cts
Difference	27½cts

It will be seen by the above statement that the Country Schools cost the Government over one-third more per capita than the City and Town School do. It is unnecessary for me to add anything to the above.

PARENT.

March 3rd, 1894.

News in Brief.

The C P R station at Grand Falls, collapsed Thursday from the weight of snow on the roof.

The infantry at Omaha, Neb, have been supplied with smokeless powder and ammunition.

The U. S. House of representatives has appropriated $45,000 to reclaim the wreck of the U S S Kearsarge.

There are now eighteen cases of smallpox in the hospital at Boston. Those afflicted are mostly from South Boston.

The wife of David Rosebenyer, a farmer, living near Kittaning, Pa., gave birth to five children—three girls and two boys.

The wedding gift of the women of Canada to Princess May was presented Wednesday by the Countess of Derby, wife of the late Governor-General of Canada.

A report on the trial of the new British torpedo destroyer Hornet shows the vessel's speed exceeds 28 knot an hour. The builders claim she is the swiftest vessel in the world.

John Darberry, of Newark, N. J. who has been suffering for thirteen weeks from hiccough died Tuesday afternoon. Every known remedy was tried and fifteen physicians failed to relieve him.

It has been discovered that two of Montreal's post office clerks, who hold positions, had never passed the civil service examination, but had sent substitutes to Ottawa when the examinations were held.

Being a Canadian it is allowable that six of the jurymen who will try Mr. Wiman's case be Canadians. Mr. Wiman has made request for their presence. The concession is due to a clause in the Treaty of 1812.

After being out sixteen minutes the jury found J. J. Corbett not guilty of the charge preferred against him by the state of Florida. The case against Charlie Mitchell and the members of the Duval Athletic club were then dropped.

The suit brought by the Czar of Russia against Patrick Ronan of New York, for the value of the Russian warship Dimitri Donskoi's launch, which was run down and sunk by one of Ronan's tugs, has been decided in favor of the royal plaintiff.

The report of the fight between the Prussians and the Russians on the frontier is unfounded. The general impression prevails that the report was deliberately concocted by Russian agents of the party in the Reichstag opposing the Russo-German treaty.

Upon invitation a number of noted Hebraic scholars have been examining at San Francisco a collection of valuable manuscripts, among which is a copy of the Pentateuch inscribed by Maimobides, early in the 12th century. It is the opinion of experts that it is genuine.

A street brawl occurred at Acquaviva delle Fonti, Italy Wednesday evening. A member of the Municipal Guard tried to arrest the ringleader of the trouble. He met with resistance from the leader's friends, and an effort was made to lynch him. The guard was rescued by his comrades, a detachment of whom escorted him to the barracks. Later 400 peasants marched to the City Hall in search of the guard. They entered that building and demolished the furniture of the reading room. From there they went to the police station, which they invaded, and destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. They did not succeed in finding the guard, and, incensed at this, they marched through the streets continuing their work of destruction. The police ultimately dispersed the mob.

Two wealthy farmers are dead, twelve others lying at death's door and fifty others seriously ill from eating a rustic free lunch at a public sale in Somerset county, Pa. It is the custom in this region to furnish a cold dinner to all who attend such sales. The other day one took place to dispose of the personal property of the late Wm. Holder, and the woman in charge prepared to feed the crowd. Among other provisions was a great quantity of beef, boiled in a copper kettle and left in the vessel over night. Two hundred men ate some of the beef. Soon after dinner men began leaving the crowd, attacked with nausea and violent pains. Then the auctioneer cried out, reeled and fell off the block. He was taken away and another auctioneer took up the sale. In fifteen minutes he was carried away in convulsions, and on all sides men writhing and groaning were being taken to their homes and doctors. The physicians agree in blaming the copper kettle. None who ate the beef have escaped poisoning, although many who ate but little will recover.

A Toronto young man named William Foster, who was extremely sensitive about his personal appearance, and unsuccessfully attempted to end his earthly existence on account of his homeliness, is being rebuilt at the Toronto General Hospital Dr. James Thorburn, a successful surgeon, is the artist. Foster had a large nose, very wide and flat at the bridge, and having an unlovely tapering end. Added to this his mouth was uncommonly small. The surgeon decided that the unique features which were such a grief to Foster could be rebuilt and moulded to a more conventional form. He first operated on the young man's mouth and widened it by cutting into the cheeks at either corner. To produce a proper curve for the lengthened lips he made a few temporary stitches, and looped up the delicate flesh until it was solidified in the proper position. He next set to work on the nose, cutting flesh from the wide portion of it at the bridge and grafting it on the pinched and narrow apex. This portion of the operation is still in progress, but complete success is anticipated, and Foster will emerge from the hospital with a face entirely altered for the better in form and expression. Foster is aged 24.

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.

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.

Young and Old

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior cloths than we are showing to-day. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to slight nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE

Last year the Behring Sea affair cost Canada $82,000.

The corrected figures of the Ontario plebiscite returns proclaims the total majority to be 81,769.

Senhor Prudente De Moraes and Senhor Victorino were elected Thursday president and vice-president respectively of Brazil. There were no other candidates.

An attempt was made Sunday to fire the World's Fair buildings. The man arrested is believed to be one of the gang which did so much damage to the buildings.

Friday was the 16th anniversary of Leo XIII's coronation. He was greeted and congratulated by the Cardinals. In reply an address prepared by him was read by Cardinal Monaco.

Rideau Hall is in mourning. Baron Tweedmouth, father of the Countess of Aberdeen, died Sunday at Bath Eng. Lady Aberdeen's brother, Edward Majoribanks, chief Liberal whip in the Commons, succeeds to the peerage.

There are 46,688 men, 9,988 women and girls out of employment in Brooklyn N. Y., or a total of 56,676. This information, which was obtained by a house to house census, was handed in in the form of a brief report, to Mayor Shieren. Of the total number of unemployed, 19,873 are in need of assistance.

At Kosciusko, Tenn, Saturday, S A Jackson, a Democratic member of the legislature, and Samuel Russel, an innocent bystander, were shot dead, and Wm Sanders, another bystander, fatally wounded, by Rev W P Ratcliffe, also a member of the legislature and a Populist leader in the state The tragedy was due to a political fend, and was aggravated by a newspaper controversy. The men accidentally met and opened fire on each other. Radcliffe was gaoled. A strong guard was necessary to prevent lynching.

The customs officials at Quebec and in New York have discovered that a conspiracy to defraud the customs has been in existence for some time past on a large scale Cases of goods shipped in England by the well-known forwarding agents, Pitt & Scott, having arrived in bond in New York, shortly after their arrival there customs officers would be informed that the cases were to be shipped to different parts of Canada The goods forwarded from England would be kept in New York, while American goods of very little or no value, would be put up in duplicate cases, bearing the initials "P S" with the name of the steamer by which they were forwarded and the other signs appearing on the original cases. They would then be shipped as the original goods to Canada addressed to fictitious firms, and, consequently, never claimed. About forty of these cases are now in the warehouse at Quebec, addressed to C Hartman & Co, Quebec, which firm was never in existence there. Meanwhile the valuable goods from Great Britain were opened up and and presumably disposed of in the United States.

Two colored men named Hen Baker and Wm Thompson entered the house of Moore Baker, a prosperous farmer, at Franklin Park, NY, early Thursday with the intention of committing robbery. The inmates of the house were Moore Baker, his wife aged 26 and their fourteen months old child. Mrs Baker was awake and saw the intruders but was so paralyzed with fear that she could not awake her husband. Thompson rushed across the room and struck her in the forehead with the hatchet killing her. Mr Baker still slept, but the child on a crib alongside the bed, a little one of 14 months, set up a cry. Thompson therupon wielded the axe with a swinging blow and crushed the infant's skull to atoms Now Mr Baker became aroused. By the dim lamp he saw and recognized the negroes. On the spur of the moment he rolled out of bed into a narrow space between the bed and the wall. Before he struck the floor Hen Baker was upon him. The negro grasped for his throat and a terrible struggle ensued, in which Mr Baker finall bested the negro and knocked him down. Seeing the situation Thompson rushed at Mr Baker with the axe, but Baker grasped for it and secured it, an then rained blow after blow upon Thompson until he fell literally hacked to pieces. He then went to look for Hen Baker. The negro had passed out of the door in front of the house and entered a small room where a little gas stove was kept, from which he was trying to twist off a piece of iron to use as a weapon. As it was dark in that room Baker got his shot gun and returning shot the negro dead. Mrs Baker was to have become a mother in a few days.

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 th t is to say:—On the North by the Bedeque Road, on the West by one hundred acres of land, now or formerly in possession of Neil Matheson, on the South by land now or formerly in possession of James Trainor and on the East by land in possession of John Stewart and 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 nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1884, and made between Henry Bolt of the one part and James Æneas 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 Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this twentith day of February, A. D. 1894.

JAMES ÆNEAS MCDONALD.
FRANCIS BRADLEY.
Mortgagees.

Feb. 21, 1894—5i.

AWFUL HEADACHES.

2 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

LIFE A TORTURE.

Kendrick Outhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., says: For several years I suffered from severe attacks of biliousness, which came on periodically, about every ten days. I had no relief. The least smell of anything cooking turned me sick, I became weak and nervous, and had no ambition or strength to work. I passed many sleepless nights, and my life could not retain food on my stomach. I suffered intensely with piles and hives, and my life was a continual torture to me. I became so weak that my friends gave up all hopes of my recovery. At my brother brought me a bottle of

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

and not taken them long before I commenced improve and in a short time I was completely cured. I grew strong and vigorous, my appetite returned, I slept well and in two months had gained 30 pounds in flesh. I have not suffered from piles or biliousness since, now 3 years, and am as strong and active as any man could wish to be. I believe that

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC AND LIVER PILLS

Saved My Life.

I certify the above statement is correct in every particular.

HOLLAND OUTHOUSE.

Druggists and general dealers.

50cts. PILLS 25cts.

Prepared only by

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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to us a day or two
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Buy now—the pr
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THE POPULAR STORE

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.

9,000 Dollars worth of Clothing now on hand and will be sold to the Farmers of P. E. Island at Never to be forgotten Prices.