

THE STORIES

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It would not be well to disclose to Ida the fact that he and Cundall were brothers—would she not know then that he was the heir, and might she not also then look upon him as the murderer? If that idea should ever come to her mind, she was lost to him for ever. No! Philip Smerdon was right; she must never learn of the fatal relationship between them.

"By-the-way," Sir Paul said, after a pause, "what on earth ever made you go to that hotel in town? Occleve House is comfortably enough surely!"

Again Penlyn had to hesitate before answering, and again he had to evade. He had gone out of the house—what he thought was no longer his—with rage in his heart against the man who had come forward, as he supposed, to deprive him of everything he possessed; and never meaning to return to it, but to openly give to those whom it concerned his reasons for not doing so. But Cundall's murder had opened the way for him to return; the letter written on the night of his death had bidden Penlyn be everything he had hitherto been; and so he had gone back, with as honest a desire in his heart to obey his brother's behest as to reinstate himself.

But those two or three days at the hotel had surprised everybody, even to his valet and the house servants; and now Sir Paul was seated for an explanation. What a web of falsehood and deceit he was weaving around him!

"There were some slight repairs to be done," he said, "and some alterations afterwards, so I had to go out."

"Then I wonder you did not come down here. The business you had to do might have been postponed."

He could make no answer to this, and it came as a relief to him when a servant announced that Miss Raughton would see him in the drawing-room. Only, he reflected as he went to her, if she, too, should question him as her father had done, he must go mad!

CHAPTER X.

When he saw the girl he loved so much rise and pale from the couch on which she had been seated for an hour by his coming, his heart sank with him. How she must have suffered! He thought. What an awful blow Cundall's death must have been to her to make her look as she looked now, as she rose and stood before him!

"My darling Ida," he said, as he went towards her and took her in his arms and kissed her, "how ill and sad you look!"

She yielded to his embrace and returned his kiss, but it seemed to him as if her lips were cold and lifeless.

that at last he shall stand discovered before the world!" She passed a moment, and again she looked fixedly at him, and then she said: "You are my future husband; do you know what I require of you before I become your wife?"

"Love and fidelity, Ida, is it not? And have you not that?"

"Yes," she answered, "but that fidelity must be tried by a strong test. You must go hand in hand with me in my search for his murderer, you must never falter in your determination to find him. Will you do this out of your love for me?"

"I will do it," Penlyn answered, "out of my love for you."

She held out her hand—cold as marble—to him, and he took it and kissed it. But as he did so he muttered to himself that if she could only know; if she could only know.

Again the impulse was on his lips to tell her of the strange relationship there was between him and the dead man, and again he let the impulse go. In the excitement of her mind would she not instantly conclude that he was the slayer of his dead brother, of the man who had suddenly come between him and everything he prized in the world? And to support him in his weakness, was there not the letter of that dead brother enjoining secrecy? So he held his peace!

"I will do it," he said, "out of my love for you; but, forgive me, are you not taking an unusual interest in him, sad as his death was?"

"No," she answered, "No. He loved me; I was the only woman in the world he loved—he told me so on the first night he returned to England. Only I had no love to give him in return; it was given to you. But I liked and respected him, and since he came to me in my dream on that night of his death, it seems that on me should fall the task of finding the man who killed him."

"But what can you do, my poor Ida, you are a weakly, nervous girl, unused to anything but comfort and ease? How can you find out the man who killed him?"

TARIFF POLICY FUEL



Mr. Laurier, with his arms full of sticks—And there are others.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Resolutions Moved in the Matter by a Manitoba Protestant.

In the Manitoba Legislature on the 27th of February, Mr. James Fisher, Member for Russell, and a Presbyterian, moved the following resolutions as regards the Manitoba Schools. The despatch from Winnipeg says that many Protestant members of the House supported him.

"1. While this House is determined at all times to maintain to the fullest extent that the constitution warrants its exclusive power to make laws with respect to education, yet it recognizes that the highest judicial tribunal in the realm has recently decided that such exclusive power is not absolute but limited, and that the limitation was embodied in the constitution as a 'parliamentary compact' between the Dominion and the people resident in the province at the union for the protection amongst other things, of the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, including rights and privileges that were acquired by them since the union.

"2. It has been adjudged by the same tribunal that the 'rights and privileges' of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education which existed prior to 1870 have been affected" by the Public Schools Act of that year.

"3. The same tribunal has further decided that in the event which is now fore-hadowed of this Legislature being called upon to remove the grievance in the judgment referred to, and in the further event of the Legislature declining so to do, a case will have arisen where 'the Parliament of Canada is authorized to legislate on the same subject.'"

"4. That this House is always prepared to abide by the constitution, which is the safeguard of our provincial rights, and will not be a party to its violation, nor will it seek to impair the efficiency of its provisions for protecting the rights and privileges of Her Majesty's subjects. At the same time, the House would deplore the occurrence of anything calling for the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of its authority to legislate on the subject of education the ultimate effect of which it is impossible to foresee.

"5. Having regard to the suggestions of the tribunal referred to that 'all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the present system were supplemented by the provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions, without repeal of the present law, this House is ready to consider the grievances referred to, with a view to providing reasonable relief, while maintaining, as far as possible consistent with that object, the principles of the present Act in their general application."

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A Baptist Paper on the Grounds Discussed Them Under the Heading of "This Horrible School Question."

The organ of the Baptists in Manitoba and the Territories is The Northwest Baptist, published in Winnipeg, and that paper in its issue of Feb. 15th, says as follows:

"The position of The Northwest Baptist on the school question, all along, has been that our legislation is not on such an adamant basis of righteousness and unguishable principle that it can turn its teeth to the storms until they blow their cheeks empty. When rights or supposed rights of a legal sort have been peacefully enjoyed for a term of years, sufficient generally in civic affairs to quiet titles and give undisturbable possession, it is impossible to allow feeling and heat wounds, when such rights are confiscated, by a pretense at reverting to fundamental principles. Had the clean straight thing been done in 1870, eliminating from our public school system every vestige of so-called religious instruction the unnecessary presence of which has confirmed Roman Catholics in the opinion that it was not common schools we were after but Protestant schools, no doubt our legislation would have outridden the storm, although it is to be doubted that there would have been anything like the storm that has been experienced, during these last three years. But now where are we? Politics aside, what should be done? He is no friend of Canada or Manitoba who says, 'Oh! it is not our funeral; let the Dominion Government settle it.' In all soberness we ask, can politics ever settle this question? We believe not. Neither Courts nor Cabinets are the right place to adjudge this matter. The Privy Council, without determining what rights of the Roman Catholics have been invaded, clearly indicates that there is a case for intervention on the part of the Dominion. Let Manitoba recognize this decision. We are a part of the Empire. We cannot antagonize Great Britain or even the Dominion, when the Dominion's authority in such a matter is established by the highest court in Great Britain. There ought to be a readiness on the part of Manitoba—we mean the Provincial Government—to be a party in discovering where our legislation has wronged our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, and upon discovering, willingly make every endeavor to do them justice."

The Baptist is an uncompromising Protestant sheet but does not desire injustice done.

NO FREE TRADE FOR HIM.

The following despatch appears in the daily press, dated Windsor, Feb. 25, 1895: "Victor Meron, who left Essex County with his wife and family and settled on a farm in Michigan, returned this morning and, according to his own statement, is a poorer but a much wiser man. He stated to the reporter that he lost while away fully \$5,000 and advises anyone who thinks he can better his condition by leaving this country to take a trip across the river before settling up his interests here. 'It is impossible for me to tell you what we have suffered,' he said, while his household goods were being examined at the ferry dock; 'but I can truthfully say that I have come to stay, and have concluded that Canada is good enough for me. At one time I had the annexation craze; at another time I believed in free trade, but after the bitter experience I have had I am of the opinion that this country is just about right as it is and it is a good thing to leave well enough alone. Those who voted for the Democratic party and free trade on the other side have learned that lesson and are anxiously waiting for the time when they can get a chance to vote the other way.' Mr. Meron is not by any means the only farmer who is returning, as not a day goes by but one or more families can be seen coming across the river with their household goods. There was a time when the stream was going the other way, and the people here were crying for annexation or free trade, but that time has past, and those who are in a position to know say that not more than a dozen in this city would favor annexation or political union if a vote were to be taken on the question."

Mr. Laurier ought to write a kindly letter to this man telling him of all the beauties of English free trade and unrestricted reciprocity.

If the men of Canada should by any chance adopt Mr. Laurier's fads they will be sicker even as a result than this Victor Meron.

ALL ONE-SIDED.

Four hundred and thirty millions of people of those most advanced in Science, Education and the Industrial Arts of the world stand nationally ranged and committed to the principle of protection for their industries by tariff legislation. Thirty-eight millions of British are all that are left, who nationally support the free-trade tariff system. These 430 millions include Canada, the United States, Mexico, South America, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Australia, (excluding New South Wales), Switzerland, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and other countries of minor importance.

New Chapter on the Horse. "The horse is a very useful animal," wrote Johnny in his composition, "but if I can't have my sausages made of pigs meat I don't want no sausages."—Chicago Tribune.

TO CONSERVATIVE PATRONS.

A Word of Warning as to the Tactics of the Grit Members of the Organization.

The following letter appeared the other day in The Toronto Daily Mail and Empire (See Mail and Empire, Feb. 28):

To the Editor of The Mail and Empire: Sir,—I would like your Conservative Patron of Industry readers to glance over the three little matters which I note below. They are only a sample of hundreds more that can be produced of the same kind. I just send these along to sound a note of warning to my fellow Conservative Patrons. Our Grit members, and especially some of our prominent leaders, are worth very complete watching just now.

HERE IS NO. 1.

How do Conservative Patrons of Industry like it? Up in South Oxford the Patrons of Industry nominated a man named Schell, as their candidate against Sir Richard Cartwright; Schell accepted the nomination, but afterwards attended a Grit convention, which nominated Sir Richard, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Schell, who has been given the nomination of the Patrons of Industry, said that he never had any intention of opposing Sir Richard, who had always been the champion of the farmer's interests. As a Patron Mr. Schell felt that he was perfectly consistent in taking the position he did in regard to Sir Richard, for the Patron and Liberal platforms were identical."—See Toronto Globe, Feb. 23, 1895.

This is surely plain enough evidence of a deal. If the representative of South Oxford had been a Conservative, we should have seen Mr. Schell staying in the field and protesting his political independence. As his remaining, however, would have hurt a Grit, Mr. Schell retires. Exactly! But where is the comfort to Conservative Patrons?

NOW, HERE IS NO. 2.

The Galt Reformer talks thus of the Patrons who attended the Reform Convention in the riding of South Waterloo in large numbers.

"A pleasing feature of the South Waterloo Convention was the presence of such a large number of prominent Patrons as delegates, and we feel sure that those who were there never felt themselves more at home than on his occasion. Mr. John N. Sipes, in his speech, evidently voiced the sentiments of the Patrons of this riding, and it is now pretty clear that the Patrons will cast in their lot with the Reformers, and assist in bringing about reform, which is the main object of their organization. Among the other prominent Patrons present were Wm. Slater, Jacob S. Hallman, and Menno Hallman, the last two of whom moved and seconded the resolution pledging the delegates to support the nominee of the convention. The gathering was one of which the Reformers have every reason to feel proud."

Well! well! how do Conservative Patrons like all this happy unanimity? Never more at home in their life! That is good for independent men.

AND NOW, HERE IS NO. 3.

The Patrons with the Grits.

The following report appears in the Toronto daily press as to the recent meeting for nominating purposes of the East Peterborough Liberals. It looks decidedly queer to see the president of a so-called independent society attending a Grit nominating convention, sitting cheek by jowl with the most violent partisan Liberals in the county. Norwood, Ont., Feb. 26.—A large gathering of Liberals of East Peterborough assembled in the Town Hall here this afternoon and unanimously selected Mr. John Lang, ex-M.P., of Otseabee township, as their candidate for the approaching elections for the Commons. Mr. Lang represented this riding during the term previous to this, having been elected in the general elections of 1887, in which elections he defeated the present member, Mr. John Burnham, by more than 200 majority. Mr. Lang was not a candidate at the last general election. Mr. Lang is a prominent Patron, being county president of that body. Addresses were delivered by the candidate, and Mr. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.

I have already taken up too much space this time, but I would like to have a chance again, if you will permit. In the meantime the three things I mention are worth thinking over.

Yours, etc., A PATRON CONSERVATIVE. Feb. 27, 1895.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The last year Mr. Mackenzie was in power the Intercolonial Railway was managed at a loss of about \$8,000,000. Since Mr. Haggart has had charge of that road the revenue has just about balanced the expenditure. What the Liberal Party ask is to be put in power again to manage the public works of Canada. Now the Intercolonial is a part of the public works of Canada and so far as we can judge, by the figures which were given above, it would pay the people of Canada to just leave the man, who is at the job at present, managing that railway.

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Dr. J. F. Kenchelos, Conway, Ar.

Allen C. Smith, Pres., UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

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