The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

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JAMES McISAAC, Manager,
Charlottetown.

Calendar for April, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 8th day, 9h. 25.5m., a.m., N.E
Full Moon, 15th day, 6h. 6.1m., p.m., E.
3rd Quarter, 22nd day, 9h. 43.3m., a.m., S.W
New Moon, 29th day, 10h. 53.5m., 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	m		
1	Mon	5 44	6 23	6 30	7 41	11 33
2	Tues	42	25	6 54	8 46	morn
3	Wed	40	26	7 19	9 49	0 6
4	Thur	38	27	7 48	10 52	0 38
5	Fri	37	28	8 21	11 51	1 14
6	Sat	35	30	9 5	morn	1 53
7	Sun	33	32	9 46	0 44	2 38
8	Mon	31	33	10 38	1 40	3 34
9	Tues	29	34	11 35	2 27	4 44
10	Wed	27	35	aft. 39	3 9	6 3
11	Thur	25	37	1 45	3 45	7 16
12	Fri	23	38	2 56	4 16	8 14
13	Sat	22	40	4 7	4 44	9 1
14	Sun	20	41	5 22	5 11	9 43
15	Mon	18	42	6 32	5 37	10 22
16	Tues	16	43	7 55	6 6	10 59
17	Wed	15	45	9 21	6 35	11 40
18	Thur	13	46	10 20	7 17	aft 28
19	Fri	11	47	11 41	7 41	0 58
20	Sat	9	48	morn	8 41	1 58
21	Sun	8	50	0 43	9 39	2 56
22	Mon	6	52	1 36	10 44	4 11
23	Tues	4	53	2-14	11 53	5 37
24	Wed	2	54	2 53	afternoon 62	6 56
25	Thur	0	55	3 23	2 11	7 59
26	Fri	4 58	56	3 49	3 19	8 46
27	Sat	57	58	4 11	4 25	9 25
28	Sun	56	7 0	4 34	5 30	10 1
29	Mon	54	1	4 57	6 34	10 34
30	Tues	4 52	7 3	5 21	7 38	11 7

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

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Solicitors in Chancery,

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Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan. 17, 1884

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Agent.
Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. } 1y

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

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Charlottetown.

Ch'town, March 13, 1889—1 mo.

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Feb. 6, 1889.

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Jan. 2 1885.

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February 13, 1889—y1y

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1888-9. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1888-9.

On and after Monday, December 3rd, 1888, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown.....dp.	7 15	1 40
Royalty Junction.....	7 35	2 10
North Wiltshire.....	8 17	3 05
Sunnise River.....	8 30	3 20
Hazelbank.....	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction.....	9 09	4 07
Freetown.....	9 23	4 21
Kensington.....	9 49	4 47
ar.	10 10	5 05
	P. M.	
Summerside.....dp.	12 40	
Miscouche.....	1 00	
Wellington.....	1 17	
Port Hill.....	1 30	
O'Leary.....	1 52	
Kinkora.....	2 45	
Alberton.....	3 10	
Tignish.....ar.	5 15	

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	A. M.	
Tignish.....dp	6 00	
Alberton.....	6 55	
Bloomfield.....	7 30	
O'Leary.....	7 51	
Port Hill.....	8 07	
Wellington.....	8 49	
Miscouche.....	10 15	
Summerside.....ar.	10 35	A. M.
Summerside.....dp.	11 35	6 30
	P. M.	
Kensington.....	12 05	7 05
Freetown.....	12 21	7 21
Royalty Junction.....	12 36	7 35
Hazelbank.....	12 45	7 45
Hunter River.....	1 15	8 20
North Wiltshire.....	1 29	8 45
Royalty Junction.....	2 12	9 27
Charlottetown.....ar	2 30	10 00

		No. 5.	No. 13.
Emerald Junc.	dp.	4 10 p.m.	8 30 a.m.
Cape Traverse	ar.	5.00 "	7 20 "

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No.	No. 7.
Charlottetown.....dp	2 30	
Mayfield.....	2 43	
Kelvin.....	3 20	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ar	3 45	
Mt. Stewart Junc. dp	3 50	
Cardigan.....	4 22	
Georgetown.....ar	5 05	
		P. M.
Mt. Stewart Junc.....dp		4 05
Tryon.....		4 40
St. Peter's.....		5 10
Bear River.....		5 37
Centre Road.....ar		6 40

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
	A. M.	
Georgetown.....dp	7 15	
Cardigan.....	7 55	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ar	8 00	
Mt. Stewart Junc. dp	8 05	
Bedford.....	8 33	
Royalty Junct'n.....	10 05	
Charlottetown.....ar	10 35	
		A. M.
Souris.....dp		6 20
Bear River.....		7 05
St. Peter's.....		7 42
Morell.....		8 17
Mt. Stewart Junc.....ar		8 55

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1888.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

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Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1889.

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Jan. 23, 1889.

JESUIT MAXIMS.

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS?

Rt. Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D., in American Quarterly Review.

In our last number we spoke of the popularity of F. Sabetti's abridgment of Gury's "Moral Theology" as evinced by the demand for a second edition, the first having been soon exhausted. Since then it has gained rather than lost in favor, and we are glad to see how well its merits are appreciated by professors and students. Every copy of the second edition was sold within six weeks from the date of publication, and a third has been prepared by the publishers, Pustet & Co.

Yet, in looking over these repeated editions, one thing, and one thing only, has disturbed our equanimity. *Mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat,* as the comic poet says, *qui me male habet.* We have looked, and looked in vain, through F. Sabetti's volume for some trace of that "recognized maxim of the Society," as Dr. Littledale calls it: "The end justifies the means." How cruel of the good Father to take away from under Catholic heads that comfortable cushion, by the help of which, from the days of St. Ignatius to the present, his children have taught us to still any unpleasant murmur of conscience, and sin as we list, provided we decently veil it with a pious intention! What a pity that by his silence he has taken away from the Littledales, Coxes, and other Protestant divines, their rivals in zeal and honesty, all chance of quoting and denouncing him in company of the Busenbaum's, Laymann's, Wagemann's, and other "leading Jesuit theologians" who "lay down the maxim"!

But, seriously speaking, is such a maxim to be found in the works of Jesuit moralists? And if so, who first wrote it, and when and where? The latest writer to make the assertion on this side of the water is Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, who, though he cannot boast of profound scholarship or extensive reading, is a pleasing, versatile writer, and one who can pride himself on the protean facility which enables him to assume at will every shape and form of religious metamorphosis, Catholic, Protestant, High-Church, Low-Church, as may suit his purpose. The only thing in which he is consistent is his fierce, unscrupulous hatred of Rome, the Catholic Church and the Jesuits. We heard him give vent to it very lately in Washington, where he sat among the members of the Evangelical Alliance, a "Catholic" Bishop and successor of the Apostles (to take his own word for it) consorting with ministers whom he regards as laymen, and some of them religionists of very doubtful orthodoxy. No one would suspect him of such recondite erudition as to discover, what his betters have failed to do, where the impious maxim lies stowed away in the thousand and one folios written on moral theology by Jesuit divines. No doubt he had, in addition to the fables of the nursery and Sunday-school, read something of the sort in the infamous diatribes of the French atheist, Paul Bert, circulated with loving zeal in England and America by pious ministers and their religious newspapers; and further, in the writings of Rev. Dr. Littledale, with which he shows himself very familiar. But neither of these men stand so high in the critical world that his mere assertion will compel assent. Hence, when the "Anglo-Catholic" Bishop, in the course of his petty, dishonest warfare with the Catholic Church, thought fit to accuse the Jesuits of teaching that the "end justifies the means," he merely asserted it, adding nothing to prove his allegation. This was about a year ago. The foul charge was immediately denied by the Jesuit Faculty of Canisius College, Buffalo. To their indignant denial they added an offer of one thousand dollars to Bishop Coxe or any one else who could sustain the slanderous accusation by a single reference to the page of even one Jesuit writer.

To maintain his credit Bishop Coxe had to make some show of offering proof. The atheistical witness could not decently be summoned. He had not only vanished, but as witness he was doubly dead; or rather, his testimony had expired only to rise again as testimony on the other side. Paul Bert had departed this life, a victim of the deadly fevers of Eastern Asia, whither he had gone to represent the interest of the French Republic in its commerce and conquests. His death was no misfortune, as his friends in France regard it. It was a stroke of God's grace; a blessing without stint or measure, and (humanely speaking) as undeserved as it was unexpected. Had he died at home, his last sighs for God's forgiveness would have been stifled by the importunate clamors of his infidel friends; his attempts at reconciliation with the church would have been baffled by the vigilance of these foul fiends in human shape, who with blasphemous derision, style themselves "Angel Guardians," and whose office it is to see that those over whom they watch die in their sins and unbelief. Thus died Voltaire, Victor Hugo, the poet Leopardi, and a host of others; and the loss of their souls was hailed with the plaudits of infidels, re-echoed by pious Protestants throughout the world. But it was in the wilds of Tonquin that God, in His infinite mercy, summoned Paul Bert first to repentance and then to judgment. He renounced his impiety and was reconciled to the church. So notorious had been Bert's hostility to Revelation and the Catholic church, which he logically identified with Christianity, that the news of his conversion startled all Europe. Infidels boldly denied it, and good Christians were afraid to believe it on higher ground than the poet's

Periculosum est credere et non credere.

But at last a letter from the French prelate under whose jurisdiction and ministry Paul Bert had died, dispelled all doubts. Since, as all men know, no sinner can be reconciled to the church without detesting and retracting all sins of impiety, calumny, and the like, it was plain enough that Paul Bert had ceased to be a witness on the infidel and Protestant side; and common prudence dictated that his testimony should be carefully suppressed, lest it should suggest to incautious Christian-minded Protestants that a man is more likely to tell the truth when he has before his face the solemn hour of death and the terrors of eternity.

Bishop Coxe, therefore, had to discard his recollections of Paul Pert and fall back on his authority, Rev. Dr. Littledale. Consequently he brings him forward, or rather his article in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as a witness, furnishing "textual quotations from three Jesuit writers, fully meeting the challenge." This much we learn from a recent letter of Bishop Coxe, addressed to the New York *Churchman,* and republished in the New York *Herald* of January 9th, 1888. It is said that the Bishop's statements were refuted by F. Coleridge in the London *Month,* and by F. Jones in a book entitled "Dishonest Criticism," but we have been unable to lay our hand on either work, or on the Bishop's original letter of a year ago. We, therefore, thrust him aside and turn our attention to his principal.

Dr. Littledale's allegation may be found in an article written by him for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" under the heading "Jesuits," in which he gives as "the result of dispassionate examination" that "the three principles of probabilism, of mental reservation, and of justification of means by ends, which collectively make up what educated men intend by the term "Jesuitry," are recognized maxims of the Society. As the last of these three is at once the most odious in itself and the charge which is most anxiously repelled, it is well to cite three leading Jesuit theologians in proof. Busenbaum, whose "Medulla Theologiæ" has been more than fifty times printed, and lately by the Propaganda itself lays down the maxim in the following terms: "Cum finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita," and "Cui licitus est finis, etiam licent media;" Laymann, similarly, in his "Theologia Moralis," "Cui concessus est finis, concessa etiam sunt media ad finem ordinata;' and Wagemann in his "Synopsis Theol. Moralis," yet more tersely, "Finis determinat probitatem actus."

We begin with Busenbaum. One would think that in a learned article written for an Encyclopædia, especially where charges of the grossest immoral teaching are brought forward against a body or school whose theologians are almost innumerable, no thoughtful or honest man would consider he had discharged his duty by merely huddling together a few disjointed scraps of Latin. It is a *prima facie* evidence of intent to impose on his readers. Dr. Littledale could, had he wished, have quoted more accurately, and given us chapter and verse of his original; in other words, some clew to the context, instead of the miserable attempt at "textual quotations" of which Bishop Coxe is not ashamed to boast, as if quoting a bare text furnished also its context. The first passage is taken from the "Medulla," Book IV., Chap. III., Dub. III., Article II., Sec. 3. Why was no indication of this set before the reader? The answer is very clear. It would have defeated Dr. L's. purpose, which was to slander Busenbaum and prevent the public from finding it out. It is not pleasant to have to attribute evil motives to the reverend writer. But the stern necessity of law and logic will not allow us to deal otherwise with this habitual offender against the eighth commandment.

In the passage we have quoted Busenbaum is not laying down the fundamental principles of morality. These are treated by most theologians in a preliminary treatise, "De Actibus Humanis," which is not found in Busenbaum's work. He is only examining a special moral question, viz: Is it allowable for a prisoner condemned to death to escape from jail and thus save his life? The answer is in the affirmative, and the reason is added. Since by the natural law a man has a right to his life, he may pursue and secure that right, provided he do not infringe the rights of another. Hence he may break his chains, scale the prison wall, or in any other way elude the vigilance of his keepers, because these means become legitimate when the end to be attained is legitimate. "*Cum finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita.*" This is not laying down any universal moral law, but an application of the law to a moral case, which may furnish matter for doubt. In fact, the section is called by this very name of DOUBT, "Dubium VII. de Reo," and Article II. has the caption, "*Quid liceat reorcaci fugam pœnæ*—How far may a guilty man go in the matter of escaping punishment?" In his answer Busenbaum evidently supposes "means" innocent in themselves, not bad, sinful means that will become *good* because of the end proposed. For he distinctly lays down that in these means there must be no injustice, no invasion of the rights of others. Hence the escape must be effected without violence or wrong done to any one else (*præcisa vi et injuria.*) But why should he take pains to maintain that in this particular case the lawful end renders the means lawful? Because here there is an apparent conflict of laws, natural law allowing what human law forbids; and it becomes necessary to decide which has the higher claim. Busenbaum decides in favor of the natural law. He may be right or wrong in his decision; but he lays down no immoral principle. If he is wrong, the wrong consists, not in any improper teaching, but in having mistaken the correct solution of the question.

But was he mistaken? He was not. All moral theologians, all who treat of natural ethics, give the same answer. Out of the thousands that might be quoted we give only two, Archbishop Kenrick in his "Moral Theology," and Bishop Jeremy Taylor, a Protestant of the same sect (" branch " they would have us call it) as Drs. Coxe and Littledale. We can now understand why Dr. L. so carefully suppressed all reference to the place of his "textual quotation." He trusted that his readers would take his mere word for any anti-Catholic statement he might make, and he has rewarded them, as they deserved, by abusing their confidence and deceiving them. Bishop Coxe, we take for granted, never saw the passage in the original, and erred, like the rest of that credulous crowd, in pinning his faith to the sleeve of his Anglican fellow-worker against the Church and the Jesuits. But the error is a serious one. "A teacher in Israel," as he claims to be, ought to have a little more discretion, and, it is no harm to add, a little more conscience. It might be well for him to take a lesson out of moral theology taught by those wicked Jesuits, and endorsed by the Church. They say that it is a grievous sin not only to slander another, but also deliberately to expose oneself to the danger of slandering him by recklessly, and without due inquiry, accusing him of teaching what is blasphemous and subversive of the Ten Commandments. And the slander acquires a tenfold intensity when such wickedness is attributed not to one individual but to thousands of men, consecrated to God, and in whose holy lives a hostile world, and the very slanderer himself, confesses that he can find no matter of reproach.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, March 6.—In his Lenten Pastoral, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, commenting on the text, "Love not the world, nor the things which are in the world," says: Let no one say that the world here means only the ancient world, idolatrous and corrupt, which has passed away and exists no longer. The world is man without God, and it will never pass away till the end of all things. The old world worshipped many gods then; it worships no god now. The god of this world is Satan or itself. There are three spirits which reign over men; the spirit of God, the spirit of Satan, and the spirit of man. "Whosoever are led by the spirit of God are the sons of God." Whosoever are led by the spirit of Satan are slaves of Satan. Whosoever are led by the spirit of man are the world of these latter days. The regenerate who fall away from their baptismal grace, fall again under their own human spirit, and in some measure under the spirit of Satan. Visibly they are in the kingdom of God; invisibly they live by the spirit of the world; they are dead to God and alive to the world. In body they are in the Church, as St. Augustine says, but in heart they are out of it. God only can know who they are; we can only fear and pray for them. They have many spots of worldliness upon them by which they may be known. We are speaking of open and declared transgressors of the law. Let us leave aside the darker and grosser sins by which men destroy themselves, and take only the sin of Worldliness. What is it? A love of honors, titles, high friendships, precedence, undeserved popularity, pretension without merit, assumed superiority over others, and the like, or a love of pleasure, amusements without moral test or restraint, indulgence of food and drink and ease, full enjoyment of all lawful things, often passing into immoderation; a selfish forgetfulness of what is due to others, as if we were on another level, with special privileges and a larger liberty; a love of society without moral discernment of the character of persons, houses, amusements; conformity to the three axioms of society—to think as the majority think; to do as the majority do; to follow the fashions of the majority in hours, amusements, expenditure, dress, language, reading, in praising or condemning; that is, to take as rules of life public opinion, custom, and conformity to 'the concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life, which is not of the Father, but is of the world.' No one is safe from this subtle atmosphere; no place is a shelter from it. The sanctuary may be tainted by it; all homes are open to it; we are enveloped by it on every side. The only shelter from it is our own heart; the only safety is in being dead to the world and to its spirit. Sometimes we are told that we ought to mix freely in the world, that the world may be saved. How many with this high aim have simply lost themselves. It is not by conformity to the world that we shall convert the world. It is only by a humble but inflexible antagonism of thought, word and deed to the human spirit which reigns in the world that we shall escape its power of assimilation, and perhaps win back some who are entangled in it to the liberty of a higher life. Do not fear therefore to be thought over strict; do not fear to be reproached as extreme; do not fear to be in a minority, never compromising principles, or forsaking a duty, cost what it may of the world's favor. But be as unchangeable in humility, modesty and charity as you are in firmness. Fortitude is a gift of the Holy Ghost; so also is charity. Separated, they may be rudeness and harshness; united they are irresistible. But if we cannot serve the world, nor shield ourselves from its assimilation except by a firm but unpretending antagonism, it is certain that we cannot be unworldly without mortification of self. Without mortification of self we should soon be conformed to the world. There can be no real mortification of self without the love of God and our neighbor. When the love of God reigns in the heart, the love of soul springs up and reigns everywhere. Take no lower or lesser test of your spiritual state. Do I love my neighbor? If not I cannot love God. What have I ever done, what am I doing now for the love of my neighbor? Have I given him food or clothing? Have I prayed, or denied myself, for his salvation? Have I laid to heart the peril and the loss of souls of men, women and children in the spiritual desolation of London? Have I done anything, or given anything, or denied myself in anything, for the thousands of poor children in the flock of which I am a part? And shall I not have to give account of what I have done, or left undone, with the children of the poor in peril always before my eyes."

The Bishop of Southwark, in the Lenten pastoral, after referring at length to the penance done by the Ninevites at the command of the king, says: "They were pagans, we are Christians; they were 'seated in darkness and in the shadow of death'; we stand in the clear noonday of the Catholic faith; they were called to penance by a weak, timid man, who would have fled from the task laid upon him; we, by the Son of God Himself, by the Church, His messenger, and by the example of Christians of every age and nation. Is it possible that, while they obeyed God's call, we shall turn a deaf ear to it? Have we, perhaps, little need to fear His anger nowadays,—small reason to seek to avert His judgments by repentance and penance? We dare not flatter ourselves that such is the case. A glance at what is going on within and around us is enough to give the lie to so monstrous an assumption. Amongst the young there seems to be a daily-growing negligence of the worship of God, an unwillingness to suffer or to sacrifice the least worldly advantage of their faith, a disregard and contempt for those rules of conduct which centuries of experience have proved to be necessary as safeguards of virtue; amongst parents, not unfrequently, an indifference to the Catholic education of their children, to their attending the services and receiving the sacraments of the church, and even to their very baptism. Amongst all ranks and ages we have to deplore, in these easier times, a worldliness and selfishness, an absence of supernatural aims and aspirations which were unknown to our forefathers in their day of trial. These and other symptoms prove but too clearly that we have need of a physician. Admitting, then, our infirmity, where shall we look for a remedy? Shall it be in greater natural activity? Do we need more laws, more stringent enforcements of them, more discussions, more societies? Excellent and necessary as these things are in themselves, they are worse than useless as substitutes for those supernatural arms which God has put into the hands of His soldiers, and by which alone they are 'able to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked one.' We must go back to those old, yet always necessary exercises which the church so earnestly urges upon her children during the holy season of Lent, to prayer, to fasting, and to almsdeeds."—*Catholic Review.*

A Modern Apostle.

From time to time rumors reach the capital of the work that is being done in the provinces of France by a humble priest who has devoted himself to ameliorating the lot, both material and spiritual, of the working classes. He travels from town to town, from village to village, and everywhere his progress is marked by an extraordinary reaction in favor of religion. Nothing heralds his approach, and only a very few persons know that a stranger is to occupy the pulpit of the principal church of the district on the following Sunday. Enthusiasm is, however, contagious, and before the Abbe Garnier has been long in one place he numbers his adherents by hundreds; the church is packed where he preaches; and when he quits the town he leaves behind him a part of himself in the shape of a confraternity embracing all classes of society, and uniting its members in a close union of common prayer and a common purpose. Simple means produce great results, is a dictum which here receives exemplification; for the means employed by the Abbe Garnier to achieve the object he has in view are wonderful in their simplicity. He collects together a body of men—sometimes it is only a mere handful; he gives them a name, the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Fields (*Notre Dame des Champs*), if it is an agricultural district; Our Lady of the Mill, or factory; etc., if it is a labor centre; and they promise to recite each day one Hail Mary and a short invocation. Nothing further is imposed upon them, and even the recital of the Hail Mary is not imposed under pain of sin. It is astonishing what fruits have been borne by these young and struggling saplings. In many places the members of the confraternities number thousands.

Food for Consumptives.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 17 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.—1y

A Surprise Party—A Comet.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Oct. 24, 1888.—1y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.

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.

OUR readers will not forget that we are now located in our new offices in the building occupied as a store by the late Owen Connolly, Esq., where we are prepared to execute with the greatest despatch all kinds of Job Printing. We will be pleased to have our friends call and inspect our new premises.

OUR agent, Mr. Landrigan, will next visit Rustico, North and South and Rusticoville, Shamrock, Middleton, Somerset, Bedeque, Cape Traverse, Carleton and vicinities in the interests of the HERALD. Any courtesies extended to him in these places will be appreciated at this office.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN delivered his budget speech in the House of Assembly last night, a full report of which we hope to publish next week. The Public Accounts, he said, had been submitted to the House some time ago, and he had waited several days before making the financial statement of the year, so that the members of the Opposition might be in possession of all the information necessary for a discussion of the question. All available returns had been brought down.

He might probably be told by the Opposition that the estimates of receipts made by him last year had not been actually realized; but it was impossible for anyone to be absolutely accurate in making estimates. But, by looking over the figures for the past year, it would be found that the actual receipts had only been less than the estimated receipts by about $100, while the expenditure had, in some instances, exceeded the amount estimated, and in others it had been less than the estimated amount.

The Opposition say the Province is in debt; but there was no evidence of that fact, and he would show that, when the present Government came into power, they found their predecessors had been spending about $100,000 more per year than we are now. The present Government set to work to reduce the yearly expenditure. During the two years the Davies Government held office they spent an average of $330,200. The present Government, in nine years, spent an average per year of $273,806, or a saving per year of about $59,000. In addition to this the Opposition, when in power, spent for Education an average of $73,830, while the present Administration spent for education during their nine years of office, a yearly average of $104,133, or, in round numbers, $30,000 a year more than their predecessors. If we add this to the $59,000 above referred to, we will find that the present administration have saved to the people about $90,000 per year, or upwards of $810,000 in nine years. In addition to all this, the present Government had received, in refunds from the Dominion Government, upwards of $326,000. Adding that amount to the $810,000, we find that the Province is over one million dollars better off than when the present Administration came into power.

There was no foundation for the statement that we were in debt. We were not one dollar in debt, he said, which was something no other Province in the Dominion could say. It was a condition of things unequalled in any portion of the Empire, and he defied the Opposition to show that this was not so. We had also large assets; we had to our credit at Ottawa $1,527,549.40, besides large balances in our favor in the banks. In 1879, the amount to our credit at Ottawa was, without reckoning the cents, $906,872, now we had upwards of $600,000 more than that.

Comparing the condition of this Province with that of Nova Scotia, he pointed out that that Province had only $1,057,410 to its credit with the Dominion Government, while it had a debt of $1,366,500; and New Brunswick, with a debt of $1,403,286, had only $596,449 to its credit at Ottawa, or about one third of what this Province had. It was therefore evident that, had the Opposition been in power, and had things been permitted to go on as they were, we would now have a debt of over $1,000,000, or about $10 per head for every man, woman and child in the Province.

Taking up the Savings Banks' accounts, he showed that in 1878 the amount in the Savings Banks of this Province was $371,000, while on the 31st of December last we had $2,160,000 in these banks, an increase of about $1,800,000. The average amount per head of the population in the Savings Banks in 1878 was about $3, while now it is about $20. It would thus be seen that the Government had saved the money to the people, and the people had deposited it in the Savings Banks.

After dealing with the other phases of the question, he said the Government expected to obtain the necessary revenue for the coming year as follows: From Public Lands and the other ordinary sources, $60,000; from the Dominion Government, $200,000, making a total of $260,000, which would be more than sufficient to meet the estimates of expenditure before the House.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

As will be seen by reference to another column, the debate on the Jesuits' Estates Act, commenced in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday of last week by Mr. O'Brien, M. P. for Muskoka, Ont., was terminated early on last Friday morning, the vote, on division, being 188, sustaining the course pursued by the Government to 13 opposing. Col. O'Brien, the introducer of the resolution, is a Government supporter; and of the whole 13 who voted against the Government 8 were Conservatives and 5 were Grits. It is also a notable fact that all the members who voted for disallowance were from the Province of Ontario.

The extraordinarily large vote by which the Government's course was sustained, is the strongest vindication of the opinion regarding the allowing of the Act, which the Minister of Justice long ago laid before the Governor-General-in-Council. It is also highly complimentary to the Government to find that, on a question whose constitutionality was under consideration, the Opposition, for once, forgot their party politics and voted with the majority.

As this is a question to which, within the past year, and particularly within the past few months, a great deal of attention has been directed, through the press, and in the pulpits of the Upper Provinces, of Ontario particularly; and as some of our readers might not be altogether clear as to what constituted the theme of discussion, we will endeavor to lay the case before them as briefly as possible. In order the better to understand the purport of the Bill for which disallowance was asked by Mr. O'Brien's resolution, it will be necessary to look into the history of the Province of Quebec something over a hundred years ago, before the cession of Canada to the Crown of Great Britain.

In those days the Jesuits labored, as missionaries, in the wilderness, as well as in the schools and churches of Canada. As a reward for their labors they were erected into a corporate body by the King of France, and were endowed with estates by the same King, as well as by private donors, who wished to place at their disposal the means by which their work could be carried on. These were the conditions on which the Jesuits held their lands when Canada was ceded to Great Britain.

Now, according to the law of nations, recognized in every civilized country, the conquering power succeeded to all the rights, privileges and powers of the conquered monarch, and nothing more. He was not empowered, by the generally recognized laws of nations, to appropriate the movable or immovable property of the humblest individual in the country. That being so, the Jesuits did not lose their right to their property by the transfer of Canada from French to British rule. But apart altogether from the provisions of international law, the terms of capitulation guaranteed to the Jesuits their rights regarding these lands. Article 34 of the terms of capitulation reads as follows: "All the communities,"—and at that time the Jesuits were in communities in the Province of Quebec—"and all the priests shall preserve their movables, the property and revenues of the seignories and other estates which they possessed in the colony, of what nature soever they be, and the said estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions."

We have thus seen how the Jesuits came into possession of these estates, and how they were guaranteed to them by the terms of the capitulation of Canada. Let us now enquire how these rights were preserved. In the year 1791, some thirty years after the conquest of Canada, the King of Great Britain issued a proclamation suppressing the Society of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec, and in the year 1800 the last Jesuit in the Province died. By the law of England, at that time, perhaps, applicable to these estates, on the death of the last surviving member of the corporation the property would have escheated to the Crown; but, in the meantime, owing to the suppression of the society all over the world, and the terms of suppression, as well as the civil laws of the Province of Quebec, it is not clear that these lands should revert to the Crown. Be that as it may, by means of subsequent statutes these lands ultimately became vested in the Province of Quebec. According to the common law, whenever property has been escheated to the Crown it should be appropriated to the intention of the donors, or those who may be considered morally entitled to it.

In accordance with this last consideration, it was never very clear that the Province was entitled to this property, and whenever the authorities undertook to sell any portion of it, they found their claim to do so contested. Finally, last year, negotiations were entered into between the Premier of Quebec and the Jesuits, relative to the settlement of the whole question, and a Bill was passed by the Legislature of Quebec empowering the authorities to pay, from the Provincial Treasury, the sum of $400,000 in full settlement of claims for the Jesuits' Estates, whenever all the conditions of the Bill should be complied with by those to whom the money was to be paid.

That, in brief, is the history of these Estates. Now comes the question of opposition to the Bill. When the Bill was passing through the Quebec Legislature no objections were raised to it by the Protestant representatives in that Assembly, and it was passed unanimously. About the same time a Bill was passed by the same Legislature granting to the Protestant minority of the Province the sum of $60,000 for educational purposes.

After the Bill had passed the Provincial Legislature, and had, along with the other Acts passed during the same session, been sent to the Dominion Government, the Toronto *Mail* and some other papers, as well as individuals, began to discuss the question, and to hint that it should be disallowed by the Governor-General-in-Council. The Minister of Justice, however, laid before His Excellency-in-Council an opinion on the question, showing that it was completely *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, and that the Dominion Government could not, in any way, interfere with it. It was one of those Acts which dealt with the finances of the Quebec Province, over which the Provincial Legislature had sovereign authority.

The last stage of the question was reached when Mr. O'Brien's resolution was brought up in the Dominion Parliament. During the discussion on this resolution the Minister of Justice showed, in the most lucid and logical manner, that, according to the British North America Act, the Dominion Parliament could not disallow this Act without infringing on the autonomy of the Province of Quebec. Once grant that such interference could take place, and Provincial autonomy would be at an end. The very large vote by which the Government's course was approved shows that, with few exceptions, the people's representatives in Parliament, however else they may differ, are united when a question of Provincial rights comes to be considered.

AN excursion train loaded with excursionists on their way to London to witness the Cambridge-Oxford boat race the other day, was derailed and wrecked. One person was killed and fourteen seriously injured.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE P. E. Island government bears nearly the entire cost of education, and the grant is nearly as large as that given by the New Brunswick government, though the population is only about a third as large.—*Moncton Times.*

THE Interstate Commission ordered the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to appear before it at Washington, on the 26th ult., to answer a charge of violating the statutes by granting rebates and charging less than the published tariff of rates on traffic taken from points in the United States to points in the Dominion of Canada.

STATISTICS do not give any indication of the stagnation the grit papers prate about. The report of the schools superintendent in P. E. Island shows the number of pupils enrolled to have risen from 16,109 in 1877 to 22,478 in 1888, an increase of about 40 per cent. It is worthy of remark that there are now in the whole province only two school districts which are vacant. There is a duly licensed and trained teacher for every 240 of the total population.—*Exc.*

DETROIT *Free Press*: "Cartwright is the name of a Canadian politician who made a cart with two wheels, 'ruin' and 'exodus,' which are perpetually going around and carrying his party anywhere except to office."

PRESIDENT HARRISON has nominated Robert T. M. Lincoln, of Illinois, as United States Minister to Great Britain, and Merat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, as Minister to Germany. Mr. Lincoln is a ton of the late President Lincoln and was Secretary of War in Garfield's Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, March 25.

Hon. Mr. Bentley presented the report of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted a bill intituled "An Act respecting Petit Juries."

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted a bill intituled "An Act to further amend an Act relating to Lunatics and the custody of Lunatics," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the following day.

This bill provides that the medical superintendent may reside elsewhere than on the premises, and that he shall not be paid a salary higher than $1,250.

The bill respecting Witnesses and Evidence was further considered in committee—Mr. Shaw in the chair.

The bill respecting Replevin was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson submitted the report of the Provincial Exhibition Commissioners, and the Commissioners of the Government Stock Farm.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan moved that the House go into committee of supply on the following day.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 26.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan presented despatches from the Department of Justice, respecting bills passed last year, which had been found to be *ultra vires* in some respects.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Charlottetown Incorporation Act." He explained that the Act passed last year for the consolidation of the statutes relating to the city had been objected to by the Minister of Justice as being *ultra vires* in respect to the harbor of Charlottetown, and in respect to the jurisdiction of the Stipendiary Magistrate in civil cases. The Minister of Justice held that the Judge of the City Court should be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The bill was submitted for the purpose of meeting the case. He said that the bills had been drawn and prepared by the law officers of the city and solicitors outside the Legislature. The law clerk of the House had nothing to do with them.

In answer to Mr. Sinclair, Hon. Mr. Sullivan said that he had been told by the Minister of Justice that there was not a Province in the Dominion whose legislation was so regular as that of this Province.

The House then went into committee to further consider the bill relating to Evidence.

After some time in committee progress was reported and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

The bill relating to Lunatics and the custody of Lunatics was passed a stage.

House then went into committee on the bill respecting Witnesses in the Supreme Court, and it was, after some time, reported agreed to.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition from the inhabitants of Murray Harbor, Sturgeon, Montague, and adjacent districts, praying for better accommodation on the Montague ferry. He stated that the petitioners considered the present arrangement by which the steamer *Montague* was taken off the ferry in the middle of the day unsatisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan replied that the matter had already been under the consideration of the Government, and that arrangements had been made which would, no doubt, be satisfactory.

In answer to Mr. Yeo, respecting advances from the Dominion Government, Hon. Mr. Sullivan said: I may say that the most satisfactory way to answer these questions will be to bring down the correspondence, which will be a complete answer to all, excepting to the last. In respect to it, I may say that all moneys received by the Government from any source are deposited to its credit with the banks on which interest is received when the balance is in its favor. At present there is a large amount to the credit of the Province, on which we are receiving interest. The correspondence will be brought down as soon as it is prepared.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Sutherland, asking for a copy of a petition presented to the Lieut.-Governor by Dr. McNeill, of Stanley Bridge, Hon. Mr. Sullivan said he did not promise to bring down these papers last year, nor would he do so now. He said last year that he would bring the matter to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, as it was a matter wholly under his control.

Mr. Farquharson asked the Leader of the Government a question regarding the piers, to which Hon. Mr. Sullivan replied that he stated before that the Government have nothing to do with the wharves and piers of this Province, and will have nothing to do with them. Any written correspondence on this matter would be brought down.

Mr. Farquharson asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the House a copy of the account for $148, from W. E. Dawson, and paid by the Government during the past year, as stated in the Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr. sullivan said the papers asked for would be brought down.

During the evening session Hon Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill respecting writs and executions issued out of the Supreme Court, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on the following day. The bill respecting petit jurors was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted the estimates for the year. They are as follows:—

Administration of Justice	$ 19,557.00
Coroners' Inquests	100.00
Executive Council	500.00
Education	108,580.00
Exhibitions	2,200.00
Hospital for Insane	17,000.00
Inspectors of Licenses (salaries)	800.00
Legislation	12,800.00
Consolidation of Laws (a sum sufficient)	
Legislative Library	500.00
Lieutenant-Governor's office (printing and stationery)	25.00
Miscellaneous	2,200.00
Poor House	4,000.00
Paupers	3,800.00
Postage	450.00
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands	5,185.22
Provincial auditor (salary etc)	1,400.00
Public Works Department	4,000.00
" Ferries	14,465.00
Rights of Way and New Roads	2,000.00
Public Buildings	2,940.00
Docks and Ferry Slips	3,000.00
Bridges	20,000.00
Roads, Culverts and small Bridges	17,000.00
Salaries and Commissions of Supervisors	3,000.00
Bushing Ice	500.00
Miscellaneous and Unforseen	1,000.00
Packets	3,495.00
Provincial Building	1,625.00
Printing and Stationery	300.00
Registrar of Deeds	3,400.00

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Mr. Kelly submitted a bill to confirm a title of Patrick Flynn to certain land in Lot 34. A lengthy discussion arose as to the propriety of the Legislature interfering in such cases.

The Act relating to Lunatics and the custody of Lunatics was read a third time and passed.

House went into committee, Mr. Shaw in the chair, to consider the bill intituled "An Act respecting Writs of Execution issued out of the Supreme Court."]

Progress reported.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a Bill respecting Justices of the Peace, and a Bill amending the Prince Edward Island Joint Stock Company's Act, both of which were ordered to be read a second time the following day.

Hon. Neil McLeod submitted the report of the Poor House Commissioners for 1888.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault presented a petition from James Ramsay and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Public Hall at Hamilton, Lot 18. A bill in accordance therewith was received and read a first time.

Mr. Matheson presented a petition from the Ratepayers of Alberton School District, praying for an amendment to the Public Schools Act by which the term allowed for payment of school debentures shall be extended to twelve years instead of seven, as at present.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan said that the matter had been under the consideration of the Government, and a bill was partly drafted—founded on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education—which would, no doubt, meet the views of the petitioners.

Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced a bill intituled "An Act to alter the present method of reckoning Time." The bill provides that the standard of time adopted by the Intercolonial Railway being the standard of the 25th meridian, shall be adopted as the standard in this Province.

Hon. Mr. McLeod moved the House into committee on the bill intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts referring to the affairs of St. James' Church, Charlottetown." It was reported agreed to.

The House went into committee to further consider the bill respecting Writs issued out of the Supreme Court—Mr. Shaw in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to.

The bill respecting Witnesses and Evidence was read a third time and passed.

House went into committee on the bill to amend the Joint Stock Company's Act—Mr. Underhay in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Act amending the City Incorporation Act—Mr. John McLean in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted W. E. Dawson's account with the Government, asked for a few days ago by the hon. member for West River.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill for increasing the jurisdiction of County Court Judges, regarding criminal cases under certain circumstances.

SATURDAY, March 30.

After routine some discussion arose regarding the proposed amendment to the Act amending the Charlottetown Incorporation Act.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan referred to an article which had appeared in the *Patriot* on the previous evening, relative to some acts passed by the Legislature. He severely condemned the spirit which prompted the writing of such an article, and expressed his belief that it had been written by a member of the House. Mr. Sutherland said he did not write it.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action the Government intend taking to have a road opened from Stanhope to Baldwin's Road; and also, what action the Government intend taking to continue the road from Perth Station to the Forty-Eight Road, petitions for both roads having been forwarded to the Public Works Department.

Hon. Mr. Bentley said he would endeavor to see the roads referred to during the coming summer, and if possible, and the roads were necessary, he would have them opened.

The bill amending the City Corporation Act, which had been read a second time on the previous day, was referred back to committee for further amendment. The bill as amended was then read a second time. The House then adjourned till Monday.

The Parnell Fund.

The amount collected in this city for the Parnell Fund was $65.50. In addition to the contributors whose names have already been published in the HERALD, the following persons gave $1 each: James O'Brien, James Egan, John Power, Daniel Griffith. Following is the Treasurer's letter to the *Freeman's Journal*:

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 25, 1889.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal:

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned exiles, their descendants and others, who, though not children of Erin, still have sympathy for the sorrowing isle, beg to offer our mite to assist in defending those brave leaders who stand the champions of humanity.

Although our offering is insignificant in the cause of battle, still it suffices to show that on this little Island there are hearts that sympathise in that struggle of truth, right, innocence and freedom.

Knowing that the smallest metal point lifted on high can arrest the wildest leap of the lightning, so our offering, our sympathy and our prayers may assist in hurling back those eternal calumnies of forgers, plunderers and despoilers of the poor.

M. P. HOGAN, Treasurer.

THE Kildare Bridge has been taken off the people's hands by the Government, and the *Agriculturist* says it is being speedily completed. The Government is receiving the highest praise for the generous spirit in which they met the wishes of the interested parties. The bridge is the largest work of the kind in the Province.

THE following cable message, relative to the loss of the war ships at Samoa, reached the navy department, Washington, on Sunday last:

AUCKLAND, March 30.—Hurricane at Apia, March 15. Every vessel in harbor is ashore, except the English man-of-war *Calliope*, which got to sea. The *Trenton* and *Vandalia* are total losses. The *Nipsic* was beached, rudder gone and may be towed, but chances are against it. Will send her to Auckland if possible. *Vandalia* lost four officers and 39 men. Captain Shoenmaker, Paymaster Arms, Lieutenant of Marines Hilton, Pay-clerk John Roach, Quartermaster Michael Cashin are among the lost. The *Nipsic* lost 7 men. All were saved from the *Trenton*. The *Trenton* and *Vandalia* crews are ashore. The *Nipsic's* are on board. All stores possible were saved. The German ships *Adler* and *Eber* are total losses. The *Olga* was beached and may be saved. The German losses are ninety etc. It is important to send 300 men home at once. Lieutenant Wilson will remain in Auckland to obey your orders. Fuller accounts by mail

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

JESUITS ESTATES ACT.

Immediately after routine in the House of Commons on Tuesday March 26th, Mr. O'Brien brought up his resolution respecting the Jesuits estates act, which he read as follows:

"That an address be presented to the Governor General setting forth that this house regards the power of disallowing the acts of the Legislative Assemblies of the Province of Canada vested in His Excellency in council as a prerogative essential to the existence of the Dominion;

"That this great power, while it should never be wantonly exercised, should be judiciously used for the protection of the fundamental principles of the Constitution and for the safe guarding of the general interests of the people;

"That in the opinion of this House the passage by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec of an act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits estates is beyond the power of that Legislature. Firstly, because it assisted from the public funds a religious organization, thereby violating the unwritten but undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of Church and State, and of absolute equality of all denomations before the law; secondly, because it recognizes the usurpation of the right by a far higher authority, namely, His Holiness the Pope of Rome, of declaring that his consent is necessary to empower the Provincial Legislature to dispose of a portion of the public domain, and also because the act is made to depend on his will and the appropriation of a grant thereby made is subject to the control of the same authority; and, thirdly because the Society of Jesus is a secret and political religious body, the expulsion of which from every christian community, wherein it has had a footing was rendered necessary by its intolerant and mischievous intermeddling with the functions of the civil government;

"Therefore, this House prays that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to disallow the act."

O'Brien declared that he proposed to dismiss the religious side of the question and to deal only with the constitutional. He would not have undertaken the responsibility of bringing before the House such a debate, were it not that he felt he was expressing the sacred conviction of the people, and a great majority of the people, of Ontario. Though elected as a supporter of this administration he had determined to bring up this matter regardless of consequences. He would oppose any attempt on the part of any religious body to exercise powers not guaranteed by treaty. He really thought the House would be against his resolution but he was willing to appeal from the jury of the House to the jury of the people, who he thought would unmistakably declare that no foreign authority, civil or religious, should be allowed to have any voice in this government.

Rykert, conservative, rose to reply. Declaring himself an Orangeman he ridiculed the threats made in certain Ontario churches against such members of that order as should dare to oppose disallowance. One of the first principles of the Orange order was that civil and religious liberty should be maintained, but while contending for such liberty he did not feel called upon to favor the alliance that had been formed against his Catholic fellow citizens.

After recess Rykert referred to the agitation to petition the Queen to disallow the act and held such a veto to be out of the question. He cited precedents, notably the reply of Lord Carnarvon to the New Brunswick appeal of 1875, wherein he declared that the Queen's ministers could not advise her to disallow an act of a provincial legislature.

Barron, Liberal, and Clarke Wallace, Conservative, argued in favor of disallowance.

Colby, Conservative, speaking as one of the Protestant minority in Quebec, declared that the minority did not seek disallowance, nor countenance any act calculated to disturb the harmonious relations existing between Catholics and Protestants in Quebec. He thought the Dominion should not exercise the veto power against the Provinces where there was the least doubt of their right, as there was in this case. He cited as a precedent the appeal of the Catholic minority in 1872 for disallowance of the bill taking from them their separate schools, and in which instance every member of the Commons agreed that the Catholics had a grievance, yet as there was a doubt of the right of disallowance, Parliament had refused to interfere, and had, on motion of Hon. Alex. McKenzie, referred the matter to the Imperial Government. Hon Edward Blake had concurred in that course.

Peter Mitchell, Liberal, followed in support of the Government, for reasons similar to those stated by Colby.

Dalton McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at 11.20.

On the 27th the debate was resumed by Dalton McCarthy, who expressed regret that this debate had to proceed without the reasons which had led the Government to allow the act having been explained to the House by the Ministry. He argued to show that the Jesuits' estates had beyond doubt been confiscated to the British Crown and had been ceded by the Crown to the Province of Quebec, to be administered for educational purposes. Even were the Jesuits of to-day the successors of the order dissolved, they would have no claim upon the estates, but having no connection whatever with the dissolved body they had no moral or legal claim whatever. He thought it was a most humiliating spectacle to witness the Premier of a British Province humbly asking permission of the Pope for Her Majesty to dispose of property of the Crown. He held the act to be unconstitutional on many grounds. The act of incorporation of the Jesuits which he held to be not worth the paper upon which it was written, was the first attempt to establish a state church in Canada. The popular feeling against the Jesuits' Estates Act was so great and so general that it could not be hoped that the matter would end with the discussion in Parliament. The agitation had not been the work of politicians. Scarcely a politician of note had appeared upon the platform in support of it, but private citizens of all classes and all shades of politics had joined in protesting against the sanctioning of foreign intermeddling with Canadian affairs, and against an infringement of equality in religion guaranteed by the law.

After recess Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, rose to reply. He would have to dwell at considerable length upon the details already presented, not to defend the Jesuits, but to show that the provinces were omnipotent to deal with all questions where rights of the Dominion were not involved. As a reward for their services to this, one of the great colonies of France, the Jesuit order had been endowed with these estates by the King of France and by private donors to be used for purposes of education in Canada. At the capitulation the conquering power took only what the power had held, as under the law of nations it was powerless to take the property, moveable or immoveable, of the people of the Province. It had been said that by the terms of capitulation the Jesuits and all their property were put at the mercy of the conqueror, but he quoted from article 34 of the terms of capitulation of Montreal whereby all religious communities were allowed to preserve all their estates. It was true that subsequent statutes vested these lands in the Province of Quebec, and the contention of Mr. McCarthy that therefore Quebec had a legal title to them he did not dispute. This was admitted and all that was said in support of the act was that there existed a moral claim to some degree of compensation, little or much, which was binding upon the consciences of the Legislature of Quebec. As piece by piece of these estates had been put into the market the Province was met by protests most formal and solemn from the Hierarchy of Quebec against diverting this property from its intended use. These protests had clouded the title of the Province and in one instance had had the effect of having a most valuable piece of property opposite the Cathedral in Quebec withdrawn from market after having been offered for sale. If the House would bear in mind the various steps relating to the property and would then read the statute which it was asked to disallow, the terms would cease to be obnoxious to any reasonable man. The constitution had charged him with no legal right to inquire into the constitutionality of a province yielding to a moral right. His excellency was not clothed with authority to step in and investigate any piece of legislation passed by a provincial legislature. This moral claim may have been weak as air but it was strong in the judgment of those whom the constitution solemnly appointed to decide. The advice given by the Government to his Excellency is sustained by the fact that on this moral claim the Legislature of Quebec had a right to decide without veto even though it were thought they had decided erroneously. There were various claimants to this property in Quebec. There were the bishops, who claimed to have inherited the moral claim of the former holders of the property, and the Jesuits set up a counter claim. How was the title to be cleared? Clearly by reference to some person who had authority over both. The Pope was such a recognized authority and it was only by reference to such an arbiter that a final solution could be reached. Sir John Thompson denied that the act derogated from the Queen's authority. The Crown had not the slightest claim to the four hundred thousand dollars. To say that the act should not be allowed was to restrict freedom of worship. He cited instances of rights and privileges granted to the Jesuits in Canada since 1850 and ably argued for religious toleration. In conclusion he said for the sake of the good will and gentle charity of all our people, two principles must be allowed to prevail in the Government of the country. First, that as regards theological questions the state must have nothing to do with them, and second as regards the control by the Dominion of provincial legislation no section of this country, whether it be the great Province of Quebec or the humblest province of the confederation, should be dealt with in accordance with the legislation of three hundred years ago.

Hon. David Mills moved the adjournment of the debate and the House rose.

On the 28th Hon. David Mills, in resuming the debate on the motion for disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act, said he had no doubt that the majority of the House would support the Goverment. The Opposition would be in the main with the majority and as this was a very suspicious position for the Opposition to occupy he for one thought it necessary to explain the vote he intended to give. The motion of the member for Muskoka was in his opinion laden with mischief, as it sought to arouse religious animosity and to kindle mischief. In a country with two millions of Roman Catholics and three millions of Protestants it was in the highest degree mischievous to seek to make these people like Jews and Samaritans, not willing to have any dealings with each other. We had in this question the right of a local government on one side and meddlesome interference and oversight on the other. To affirm the principle laid down in O'Brien's motion would be to put an end to constitutional government in the country. There was no doubt but this question was especially dangerous from the fact that it was a religious question. He was opposed to the disallowance asked for because he thought it would be an undue interference with provincial rights. The legislature of Quebec was free to deal with the funds of the Province as it chose. The power of the Province was sovereign for this purpose.

After recess Charlton spoke in support of the disallowance resolution. He thought his conviction, which forbid his voting with the majority on this subject, would perhaps result in his being retired to private life at the close of this parliament.

The debate was continued until 1.30 on Friday morning, the 29th, being concluded by addresses from Laurier, Sir John and Cartwright, all in support and explanation of the allowance of the act.

The O'Brien resolution was then lost on a division of 13 to 188, the yeas being as follows: McCarthy, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, Barron, Bell, Denison, Charlton, Cockburn, McDonald (Huron), O'Brien, Wallace, Sutherland and Scriver—8 Conservatives and 5 Grits.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the resolution to refer the case of Mr. Robertson, of King's, P. E. Island, to the Privileges and Elections Committee, on the charge that he had violated the Independence of Parliament Act by receiving pay for medical attendance on sick mariners at Montague, was dropped from the paper by general consent.

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways, died this afternoon. The deceased had been in ill health for some time, but was able to sit up every day till yesterday, when he sank rapidly. He rallied at times, however, and retained consciousness to the last, passing peacefully away.

At 5.45 Sir John announced in the House of Commons in feeling terms the death of Hon. J. H. Pope, and on his motion, after brief remarks by Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Mitchell, the House adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

QUEBEC, April 1.—The damage by the recent smash up on the Intercolonial Railway will foot up $30,000. Jolivet and Levesque, two of the victims, are getting better.

MONTREAL, April 1.—This morning a Frenchman named Philip Howard, aged 50, was torn to pieces at O'Donnely's saw mills, 276 Craig Street. He was a married man with a family and lived in Laganchetiere St. While oiling machinery, he unnecessarily crept through an opening through which the shaft passed and was caught and torn to pieces.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Fredericton on Thursday last, aged 2 year old girl named Thiters, took by mistake a teaspoonful of carbolic acid, which caused her death.

A family of six persons were poisoned at Plymouth, Pa., on the 27th ult., by eating wild turnips in a mistake for horse-radish. The physicians say they will die.

The Spanish mail steamer *Mindanx* was sunk, near Marila, a few days ago, by collision with the Spanish steamer *Visajas*. Thirty of the crew and passengers were drowned.

A proposition has been made to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburg on Parnell. The majority of the municipal authorities of the city are in favor of the proposition.

The steamer *Octalan* foundered in Lake Chapsala, near Gandalajave, Mexico, on the 26th ult., with a large excursion party on board. Fifty bodies were recovered from the wreck.

Thirteen tenants have been evicted from holdings at Clongony, Ireland. After the tenants had been driven from them, twelve of their buildings were set on fire by the agent and emergency men.

A fire occurred in the Empire Oil Co's works, at Long Island City, N. Y., on Sunday last, causing damage to the extent of from $100,000 to $150,000. One man was killed and one severely injured.

A disastrous fire broke out in the Globe Warerooms, the largest dry goods establishment in the city of Scranton, Pa., on the 27th ult. The stock, which was valued at $200,000, was almost totally destroyed.

On Saturday morning last Sir Hector Langevin was presented with an address and a silver dinner set of three hundred pieces costing $2,600, in recognition of his twenty-five years services as a Minister of the Crown.

The steamer *Colorado*, which arrived at New York a few days ago, sighted a raft from which two dead bodies were taken and buried at sea. Mystery envelops the whole affair. All vessels arriving from the South reported heavy storms.

George Powell, a young man in priestly garb, who was arrested in Toronto a few days ago for larceny of watches in Ottawa, and who confessed to many other such crimes in England and the United States, was sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for five years.

On the 26th ult., a memorial from the Protestant Alliance was presented to Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, asking the Government to disallow the Quebec Jesuits' Estate Act. Lord Knutsford said the matter rested entirely with Canadian Government, to which the memorial would be forwarded.

A woman named Thurong was arrested in Alleghany City, Pa., on the 26th ult., charged with conspiring to kill her husband to obtain $2,000 life insurance. It is alleged she entered into a conspiracy with a man who was to do the job for $20. Instead of killing Thurong, however, the man informed the police, who arrested her.

Letters from Capt. Dunham, of the whaling schooner *W. A. Crocker*, of Provincetown, Mass., report that on the 24th of February he sighted the wreck of the Boston barque *Albert Russell*, and rescued two sailors who had been on the wreck for thirteen days. The balance of the crew, with the captain, wife and two children, were lost. One man will probably die.

The British Cabinet, on the 29th ult., decided to postpone, until next session of parliament, the land purchase scheme for Ireland, a measure similar to the plan proposed by Chamberlain. The ministry resolved to introduce in 1891 an Irish local government bill. The measure provides for extensive changes in the management of the international offices of Ireland.

Local and Special News.

Queen Victoria visited Spain last week and kissed Queen Regent Christina on both cheeks. Victoria received a great reception in the land of the Spaniards.

"When the spring-time comes," we usually find ourselves drowsy and exhausted, owing to the impure sluggish state of the blood. To remedy this trouble, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful, yet safe and economical, blood-purifier an existence.

President Harrison has nominated R. T. Lincoln to be Minister to England, and Patrick Egan to be Minister to Chili.

If your cough keeps you awake and restless by night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep, and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

The French Cabinet have unanimously resolved to prosecute General Boulanger.

To restore, thicken, and give you a luxuriant growth of hair, to keep its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only Hall's Hair Renewer.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Three United States war vessels and three German war vessels were wrecked on a reef during a cyclone in Samoan waters on the African coast, on the 15th of March. There was terrible loss of life.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

M. Freycinet, Minister of War for France, has issued a proclamation warning any person or persons who give money to General Boulanger, will be expelled from France.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Count Hoyos, the trusted friend of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, is said to have fought a duel with Count Baltazzi, the uncle of the late Baroness Vetsera, whose death was associated with that of the Crown Prince. The duel resulted in Count Baltazzi being shot. It took place in the South of France.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE, and on its purity largely depends the general health. No one is free from danger, and nine-tenths of humanity actually do suffer from one form or other of impure blood. No one remedy has such a wide range of curative power as has Burdock Blood Bitters—that best of all blood purifiers and tonics.

General Boulanger continues indisposed. He is unable to receive visitors. There are numerous stories current about his ailment.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.—That painful complaint can be quickly cured by the right remedy. Miss Mary Jane Gould, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "I was troubled with lumbago, and could not get rid of it until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, one bottle of which cured me entirely."

Mr. Blaine is the only college graduate in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet.

THE SAFE PLAN.—When suffering from a troublesome cold, a hacking cough, hoarseness, asthma bronchitis, or other forms of throat or lung troubles, is to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to loosen the phlegm and sooth and heal the inflamed mucous surfaces. It cures where others fail.

President Harrison received his first month's salary on the 27th ult. It amounted to $3,888.88, and was delivered to him in the form of a Treasury draft.

FATHER HAD QUINSY.—"We find Burdock Blood Bitters excellent for weak lungs and equally so for headache. Father also suffered severely from quinsy, which B. B. B., by its tonic and purifying properties, completely cured."

A resolution will be submitted to the Reichstag in Berlin, favoring conc

A Startling Event in Charlottetown of Great Interest

To every Lady and Gentleman on P. E. Island,

AT MESSRS. JAMES PATON & CO'S CLOTHING ROOMS.

ALL WOOL READY-MADE CLOTHING EXTRAORDINARY.

Gentlemen's All Wool Suits, Gentlemen's Black Worsted Suits, Gentlemen's Fancy Mixed Suits.	Youths' Mixed Suits, Youths' Black Worsted Suits, Youths' Fancy Colored Suits.	Boys' Oxford Suits, Boys' Two-piece Suits, Boys' Short and Long Pant Suits.	Gents' Pants and Vests, Gents' Vests, Vests, Gents' Single Jacket.

GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' BLACK WORSTED SUITS A SPECIALTY.

JAMES PATON & CO'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is now in full operation, and is creating an amount of excitement unparalleled in the Clothing Business. Visit our Store and see the bargains. You will be offered no old shop-worn goods. James Paton & Co. have over two hundred long and short Pant Suits for Boys, that will eclipse for *bona fide* value anything ever before offered by any Clothing House in the city. It means All Wool Suits at less than the price of ordinary shoddy goods. Hundreds of exceptional Bargains in Gents' All Wool Suits. Lose no time, come at once. First comers get the largest choice. Remember we have no branch house in this city. Remember the place.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

SLEIGHS were traversing our streets yesterday morning.

OWING to the disagreeable weather and bad roads the attendance at the market yesterday was extremely small.

TENDERS are asked for by the Department of Indian Affairs, for supplies for the Indians of Lennox Island. See the ad.

THE executors of the Connolly estate call for tenders for the erection of several dwelling houses. See their advertisement in this paper.

LATE advices from France say that Hon. J. A. Chapleau's health is completely restored, and that he will return to Canada about the 12th or 15th inst.

ON Thursday evening last, members of the Legislature were entertained at dinner by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McDonald, and also by Hon. Mr. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan.

THE annual boat race between the crews representing the Cambridge and Oxford Universities was rowed on the Thames on Friday last. Cambridge won by two lengths.

WHEN Sir John Thompson finished his great speech on the Jesuit's Estates Act in the House of Commons the other evening, Hon. Edward Blake crossed the floor of the House, shook him by the hand and heartily congratulated him.

MR. P. KELLY, boot and shoemaker, has removed to new quarters, across the street from his former place of business, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement in another column. Mr. Kelly turns out first-class work and deserves to be patronized. Give him a call.

THE *Stanley* made the round trip between this port and Pictou on Monday, reaching here on her return at half-past five. The *Princess of Wales* also went to Pictou on Monday morning; but owing to the ice and storm did not reach here on her return till about ten o'clock yesterday. None of the steamers went out yesterday.

ON Saturday last the steamer *Stanley* left Georgetown in the morning for Pictou, and left the latter port for this city in the afternoon, arriving here about nine o'clock at night, bringing mails and passengers. On the same day the steamer *Princess of Wales* left here in the morning for Pictou, but did not return till about noon on Sunday.

A COLLISION occurred off Dunkirk, on Sunday last, during a dense fog, between the Belgian mail boat *Princess Henrietta* and the *Countess of Flanders*. The last named steamer was cut in two and sunk. Her captain, first lieutenant, nine of her crew and three of her passengers were drowned. Prince Jerome Bonaparte was among those rescued.

THE *Dominion Illustrated* for March 30th is to hand. As usual, its literary and artistic make up is first-class. The list of engravings opens with a frontispiece entitled "Day Dreams." Among the others are: Miss Eugenie Tessier, the Blind Songstress; Osgoode Hall, Toronto; several excellent views on the St. Lawrence and at Baddeck, C. B.; Inundation of Paris, etc.

As a supplement to the annual report of the Mounted Police of Canada, there has been published a map, showing stations and patrols of the force during the year 1888. The extent of territory which the police have to cover in discharge of their duties is enormous. No adequate idea of it can be had from reading the report, or even by looking at the map, but it greatly assists to form an approximate idea of their duties.

MR. EDWARD ROCHE, Provincial Librarian, received a telegram on Saturday last containing the sad intelligence that his eldest son, John, had been lost from on board the United States warship *Vandalia*, wrecked on the Samoan coast on March 15th. Mr. Roche was assistant paymaster on board this ship. He was 48 years of age and was well and favorably known in this city. We deeply sympathize with our respected townsman, Mr. Roche, in his bereavement.

THE initial number of the *Restigouche Pioneer* reached this office a few days ago. The *Pioneer* is an eight page weekly, published at Campbellton, N. B. John J. Fraser is the manager and C. B. MacDougall is editor. It promises to record the rise and progress of the growing town of Campbellton and the flourishing county of Restigouche. In politics it announces its determination to be independent, and to speak of men and measures in a liberal spirit. This number is well filled with interesting reading matter and its mechanical appearance is good. We wish the *Pioneer* every success.

MR. WILLIAM MCGRATH, of Milleove, sold his beautiful stallion "Parnell" to Mr. P. P. Gillis, of this city. "Parnell" is by Abdallah Messenger, is dark bay in color, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs 1020 lbs. He took first prize in his class at the Provincial Exhibition last autumn. We understand the price paid was $600. This makes the third of "Abdallah's" progeny sold by Mr. McGrath. "Honest John" was sold for $300, and a foal, less than a year old for $120, making a total of $1,020 for the three. Mr. McGrath still has the dam of all these.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of **Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity.** Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alterative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

John Bright died at Rochdale on the 27th ult. His four sons and three daughters, who had been hastily summoned when Mr. Bright's alarming symptoms appeared, were present at his deathbed.

In the Commons on the same day Mr. W. H. Smith, Government leader, with much emotion, referred to the death of John Bright. He said he would postpone his remarks until Friday, when Mr. Gladstone would be present. Mr. Morley thanked Mr. Smith for his consideration in regard to Mr. Gladstone. Bright represented the central division of Birmingham in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bright's illness had been long and tedious, but he suffered little pain. He kept all his faculties throughout and never lost his interest in public affairs. He had all the proceedings in the Parnell case read aloud. He was moved on days when he felt better to his study, a room which tells the history and character of the man. The most striking feature of it is the bookcase, "Presented by Friends of Free Trade to John Bright, 1847." Amongst the portraits on the wall are Mr. Gladstone in his wood-cutting costume, also President Lincoln and Gen. Washington. There is a bust of Mr. Gladstone also. In spite of their strong political differences, Mr. Bright kept his respect for his old friend, in pleasant contrast to the Duke of Westminster, who sold his Millais portrait of Gladstone when the Home Rule split came.

John Bright, one of the most prominent of modern Englishmen, was born on the 16th November, 1811, and had therefore only recently completed his seventy-seventh year. Unlike many of the great statesmen, Mr. Bright did not enjoy the advantages of University training, and such school knowledge as he acquired in his early days was obtained in attendance at the public institutions of Rochdale erected for the instruction of the youth of the town in the preliminaries of education. But Mr. Bright's studious habits and great industry enabled him to dive deep into the fountain of knowledge, and as the years progressed he continued to add to the stores of information, with which extensive and intelligent reading enabled him to enrich his well balanced mind. The English classics had been favorites with him ever since he began to appreciate their merits; and doubtless to this fact is attributable the possession of that rich vocabulary of his mother tongue which has made his speeches famous for their literary strength and beauty. As a speaker of pure English, Mr. Bright has few peers in or out of Parliament.

At a comparatively early age Mr. Bright entered the cotton spinners' business firm, of which his father, Jacob Bright was the head. Soon afterwards he began to identify himself with local organizations which aimed at temperance and political reforms. He became a prominent speaker at their meetings, and among the most active of their workers. He took an active part during the agitation which resulted in the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, during the existence of the Administration of Earl Gray; and after identifying himself with the Anti-Corn Law League, in 1839, when twenty-eight years old, he soon rose to a position of distinction among the workers in that cause. He became the intimate personal friend of, and co-worker with, Richard Cobden. The depth of their attachment can be measured by Mr. Bright's memorable words in the House of Commons after Cobden's death: "After twenty years of most intimate and almost brotherly friendship with him, I little knew how much I loved him until I found that I had lost him."

Events naturally pointed to Mr. Bright's entrance into public life as a member of the House of Commons. His first contest was in Durham, where, in 1843, he opposed the late Lord Dungannon's return, but he was defeated. Mr. Bright was returned at the bye-election which followed. Mr. Bright continued to represent Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He was re-elected for that constituency in 1852. At the general election of 1857 he was defeated there, but a vacancy arising in the representation of Birmingham owing to the death of Mr. Muntz, he accepted his party's nomination and was elected. Since that time he has been one of the representatives of Birmingham in the House of Commons. In 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed his first Administration, Mr. Bright was induced to accept office as President of the Board of Trade. In 1870 he resigned, owing to the condition of his health, which did not justify his continuing at the head of a Government department. After the restoration of his health, in 1873, Mr. Bright was again prevailed upon by Mr. Gladstone to enter the Government. This he did as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and remained in office until the defeat of the Government at the polls in the general election contest of 1874. After the defeat of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in 1880, Mr. Bright took office for the second time, in his former position as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. When the bombardment of Alexandria was ordered, Mr. Bright resigned, as he considered the act a "violation of the moral law." Mr. Bright, it is well known, is a Quaker, or a member of the Society of Friends.

Watch for J. D. TAYLOR'S advertisement from his new quarters. Will appear in next issue.

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, MARCH 28.

POTATOES—Houlton Hebrons per bushel 60c, Houlton Rose 60c, Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Prolifics 45c. Nova Scotia Burbanks 35c, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia white stock per barrel $1.37, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rose and Hebrons per barrel $1.50 to $1.62.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape per dozen 13c, Eastern extras 12c, Eastern firsts 11c to 11½c, Vermont and New Hampshire extras 12c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 11c, Southern firsts 10c to 10½c, Michigan extras 11c to 11½c, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana firsts 11c, Western firsts 11c, held and ice house seconds per case 75c to $2.

Receipts for the week 1 box, 785 barrels, 14,983 cases; last week 16 boxes, 252 barrels, 10,457 cases.

FISH—Cod, dry shores, large, $4.50 to $4.75, Cod, dry shores, medium, $4, Hake $2, Haddock $3, Herring, Bay shore gibbed, $3.50, Herring, bay shore split, $3.75, Herring, round shore, $3.75 to $4, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Eels per pound 5c, Mackerel, extra shore, per barrel, $25 to $28, Mackerel No. 1, $23 to $24, Mackerel No 2, $22, Mackerel No. 3, large rimmed, $19, Mackerel No. 3, plain, $18 to $18.50.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, APRIL 2.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.5½ to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Mutton, per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork (small)	0.08 to 0.10
Pork, by the carcass	0.6½ to 0.6½
Ham, per lb	0.14 to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.60 to 0.70
Butter (fresh)	0.22 to 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.20 to 0.22
Oats (black) per bushel	0.20 to 0.22
Eggs, per doz	0.12 to 0.14
Potatoes, per bushel	0.20 to 0.25
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to 0.60
Geese	0.55 to 0.60
Mutton (carcass)	0.5½ to 0.07
Veal (carcass)	0.03 to 0.04
Veal (small)	0.05 to 0.07
Turkeys	1.30 to 1.80
Wild Geese	1.00 to 0.00
Lard	0.13 to 0.15
Flour, per cwt	2.80 to 3.00
Oatmeal, per cwt	2.40 to 2.50
Hides	0.03 to 0.3½
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to 0.06
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.65
Lamb skins	0.25 to 0.30
Cabbage, per head	0.05 to 0.08
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.45 to 0.50
Straw, per load	1.00 to 2.00

The French Government have permitted the Duke Aumale to return to France. This is one good act the new cabinet have done.

Tenders.

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, from persons willing to contract for the

CONSTRUCTION OF A TERRACE OF

THREE DWELLING HOUSES

on the Connolly Estate, Water Street, Charlottetown, according to plan and specification to be seen at the Estate Office.

The contractor will be required to supply all materials, and to have the whole completed by the 20th of October next.

Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. A. MACDONALD,
W. W. SULLIVAN,
FRED PETERS,
Trustees of Connolly Estate.

April 8, 1889—1i

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM of 160 acres of land, situated on Monaghan Road, Lot 36. Over 80 acres of this land are in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is covered with a fine growth of Softwood. For particulars apply to the Owner, as under.

EDWARD COADY,
Commercial House, Charlottetown

Dec. 12, 1888—eoy tf

Draft Stallion for Sale,

SIRED by "Brown Stout," dam by "Black Knight," he by "Wallace," grand-dam the "Tracadie McDonald Mare." This Stallion is Jet Black, with a beautiful flowing Tail and Mane; stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1,500 lbs., with great style and action; winner of the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition held in Charlottetown in 1888. If not sold before the 15th of April he will be advertised for the season. Apply to

MICHAEL STEELE,
April 3, 1889—2i Scotchfort.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received up to noon of Monday, 29th April, 1889, for the undermentioned articles or any of them, to be delivered to the Indian Superintendent on Lennox Island, in such quantities and at such times after the 1st July, 1889, as they may be required by him:—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Factory Cotton, Print, Moccasins, Lumber, Shingles, Nails. Samples of such of the above mentioned articles as are transmissible by post should accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer will forfeit payment for the same.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 18th March, 1889. apr 3—4i

BALLAD CONCERT.

Benefit to Mr. L. J. Williams,

—IN—

THE LYCEUM

A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT has been tendered to the popular Vocalist, MR. L. J. WILLIAMS, to take place in THE LYCEUM, on

Monday Evening, April 22nd.

The best Ballads in the English language will be sung by a number of our first singers.

MR. WILLIAMS himself will sing, by request, "The Death of Nelson."

Admission, 25 and 35 cents. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock.

March 27, 1889

CUSTOM Boots & Shoes.

THE Undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has

Removed

from his old stand on Richmond Street, to the building directly across the street, formerly used as a Tailoring Establishment by the Proprietors of the London House, where he intends opening up

A First-Class Custom Boot and Shoe Store.

Repairing of all kinds will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Being ever thankful to his numerous Customers for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He also hopes to gain many new Customers, who may depend on him doing all in his power to give satisfaction.

P. KELLY,
Richmond St.

Ch'town, April 3, 1889—3m

$100 ONE $100 Hundred Dollars Cash

—FOR—

IN P. E. ISLAND, who send (until 31st July) the largest number of Woodill's German Baking Powder (blue) Wrappers, as follows:—

$50 to the 25 families each sending Wrappers representing not less value than $1.

ONE

$25 to the 25 families each sending Wrappers representing not less value than 50 cents.

HUNDRED

$25 to the 50 families each sending Wrappers representing not less value than 25 cents.

FAMILIES.

Your Grocer can sell you **Woodill's German Baking Powder**, in paper packages, at 5, 10 and 20 cents, and if he will not keep it in stock, send amount to address and the package will be mailed free.

Address orders to

W. M. D. PEARMAN,
Halifax, N. S.

March, 1889.

MAGIC HEALER SALVE

IS manufactured in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, approved by a large number of the Medical Faculty, sold by Druggists and Grocers throughout town and country, and tested by many persons in various parts of the Province. It is extensively used in Lobster Factories, among Railway Men, Farmers and Artisans of all kinds, Seafaring Men and Laborers in all branches of business. It is especially adapted to the family for Chapped Hands, Burns, etc., to the toilet table for Sore Lips, Weak Eyes, Cold Sores, etc., etc. It will cleanse and heal all common Skin Wounds, produced by Fire, Frost or any external cause, extracting heat from a burn, pain from a Bruise, and soothing all Skin Irritations.

It is invaluable for Scratches and Skin Injuries on Horses.

Sold Everywhere at 25 cents per Box.

JOHN ROSS & CO.
Proprietors.

P. O. Box 457, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

March 27, 1889—1 yr.

ENTIRE HORSE "ROLLO."

BY AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 16th,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market Square, that excellent young Stallion "Rollo," bred at St. Dunstan's College Farm, Sire, the imported Percheron Stallion "Duroc," Dam, the "Carey Mare," she by "Champion," bred by the Government Stock Farm, he by imported Cart Horse "Wallace."

"Rollo" is three years old on 3rd June next, color dappled grey, has splendid action, and took first prize in his class at the Provincial Exhibition last October, then weighing 1622 lbs.

Terms at sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1889—5i

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Sole Ag'ts of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TEAST CAKES.

London House

FIRST INSTALMENT OF

SPRING GOODS

NOW OPENING.

NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW SHIRTING, NEW TICKINGS.

MEN'S SUITS. BOYS' SUITS.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACE, EMBROIDERIES, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &c. &c.

HARRIS & STEWART,

London House.

Charlottetown, March 27, 1889.

ON THE MARCH.

We are on the Move, and Intend to Keep So.

NO STAND STILL,

For we are bound to pass our competitors and still keep going on—

Because we have the Knowledge;
Because we have the Experience;
Because we have the Stock;
Because we have the Workmen;
Because we have the Lasts;

Because we are the only House on the Island who keep nothing but First-class Hand-made BOOTS AND SHOES, which is the only class of work fit for this country and climate.

Because factory work is all alike wherever made. They all use shoddy, more or less, and this is not the country for shoddy Boots and Shoes, that will go out of shape and fall to pieces.

Then go to J. H. BELL'S and get a pair of his Reliable Hand-made Boots and Shoes. Every pair warranted and made in our own establishment; none others kept or sold.

ORDERED WORK a specialty. REPAIRING of all kinds done reasonably and promptly.

Closed Uppers and all kinds of Shoe Finishings, Lasts, etc., for the Shoe Trade kept constantly on hand.

☞ Don't forget the place:

J. H. BELL,

Knight's Old Stand, Upper Great George St.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1889—6m

PERKINS & STERNS

Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods!

We always buy at the right time,
We always buy at the right place,
We always buy at the right price.

You should always buy at the right time, place and price. To do so, come to us and you will make no mistake.

Now is the time.
Our Store is the place.
We have Goods at the price.

Good Tabling 15c. yd. up.	Seer Suckers 5c. yd. up.
Bed Ticking 10c. yd. up.	Dress Ginghams 6c. yd up.
Grey Cotton 3c. yd. up.	Good Print 4c. yd. up.
White Cotton 5c. yd. up.	Linen Towels 3c. each up.
Fleecy Cotton 7c. yd. up.	Towelling 4c. yd. up.

Other Goods all Cheap.

Largest Stock of Room Paper on P. E. Island.

PERKINS & STERNS.

February 20, 1889.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR sale at a bargain, the Freehold Farm of 50 acres of land with the Farm Buildings formerly owned by Vincent McCormack, of St. Margaret's, Lot 43, fronting on the Gulf Shore, and conveniently situated.

A good title will be given the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

Feb. 13, 1889—tf Charlottetown.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the **Best Paper** published in the Province.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA,

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital Paid up.....$1,114,300
Reserve Fund..... 460,000

DIRECTORS.—John S. McLean, President; John Doull, Vice-President; Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns, Jairus Hart. CASHIER—Thos. Fyshe.

HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N. S.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available in all parts of Canada and in New York, Boston, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

D. C. CHALMERS,
Agent at Charlottetown.

Feb. 15, 1889—3m

GOFF BROS.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—OF—

Boots and Shoes.

New Goods received by S.S. "Stanley."

Always pleased to show and glad to sell { BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS AND RUBBERS.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1889.

At the Fish Market!

GRAFTON STREET.

250 qtls. Large and Medium Codfish,
25 qtls. Hake,
50 bbls. Labrador and Bank Herring,
Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Tongues, Sounds, &c.
Also, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausages, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Orders by Telephone attended to promptly, and Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

J. H. MYRICK & CO.

March 13, 1889—4i

BARGAINS

—AT—

P. J. FORAN'S!

—IN—

CUSTOM CLOTHING

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

All Wool Suits made to order from $10.00 up. Pants from $2 up.

Come and be convinced that we are giving extra good Bargains during March.

P. J. FORAN.

Charlottetown, March 6, 1889.

Hardware, Hardware

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, in Iron and Steel Shoeing, Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

CARPENTERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

FARMERS GET EVERYTHING THEY REQUIRE.

Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS,

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1888. QUEEN SQUARE.

THE BATTLE OF FREEDOM.

How long shall the battle of freedom be fought
In behalf of the wretched and down-trodden slave,
And the altar of liberty gleam with a light
Caught up from the glow o'er each patriot grave?
Is it vain that we pray thro' the stillness of night?
That the hand of the tyrant may weaken and stay,
Is it vain that we watch the faint ray of the morn,
And wait with strong hearts for the noon-tide of day?

Ah, no! Every star is a spirit on high
That calls to our hearths and our homes and our love,
"The reapers are few and the harvest is nigh"
For hopes that were visions are ripening above.
Already has justice set tent on the plain,
Her squadrons are forming in battle array;
In the van are the souls of the glorious past
To lead, to inspire the strong hearts of to-day.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

THE BRIDE OF THE BRUCE.

BY DARCY BYRN.

CHAPTER II.—[CONTINUED.]

Then Miss Chetwynde's manner underwent a thorough change. The rigid mouth relaxed, the great brown eyes grew wonderfully soft, as kneeling down by Lady Marjorie's side she took one of her shriveled hands in hers and said caressingly:

'Your life has been a hard one, dear Lady Marjorie. You have had many trials.'

Yes, Douglas was right, the voice was singularly soft and cooing; the hands singularly pretty, with a clinging touch that was at once soothing and pathetic.

'Yours have yet to come, Inie,' was Lady Marjorie's sad reply.

An anxious shade darkened the girl's face, as with a weary gesture she laid her head on the old lady's knees.

'When shall I see this wonderful Claribel?' she asked abrubtly, after a short pause.

'She is in town now, and will pay me a visit while my nephew is here. Then she goes to Scotland with Lady Duplisset.'

'Where, doubtless, her favored lover will follow her?' questioned Inie, with a touch of scorn in her voice.

'Why should he?'

'When people are going to be married, are they not supposed to take pleasure in each other's society?'

'Douglas and Claribel are not frantically in love with each other,' replied Lady Marjorie with some asperity; 'and take my word for it, dear child, they will be all the happier for it. Characters that assimilate and blend from contrariety of dispositions are more likely to be productive of a happy union than an irrational fancy born without reason and apt to be speedily extinguished.'

'And yet,' Inie replied slowly, no man is worth having without his love.'

'Nonsense, child; I thought you had more sense. Marry the man who suits your temperament, and you may know what happiness is.'

'I have had enough of marriage,' murmured the girl in a hurried tone, as if the words were dragged from her lips almost in spite of herself. Then she added more gaily:

'But, you know, according to your nephew's verdict, I shall not be in much request. So insignificant a little thing as I am may surely expect to pass through life free from the attentions of the other sex.'

'It is your style, Inie,' interposed Lady Marjorie, half apologetically. 'Alter your hair and do it as other girls. No doubt, then, you will attract your share of admiration.'

'I am obliged to you,' the girl answered chillingly. 'But in this I must do my own way. And after all,' she added, as an amused smile flitted over her countenance, 'it was my name that your critical nephew objected to and that I cannot alter were I ever so willing.'

'It is an absurd name,' responded Lady Marjorie almost curtly. 'Jessica must have lost her senses to have given you such a name as Indiana.

'Lady Marjorie,' cried out Inie, starting to her feet. 'You shall not speak of my mother in that contemptuous manner.'

'Little Firebrand!' was Lady Marjorie's response, eyeing her through her eyeglasses. 'Do you fly off at a tangent at every trifle, my dear?

Before Inie had time to answer, Douglas entered the room, having recovered his equanimity, and having determined that nothing should make him lose it again.

'Aunt, are we never going to have dinner; old Brown gets slower every day?'

'He is a faithful servant, and we must make allowances,' she said, as she put her hand up to touch the bell.

'Let me,' exclaimed Inie, moving forward.

But Douglas quietly forestalled her, upon which she said demurely:

'At least you might allow me to be useful, as I cannot be ornamental.'

In spite of his resolution, his composure was ruffled for a second time that day, and he was not sorry that the gong sounding at that moment prevented the necessity of a reply.

For one instant he hesitated, then offered Inie his arm. She drew back with quiet dignity, observing:

'As a companion, I know my position,' and taking some shawls for her employer, she followed her into the dining-room.

Douglas frowned and determined to utterly ignore her during the remainder of his stay.

Conversation languished; neither Douglas nor Inie would address each other, and Lady Marjorie felt dimly that the harmony was disturbed, but did not possess sufficient tact to restore it. She would have liked her two favorites to be on friendly terms now that she saw they were not so. Inie had been with her nearly three months at the time the story opens, and their mutual relationship had been peculiar from the outset. She had never had a companion before; neither had the girl ever been in that capacity, and from the moment when the orphan had arrived from India, and nestling by her side, said:

'Love me, for I am desolate and forlorn.'

Lady Marjorie folded her to her breast, and felt a new love almost maternal pervade and warm her whole being. No one had clung to her before; no one like Inie almost forced herself to be petted and coaxed and indulged, allowed to say anything, to do anything as long as she was ever bright and helpful, willing to read aloud when wanted, and ready to listen unweariedly to the exposition of Lady Marjorie's life-learnt theories.

But now Douglas had come between them, and Lady Marjorie could not tell why. She looked helplessly from one to the other, but gained assistance from neither.

At last the subject of travelling was casually introduced, and Inie, breaking down the stone wall of indifference, but still pointedly addressing her hostess only, told droll little tales of her adventures abroad, and related many personal anecdotes with caustic humor.

The popular, courted society man did not relish being left out so entirely.

'Do you notice any fundemental difference between the Englishmen here and those you met with in India?' he inquired.

'Yes,' she replied, quickly. 'The Englishmen here are more critical and more ambitious. In this island money outweighs affection and love is bartered for lucre.'

'You like trying to fathom men's motives apparently,' he continued, imperturably.

'Our eyes. I presume, were given us to see with, and our ears to hear.'

'You certainly know how to use the latter,' he said, chafed at her cool audacity.

A hot wave of crimson flowed over the girl's face and then left her pale as a Christmas rose.

'Douglas,' said Lady Marjorie, feeling for her favorite, 'Miss Chetwynde is my guest.'

'Please say nothing,' pleaded Inie, sweetly. 'It is refreshing to see such candor.'

Lady Marjorie subsided into a perplexed silence. Now that they were foes she wished them to be friends. To draw them together she must grasp their characteristics and wield their separate qualities as so many weapons. But to-night they had each exhibited such novel attributes that she had lost her soundings and had to commence her calculations on a different basis. To an onlooker it would have been sadly ludicrous to observe those two young people, each full of passion and ardor, vehement impulses and life-quivering instincts, being cooly subjected to a metaphysical balance by a woman who looked like a mummy and whose life blood was nearly drained dry.

She saw that Inie chose to be exasperating, but she would not own to her nephew that the girl could be in fault. She endeavored to chase away the ominous frown on Douglas' brow, and was aided more than she was aware of by his resolve not to let Miss Chetwynde see that she could penetrate below the surface. If the girl had not been so pre-eminently refined and lady-like, her audacity might have been termed presumptive. As it was she puzzled while she piqued him.

'Are you fond of pictures?' he asked.

'Of some.'

'So am I,' he returned, with animation, for art was his hobby. 'I consider that painting is one of the most efficient means for the education of the lower classes. Scenery well depicted and telling landscapes must, perforce, refine the mind and purify the heart.'

'I differ entirely from you,' she said freezingly. 'Painters can never equal nature in portraying scenery, and a feeble imitation is never to be admired. Painters *do* elevate the mind and purify the heart when they idealize human forms. Real loveliness is rarely met with except on canvas, for all humanity is marred by the impress of sin, visible on every countenance. But on canvas one can admire without criticising even that beauty which is ox-like and heavy.'

'Do you draw?' he proceeded, passing her inuendo by.'

'Only in imagination, and in that way I paint also. But my figures differ from life, inasmuch as my men are all good and my women all grand.'

Then catching Lady Marjorie's eye she rose.

'I shall think of what you have said,' he remarked, as she passed him on her way out.

'I am proud that any speech of mine should be deemed worthy of your attention,' was her sarcastic rejoinder as she swept by him.

'Inie, don't be hard on my boy,' began Lady Marjorie, as they settled themselves for a cosy chat. 'People think a great deal of him and show that they do.'

'He thinks a great deal of himself and shows that he does,' the girl quoted laughingly.

'Inie!' exclaimed Lady Marjorie, half angry, half amused.

'Forgive me,' said Inie, beseechingly. 'I must entreat your pardon, Lady Marjorie; I often forget that I am only a companion. Your kindness tempts me to forget the fact that I am but a dependent on your bounty.'

The wistful tone in the girl's voice went straight to her hearer's heart. But she veiled her emotion as part of her principle.

'Child,' she said, peremptorily, 'put such silly notions out of your head. My house is your home. All who come here shall treat you as they treat me.'

'Not so,' replied Inie, firmly. 'I prefer to have no false position. I receive a salary in return for services given. Knowing this, I cannot expect, nor do I wish, that those who come here should treat me as one of themselves. Now, if it pleases you, I will play you to sleep.'

Lady Marjorie signified her assent and Inie moved to the piano.

She had but a slight technical knowledge of music, but her touch was exquisite, and she loved to draw soft dreamy airs from the instrument, half wierd, whole strange, composing as her fingers obeyed the promptings of her heart.

To-night she became absorbed in her favorite pursuit and played melody after melody, softly, sadly, yearningly, as if the pained spirit sighed in its pain and pined for the freedom which alone could give it rest.

She was not aware that Douglas had entered the room and was listening with a rare look of sweetness in his dark handsome eyes. Only as she lingeringly finished a long drawn out chord did she become conscious of his presence.

'That was simply delicious,' he said, enthusiastically. 'Could you not go on?'

'There is no more of it,' she said, with marked coolness, returning to a low seat near the fire.

A look of real disappointment passed over her face as he crossed to where she had seated herself.

'You can play to please my aunt—why cannot you play to please me?'

'I never understood that one of my duties was to amuse you,' she flashed out sharply.

She took up some tatting.

He watched the tiny fingers fly deftly in and out. He had come from the dining room in a happier frame of mind, disposing to regard her as a capricious child, who had been spoiled at home and who had yet to learn the ways of the world.

'Do you play much?' he inquired, condescendingly.

'No; very little,' curtly.

'Do you sing?'

'Rarely.'

'What is your favorite amusement?'

'Being let alone.'

The shuttle went faster and faster. She resented his tone of superiority. She was not a child and he should not catechise her as one.

He saw her annoyance and enjoyed it.

'Do you dance?'

'No.'

It was well for Inie there were none from foreign climes to betray the falsehood just uttered.

'That's odd. You look as if you were made for dancing.'

'People should never judge by appearances.'

'Quite right. You possess. I observe, a profound habit of reflection. May I ask if you play lawn-tennis?'

'May I ask if you have a confession book, for you have asked me enough questions to fill half-a-dozen pages?'

Inie pulled her work so vigorously that the thread broke.

Douglas laughed.

'I am sorry, Miss Chetwynde, if I was the cause of that accident. Suppose you put your work aside and tell me what you can do.'

'I can sew neatly, read clearly, and am both methodical and patient,' she repeated, demurely.

'And also that you have an excellent memory, but not a charitable heart. You took an unfair advantage of me, Miss Chetwynde. It would be kind to let such a speech sink into oblivion.'

'Am I not kind?' she asked, in that plaintive, child-like tone she dropped into when off her guard. 'I never mean to hurt anyone. I did not like you at first from the way you talked of your cousin. You should marry for love, or not at all.'

'So, my young mentor,' he said, in a whimsical voice, 'when you marry, you will have a lover of the old sort—one who kneels at your feet and swears eternal worship.'

'If I marry,' said Inie, 'the man shall marry me for myself alone.'

'You are fond of pointed remarks,' he replied with a sigh. 'I deserve your pity, not censure. You know the family arrangement; I am tied; if I loved some one else I would not flinch from a bold stroke, but I do not, and I am told my fair cousin honors me with her regard. There is the difficulty.'

'I see,' said Inie, slowly. 'But to me your duty is not less plain. If you cannot give a girl your whole heart, leave her perfectly free to accept one who can.'

'And give up a good income and a beautiful woman? You have Quixotic ideas, Miss Chetwynde. Do you always act as you advise?'

'No, but I never pretended to be better than I am.'

She raised her eyes calmly and gazed straight into his.

What power there is in a single glance! As her deep-searching, fearless eyes were riveted on his, he became conscious, without a spoken word, that there was a secret in this young girl's life which she dreaded to betray to living mortals.

Voicelessly and noiselessly her great unfaltering brown eyes asked a pledge; voicelessly and noiselessly his deep blue eyes gave it; and both knew when they clasped hands before parting that night that the secret was in safe hands and would be the bond of a friendship fraught with pleasure and pain.

The next morning Douglas sauntered down early and found Inie flitting about the conservatory gathering flowers.

'Why does not the maid do that?' he questioned, as she smilingly refused to shake hands with him on the plea that her hands were stained.

'I like it,' she said, quickly. 'To arrange flowers is a work of art, and should not be left to a person of no taste and commonplace ideas.'

'How angry Gardiner would be if she heard you say that! May I help you, or am I included in that sweeping condemnation?'

'I am not really fond of flowers,' she observed, taking no notice of his last request. 'I make an exception only in favor of really wild ones, that show that the hand of man has never interfered with their culture. Flowers should look as if they came straight from the touch of their Creator's fingers.'

She carried the basket into the room, and laying the flowers lovingly on a small table began to arrange them.

'We will not wait breakfast for my aunt.' Douglas said presently, seeing that his companion was not disposed to be communicative. She is often late, and I have to go to Chambers this morning.'

'I will stay here till Lady Marjorie comes down,' Inie said, crisply.

There was resistance in her very attitude.

Douglas made a comic gesture of despair.

'Come, Inie, let us be friends,' he said, as if he were coaxing a child. 'You are like a prickly bit of gorse, you have thorns everywhere. You may not like me, but you will have to endure me. Come and give me my breakfast.'

He stood waiting for her, but Inie would not brook his exasperating conciliatory manner.

'I have given you my answer and I never change my mind,' was her perverse reply.

'As you like,' was his careless answer. 'Of course I cannot so far forget what is due to my aunt's guest as to sit down and leave her here.'

'You can so far forget what is due to her as to torment her,' exclaimed Inie defiantly, trying to suppress tears of vexation at seeing him calmly sit down beside her. 'I wish you to go; you make me hate you.'

'Nice language this, really,' he said, trying not to laugh; she was so like a spoiled child. 'You ladies from India do not seem very choice in your phrases.'

'You make me,' she said relating. 'I don't want to quarrel.'

'Pray give vent to your feelings if it relieves you. If I am late in arriving at my Chambers I can easily explain the cause of it to my aunt.'

'If you really ought to go,' began Inie, reluctantly.

'Of course I ought to go,' he exclaimed, jumping up, proud of his conquest. 'Come, Miss Chetwynde, I won't tease you any more. After your severe lecture of last night you should not be the first to tempt me from my duty.'

Inie yielded; there was no help for it.

She obediently accompanied him to the dining room and poured out his coffee. No one could be more pleasant than Douglas Raburn when things went as he wanted them, and a few moments passed in amiacble conversation.

'What are you going to do to-day?' he inquired.

'Attend upon Lady Marjorie; probably pay some calls with her this afternoon when she has had her nap.'

'Such a lovely day ought to be spent out of doors. Do you not enjoy walking?'

'Yes, when alone.'

'Not exactly complimentary, Mademoiselle.'

'It is the truth.'

'Is the truth always to be uttered at the sacrifice of politeness?'

'No, only when occasion demands it.'

'The present case is, I suppose, an instance?'

'I thought we were to be friends?' said Inie, raising her eyes innocently.

'Willingly, if you will permit.'

'Then the truth may be spoken always between us.'

'Not so, my young friend. Your philosophy is at fault there. But I must reserve my lecture for another time. Here comes my aunt.'

He rose and affectionately greeted Lady Marjorie.

She cast a shrewd glance at the pair.

'You seldom linger so long over your morning meal,' she observed.

'My dear aunt,' he said lightly, 'it is all the fault of your fair friend. I have hurried rather than lingered. It took all my powers of persuasion to induce this young lady to join my repast.'

'I did not know you were a prude, Inie,' replied Lady Marjorie. 'When I am not present I shall be obliged if you will kindly superintend my nephew's preparations.'

Inie darted a look of anger at Douglas, who remained imperviously insensible to it.

'I think, dear aunt,' he began, 'as it is such a glorious day, we might drive out to call on St. Ruth; I could get a holiday and come with you.'

Then turning to Inie, he went on:

'Victor St. Ruth is my one great friend, and seems to belong to mediæval times rather than to this prosy, every-day world. He is a walking Sir Galahad, a living Bayard; there,' breaking off abruptly, 'I get absurd when I try to describe him. You must judge him for yourself, Miss Chetwynde, though I warn you we shall be friends no more if you do not admire him as I admire him. He is an invalid and lives with his mother, who is the sweetest, most picturesque old lady you can imagine. The whole atmosphere around them is dainty and cultured. There, I will say no more. Shall it be settled so, aunt?'

'Certainly,' she assented graciously, pleased to have his company for so many hours.

'Dont keep us waiting, Miss Chetwynde,' he said, as he went away, 'and look up all your poetry. St. Ruth lives in an ideal world; we must talk poetry and look poetry if we wish to ascend to his sphere.'

'But I know nothing of poetry,' she exclaimed in dismay.

Douglas laughed.

'Oh, we are all living poems to him. Do not look so frightened, Inie; I will take care of you.'

Inie tripped about her occupations that morning with a soft light of subdued happiness in the depths of her lustrous eyes. Poor child! there had been so little of brightness in her life hitherto that the ordinary youthfulness of her age had been suppressed and obliterated. She took a vivid pleasure in trifles; her enjoyment was as keen as a child's.

She took care to be ready at the appointed hour, and was rewarded with a genial look of approval from Douglas, as he let his eyes rest on the perfect figure attired in silver grey.

'That dress suits you,' he remarked with the air of a connoisseur.

'Since when has Mr. Raburn made it part of his code of manners to remark on a lady's toilette?' she asked caustically.

'Is it not a good thing to cultivate a habit of observation?'

'But a still better to repress all outward expression of the same.'

'I shall not argue,' he said, with that provoking air of languor which always roused Inie's ire. 'Here is the carriage; now for a lovely drive.'

It was, indeed, a beautiful day and Inie lay back enjoying the balmy air and exquisite scenery. Douglas enjoyed it also, although he looked more at the face before him than at the landscape.

The girl attracted while she repelled him. Her face was singularly still, yet she had shown that she had quick feelings, not even her lips betrayed passing emotion, but she was evidently ardent and full of impulse. She never smiled a radiant beautiful smile; rarely a ghost of a smile flitted over her face like a ripple on a moonlit lake; the dead composure more marked after. Her hands alone betrayed agitation, they were tiny, fluttering hands, that felt in your grasp like a bird throbbing to be free.

'I do not like odd people,' he decided, 'and I cannot make her out.'

Too soon for Inie's pleasure they reached the Priory and drove up a winding avenue, stopping before a long low, white house covered with clematis and woodbine.

'Here we are at the monastery,' exclaimed Douglas. 'Miss Chetwynde, leave all earthly thoughts behind, here comes the recluse, telling his beads.'

'Is he really a monk?' asked Inie, frightened.

'No, but he is a Catholic,' answered Douglas, imitating her awe-struck voice. 'Behold my hero, Victor St. Ruth!'

CHAPTER III.

Inie followed the direction of Douglas's glance and saw a fair young man crossing the lawn. While Douglas advanced to meet his friend she had time to examine him narrowly. He looked very boyish, though she knew he was thirty, the same age as Mr. Raburn. He was tall and slender, with a complexion pink and white as the fairest of blush roses. He had great blue eyes that reflected the extreme restfulness of his soul. His hair was wavy and golden, and he had a boyish habit of running his hands through the bright masses as if vain of his own beauty.

But what attracted Inie at once, as it attracted all who saw him, was the intense look of peace that beamed from his eyes and hovered round his lips. At the same time there was something irresistibly winning in his frank smile and bright, unconstrained laugh. Here was one who knew neither passion nor care—who had found true happiness and a deep content.

'This is a treat,' he said cordially to Douglas. 'Since you have become so famous at the bar it is seldom we see you at the Priory.'

'Only for want of time, St. Ruth. You know me better than to believe what you insinate. I will pay my respects to your mother and then we will have one of our old chats.'

'Who is Lady Marjorie's companion?' asked Victor, shrinking back. 'Go in alone, Raburn; I never see strangers.'

'Nonsense, my dear fellow. Miss Chetwynde is all right, provided you hit the happy medium of treating her as she likes to be treated; neither more nor less will suit her. She is a very extraordinary girl.'

'She must be for the fastidious Raburn to deign to notice her,' said St. Ruth, with a fond smile. 'How long have you known her, many months?'

'Not twenty-four hours, and we have quarrelled half the time. I have not studied her; I never study women, they are too complex; and Miss Chetwynde is no exception to the rule. She is not pretty, but none could call her plain. She is not accomplished, yet she gives me the idea she could do anything she liked. She is a child in her manner, and has, or I mistake much, the self-control and self-possession of a women twice her age. I pass her over to you, St. Ruth; make her the subject of your next poem.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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