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The Charlottetown Herald

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Every Wednesday

—BY—

Jas. McIsaac, Editor & Proprietor

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THE EDITOR OF THE "HERALD."

Calendar for December, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st day, 7 hr., 32.5m.a.m.S.E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1 hr., 0.8m., p.m. E.
Full Moon, 15th day, 8hr., 40.4m., a.m., S.W
Third Qtr., 23rd day, 1h., 26.6m., a.m., N.E.
New Moon, 30th day, 11h, 7.4m., p.m., N.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	morn	afternoon	after'n
1	Tues	7 28	4 10	7 34	4 22	11 24 morn
2	Wed	29	10	8.42	5 3	
3	Thur	30	9	9 44	5 53	0 6
4	Fri	32	9	10.40	6 42	0 53
5	Sat	32	9	11 24	8 2	1 33
6	Sun	34	9	11 59	9 16	2 23
7	Mon	35	9	aft 27	10 33	3 18
8	Tues	36	8	0 50	11 50	4 15
9	Wed	37	8	1 11	morn	5 43
10	Thur	38	8	1 32	1 7	6 57
11	Fri	39	8	1 51	2 25	8 0
12	Sat	40	8	2 16	3 44	8 51
13	Sun	40	8	2 44	5 5	9 40
14	Mon	41	8	3 21	6 27	10 26
15	Tues	42	8	4 9	7 46	11 9
16	Wed	43	9	5 7	8 58	11 53
17	Thur	43	9	6 18	10 0	aft'n 23
18	Fri	44	9	7 23	10 35	1 15
19	Sat	45	10	8 36	11 15	1 55
20	Sun	45	10	9 40	11 42	2 25
21	Mon	46	11	10 45	af 2	3 21
22	Tues	46	11	11 39	0 21	4 16
23	Wed	47	12	morn	0 38	5 18
24	Thur	47	12	0 53	0 52	6 18
25	Fri	48	13	1 55	1 10	7 29
26	Sat	48	13	3 0	1 30	8 13
27	Sun	48	14	4 7	1 53	9 0
28	Mon	49	14	5 16	2 21	9 44
29	Tues	49	16	6 25	2 58	10 29
30	Wed	49	16	7 40	3 36	11 11
31	Thur	7 49	7 17	8 39	4 54	11 56

Nrth British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH 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

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter McBourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

815 Acres of Land,

With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Carding and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold *en bloc*, or in lots to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to C. R. MacKinnon, Solicitor, Charlottetown
July 22, 1890.—tf

NERVE BEANS

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

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 system; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Flutterings of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other kindred complaints yield to the heavy hand of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Fret not your life away; because your hair is gray, while young, as you can stop all grayness and beautify the hair with Hall's Hair Renewer and be happy.

Hinard's Liniment cures Diptheria.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Hinard's Liniment cures Colds, &c.

From 25,000 to 30,000 letters are posted every year in England without addresses.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

Hinard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

White mules are in great demand in the south on account of their docility.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Hinard's Liniment for Sale everywhere.

Taught at sea—Ropes.

GOOD ADVICE.—Dear Sirs,—I have been troubled with headache for over 40 years, and had it so bad about once a week that I was sometimes not expected to live. I was advised to use B B B., and have used 3 bottles. I now have an attack only once in four or five months, and feel that if I continue using it I will be entirely cured. Therefore I recommend it highly.

Mrs. E. A. Storey,
Shetland, Ont.

There are thirteen regiments of heavy cavalry in the British army.

EDITORIAL EVIDENCE.—Gentlemen,—Your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth is weight in gold for both internal and external use. During the late La Grippe epidemic we found it a most excellent preventive, and for sprained limbs, etc. there is nothing to equal it.

Wm. Pemberton,
Editor REPORTER, Delhi, Ont.

A London notion is to insure houses against burglars.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER Sirs,—I have taken 3 bottles of B B B., and find it a splendid medicine for constipation and poor appetite. I will continue taking it as it is a great blessing and I feel a great change in my health since taking it.

Mrs. J. V. Green,
5 Sydenham St., Toronto, Ont.

About the only force some people have is the force of habit.

FOR PAIN OR COLDS.—Gentlemen,—Fifteen months ago I had a bealing breast. I tried a number of remedies but got no relief. I then tried Hagyard's Yeliow Oil, which gave me instant relief. It is the best thing I ever used for all kinds of pain or cold.

Mrs. John Corbett,
St. Marys, Ont.

Acrimonious food—Tarts.

NEW SARUM NOTES.—Dear Sirs,—I have used 6 bottles of. B B. B. I took it for liver complaint. Before I took it I hod headache and felt stupid all the time, but now I am healthy and intirely well. In addition I have a good appetite, which I did not have previously.

Libbie Pound,
New Sarum, Ont.,

Ends in liquor—Deco-rum.

"The World Gone Mad!" Wanted, the world to regain its reason and dyspeptics the use of their stomachs by the use of K. D. C.

Don't trifle with the barber; he is generally able to hold his hone.

Be a well man, a free man, a happy man, by taking K. D. C.—the great restorative for all stomach troubles.

Just a line—Fishing.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,

I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. I consider it a remedy no house should be without.

J. F. Cunningham,
Cape Island.

That string on my finger means "Bring home a bottle of MINARDS LINIMENT."

IT SELDOM FAILS.—Dear Sirs,—I took two bottles of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and it cured me of hoarseness and tightness of the chest after things had failed. I have also tried B. B. B., it works splendidly for weakness and headache.

Samuel Maddock,
Beamsville, Ont.

A Good Suit for your Boy from 10c. to Prices ranging every 5c. Jas. Paton & Co. Come and see the above Goods. E

Get your friend the Farmer & Fisherman to read James Paton's offer in this week's Herald. E.

The same men's very latest style Soft Hats, just opened at J. F. MacDonald's.

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.

McLeod & McKenzie

Star Tailoring Establishment.

We always keep on hand a large and varied assortment of the best cloths to be procured in the market. At present we have a large stock of the best Summer Goods and warrant that we can please all our customers. Of our abilities as cutters and fitters we shall say nothing; our work speaks for us We invite you to call and examine our workmanship, and be convinced that we can cut a suit of clothes in a style to please the most fastidious.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,
QUEEN STREFT

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 08	4 07
Freetown.....	9 24	4 22
Kensington	9 46	4 45
Summerside ..... ar	10 20	5 20
Summerside ..... dp	P. M. 12 40	
Miscouche	1 00	
Wellington	1 27	
Port Hill.....	2 10	
O'Leary.....	2 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 ..... dp	10 50	
	11 35	A. M.
Kensington.....	P. M	6 20
Freetown	12 05	7 05
Emerald Junction...	12 23	7 28
Bradalbane.....	12 36	7 43
Hunter River.....	12 45	7 53
North Wiltshire.....	1 15	8 20
Royalty Junction....	1 29	8 45
Charlottetown.....ar	2 12	9 37
	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 Traverse....dp	6 20
Emerald Junc....ar	7 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS	No 7.	No 11
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlot.etown .....dp	2 30	6 10
Royalty Junction.....	2 50	6 30
Bedford.....	3 23	7 02
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... ar	3.55	ar7 33
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown..... ar.	6 45	

STATIONS.	No. 8.	No. 12
	A. M.	P. M.
Georgetown.....dp	7 10	
Cardigan.....	7 25	
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... ar	8 00	
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... dp	9 05	dp2 45
	9 27	ar3 17
Bedford.....	10 10	dp3 23
Royalty Junction.....	10 30	3 55
Charlottetown..... ar		4 15

STATIONS.	No. 9.	No. 10
	P. M.	A. M.
Mount June ....dp	4 05	7 40
Morell.....	4 42	8 17
St. Peter's.....	5 12	8 48
Bear River.....	5 27	9 03
Souris.....ar	6 40	10 10

STATIONS.	No. 10	
	A. M.	P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 20	12 10
Bear River.....	7 03	12 49
St. Peter's.....	7 48	1 35
Morell.....	8 12	2 04
Mount Stewart Junction..ar	8 50	2 40

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
Trains Nos. 11 & 12 will be discontinued after December 31st, 1891.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1891.—6i

Scottish News.

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Church of St. Aloysius, Glasgow, was crowded on Sunday evening on the occasion of the Rev. Father Campbell, S. J., delivering the second of a special course of sermons relating to the Catholic Church in Ireland and Scotland. His subject was "The Struggles and Triumphs of the Catholic Church in Scotland." Most countries, he said, rejoiced in one or other, or both, of two characteristic signs—viz, picturesque scenery or chivalric instinct. No one could deny Scotland the truth of both these assertions in her regard. Beautiful as she was undoubtedly by nature, she was once more beautiful in religion. Witness the many ruined churches, the many Lady-chapels which were to be found throughout the land. The beauty of Jesus and Mary were of Scotland then. Here reigned peace, charity, heroism in those days because of Scotland's Catholicity. She was, then, the "special daughter of the Holy See;" then, too, was she truly prosperous. An examination of ancient records revealed Scotland's glory. The universities and seats of learning owed their origin to Catholicity. Oh, glorious in their isolation stood Scotlanc's proud ruins, her stately abbeys, and grand and venerable piles! What charity they read of in those days! There were no poor and no harsh laws to grind them down. The poor were the treasure of the Church, and the Church their guardian. They were told that Scotland was "buried in darkness, was priest-ridden, and its people sunk in ignorance. Let them examine the charge and prove its utter falsity. The Edinburgh University was founded by a Catholic Bishop, and not only were churches and universities, grammar and public schools founded, but they were edowed by Catholics. Rich and poor benefited by such endowments. Bishops, unhampered by wive-, devoted their incomes to education, which was entirely in the hands of ecclesiastics; there was no State interference. Each cathedral had its schools, and in the monasteries many lads graduated till they rose to high ecclesiastical dignity. Such were the so-called Dark Ages. It was no figment of the imagination but history that there had been nothing since the Reformation to equal the heroism of the Scottish people. Let them remember that England had at all times been most ambitious to subdue Scotland and quench the flame of Catholicity that burned so brightly. The Scots used to kneel in prayer in the face of the enemy before they engaged in battle. Religion steeled the heart and nerved the brave man to go forth in the defence of God and country. Then darkness emerged from the depths of hell and spread itself like a mist over the people. It arose on the banks of the Rhine, travelled to Scandinavia, to Norway and Sweden, and finally crossed the Channel and reached this country. Henry VIII., finding his impious designs checked by the Pope, rebelled against the Church, and appropriated the monastic revenues. Scotland was tried and James was sought to be cajoled by many artifices, but to no purpose. When James died his child was protected by Cardinal Beaton. He did not deny that there were abuses in the Church, but these were magnified and distorted by Knox and his scoundrelly following. Gradually the Scots wavered and fell away from the faith; but even at the Reformation there were many eminent prelates and brilliant scholars, but English gold proved all-powerful. During the last three hundred years Christ's promise to His Church had been literally fulfilled—"The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The preacher then proceeded to quote at length the penal laws then in force to stifle Catholicity. No Catholic could live in the land;

JESUIT AND SECULAR PRIESTS WERE TO BE APPREHENDED,

and incurred the penalty of death. Those who received them suffered imprisonment and the loss of all their possessions. All who refused to attend the Kirk suffered imprisonment and the loss of their possessions. Any Protestant could claim the custody of Catholic children to rear them in the Protestant religion, etc. Various substantial rewards were held out as inducements to hunt down Catholic priests and people. The men who tried foolishly to exterminate Catholicity upheld the Bible, but the Bible says, 'Upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Catholic Church had triumphantly emerged from the brunt of the battle, and it was strange that practical men could not perceive with the eyes of their souls the futility of persecuting it. Father Campbell then proved the absurdity of the Calvanistic tenets concerning predestination and the foolishness of private interpretation.

FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS SCOTLAND HAD SUFFERED UNTOLD PERSECUTION,

but its foundations were too deep down not to last, and to-day they witnessed the mighty strides it had made. Even now they could penetrate places where the Protestant religion had never been known where the Catholics had their own School Boards, and religion flourished. In that city Catholicity counted a larger number of adherents than any other sect, so that they had reason to glory in the struggles and triumphs of the Catholic Church in Scotland.

While making a bolt in the steel works at Homestead recently a workman turned off a shaving 265 feet in length. A shaving 171 feet in length is exhibited as a great curiosity in the Woolwich Arsenal, England.

Miscellanies.

A check for £5,333,650 sterling, paid for the Kimberley diamond mines, is said to be the largest check ever drawn.

The City of Little Rock, Ark., is said to have about the best streets and sidewalks of any city in the world. The material used is vitrified brick, which is agreeable to both man and beast, and is said to be very enduring.

Santa Fe, N. M., is the oldest capital in the United States, it having been established by the Spaniards more than two hundred and fifty years ago; but it is also the smallest, Commissioner Porter's census giving it only 6,185 inhabitants.

In the centre of a sawing 32 inches in diameter that was found at Moore, Mich., was an Indian tomahawk. It is six inches in length, and has a blade of rough forged iron, about two and a half inches long. The solid timber over the head of the tomahawk was ten inches in thickness. It is estimated that it had been in the tree two centuries.

The great secret society of China, the Ke-lo-ho, is both political and patriotic, and its membership reaches into the millions. Its watchword is "China for the Chinese," and it aims not only at the expulsion of all foreigners from the Flowery Kingdom, but the overthrow of the present Tartar Emperor, and the restoration of the ancient Ming dynasty.

It is said that the late Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, received the largest amount per word ever paid to an American writer. Mr. Grady wrote to a New York paper five letters on the condition of the South. They averaged 1,000 words each and were paid for at the rate of 20 cents a word. Mr. Grady dictated the first letter to his stenographer in 20 minutes, thereby earning $10 a minute, and the letter was pronounced to be the best of the series.

The stowaway's lot is never very bright, one, and the laws pretaining to him which it appears are in force in the United States will not tend to ameliorate it. According to a report from Her Majesty's Council at Galveston these enactments provide that stowaways landed there are vagrants, and that the captain of the vessel who brings them to the port is liable to a fine of $250 for each one escaping from his vessel. A stowaway discovered on board ship by a captain who had just been fined for the escape of another such such unfortunate would probably have a particularly bad time of it.

Natural gas is now to be surpassedby natural electricity. A farmer nsned Charles J. Hollywell, of Redwing, Minn., was digging for water recently, when he struck electricity—r, perhaps, to be more exact, eletricity struck the men who were digging. He had two professional wd-diggers drilling his well. They ha bored about 150 feet down, whn their tools dropped to nowhere an a great force of air came from th hole. The men said the hole ws bottomless, but after a while bean to fish for their rod and drill. Fsh rods dropped into the hole wre violently shaken, and one man wo took hold of a rod was knocked dcn. Hollywell thinks the hole ishe entrance of "a great natural strehouse of electricity."

London Tid-Bits recently offered a prize of two guineas for the best definition of a kiss. Seven thousand answers were received, and the prze was awarded to Benjamin J. Greenwood, whose definition was, "An insipid and tasteless morsel which becomes delicious and delectable in proportion as it is flavored with love." We think, however, that the author of the following definition, which is published with a number of others, is deserving of at least "Honourable Mention;" "The atomical juxtaposition of two orbular oris muscles in a state of attraction."

It is not at all certain that the white race has a prior claim even on the invention of the cigar. In parts of New Guinea, the largest land in the world, that haveyet been visited tobacco is cultivated, and in some of these districts the humble pipe contributes nothing to the enjoyment of the weed and is not even known. Dr. MaRay saw natives with crude looking cigars in their mouths who had never seen a white man before and thought he had dropped from the sky. Dr. Finsch, who some years later explored the coast for hundreds of miles, says the natives of the whole north east coast of New Guinea, though inveterate smokers, had never heard of a pipe, and returned those which he gave them as articles for which they had no use. He says they roll the partly dried leaves into a rude cigar, and, not being blessed with Havana wrappers they tie around their cigar a large green leaf from a tree. Doubtless the vilest weeds sold on the Bowery are superior to those products of Papuan ingenuity, which hold fire so poorly that a live coal is always kept on hand to revivify them. But they suit the native taste, and the people seem to regard those who draw tobacco smoke through a pipe stem as belonging to an inferior race of human beings.

Missionary Census Enumerators.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Empire, writing on the 29th. inst., transmits the following:

There were two notable arrivals at the Priests' farm, Ottawa East, on Thursday last. Bronzed and bearded, tired-looking, but withal pictures of good health and wearing but a semblance of their customary priestly garb, two of the Oblat fathers who for months past have been traversing the barren, inhospitable regions lying to the north of the Height of Land, and skirting the shores of James bay, joined the fratres who make their domicile in the stone edifice on the banks of the Rideau river. This journey has often been made by members of the Oblat Order and others without exciting special comment, but there was something out of the ordinary in the trip which the priests referred to have just safely concluded. It is the custom of the Oblat fathers to send two or more members of their order annually on a missionary tour through the section of country lying between the head-waters of the Lievre or the Gatineau, and the Albany rivers, north to James bay, and at three census periods—1877, 1881 and 1891—the Department of Agriculture has availed itself of the service of the members of the orders to enumerate the people living in the territory mentioned. The two priests mentioned have been engaged during the summer on this special work, and therefore it is that the public has an interest in their mission. The arrangements for the census-taking on these northern regions have on each occasion been made by Father Brevost, of Hull, and the work faithfully carried out. This year's trip was made via the Lievre, a tributary of the Ottawa, which empties into it at Buckingham, about 30 miles from the capital. From the head waters of this stream the enumerators journeyed to Abbittabee, thence to Moose Factory on James Bay, visiting all the Hudson bay posts en route; then skirting the shores of James bay westerly to the Albany river, up the Albany for a considerable distance by a devious route to lake Temiscamingue, from which point homeward travelling was comparatively easier. Their census books have now been duly deposited at the department. The cost for this particular work to the country is $500. Were the department to specially commission enumerators to travel through this northern wilderness the cost would reach five times that amount.

The growth of the Catholic Church in the Protestant countries of Europe is very remarkable. In Holland no reckoning was kept of the religion of the population until 1835. It was a general impression that the Catholics formed but an insignificant minority, and great was the surprise when it was found that the Catholics constituted one-third of the population. Since then the Catholic population has been on a constant increase, as the following numbers go to show: In 1835, 857,951 Catholics, 2,503,424 population; in 1860, 1,230,325 Catholics, 3,594,116 population; in 1880, 1,439,137 Catholics, 4,012,693 population; in 1889, 1,499,803 Catholics, 4,138,352 population. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway all prohibitory laws have recently been repealed; and that sixty-three missionaries are freely attending to the spiritual wants of several thousand Catholics. In Germany the yearly conversions from Protestantism go from 1,200 to 1,500. Among the converts are many learned men and others high in social position. In Switzerland many conversions have taken place in the chief Protestant cities. At the beginning of this century there were only two hundred Catholics in Geneva; now they constitute the majority. According to the last census there are 1,169,906 Catholics in Switzerland on a total population of 2,285,226. A few years more and the Catholics will be in the majority in the Helvetic Republic.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1892, is an issue that must please its numerous patrons. We can mention but a few of the leading articles: "Father" Hall and his troubles in the Episcopal Church; Canon Mortara, abducted by Pius IX., (with a portrait); Irish Celebrities of New York, John D. Crimmins; Washington Crosses the Delaware Christmas night; Rosa Mulholland talks of Cork; Angel: A Life Sketch, by the author of "Bonnie Dunraven;" The second Canto of the Clan-na Loughlan; Universal expectation of the Virgin and the Messias; full particulars of the conversion of Rev. James Field Spalding, D. D., with his address at the church he formerly occupied in Cambridge, Mass. More space is given to the Juveniles. Now is the time to subscribe, $2 00 a year, $1,00 for six months. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

A New Canadian Monthly.

The DOMINION ILLUSTRATED announces an important departure, and one that will mark a new era in the high class journalism of Canada. The publishers of that splendid weekly have decided to convert it into a monthly with the beginning of the year. It will be a 64-page magazine, different in a shape from the present one, handsomely illustrated throughout, and its pages will be graced with the writings of the most gifted Canadian authors. It will be called the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, and the subscription, $1.50 per annum, will place it within the reach of all. Address the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

Recently the Rev. J. B. Camma, Dorsetshire, England, minister, joined the Church. One of his sons followed his father's footsteps and became a Catholic. This young man is now a Benedictine in Belgium. It is now stated that still another son, an Oxford undergraduate, has been received into the Church.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, sent a magnificent present to the Queen-Regent of Spain—an album prepared in commemoration of the third centenary of St. Aloysius. It contains the first poems written by the Holy Father in the seminary of Umbria: together with autograph manuscripts of forty illustrious Catholic poets and prose-writers, especially historians. Amongst them are Cardinals Parrochi, Capecelatro, Meruillod, and Alimonda. All the documents have reference in some way to the life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga

Subscriptions to the Cardinal Newman Memorial Fund continue to be made—sums amounting to £200 having been received during the last month. The total amount stands between £5,000 and £6,000, of which sum £1,400 will be absorbed by the statue of Oxford. It is disappointing to think that the building of a new church for the Oratory at Birmingham may have to remain over as the work of a new generation. Meanwhile a Memorial Chapel may possibly be added to the present building from the funds already in hand.

The Pall Mall Gazette recalls a story told of a certain well-known priest at Bray, near Dublin, the parent of many a Hibernian bon mot. It appears that a polemical Protestant tackled him once in a railway carriage on the subject of Purgatory. After the controversy had gone on for some time, the Protestant asked the priest which he would rather find himself in, Hell or Purgatory? "The latter," said Father H——, "on account of the climate, but the former on account of the company; for," he added, handsomely, "I delight in the society of Protestants."

A correspondent of the Weekly Register tells of a novel scene recently witnessed in the two Catholic churches of Barra, in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles. After a vigorous Gaelic discourse on temperance, the pastor of each church called on the adult male members present to take the total abstinence pledge for twelve months. With scarcely an exception, the men, to the number of eight hundred, approached the altar and in turn solemnly repeated the pledge. A similar scene was witnessed in the same churches about a year ago; and although the men are fishermen, who are exposed to much temptation when freed from the restraints of home influences, the number of defections among them is said to be insignificant. We congratulate the zealous pastors of Barra, Fathers Chisholm and McDonald.

A notable event in the history of the Church in the United States was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis on November 30. It is but seldom that a Bishop lives to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration; and as this was the first occasion in the United States, it is no wonder that the celebration was on a grand scale. Fourteen archbishops and forty bishops were present. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, the most renowned pulpit orator of America, preached the sermon at Mass. Many eloquent speeches were made at the banquet that evening. On the preceding evening Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, delivered a powerful lecture on the Pope's latest encyclical. The venerable Archbishop Kenrick is eighty-five years of age, and was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis in 1841. The progress of the Church in the United States since that date has been wonderful indeed.

The *Figaro* has invited answers from the French clergy—priests, not Bishops—to questions as to their attitude towards the Republican Government. More than four hundred have written, from all parts of France; and the *Figaro* (which is itself anti-Republican) gauges a general political indifference among the younger clergy. The elders are apt to look back with regret to an administration under which they had fewer restrictions and disabilities than they have now. But even these are willing to adhere to the Republic provided that it will but abandon its "principle of worry." Most of them tolerate even the military service for Seminarists as removing a cause of envy, and therefore of dislike, towards the privileged. The only point of legislation which the four hundred priests agree to protest against entirely is the unjust taxation (which the Government has promised to revise) and the only point of administration equally hateful is the local tyranny of mayors and prefects.

Now is the time to get Bargains at the cheapest Crockery Store. We never had a larger stock than the present, and never offered goods so cheap. Call and see—W. P. Cotwill.

Dinner sets, Tea sets, Chamber sets Table sets, Water sets, Fruit sets, Tea pots, Bean pots, lamps in all varieties will benold cheap at—W. P. Cotwill's.

Choice family Flour for sale by the bbl. cheap at Beer & Goff's.

Ladies Winter Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters selling off at about half price to clear at J. F. MacDonald's.

There is yet a piece of crockery or glassware for every man, woman and child on Prince Edward Island at—W. P. Cotwill's. nov 30 tf

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

1891.

Eighteen Hundred and Ninety One will in a few days have run its course and be numbered with the past. To some it has brought its joys, to others its sorrows. Everyone has profited through some salutary lesson taught as its months rolled by, and each night retired with the consciousness of being the possessor of something which the previous night was not within their command. New forms have been ushered into the world to taste life's joys and sorrows, and old ones have been called to that bourne from which no traveller returns. Life has been sacrificed to satiate the thirst of some aspirant for fame, or stay the hand of an unrelenting tyrant. Calamities both by land and sea, by which many lives were destroyed, occurred; and the grim trinity of sisters designated fire, famine and slaughter have claimed their victims. Many and important have been the events of the year, but to treat of them in anything like a proper manner in the space at our command is impossible. We shall therefore have to be content with a passing glance at the salient points that have passed into the chronicles of the year, and assumed the dignity of history.

Peace has reigned supreme over Europe during the year. At times rumors of an impending breach in the concord of the nations were flashed over the wires, but as yet the amity of the countries has been preserved, and it is to be hoped will remain so. France and Bulgaria are just at present engaged in a diplomatic controversy over the expulsion of a French journalist, named Chadouine, from the latter country. Chadouine has been accused of siding Russian intrigues in Bulgaria, and for such acts was sent without her borders. The French government have taken umbrage at his expulsion, and demand that he be allowed to return, but the Bulgarian ministry has no intention of retracting its order. Russia sides with France in the matter, and Germany with Bulgaria. Whether or not the affair will be the means of causing hostilities between the two countries remains to be seen. In Great Britain harmony has prevailed. The political situation forms the principal topic of conversation. The Salisbury government yet holds the reigns of power, but Gladstone has made considerable gains at all the bye-elections, and his return to power at the next general election is predicted. The grand old man is as enthusiastic as ever over his Home Rule measure, and intends settling that question at the first opportunity. However the prospects for the consummation of the scheme are not as bright as they were even at this time last year. The lamentable breach yet divides the Irish party, and will likely continue till the people see that their position is being jeopardized and settle it at the polls. At no other time is a solid front more needed than now when rumors of a general election are rife. The year also saw the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the once trusted leader of the Irish party. His sins could not be condoned; but his great achievements for Ireland will ever be remembered. Germany mourned the loss of a gifted son, and the able leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, in the person of Dr. Ludwig Windthorst. Russia has been visited with famine, and her people are even yet being carried off in thousands. The Jews within the Czar's dominions were banished by royal decree, giving the title of "wandering" which is so frequently attached to their name, all the more significance. The famous encyclical of Leo. XIII, on Labor's Condition, attracted the attention of Christendom and elicited the admiration of an incredulous world. The difficult subject was handled in such a masterly manner that its author was stamped as the greatest mind of the day. On this side of the Atlantic the clarion note of war has been toned to its highest pitch; the deadly clash of contending armies has indeed been heard, and Chili and the United States may exchange the New Year's greetings with shot and shell. South America carried off the palm for pugnacity on this side of the water. Early in the year the Chilian people rose in their might against their would-be despotic ruler Balmaceda; and after a protracted struggle, attended with the sacrifice of human life in hecatombs, the despot was crushed and fled the country he wished to rule with arbitrary sway. But Nemesis pursued him and he ended his wretched days by his own hand. Fonseca, the usurper, of Dom Pedro's throne, conceived an idea to govern the Brazilian people after his own fashion, but without having recourse to bloodshed he was taught the futility of his designs and very properly resigned. Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor, ended his days in the gay capital of France and was interred in Lisbon, with all the pomp and splendor becoming to one of his degree. What a contrast exists between him and his successor, Fonseca, deemed only of self-aggrandizement, while with Dom Pedro his only thoughts were for the good of his beloved Brazil. And what a lesson in true patriotism has he not taught us. Wishing to deposit his mortal remains on Brazilian soil, but fearing the disappointment of such a favor in reality, he takes a little bag of the clay of his beloved country with him on his entry into exile, and enjoins that it be placed underneath him in his coffin, so that in a small measure his desire might be fulfilled.

Uncle Sam's dominions have been the sanctum of all eyes several times during the year. Even now her action in the Chilian affair is awaited with breathless interest. The little South American republic has refused to make reparation or to bring to justice those who brutally murdered the seaman of the U. S. warship Baltimore on the streets of Valparaiso some months ago; and the United States ministers will be even now preparing to uphold the dignity of her ding with powder and shot. At any rate her warships are being mobilized and great activity reigns in the navy yards. These apparent warlike preparations things may have been instituted to afford Uncle Sam a diversion, or his navy

d'etat may be a master stroke of Mr. J. G. Blaine's who it is rumored will be a candidate for presidential honors next November, and who would thus gain a little cheap popularity by the move. The first great scream of the American Eagle was early in the year when Italy demanded an indemnity for the lives of her subjects who were lynched by the New Orleans mob. The members of the Mafia were certainly a bad lot and death was their due, but they should have been left to have been dealt with by the law.

Canada was especially favored during the year. Throughout her vast area a kind Providence blessed the toil of her thrifty sons with a bountiful harvest. Progress marked her strides among the onward march of nations, and under the guiding hand of a judicious administration her people were contented and happy. Once again the country voiced confidence in the government led by Sir John A. McDonald, at the general election held in March. But great was the gloom that overspread the land when, three months after his triumphal return to power, this same Sir John, the father of Confederation, the man through whose exertions Canada attained the proud position she holds to-day, the crafty statesman who joined the isolated provinces of Canada by bands of steel, and the wisest legislator the country ever possessed was called to meet his Creator. The young nation mourned for the most gifted of her sons. The town of Springhill, in our sister province of Nova Scotia, was the scene of a sad disaster. An explosion in the coal mines there caused the loss of over 115 lives, and brought sorrow to many once happy homes. A wail of pity resounded over the Dominion, and subscriptions poured in from every quarter for the relief of the mothers and orphans. Two lustrums had glided by since last our people had been numbered, and accordingly a new classification was necessary. The census was taken and we were found to number over 4,800,000 souls. During the first session of the new Parliament several scandals and conspiracies to defraud by men who held positions of trust were unearthed. To again review the Tarte-McGreevy scandal, the Baie des Chaleur steal and its ultimate ending in the Quebec crisis, with which all are conversant, is unnecessary. Our latest embroglio with Newfoundland is still fresh in the memory and needs no further comment. In our own province many changes have taken place; many reforms have been instituted, and abuses corrected; several of our most respected men have joined the great majority, and new faces have been added to the family circle. The economical Liberal-Conservative Government led by Hon. Neil McLeod, gave way to the Grit administration formed by Hon. Fred'k Peters. The first month in the year the people of this city recorded their votes against the Scott Act and it was abrogated. Later on in the year the question of Civic Reform was discussed; and at the expiration of the present Civic Board's term a new order of things will begin to operate. By the enactments of the bill, to which the majority of the people voted favorable, the city will be represented by the Mayor and eight councillors, as against the present ten.

The death of the Rt. Rev. Peter McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, was the cause of much sorrow throughout the Province. A distinguished son of the Church, a kind and loving friend and a prelate always solicitous for the welfare of his flock, Bishop McIntyre was loved, respected and esteemed by all classes in the community. To show the universal respect in which he was held we have only to refer to the large concourse of people that followed his remains to the Railway Station, preparatory to their being borne away to their last resting place at St. Peters. Death's sickle also laid low the Rev Damien Macdonald in the heyday of his youth, and just when his sphere of usefulness had begun. Hon. H. L. Macdonald, Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John Lefurgey and Hon. Senator Haythorne, prominent figures in the public and social life of the Province for many years, were also called to render an account of their stewardship. The year just gone was above all a prosperous one for our people. The hardy tillers of the soil were blessed with abundant crops which were housed in safety. During the dying months of the year we were favored with beautiful weather, the like of which was not known for many a long year, and by which every one in the Province benefited. An all-wise Providence smiled benignantly upon us and blessed our endeavors. That the New Year may be as prosperous as the old is surely the earnest wish of all. For our part however we trust it may be even more so, and therefore sincerely wish all our readers

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

MATTERS POLITICAL IN QUEBEC

THE Quebec Legislature has been dissolved and the new ministry will appeal to the electorate for endorsation. The general election will take place on the 8th of March, nomination day being the 1st of the same month. In the meantime another Royal Commission is to be appointed to investigate the doings of the Mercierite Government during the five years of its existence. It is reported that the new Government has already discovered evidence of several cases of public plunder as bad as, or worse than the Baie des Chaleurs Steal.

The new ministry is representative of all creeds and nationalities in the Province, and is composed of the very best men in Quebec; men whose abilities are acknowledged on all sides, and against whom, even their bitterest opponents have nothing to say. Most of them have already had considerable Legislative and Executive experience.

The Hon. C. B. de Boucherville, Premier and president of the Council is a man of high character and great experience. He has been for upwards of thirty years in public life. He is a member of the Dominion Senate, and of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

The Hon. Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture is to be the Leader in the House of Assembly. He has, it is said, a thorough mastery of the Queen's English and is regarded as one of the best platform speakers in Canada. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1867. He afterwards sat in the House of Commons for Hochelaga from 1872 to 1874. He was Speaker of the Quebec House of Assembly from 1876 to 1878. He is a wealthy farmer.

Hon. John S. Hall, Q. C. Treasurer, is one of Montreal's foremost lawyers. He has represented Montreal West in the Legislature since 1867. The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Attorney General is an able lawyer and brilliant orator, speaking English and French with equal fluency. He is a distinguished graduate of Laval University and professor of Criminal law in the same institution. He was elected to the Legislature from Quebec County in 1887; but did not seek re-election at the last general election. The Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands has had a long experience in the Legislature and the Executive. He represented Gaspe County, for many years in the House of Assembly. He is a lawyer and professor of Roman law in Laval university.

The Hon. G. A. Nantel, Commissioner of Public Works is a lawyer, by profession; but has devoted himself manfully to literature; he is the brilliant editor of *Le Prosper*. Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary, is also a lawyer. He was formerly one Mercier's admirers; but he found the methods pursued by that gentleman were not for the good of Quebec and turned against him.

Hon. L. R. Masson is a member without portfolio. He is a member of the Dominion Senate. He has been a Cabinet Minister in the Federal Government, and Lieut. Governor of Quebec. He is spoken of by all who know him as one of the finest men in Canada. Hon. M. Taillon, also without portfolio, was Attorney General in the Ross Government, and on the retirement of that gentleman from Provincial politics was made Premier; but when the Legislature met in 1887 he was defeated by Mr. Mercier on the election of a speaker. Hon. Mr. McIntosh is the third member of the Cabinet without portfolio. He represented Compton County in the last House.

With such men as these at the head of public affairs it will be strange if the electorate of Quebec will not rise in their might and crush out Mercierism. The contest is not an ordinary one, as between two opposing political parties; it is a contest of economical Government against extravagance and dishonesty. The new Government have an arduous and important task before them. They have to redeem the Province from the humiliating position to which their opponents have reduced it. They have to reestablish its credit and prevent the bankruptcy into which the ruinous policy of their predecessors was fast hurrying it. Under these circumstances it will be strange if the people will not realize the position to which their late rulers were precipitating the Province. It is to be hoped the people will so far study their own interests as to wipe out the disgrace brought upon Quebec by the actions of Mercier and his colleagues.

THE TUNNEL

A LARGE and representative gathering of merchants and others assembled in the Board of Trade room on Monday evening last, to listen to Senator Howlan's address on the Tunnel. President Carvell presided. He began by referring to the steps taken in regard to the last survey and the securing of the report from Sir Douglas Fox. He pointed out how fortunate it was for the Island to have such a geologist as Mr. Bain, who understood the formation of the bed of the Strait, and as a consequence capable of drawing up an excellent plan of the same. This plan was submitted to Sir William Dawson, who pronounced it correct. Mr. Bain's plan was then laid before Sir Douglas Fox, and his opinion was asked as to the feasibility and cost of the Tunnel.

From the report of the formation of the strait bed presented to him, Sir Douglas Fox concludes that one third of the Tunnel will require to be of iron and the rest of brick. If the formation were all shale no iron would be required. The brick to be used in this work must be without lime; and the Senator says there is not a place from here to San Francisco where brick clay without lime can be had except on this Island, and here in only a few places.

The reason additional borings were considered necessary is in order to be able to show intending contractors how many feet of the different formations they would have to excavate. These borings would not in the least change the estimate of cost. It was considered that three months would be required to do the work of boring properly, and as it was late in the season before the estimates were passed at the last session of Parliament, it was thought best to defer the work.

The senator next discussed the question of motor power. Sir Douglas Fox thought we should have an electric plant, and since such improvements have been made in electrical science that it is possible that in five years, about the time the tunnel should be completed, there would be no such thing as a locomotive in existence.

A very important question was the size of the Tunnel. The Senator had considered the question of freight carriage in conjunction with Superintendent Unsworth. The cars on the Island Railway are 8 feet 8 inches wide and 6 feet 4 inches high; a car constructed to go through the smaller tunnel estimated to cost $5,376,000, would be 7 feet 7 inches wide and 6 feet 9 inches high. Those cars would carry the same quantity of oats or potatoes as the cars in use on our railroad, and the Superintendent says they could run all over the road, load anywhere, and carry ten tons of freight. The only apparent difficulty then would be the transhipment of freight on the other side. This he did not regard as a serious matter, for most of the freight is transhipped in any case.

The cost of such a tunnel as this would be $5,376,000, the interest on this amount at 4 per cent. per annum is $215,000. A sixteen foot tunnel would cost $9,859,000 and an 18 foot tunnel $11,262,500. What was wanted was for the Board of Trade to supply figures that would show the volume of trade likely to pass through the tunnel, and to show that the interest on the cost of construction would not exceed, at least not to any great extent, the present expenditure. With such facts as these he thought the Canadian people could be convinced of the propriety of building the tunnel. He went on to show how the Island railroad paid during the open water months.

Suitable addresses were delivered by Charles Palmer, Esq., Hon. D. Davies, Dr. Jenkins, M. P. P., John Newson and D. Ferguson, Esqrs. A vote of thanks to the Senator for his able address was moved by Chas. Palmer and seconded by Dr. Jenkins. In responding the Senator said we should unite in favor of the small tunnel, or else say "Good-bye, Tunnel."

THE barque Angelique, which loaded with oats at Souris, has arrived at Penarth Docks.

Queen's County Election Trial.

MONDAY last, the day set apart for the opening of the Queen's County election trial, found the court room crowded at eleven o'clock, when the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hensley took their places on the bench. Messrs. Morson and W. S. Stewart appeared as counsel for the petitioners and Attorney-General Peters and L. H. Davies, Q. C., for the respondents.

When the case was called Mr. Davies took several objections to the court proceeding with the case. They were, that the Judge had not power to make an order extending the time for trial, pending the stay of proceedings; that the time having expired on the 27th of October, and that the order extending the time was to take effect only after the supreme Court of Canada decided the appeal, which decision did not take place till the 17th November, the case was out of court; that the order did not show jurisdiction, and that the order should have been made in court and not in chambers. Mr. Davies argued these points at some length. He was followed by Mr. Morson, who showed that the contentions of Mr. Davies were not borne out by the elect on laws. He quoted the sections of the controverted elections act, which, he contended, showed conclusively that all the steps taken in this case so far were fully in accordance with the law governing such cases. After the hearing of argument the court adjourned till yesterday at two o'clock.

When the judges took their seats on the bench yesterday, the crowd in the court room was greater than on the previous day. The Chief Justice delivered a written judgment dismissing the objections and declaring that, in his opinion, the respondents were fairly before the court, and that the trial should proceed. Judge Hensley also delivered a written judgment, declaring that, in his opinion, the objections were not valid, and the trial should now proceed.

The examination of witnesses then commenced. Some half dozen witnesses were examined up to the time the court adjourned at six o'clock. No evidence of very great importance was given up to that time. The trial was resumed at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE fully agree with our correspondent "Happy New Year" regarding the Examiner's peculiar notions of Christianity and its "practical advancement." The expression "dark ages" so flippantly used by the Examiner is of the same class as "Romish," "Papist," etc. These terms are seldom used except by persons who are in the "dark" themselves. We are of the opinion that there are many readers of the Examiner who will not feel complimented at this gratuitous insult flung at them by our contemporary.

THE demonstration in the drill hall, Montreal, on Saturday evening last, in honor of Premier De Boucherville and his colleagues, was a grand affair. J. J. Curran M. P. presided, and fully fifteen thousand people are reported to have been present. Powerful speeches were made by Hon. Messrs De Boucherville, Hall, Beaubien, Nantel, McIntosh, Taillon, Casgrain, Pelletier, Senator Masson and others. The speakers were enthusiastically cheered. It was announced that of four million dollars which Messrs Mercier and Shehyn had borrowed in France, scarcely a dollar now remained in the treasury.

Thousands of Russian peasants are starving to-day on the snow-covered steppes of the Volga provinces. Hundreds who might have spent the Christmas times in their homes find themselves lodged in the jails of St Petersburg with the prospect of the Siberian mines before them. Another plot against the life of the Czar has been discovered, and the police are making wholesale arrests. Countries enjoying peace, plenty and freedom have much to be thankful for. It is difficult to think even of Russia without sympathy for the deplorable condition of the nation.—*Exchange.*

The steamship Abyssinia, of the Guion line, which the despatches told us has been burned at sea on its way from New York to Liverpool, was one of the vessels which used to ply on the Pacific Ocean on the Canadian Pacific Company's route before our own magnificent steamers were ready. It was the Abyssinia which carried the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from Yokohama to Vancouver last year, and this was her first voyage since returning to the Atlantic service. The burning of a ship at sea in this season is an ordeal and a catastrophe which the nervous or the untravelled person finds it hard to grasp. To the credit of this steamship's passengers it is related that they behaved bravely and calmly, even the women showing remarkable courage under the circumstances.—*Ex.*

ELECTION COURT RECORD.

Members confirmed in their seats and petition dropped:

GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Langevin (2)	Leduc
Cleveland	Mulock
Carignan	Campbell
Frechette	Watson
O'Brien	Fremont
Taylor	Bain
Ives	Charlton
Pope	Rider
Tisdale	Guay
McNeill	Bowman
Ross	Langelier
Baker	Savard
Grandbois	Simard
Daly	Amyot
Caron	Cartwright
Hutchins	Fraser
Pelletier	Mills
Foster	Sample
Burnham	Mills (D.)
Thompson	Dawson
Tupper	Menzies
Kaulbach	Allen
Hoome	
White (N. W.)	
Mills (J. B.)	
Cameron (Dr.)	
Montague	

MEMBERS UNSEATED.

GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Henderson	Trow
McDonald	Gibson
Miller	Borden
Ingram	Tarte
Gillies	Forbes
Marshall	Spohn
Dyer	Tyrwhitt
Fairbairn	Bradour
McLennan	Bowers
Dupont	Barron
Kenny	Haggart
Stairs	*German
Dickey	Cameron
	Proulx
	Allison
	Montague
	King
	Brown
	Feathers
	Harwood

*Disqualified

Ladies Winter Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters selling off at about half price to clear at J. H. McDonald's.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

Jules Simon, the distinguished French statesman and author, is dead.

The cigarette has added another to its list of victims, in the person of Millionaire J. P. Richardson of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Isaac Sawtelle, the murderer, who was to have been hanged for the murder of his brother, cheated the gallows by dying of apoplexy, Saturday.

Montreal is demoralized by an epidemic of influenza. Over 50 deaths have occurred. The St. Lawrence is still as open there as in midsummer.

Mr. Bowell, Acting Minister of Railways, states that he intends reducing the staff of government railways by 20 per cent, with the view of making the earnings meet expenses.

The Eastern Michigan insane Asylum was burned Sunday. None of the patients were burned but they had to stand in a bitter cold blizzard for hours before they could be housed.

In a theatre at Durham, Eng., Saturday night a panic was caused by the cry of fire and in the struggle to get out the lives were crushed out of nine children. Many were injured.

The Catholics of Manitoba have retained Sir Horace Davy, the greatest constitutional lawyer to be found in England, to argue the school case on their behalf before the privy council.

A giant lobster was taken in a trawl in Digby basin last week. Its weight was 15 pounds; length, 32 inches; the claws were 18½ inches round and measured 27 inches from tip to tip; while the girth of body was 17 inches.

The trade returns for November for the Dominion are very satisfactory. The exports totalled up to $16,203,075 against $9,409,844 for last year. The imports increased about $300,000, and duties decreased about $3,000.

The Quebec Legislature has been dissolved and the elections will be held on March 8th. A commission is also to be appointed to inquire into a large number of the Mercier government's transactions during the past five years.

Thomas Stone, a native of Halifax and a workman on the C P R, while working with other companions on the track near Kingston, Ont. Friday, became crank and lyed down on the track. A passenger train came along and killed him instantly.

While midnight mass was being celebrated in the church at Valencia, Italy, four bombs were exploded in the edifice, the lights were extinguished and the building filled with smoke and dust. The high altar was destroyed and the side of the church wrecked. A number of the worshippers were injured.

Preliminary steps have been taken by W. R. Laidlaw, broker's clerk, for $100,000 damages in a suit against Russell Sage, for using him as a shield to save himself when Norcross exploded the bomb in Sage's office on December 4th. The suit will be based upon the allegation that Sage deliberately held Laidlaw between himself and the menacing dynamiter, with the result that Sage's life was spared at the risk of his.

Thursday night an accident on the New York Central Railway, near Hastings, on the Hudson, resulted in the death of twelve persons. The disaster was caused by the carelessness of brakeman Albert E. Herrick, who instead of going and flagging the expected express of his train's stoppage on the track, remained chatting with some other employe. When Herrick saw the express which was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, crash into the sleeper of the other train, he dropped his lantern and took to the woods.

It is stated that several more scandals will come to light since the new Quebec ministers have taken possession of their offices in the parliament buildings. Le Courier du Canada says last winter the surveyor of the city of Quebec obtained a contract for surveys in Gaspe and upon his return in the spring found to his great surprise that a young grit member of parliament had without any authorization whatever, been paid the sum of $400 for his influence of obtaining the contract. The same paper says that before long it will edify the public by publishing the record of six or seven grit members of parliament.

London was enveloped in fog from Tuesday of last week until Christmas Day. Cabs and other vehicles had to be guided through the streets with the aid of torches and lanterns. Over a dozen persons lost their lives by falling into the rivers and canals and several persons were killed on the railways. The fog extended along the whole of the east coast. On the Tyne the shipping industry was at a standstill; and three dock men while performing their duties walked into the river and were drowned. At Leeds five persons were seriously injured by the precipitation of an omnibus into an excavation.

THE NEW CANADIAN MONTHLY

The announcement of the establishment of a Canadian illustrated monthly magazine is a source of gratification to the very large class of readers who have been waiting to welcome just such a periodical from a Canadian publishing house. The Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal, have taken the decisive step, and the first issue of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY will make its bow to the public during January. It will be a 64 page magazine, handsomely illustrated, and Canadian and patriotic in tone. The most gifted of Canadian authors will contribute to its pages, making it a most desirable family magazine for all Canadians specially. The subscription price, $1.50, places it within the reach of all.

IRISH NEWS.

THE HOME RULE BILL—WATERFORD ELECTION.

A London despatch says: Since the conference which was held by Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer and other liberal leaders at Lord Spencer's seat, Althorp Manor, it has transpired that at this meeting, the duty was assigned to John Morley of raising the home rule question again in the house of commons immediately upon the reassembling of parliament on February 9, in the form of an amendment to the reply to the address from the throne. Mr. Morley, it is understood, will then reveal the substance of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill in its final shape. The ultimate form which the measure shall take is now under consideration by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley at Biarritz.

The Irish members of the house of commons are going to meet in Dublin early in January, and it is expected that they will then elect John Dillon chairman of the Irish party for the ensuing session.

Justin McCarthy, it is understood, will again tender his resignation of the chairmanship, which is a position totally foreign to his temperament and character. It is probable that Mr. McCarthy will retire from parliament at the dissolution, which is expected about September next, as he continues, despite his honorable and distinguished position in parliamentary life, to prefer literature to politics.

John E Redmond (Parnellite) was elected for Waterford, Wednesday last. The vote was: Redmond, 1,775; Michael Davitt (McCarthyite), 1,229. This is the first bye-election won by the Parnellites since the split in the Irish party.

There is yet a piece of crockery or glassware for every man, woman and child on Prince Edward Island at—W. Stavert's. nov 25-tf

QUALITY

WILL IT PAY YOU to deal with a specialty house such as ours is? If you are a man all we have for you is Fur Coats, Caps and sleigh Robes, (and good value they are, too,) but we make a specialty of everything a lady wants and it is to them we specially address this advertisement. We claim **It Does Pay You** and for very good reasons. First, our Variety is so large in Dress Goods and Mantles that you can get just what you want in both style and price; second; we pay so much attention to our Fur Goods that you get the very best goods made from us, and every article is guaranteed to be exactly as represented,

A PROOF of our success is the big business we are doing—this years sales being *THE LARGEST* yet.

Now we intend making a clear sweep in several departments *TO MAKE* room for Spring Goods, so if you want Mantles, Millinery, or Dress Goods call at once. This is THE chance of the year. Don't miss it.

THIS IS NOT "BLOW" BUT BUSINESS, and you will miss it unless you call and see what we are doing.

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We have just received our New Stock of FALL and WINTER

Overcoatings

They are, without doubt, the finest lot we have ever shown. They consist of

Meltons & Beavers,

in a variety of colors,

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Our Goods are made up in the most modern style; for Fits we cannot be beaten, and our prices are always moderate. We guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
sept 16, 1891.

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Then let us all be of good cheer."

You undoubtedly will be of good cheer and gladden the heart of your friends by purchasing some of

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large and well selected China Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Table Lamps, Library Lamps, Hall Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Piano Lamps, Vases, Fancy China, and a lot of Bric-a-brac, left by Santa Claus on his last trip of the baloon

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We have a very fine selection of Groceries, including all the delicacies of the festive season, in part. Raisins in London Layers, Cabinets and Valencias in half and quarter boxes, Figs, Nuts, Grapes, Dates, Confectionery, Oranges, Apples, &c., &c.

Our Teas have given excellent satisfaction, if judging by the quantity we sell is any proof, and we intend to keep up our reputation by giving our customers a good article at a small profit. White Rose Kerosene Oil, Granulated, Refined and Raw Sugars constantly on hand. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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AND THE PEOPLE FOR CONNOLLY'S.
Dec. 2, 1891—tf

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before you spend a single dollar in clothing—think of PROWSE BROS. They work in your interests every time, and as they were brought up on the farm they fully understand how hard it is to make the dollars.

They Will Help You Out Sure

by giving you some tremendous bargains in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Save your money on every purchase.

PROWSE BROS.,
THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MEN,
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One Thousand Dollars Worth

REDDIN BROTHERS.

WE have placed upon our Counters ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF XMAS GOODS, comprising elegant lines in Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Desks, Perfumes, etc. These goods must be sold this month. No offer refused. Call and see them, even if you don't buy. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH AT COST.

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CHEAP GROCERIES

If you want to buy cheap Groceries during the Festive Season, the place to buy them is

At Kelly & McKenna's,

Their Stock is now complete, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffee's, Flour, Meal, Beans, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, &c.; and also a fine Selection of choice Fruits, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Spices and everything to be had in a first-class Grocery. Remember the place,

Connolly's Old Stand,
Queen Street.

Charlottetown August 5, 1891—tf.

Stationery, Books & Fancy Goods,
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58 CASES AND BALES
NOW OPEN AND SELLING AT—
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EXCURSION Return Tickets will be issued at Single First Class Fares to and from all Stations on this Railway on December 31st inst., and on New Years Day' good for return up to and on January 4th, 1892.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1891.
dec 22—2i

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Everybody's Pills.

The Best Family Medicine.

SAFE, MILD, CERTAIN. Guaranteed PURELY VEGETABLE. For INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, PILES, &c., they have NO EQUAL.

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Is well suited for Family Use.

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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 D. McKAY, Clerk of County Court at Clifton, who is duly authorized to grant receipts for same.

BENJAMIN ROGERS,
Assignee
nov. 3—tf

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

THE "Terrible" will likely parade on New Years Day.

THE Help Warrior has arrived at Cardiff, making the trip in 16 days from Cuba.

THE Heather Belle-Fastnet case comes up for trial on the 4th, prox.

THE Gray Nuns have moved into their grand new hospital, on the esplanade. Next week we will give some account of the building.

THE Toronto Empire of Saturday last, its fourth anniversary, is a paper of twenty-four pages, filled with excellent reading matter. The Empire is a power in journalism.

BOTH the Northumberland and Stanley are yet running, but the sailings of the latter steamer have been changed. She leaves Pictou every morning at 7 o'clock and this city at 1 o'clock p. m. Both steamers carry mails.

THE card of St. Bonaventures College, St. John's, Nfld. can be found by referring to our advertising columns. The institution is under the supervision of the Irish Christian Brothers and for a moderate sum imparts an excellent education.

THE steamer William, owned by Capt. R. McMillan, of this city, and bound from St. John, Nfld. for Sydney, in ballast, went ashore at the entrance to the harbor of St. Pierre, Miq., Monday and is a total wreck. Her crew was saved. The steamer was insured.

YESTERDAY'S market was a very fair one. Oats were dull at 34 c per bush. Eggs sold at from 22 to 28 cents per doz and were scarce. Pork brought 4 and 5½ cents. Butter, fresh, sold at 22 and 24 c, and salt 19 to 20 c per lb. To-day and to-morrow will also be market days.

THE electric light, fire alarm and telephones were crossed last Wednesday night and caused some slight damage to the switchboard of the fire alarm in the Police Station. Several telephones were also damaged. The western circuit of the electric light had to be shut off, and that portion of the city remained in darkness all night.

MESSRS. J. T. McNally, son of J. T. McNally, Esq. of Summerside, and Park Cullen, of Hope River, both students at the University of Ottawa, have been doing good work of late. Mr. McNally last week received the degree, of Ph. B. and next June expects to take that of B. A. Mr. Cullen only entered the University last September, and immediately began the third year's course. He has since led his class, and also expects to take the degree of B. A. next June. We extend our congratulations.

IN A STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

A concern can produce its best work only when it is in a strong financial position, out of debt and free from worry. Our contemporary the FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR of Montreal is in just such a position. It is firmly established, its magnificent new buildings, equipped with splendid new plant, costing quarter of a million of dollars, the result of years of increasing prosperity. The FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR is a great paper, and deserves its gigantic success.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Christmas was not a green one after all, something after midnight Thursday, snow fell; and, those who expected to rise and see a green Christmas were agreeably surprised to find the ground covered with its mantle of white. The fall was but a light one however, and owing to the mildness of the weather, the streets were soon in a very sloppy condition. The absence of the merry jingle of the sleigh bells was particularly noticable, and one could hardly persuade himself that it was Christmas day.

Services were held in the Cathedral, and at both Convent de Notre Dame and St. Joseph's. The first mass at the Cathedral was said by the Rev. Father McAulay, who, at its end, followed on by celebrating two other masses. At 10 o'clock Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Macdonald, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morrison, as arch-priest, and Rev. Fathers McLellan and Reid as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Father McAulay was master of ceremonies. At the end of the first gospel Rev. Dr. Morrison ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent an powerful sermon. In the evening at 7 o'clock Vespers followed by Benediction, was sung by Father Reid. The decorations of the high altar at both morning and evening services were extremely beautiful, especially those at the latter service. The music by the choir was also grand and excellently rendered.

The morning masses at Notre Dame and St. Joseph's convents were celebrated respectively by Fathers McLellan and Reid. At both places also suitable decorations had been made, which looked very beautiful.

SOURIS NOTES.

Christmas passed off very quietly in Souris. At 10 o'clock Mass a choir of twenty fine voices rendered *Gounods* Mass in C. in grand style. An orchestra of six pieces also played selections during Mass.

While the people of St. Margarets Parish were returning from Mass Christmas day they discovered an old man by the name of Angus McVarish of Black Bush on the roadside apparently asleep but on closer examination found life about extinct. The man was over seventy years and had walked to Souris a distance of 12 miles, on Christmas eve to do some business and had almost reached home, when, it is thought, overcome by exhustion he sat down to rest. The parcels he had purchased in Souris were beside him. Com.

MARRIED.

At Saints Simon and Jude's Church, Tignish, on Nov. 24th, by the Rev Donald Macdonald, Capt. James McGrath to Miss Mary Ellen McTague eldest daughter of Mr. James McTague Station Agent, all of Tignish.

DIED.

At Morell on the 22nd inst of bronchitis, Mrs. Patrick Rossiter, aged 72 years. She leaves a husband three sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

CH'TOWN PRICES, DEC. 29.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.04 to	$0.05
Beef (small) per lb	0.05 to	0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to	0.07
Lamb, per lb	0.14 to	0.00
Fowls, per pair	0.45 to	0.50
Butter (fresh)	0.20 to	0.24
Butter (tub)	0.18 to	0.20
Eggs, per doz	0.22 to	0.24
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to	0.75
Mutton, carcass	0.04 to	0.06
Lard	0.14 to	0.15
Pork, per cwt	2.40 to	2.50
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2.75 to	3.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	2.50 to	2.75
Hides	0.03 to	0.04
Calfskins (trimmed)	0.08 to	0.00
Sheep pelts	0.60 to	0.70
Lamb skins	0.55 to	0.60
Cabbage, per head	0.03 to	0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.50 to	0.55
Straw, per load	2.00 to	2.50
Geese	0.60 to	0.80
Turnips, per bushel	0.12 to	0.16
Turkeys	0.90 to	1.25
Celery, per doz	0.60 to	0.72

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLICANS CANNOT ADMINISTER SACRAMENTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I wish in your present issue to offer some further remarks regarding the supposed power of an Anglican clergyman towards remitting the sins of his penitents. In my last correspondence it was distinctly proved that, by an Anglican clergyman, no valid or lawful absolution can be given for want of valid and lawful jurisdiction. It was likewise shown that the power of orders is not the power of jurisdiction, and as a necessary consequence it must follow that a succession of valid orders does not imply a succession of valid jurisdiction. But in order to give supernatural grace through the Sacrament of Penance i. e. through confession and absolution, there is essentially required not only a succession of valid orders, but also a succession of valid jurisdiction, both of which are again essentially required in order to have Apostolic succession. Take away the succession of valid orders, and by that very fact Apostolic succession is taken away; take away the succession of valid and lawful jurisdiction, leaving the succession of orders intact, and again there is no Apostolic succession. Finally, take away Apostolic succession and no absolution can be given. But we urged the question, whether or not the Anglican clergyman, bishop or minister, has lawful and valid jurisdiction, and we clearly demonstrated that he has neither the one nor the other. We must therefore conclude that he cannot claim Apostolic succession. But as such he cannot absolve, and any attempt in this direction is a mere usurpation which of course in the sight of God is null and void. This we have to prove, consisting which a brief sketch of the Church out of place. Anglicans, and especially those of the High Church, assume that bishops, if validly consecrated can transmit the Apostolic succession. This assumption is wholly gratuitous, and equally erroneous. We admit that validly consecrated bishops can transmit orders and nothing else. But if orders were Apostolic succession, then any heretic rightly ordained, although holding the most infamous and repugnant doctrine, could claim Apostolic authority. This however, is absurd, and I don't think any High Church man would hold such an opinion. The succession essential to the church is not merely the *episcopal* but the *Apostolic* succession, which is a succession not only of *orders*, but also of *jurisdiction*. For the Church of Christ is apostolic not merely episcopal, and bishops are the successors of the Apostles inasmuch as they were bishops. The Apostolate is above the episcopate, the apostolic authority is in fact the supreme visible authority in the church. But bishops, from the mere fact that they are bishops, do not participate in this authority, for if they did, since the episcopal character is indelible, it would follow that no bishop could be deprived of his see. This, however, the Anglicans themselves do not hold and consequently we must agree that the episcopal character of itself does not carry with it any jurisdiction or authority whatever, and hence no bishop can delegate jurisdiction until he is authorized or assigned his jurisdiction by the apostolic authority. The Greek schismatic bishops, for example, have orders and are true bishops, but they have no jurisdiction or authority to govern the faithful, nor can they have any voice in defining the faith, and the reason is simply because they have not the apostolic succession, which they lost by breaking away from the Apostolic See. Even Anglicans themselves *practically* admit that orders of themselves do not carry with them any authority whatever. Their bishops (*supposing* them to be bishops) receive the episcopal character from their brother bishops, but they do not receive from them their jurisdiction to exercise episcopal functions, nor do they claim to receive it from them. They receive this jurisdiction from the crown or civil authority. But who is so insane as to say that the Crown or civil authority can give them Apostolic authority or succession. It may indeed give them a *civil* succession, but that is not Apostolic succession, for surely no one in his senses can pretend that the crown has apostolic succession or authority to give. Consequently *supposing* the Archbishop of Canterbury to be a prelate, he would be a *civil* but not an *ecclesiastical* prelate, and the same must be said of all the other bishops of the established Anglican Church. From this standpoint, it must be patent to any impartial man, that they can have no claim whatever to apostolic succession.

I am aware of the fact that some of their clergy, in order to claim apostolic succession, have recourse to the early British church, as if it had been independent of the See of Rome. This subterfuge does not disturb us in the least. I have already proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the early British church was in union with, and subject to, the Roman Apostolic See, and thus the episcopacy either of Britain or England had no other succession but what it derived from the See of Rome, and as a matter of consequence it lost that succession on its being "cut off" from Rome. But let us *suppose*, without conceding, that the early British or Welsh church was independent of Rome. From this supposition it does not follow that the present Anglican established church has the apostolic succession as I will easily prove. Rev. Mr. Simpson will admit that from about the time of St. Augustine's coming to England until the time of Henry VIII.—a period of about a thousand years,—the Welsh prelates were subject to the See of Rome. The same of course must be said of the English bishops during that same period. Now, since they were subject to Rome during that time, they obtained from the See of Peter their jurisdiction and apostolic succession, at least during that period of a thousand years; for otherwise they would not have been subject to Rome. Consequently the *supposed* British or Welsh succession had been abandoned or lost by their connection with Rome, and *recognized dependence* on the See of Peter. But the fact, that the Anglicans asserted their independence of the papal See, did not, and could not, revive that succession. For that supposed succession had wholly lapsed a thousand years previously, and consequently the Anglican establishment had no connection whatever with it. These facts evidently close all apostolic succession in this line from the Anglican Church. During its union with the See of Rome, it was Catholic or it was not. If it was it cannot be now, for it separated from that see. If it was not, neither is it now; for, in the supposition that it was not Catholic, it did not have the apostolic succession, and, as it did not unite with any other See through which it could connect with the Apostles, it cannot be Catholic, for the church from her foundation must be Catholic at all times, and this it cannot be unless through an *unbroken* apostolic succession. I think enough has been said to show any fair-minded man that neither the High nor the Low Church has any claim to apostolic succession or authority, and as such cannot validly perform any function requiring such authority, as has already been shown concerning the Sacrament of Penance.

That, during the convulsions of the sixteenth century, they lost the power of jurisdiction, is an unconditional certainty, and to this I add that it is almost equally certain that they lost also the power of orders i. e. that their ordinations are invalid. Up to the present we *suppose* the validity of their orders, and yet we demonstrated that they have no jurisdiction or apostolic authority to absolve. This was sufficient for what we undertook to prove. But now, pushing the question further, we will see that they have not even orders, and, as a consequence, they have neither bishops nor priests. The Anglican established church has no valid orders unless she has received them through Parker, Elizabeth's Archbishop of Canterbury. But she has not received them through him, unless he himself was validly consecrated. Everyone admits the truth of these statements. But was Parker ever validly consecrated? There is no satisfactory evidence to show that he was, while there is strong evidence to show that he was not. In the first place, Barlow, who was the supposed consecrating bishop was himself never consecrated, nor is there a particle of evidence to show that he was. That he had been bishop elect is conceded, as can be collected from the state papers or registers, in which a *strict record* of the election and *consecration* of all rightly consecrated bishops was kept. But in these registers there is not a syllable of any record whatever regarding the consecration of Barlow, and this fact indicates only too plainly that he was never consecrated. For if they were so exact in recording the election and consecration of every validly consecrated bishop, and had even entered on the register the election of Barlow, they could not have omitted recording his consecration unless from the very fact that he never was consecrated. The conclusion, of course, is that if Barlow was not consecrated bishop, neither was Parker.

But now, recourse is made to the Lambeth register in favour of Parker. But in the eyes of impartiality this register bears too many evidences of being a forged document, and, in consequently of no value whatever. This document was never known or produced until sixty years after the pretended Lambeth consecration, although during that period they were repeatedly challenged to prove the validity of their orders. Instead of attempting to prove their validity through the Lambeth register (if it existed), some of them went so far as to say that orders were not necessary. As an example of this, we have Whitaker's answer to a direct challenge given by Dury on this subject. The following is a part of his answer: "But I would not have you think that we make such account of your orders as to consider on calling lawful without them. *Therefore keep your orders to yourselves.*" (Defence of the answers to Campion, London 1583.) Why did he not vouch from the Lambeth register if it then existed. Again we find just in the animated discussion which took place between Dr. Harding and Jewel, Elizabeth's bishop of Salisbury, although Jewel was ever ready to answer his opponent, when able to do so, yet when the question was put to him as to whether or not Parker was consecrated, he suddenly became dumb! As he could not rise an answer. And yet it is supposed that this discussion took place in the year 1566—only about five years after the supposed Lambeth affair. Here is a specimen of the discussion. Harding presses his opponent Jewel in the following manner. "Do you a priest or be you not? If you be, tell us who gave you your orders. Bishops have always, after the Apostle's time, been consecrated by three other bishops, with the consent of the Metropolitan and confirmation of the bishop of Rome." To this Jewel *promptly* replies. "I answer you, I am a bishop.—Our bishops are made by the consecration of the Archbishop (i. e. Parker) and other three bishops, and by the admission of the prince." Here we notice how promptly Jewel answers. But Harding presses him still further in the following manner: "Ye were made, ye say, by the consecration of the Archbishop and other three bishops. And now, I pray, was your Archbishop himself consecrated? What three bishops of the realm were there to lay hands on him? Your Metropolitan (i. e. Parker) had no consecration" (See Jewel's works Vol. III. page 320. Parker Society. Also Hardings rejoinder 1565.) Here is a direct challenge made only five years after the supposed Lambeth consecration, when all its circumstances would have been fresh in the memory of the people. But Jewel who, until these final questions were put to him, had kept up the controversy, now becomes mute. He had not a word to say in defence of the validity of Parker's supposed consecration. But where was the Lambeth register? If it then existed, or if it had any authority, he could have quoted from it and silenced Harding. We therefore see that this register either did not then exist, or if it did, it was a forgery too glaring to be made public as it was then only five years after the supposed consecration at Lambeth. It was considered more opportune to let it stand over for about sixty years, that it might then be made public with less fear of contradiction, as the greater part of that generation would by then time, have passed away.

Before closing, we must draw the attention of our readers to another point which is that Parker's supposed ordination was effected not according to the Roman ordinal, but according to the ordinal of Edward VI, which was defective and obviously did not effect a valid consecration, as the Anglicans themselves virtually admitted a hundred years afterwards by correcting it. These facts prove conclusively that Anglicans have no orders, and of course have neither bishops, priests nor sacraments. These are but a few of the plethora of arguments which could be adduced on this subject, but in connection with what we have said on jurisdiction and apostolic succession, they are more than sufficient to show how vain and ill-founded is their pretension to any power of giving sacramental absolution.

GENUINE CATHOLIC.

Dec. 28th, 1891

THE EXAMINER'S IDEAL CHRISTIANITY.

MR. EDITOR,—In justice to the Examiner, I must say that among the chief characteristics of that journal is generally to be found a comparatively fair view of the topics of our times. However, in its issue of Christmas Eve a rather disagreeable deviation is made from that line of conduct, the reason for which I am at present unable to give. In his leading article, the editor (I suppose) draws a comparison between the Christianity of the past and that of the present, and then fires a very curious ideal for it in the future, with Sir Edwin Arnold as its champion. I am not aware that he has received a commission for the establishment of Arnold's Buddhism as the leading feature of his ideal Christianity. If such be the case it would be well for him to make his starting point from Darwinism as being a very good auxiliary to the Buddhist theory of the transmigration of the soul.

To begin, he considers that "it may be adjudged that considerable advancement in practical Christianity has been made since the *dark ages*." The sentence, it appears, would not be complete unless the *dark ages* were dragged in. What does he understand by the dark ages? Does he mean that period during which the northern heathen barbarians of Germany, Gaul, and perhaps Britain, had poured down in countless numbers on the southern Roman Empire, in which Christianity flourished, destroying civilisation, spreading devastation wherever they went, and leaving a pitiful mass of ruins for the Church to build up a second time. If such be his interpretation of the dark ages I will not dispute with him, unless it be with regard to his terminology. But the danger is that his interpretation may be in accord with that which some persist in holding i. e. the identifying of the dark ages with the influence of the Church itself. If such be his interpretation of it, I would respectfully request him to say so in decisive terms. It is unjust to attempt saddling the Church as being responsible for the depredations committed by these northern barbarians, and it is outrageously unjust that the descendents of these very barbarians should be the foremost in accusing her of the faults of their uncivilised ancestors. This is surely endeavoring to bind her eyes, slap her in the face and then ask her to prophesy who slapped her. If northern barbarism by brute force partially destroyed the civilization she had established, she nevertheless by her pontiff energy re-established it, notwithstanding that she met with the fiercest opposition. She persevered in the midst of difficulties protecting the weak from the strong; she still continues in that same energetical strain, and is now acknowledged by the greatest potentates of Europe to be the only institution capable of keeping at bay the ravages of Freemasonry and diabolical socialism. She civilized that immense horde of barbarians, and now the thanks she receives is an attempt to slap her in the face.

But what about the "advancement in practical Christianity?" The Examiner candidly admits that e. g. the records of the divorce court are deplorable. In this the editor is right, but his conclusion that "we have still to go far higher" is misleading. He evidently supposes that in the "dark ages" divorces were of common occurrence. This is false. It is only of late years that divorce courts were introduced. Barbarism, vile though it be, is superior to the proceedings of the divorce court. Whatever may be said of barbarians, they did not countenance divorces, nor did they have much room for such characters as the Mormon chief, and in this, at least, they possessed a redeeming feature which cannot be claimed by the *civilized* 19th century. Where, then, is the "gradual elevation of life and conduct" spoken of by the Examiner? The fact is that in numberless cases there is a marked deterioration, not, however, caused by Christianity, but by a rebellion against it; and his conclusion should be that we ought to return to the point from which the deterioration began, and then let each one who stands, guard lest he fall. I agree with the Examiner that "division and disorganization" are bad, but if we sincerely wish to correct them, let us return to the point at which they began, and be one like united, not however by such a union as the agnostic Sir Edwin Arnold proposes, and which the Examiner appears to come out, by which Buddhism would take the place of Christianity, and thus believe that in future our souls would transmigrate to vivify the body of some animal of the brute creation. Such unity would be worse than the present state of affairs. Let us have unity and peace, founded on truth. In the meantime I wish the HERALD, the Examiner, and all parties concerned a

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Dec. 30th, 1891.

The Late Father Dowd.

The announcement of the demise of Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patricks Church, Montreal, brought sadness to hundreds of thousands of hearts throughout Canada. Wherever he was known he was he was also loved and respected; but especially revered was he by his parishioners of St. Patrick's. For nearly fifty years he had been the guiding star of the Irish Catholics of Montreal; and their champion when their rights were assailed. Dignity and position wooed him, but both he refused. He was held in high esteem by the Protestants of Montreal; and in many of their churches on the day following his demise feeling references were made to his death. His funeral which took place on the 19th inst., was the largest ever seen in Montreal, fully three thousand young men, members of the Irish Catholic Societies, being in the line, besides the large concourse of citizens. As the cortege passed Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican) the bells tolled a tribute of respect for the dead priest. His remains were interred in the basement of the Grand Seminary, where thirty other of his brother Sulpicians rest.

Father Dowd, as his parishioners loved to call him, was born in County Louth, Ireland, in 1813, of respectable parents in good circumstances. At an early age he evinced an ardent desire to devote himself to the Church, and made his classical course at Newry. He went to Paris in 1832, when he made his theological studies in the Irish College in that city; his course was a brilliant one. In 1837, May 20, he was ordained priest by Monseigneur Quelen, Archbishop of Paris, and after his ordination he returned to Ireland, where he lived about 10 years, six with the Archbishop of Armagh, and was President of the Diocesan Seminary of that town for one year.

In 1847 he resolved on joining the Order of St. Sulpice, and went to Paris for that purpose, where after spending a year in their *noviciate*, he was admitted a member of that illustrious body. Father Dowd came to Montreal June 21, 1838, in company with Rev. Fathers O'Brien, McCullough and others. Father Dowd was even then distinguished not only for his piety, zeal and eloquence, but also for his great administrative abilities. When Father Connolly left St. Patrick's in 1890, the choice of a new pastor was a very easy one. Father Dowd was appointed, by the Superior, director of the congregation a position which he retained till the time of his death. Shortly after his arrival he saw the necessity of an asylum for orphans there, and early in 1849 established one, and the same year commenced the building of the present St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, which was opened in November, 1851. In 1865 he established St. Bridgit's Home for the old and infirm and the night refuge for the destitute. In 1866-7 he erected a commodious building for the Home and Refuge. The splendid institution of St. Patrick's school for girls is another monument of Father Dowd's untiring zeal to forward the interests of his people. Aided by the ladies of St. Patrick's congregation, Father Dowd organized the annual bazaar for the support of the orphan asylum, the first being held in Oct., 1849. Besides the above Father Dowd has done much to ornament and beautify the interior of St Patrick's church, which, next to Notre Dame, is the most richly decorated in Montreal. In 1866, when the dismemberment of the ancient parish of Notre Dame was proclaimed Father Dowd quickly saw that the congregations of St. Patrick's and other Irish churches of the city would suffer seriously thereby, and he promptly petitioned the Holy See that the Irish Catholics of Montreal should be left in undisturbed possession of their old privileges. His petition was received and substantially granted, and their position confirmed and defined to their satisfaction. One of the most noteworthy events connected with the ministrations of the deceased at St. Patrick's, was the organization of the pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome in 1877. It has been said that Father Dowd has on more than one occasion been named for the Episcopal dignity. Twice at least he refused the mitre, namely: The sees of Toronto and Kingston. On Dec. 17 th, 1825 he was named Bishop of Canee in *partibus* and coadjutor of Toronto, but he declined, preferring to remain with his dear St. Patrick's congregation where he felt that he could do more good than elsewhere, even though he wore the mitre.

A. Currie,

SOURIS,

REQUESTS IMMEDIATE PAYMENT by is full of all amounts due him; and being about to close out his present business will in future sell for CASH and Produce only.

As the stock on hand must be turned into CASH before the first of May, BARGAINS may be looked for.

Souris, Dec. 23, 1891—4i eow

Change in Time.

UNTIL further notice, the winter mail steamer STANLEY will leave Charlottetown at 7 o'clock, a. m., and Pictou on arrival of noon train, daily, Sundays excepted. By order,

A. LORD, Agent.

dec 23—1i

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

THE SOWER HAS NO SECOND CHANCE. Good seed says make the most of the first.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world.—Merit Tells.

Ferry's Seed Annual for 1892 tells the whole Seed story—Sent free for the asking. Don't sow Seeds till you get it.

D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

At No. 238 Upper Queen St.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

A Beautiful Line of Pantings.

Our Worsted Tweed Suits

are the cheapest ever offered in this City.

We are always happy to wait on customers

A. J. MURPHY.

May 18, 1891—tf

P. E. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

EXCURSION Return Tickets will be issued at one first class fare to and from all Stations on this Railway on 24th and 25th December, inst., good for return up to and on January 4th, 1892.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec, 15, 1891.—3i

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned begs to inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed from his former place of business on Richmond Street TO EUSTON STREET, near the head of Pownal Street, where he is prepared to attend to all matters in the line of Boot and Shoemaking and repairing

PATRICK KELLY.

Dec. 16.—3m

A. A. McLEAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Brown's Block, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Money to loan.

Nov. 25, 1891.—3m

TO LET.

THE building and premises now used and occupied as the Charlottetown Hospital, on Dorchester Street. There is a large garden attached and the building is well adapted for a boarding house. It will be ready for occupancy about the 1st December. Application may be made at the Bishop's Palace or to A. A. McDonald, chairman Cathedral building committee.

JAMES H. REDDIN.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,

Office, Cameron Block,

(Head of Stairway),

Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Aug. 13, 1890.—1y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"*Civil Service Gazette.*"

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

FOR SALE,

Valuable Farm and Plot of Land at Lower Cardigan,

—CONTAINING—

194 ACRES OF LAND

THE undersigned offers for sale that valuable Freehold Farm at Lower Cardigan Wharf, formerly owned by the late Joseph Campbell, containing 67 acres clear land (best in the Province). Also 117 Acres in the rear with considerable hard and soft wood lumber upon it, the whole will be sold together, or the Farm will be sold separately.

A. A. MACDONALD BROS.

Geo'town, Nov. 4, 1891.—3m

C. E. ROBERTSON,

Cameron Block.

DURING THIS MONTH WE OFFER OUR CUSTOMERS

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

IN ALL LINES WE CARRY. OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHS AND FURNISHINGS

Is Perfection.

OUR WINTER OVERCOATINGS

ARE THE CHOICEST IN THE CITY, AND ARE GIVING

Universal Satisfaction.

ALL ORDERS FINISHED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1891 C. E. ROBERTSON

D. A. B.

A GOOD INVESTMENT ALWAYS PAYS,

You must be careful in making your investments to always deal with a firm that has your confidence, and one where you always get full value for your money. Once our friend you will always be our friend.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

This department has wonderfully increased for the past two years. Our efforts to be the leading Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Dealers on P. E. I. have proved a success. A full stock of Meltons, Beavers, Naps, Irish Frieze, Worsteds, &c. Our customers made Overcoats at $12 50, $14 00 and $16 00 are giving good value. Gents Furnishings, Readymade Clothing, Hats & Caps. Come and see us. We will make you happy with good Goods and low Prices.

Nov. 25th, 1891. D. A. BRUCE. FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER.

Henry C. Shaw, B. A.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COMMISSIONER &C.

OFFICE, BROWN'S BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Money to Loan nov 11.—3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THE undersigned offers for sale his freehold farm of 150 acres situated at Corraville, Lot 53. There is a good house and barn on the premises. About 50 acres are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the remainder being partly covered with hard and soft wood. The land is 6 miles from Cardigan Bridge, 5 miles from Grand River Bridge and 6 miles from St. Peter's Bay. It will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PETER SHARKEY,

Corraville, Lot 53, Dec. 16—3 mos.

Now!

—THE—

DIAMOND-BOKSTORE

—AND—

BAZAAR

—IS IN—

FULL BLAST

—FOR THE—

XMAS SEASON

Prices Lower than Ever.

The whole of the Second Flat has been utilized as a

GRAND BAZAAR

Giving a double capacity in which to exhibit the

MOST MAGNIFICENT

—AND—

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

ON. P. E. ISLAND.

CALL EARLY

Theo. L. Chappelle,

Diamond Bookstore & Bazaar.

dec 9—4i

Department of Public Lands,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

July 30th, 1891.

ALL Persons in arrears to the Government for their lands, are hereby requested to settle their accounts at this office.

Notice is also hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Act 55th, Victoria Cap. II, a DISCOUNT OF TWELVE PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED to all persons discharging their accounts in full on or before the Fifteenth day of December next.

ANGUS McMILLAN, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Aug. 6—tf

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

St. Bonaventure's College,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

Under the Care of the Irish Christian Brothers.

THIS COLLEGE affords, at moderate expense excellent advantages to students. The healthiness of its situation, the equipment of the Schools, and the general furnishing of the establishment, leave nothing to be desired for the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

THREE COURSES.

Preparatory, Commercial & Matriculation. [*London University.*]

TERMS.

Day Pupils, $12, $15, etc., per annum, according to class. Boarders—$160 per annum.

Prospectuses and further particulars on application to

J. L. SLATTERY.

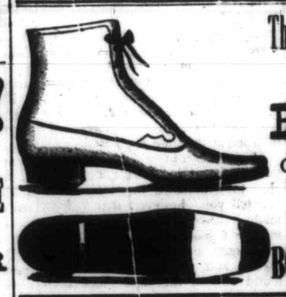
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

It will pay you to remember our Store when you want to buy Readymade Clothing for men or boys.

When you want to buy Ladies Dress Goods we have the largest assortment of DRESS GOODS in the city, and all kinds of Trimmings—Shawls and Mantles. Always bear in mind you will save money when you buy at

J. B. MACDONALDS,

GREAT CLOTHING STORE.



The Largest & Cheapest

STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

On P. E. Island under one roof at the

DOMINION

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Harris & Stewart

LONDON HOUSE.

WINTER CLOTHING

MEN'S HEAVY NAP REEFERS,
MEN'S TWEED OVERCOATS, WITH CAPE
MEN'S NAP CLOTH OVERCOATS,
MEN'S BLUE PILOT OVERCOATS.

BOYS NAP CLOTH REEFERS,
BOYS HEAVY TWEED OVERCOATS,
BOYS OVERCOATS WITH CAPE,
BOYS OVERCOATS WITH HOOP

Our stock of Overcoats and Reefers is the largest and best we have ever shown. We can fit all sizes at low prices.

HARRIS & STEWART

LONDON HOUSE.

Every Description OF DRY GOODS Cheap

—AT—

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

SEE OUR WONDERFUL CHEAP OVERCOATS.
SEE OUR WONDERFUL CHEAP REEFERS,
SEE OUR WONDERFUL CHEAP DRESS GOODS

SEE OUR WONDERFUL $1.00 LADIES JACKETS,
FUR GOODS AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.
60 GOAT ROBES AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

168 MARKET SQUARE

A LEGEND OF THE HOLLY.

When the Shepherds came to the holy [illegible]
(Their [illegible] delta bringing),
While [illegible] the Angels [illegible]
Their songs of praise were singing.

They found with awe at the stable door,
Where the Christmas snows lay whitest,
With awe and fear, at the stable door,
Where the Christmas stars shone [illegible]

A shrub, round which sweet May weaves
Her spell; at Yuletide showing
Its jagged, emerald, glossy leaves,
With blood-red berries glowing.

And [illegible] only said
"Who, 'mid the snows hath set it?"
An Angel drifting overhead
Replied: "Ah, so'er forget it!

"The symbol 'tis of days to be,
Foreseen by prophet-dreamer,
The future's spinless mistletoe,
Awaiting earth's Redeemer.

"Hidd'n in each sharp-pointed leaf,
The knife of Circumcision,—
The thorns, the nails, which Love and Grief
Salute with tear-dim'd vision.

"And in each scarlet berry-tear
The Blood-drops, pure and holy,
Of Him, Who died to save from fear,
A Saviour, meek and lowly!"

—The Shepherds heard. Their wisdom poor
This world may scorn as folly,—
But, kneeling at the stable door,
They hailed the Christmas Holly!
—*Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart*

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Crouching at Anna's door in dumb affright
The Demon hears the roar, as of the drums
Of Hell's dark vanguard pass the moon of night
The thunder on his ear. "She comes! She comes!"

"Who comes?"—the anguish of his dreadful cry
Pierces the lightless lodgeon,—where, within
In glad, secretive song, the vault's reply—
A glorious star into blest being springs,

And glows at zenith, like a mighty gem,—
Its streaming splendors whiter than the snows
Of Himalaya's virgin diadem,
Or Chimborazo's lone, untouch'd repose.

—Forefoot as melted heel, the dazzling beauty
Beat on the cowering head of Lucifer!
A voice pervades him, as from shudd'ring dreams:
"*I will put enmities 'twixt thee and Her,*

"*Thee and the woman;—'twixt her seed and thine!*
Lo! She shall crush thy head, and thou shalt wait
Her heel!"—Oh sinful Eve's doomed seed shall shine
The star of morning—Eve Immaculate.

O Deus! Thou hast fulfill'd Thy promise sweet,
Thy prophecy mysterious and dread!
Satan, to-day, lies chained at Mary's feet
The Virgin's heel hath crushed the Serpent's head!

THE MYSTERY OF KILLARD.

BY RICHARD DOWLING.

PART III.—ORDEAL OF GOLD.

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED.)

'I'm some judge of gold by this time, but not infallible. The Bishop's metal is redder than what I have been used to, but it feels much the same weight. It is gold I cannot be too cautious; if it is not gold there is no use in adding the accusation of forgery to my name. Should it turn out to be real, what shall I do? But there! it is no use to dispose of the future in that way. Let me find out what the metal is.'

The first stage of his proceedings was simple enough. He had brought with him a few ounces of the metal. The form of those pieces were irregular, but most of them were flat, and very few had more depth than a third of their superficial diameter.

He put a few pieces in his pocket the day after his arrival, and strolled along the Strand and Fleet street.

He entered a jeweler's and produced a piece of the metal about the size of a sixpenny piece.

'Could you make this into a scarf pin for me?' he asked of the man behind the counter.

The man took the piece of metal, weighed it on the end of one of his fingers, examined it through a glass, and said:

'Certainly. What pattern will you have it?'

'An anchor. But is there enough?'

'Yes; there is enough for a small head and pin. If you wish, we could add a little. Suppose we make the head of this, and the pin of some we add.'

'That will do very well, thank you. You will try to match the color?'

'We shall match the color exactly, so that it will seem all of one piece.'

'Do you think that a bit of good gold?'

'Yes, it seems a good piece.'

'Of course, you know gold by the look and weight.'

'Well, I ought; I've been twenty-five years passing it through my hands.'

'That's a long experience. But could you tell virgin gold from gold with an alloy?'

'I'd make a good guess where the alloy is considerable, but a small portion might escape me.'

'And what do you think of that little piece?'

'There's alloy in this, beyond doubt—both silver and copper, I should think. The copper gives the red or purple marks to the fracture and adds also to its hardness. Not much alloy. Can we do anything else for you to-day?'

'Nothing else, thank you. Good morning.'

When he found himself in the street he began thinking once more.

'There were silver mines in Killaloe, and I've heard that gold has been found as far west in Clare as Killard. Then what brings the copper in the gold? And, most of all, what brings that enormous quantity of gold where it is? Why, in all Clare there isn't as much as there is on that one island. Where did it come from?'

He asked a student, whom he met by the Kingsway, which half-crown might him that the metal was real gold with a slight alloy.

'All gold!' he thought, suddenly, 'and all mine. Now I see why my grandfather bought the island and had the clause inserted about the hawking, hunting, fishing, mines, wood, water and foreshore rights' reserved. It was this gold. He found it or knew of it, and married a dumb wife that he might secure children who could not tell. If he found the gold in any ordinary way, why need he keep it a secret? But I'm forgetting there's copper in it, and that it can't be native. How did he get it? There isn't as much in all the rest of Clare. He never could have stolen it, for no one has such a vast store. Even banks, except the very largest, don't keep such sums; and until my grandfather bought the island and went inland for a wife, I have heard he never was beyond Clonmore, in which place there was then no bank. How did he come by it? That's what I want to know.'

These were the thoughts he expressed boldly to his own mind, but under them waged a fierce struggle. Should he enquire no further, but take the gold away and sell it, and become a rich man all at once, with everything in the world he could desire, or should he hunt up some clue to this gold and act the honest part? He kept the struggle out of his view as much as possible, and endeavored to deal with objective matters as much as possible. The strife went on all the same, stunning and shaking him, and, above all, keeping his mind away from the blue-eyed white girl of Killard. An oracular voice declared to him that the girl and the gold were inconsistencies. He could never hope she would be content to share wealth of the source of which she knew nothing, and even if he had been disposed to do such a thing, he could not now deceive her as to the gross results of his two visits to Australia, for the day he and she drove home from Killard he had put her in possession of all facts and figures. From the period he emerged upon the great world through the gateway of the books read in boyhood, he had yearned to be in the midst of the motion and the tumult. He had thought that if his race had previously merely awaited death on that island he would not follow their example, but would go into the great world and live. Putting the discovery of the last few days out of account, he was now a rich man according to the standard of his boyhood; but he was no longer a boy; he had been in the world and had seen life and tasted the power of gold, and was no more than a poor man according to his present standard. He could enjoy riches—riches come suddenly upon him—as few could, for he was young, full of health, spirits, imagination. And now here was positive wealth before him—wealth which, for goodness knows how long, had lain where it now slept; which his grandfather and father had possessed before him, and yet, because of something, some warning finger, some principle of right, some unappreciated influence of that girl whom he wished to keep out of his mind just now, he did not like to stretch forth his hand and grasp—what? Everything, it seemed—everything but peace!

And so the strife went on, over and over again. He tried to quell it, but in vain. He exercised the whole force of his will to suppress it, to keep his mind fixed on the absolute business in hand; but as often as he fancied he had cast out the torment, it came back again to rack and waste him with redoubled force.

'I now know,' he thought, driving his mind into the channel of his immediate action; 'I now know that there is a alloy in the gold. Let me find out how much.'

Accordingly he sought an analytical chemist, gave him a specimen, told him what he wanted, and was requested to call in three days. He returned at the time appointed.

'I am exceedingly sorry, sir,' said the chemist, 'that I have not been able to commence the analysis. I may tell you, however, that I have made a kiscovery that will simplify matters a good deal. In looking at the largest piece of metal I saw a fissure, and, enlarging the fissure, I found two of the pieces had been imperfectly fused; they came asunder readily, and here is the larger of the two. The specific gravity of the piece of metal corresponds with the discovery.'

John Lane took the piece in his hand, and saw, a little blurred by fusion, the head of George III., and the legend, 'Georgius III. Rex.' There could be no further reason to doubt. Here was the face of a guinea before him.

With a great effort he controlled himself so as to show no surprise, and having thanked the chemist, and said that his discovery answered as well, or better than an analysis, he went away, taking with him the guinea face.

The jeweller had told him the metal was gold, and here was a guinea embedded in a partly fused mass. It was now quite plain to him that all the metal in the Bishop's had at one time been coined gold. He remembered how there was no talk of sovereigns in connection with his father's or grandfather's mysterious money. He had heard of those fires which helped the people to the idea that his grandfather and father had had dealings with the evil spirits. Now he had leaped into two secrets at once. The gold had all been guineas, or, at least, coined gold at one time; and the fires had been kindled to reduce it to its present form, with a view no doubt, to make it appear as though it had been an ordinary native product of the island, and had never before passed through the hands of man.

Now he knew why his father had expelled him, when he found out he could hear. He feared this secret might be discovered by him, and upon his learning to speak, at some time before he arrived at the age of discretion, he might tell of the gold, and so lead to a forcible withdrawal of it from the island, where it did not rightfully lie.

Again the fierce conflict between temptation and conscience arose, and John Lane strode through the crowded streets of London with an overwhelming secret on his mind and a tempestuous tumult in his breast. To-morrow might be become calmer, and he put the question repeatedly to himself, 'What am I to do next?'

For days he remained in a state of the greatest anxiety and perplexity. He could not go back and live on the island, watching that treasure. No portion of his scheme of life admitted of such an idea. He wanted to live until he died, not to sit down and await the falling of the shadow. He was not ignorant like his grandfather, or dumb like his father. He was in the very heyday of life, and live he would. What should he do? The gold could not be left in its present hiding place any longer. Whatever was to be done with it, the best thing was to remove it. It brought good to no one where it lay, and might be discovered at any moment. What should he do? Remove it? Yes; that was very easy to say, but how to accomplish it? He calculated that if it were all put together it would nearly fill an ordinary corn sack, but such a sack, supposing one could bear the strain, would weigh at least a ton. Yes; there was about a ton weight of the metal on the island? How was it to be got away, and where should it be brought to?

It was not until a week had passed that he hit upon a plan. He put an advertisement in the Shipping Gazette to the effect that L. J. (he thought it best to reverse his initials) wished to hire a forty ton yacht for the summer months. Offers were to be sent to the Mexican Hotel, Covent Garden

In a few days he decided upon trying one of the boats tendered. He saw the proprietor, a man who made his living by lettidg yachts. The Water Lily was refitting for the season at Cowes. He got a description of her from the owner, and having agreed to pay a deposit of fifty pounds and to pay twenty five guineas a month for the two months, a bargain was concluded.

Next, about a captain and crew? Yes, but the captain and crew were to be French. Could a French captain and crew be got—say a captain, three men, and a boy—in London?

'Yes; but not quite so quickly as an English crew.'

Never mind. Use all dispatch; and when the boat and crew were all ready he was to be let know,

So he parted from the man, and came back west to Covent Garden, once more a prey to the old struggle

CHAPTER V.

"GOOD-BYE FOREVER."

The month of May went by and brought no solace to the heart of Mary Martin. Once the first great shock had passed away, she returned very much to her old ways. But her manner was listless, and she took little heed of what went on around her; the neighbors said she was pining away, and pointed at her faded cheek and saddened eyes in evidence of the inward havoc. The girl would sit the whole evening in the chimney-place, and never break the silence unless her father or mother addressed her; then she did not readily comprehend what was said to her. Often when she and her mother were alone, the woman would put her arms round her daughter and say:

'You musn't give way like that, Mary. Try to bear up, my child. You will only fall sick if you give way like that, and then what will your poor father and mother do?'

The girl would answer:

'I am doing my best, mother; indeed I'm doing my best. But it is very hard on me.'

'I know it is, my poor child.'

Sometimes the girl would give way and break into sobs, and for a while the mother would hold her to her breast and speak such words of consolation as she could, often forgetting the little Mary who had taught John Lane her own name, was the little girl no longer, but a woman, with a woman's sore trial upon her.

From the day Edward Martin had made known to Mary and his wife the decision to which he had come respecting Lane, he had never once uttered his name, nor in the presence of the three had any allusion been made to the trouble. Martin was more taciturn than usual; his deep, sad eyes followed his daughter about the room, when she was not looking, with an expression of sorrow and tenderness, and when he spoke to her there was a tone of protesting grief in his voice seeming to say:

'I could do less than I have done, Mary, and it was my duty to step between you and danger, although your heart was in my path.'

But if there was silence in the cottage, there was plenty of talk in the village. Look at what had come of flying in the face of Heaven, and having anything to do with the son of that pagan dummy. The boy had not promised very well at first, and they did not care much for his dark and sullen ways. But when he returned from abroad, how he had improved. How gay and sociable he was, the gayest and most sociable in all the village. But, once under the influence of that awful island, all his lightheartedness had departed; he went back suddenly to his old sullen manner, and practically broke of his engagement with the sweetest girl in all the parish, or the next parish to it.

Somehow, the anger of the people did not rest on John Lane himself. They would not have stoned him or hissed him if he had stood among them. They regarded him as a man smitten with a hideous leprosy rather than an enemy. The curse of that island had come upon him without any fault of his own, as far as they could see, and he was to be shunned not feared; pitied, not execrated. They had, at the first, prophesied evil would follow the boy. Although for years they had forgotten their old foreshadowings, they now remembered them in more than their original vigor.

Mary had heard her father talk of the fight in the public house the day of John Lane's return, and how Cahill had got a month's imprisonment for his conduct.

When asked by the magistrate the reason of his unprovoked attack on the man, he had said he supposed he was drunk, but gave no further explanation; and this being deemed far from satisfactory he had been sent to gaol.

When the girl learned the particulars of the fight, and the place and time at which it took place, she had half guessed that John's arrival had something to do with Cahill's unaccountable violence. She was deeply touched—deeply sorry for this. Now she could, in a way, understand more accurately what his feeling must be; for, although they were far removed from hers, there stretched a connecting cord that brought her more into sympathy with him. He cared for her, no doubt, in somewhat the same way as she cared for John, and he had seen a man come between him and her, and his frenzy had burst out in wild, irrational resentment. He was a man, and anger naturally took the form of violence. She loved John with all her heart and soul, and a shadow which no one could exactly define or explain had come between them. It seemed as though she should never see him again: never hear his voice or feel the pressure of his arm.

Oh, what had happened to John to change him so? He had gone off as though he cared to see her no more; he had sent no message to her by her father. What had driven him away after all his promises? What her father asked him to do may have been hard, but would not she have leaped from the Bishop's into the sea if it could have saved John from great sorrow, and what sorrow could be greater than was now upon her?

What was he doing now? Could it be he had already begun to forget her? Perhaps she had disappointed him on his second return. He may have thought her beauty less, or, after the fine world he had been through, perhaps her manners had seemed rude or harsh. Forgetting her! Could John be forgetting her, after all he had said, all he had written? Now he was rich and might go where he chose. He knew much more than she ever dreamed of; was fit for society in which she would be laughed at. She knew she was only a fisherman's daughter, but she had read books, and talked with poor old Mr. Heywood and John, and had picked up some notion of what people above her were like, and felt that in time, if she, too, had gone away like John, she might be somewhat—a great way off—but somewhat able to avoid disgracing him as his wife. How she had planned in her heart to try and be ever so little worthy of him. And now all seemed gone.

A month passed and they had heard no tidings of him. He had not been seen in the neighborhood since that black day her father stood over her and told her the sickening thing. Would the second month go by as the first? And, merciful heavens, should she never see him again?

One morning, early in June, Edward Martin came in with an expression of excitement on his face, usually so calm.

'There's a smack at anchor under the Bishop's and two of the crew have been ashore on the beach of Killard for fresh water, and neither of them could talk English or Irish, only gibberish. They say, down in Killard, that John Lane is in the smack,' said the fisherman, all in one breath.

Mrs. Martin listened with open mouth and eyes.

Mary turned pale and cold.

The man continued:

'The smack anchored in the night, and they say John Lane came in the boat and showed the men where the spring is in the rocks, but didn't land himself on the beach; and they say the Fool has gone inland to Clonmore.'

That day passed, and John Lane, who had been seen on the island, never came near the village.

Mary sat indoors, wearing her heart away with grief. Would he make no attempt to see her? Would he not even send a message? What was the meaning of these men, who could not speak to the people? Was there really something, after all, in that talk about a curse? His father had married a dumb wife, and now the son found in company with men who could not speak to the honest people of the village. There did appear to be some connection between these two facts; and—withering thought!—could it be that John had already determined to meet her no more, and to put in her place one afflicted as his grandmother and mother had been? Oh! if that was so, why was not she mercifully so afflicted?

At night Edward Martin had more news, for the people of the village were watching the island. John Lane was towering into the smack all the furniture of his father's hut, and bags of ballast. He had been so engaged all day.

Next morning the smack was gone, and John Lane too, for no smoke arose from the chimney. There appeared no trace of any one on the island.

Come and gone, and no message to her! Not even landed on the mainland where she was. Ah, now all was too, too plain! There was a curse, and it had fallen upon her John, and her John had left Killard and her. If he ever returned it would be secretly to the island; if ever he married it would be a dumb bride. All was over. Life was done, but the way to death seemed very long and indefinitely dreary.

It was a thousand times worse than if he had never come back, for fears, which had haunted her only as shadows before, now hardened into chilly, cold realities, and stood ever conspicuous before her aching eyes.

What use in counting the days until the second month should expire? And yet she did—nine, five, three, one. Gone! gone! Gone by! The two months gone by, and he had made no sign! All now was at an end. Would not merciful death come and take her away; take her away from memory, and the pity in the eyes of those around her?

She seldom or never went down to the village now. She could not bear to meet the people. Their avoidance of his name stung her worse than anything else, and she kept in the house, or wandered forlorn on the upland downs during the warm summer sunlight.

Her favorite seat was in the depression of the cliff; the spot he had loved as a boy, the spot where she had first seen him as a man. Here she cared most to be, watching the long polished surface of the swells as they crept silently towards the hidden bases of the cliffs. She remained whole hours in this nook, living over the past, and, for a time, persuading her heart that no change had arisen; that John was still to return some day—perhaps as he had on that morning when she looked up and discovered a strange, brown-bearded man, and found the strange to be John Lane.

One day, towards the close of July, she was in her favorite seat. The larks were singing aloft, and the deep breathing of the ocean on the shore rose up in the dull, solemn monotone.

Suddenly a shadow fell on her, and, looking up with a start, she discovered a low-sized, thick-set man gazing intently at her from the edge of the hollow.

She uttered a faint cry, for at that moment she had been rehearsing to her heart the memorable day, years ago, when she and John had stood face to face, neither recognizing the other.

'Good morning, Mary. It's a long day since I saw you now. I've been in trouble over a row. I suppose you heard of it?'

He sat down on the edge of a slope a few yards off.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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