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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

Again Penlyn had to hesitate before answering, and again he had to equivocate. He had gone out of the housethat he thought was no longer his-with rage in his hear 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 hither-to been; and so he had gone back, with as honest a desire in his heart to obey his brother's behest as to reinstate

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 also asking for an ex-planation. What a web of falsehood and deceit he was weaving around

"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 shet, 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 wan and pale from the couch on which she had been seated waiting for 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

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

"Oh, Gervase!" she said, as she sank back to the couch wearily, "oh, Gervase! you do not know the horror that is upon me. And it is a double horror because at the time of his death, I knew

"What !" he said, springing to his feet from the chair he had taken beside her, "What!"

"I saw it all," she said, looking at him with large distended eyes, eyes made doubly large by the hollows round them. "I saw it all only——"

them. "I saw it all, only——"
"Only what. Ida?"
"Only it was a dream! A dream
that I had, almost at the very hour he
was treacherously stabbed to death." As she spoke she leant forward a little towards him, with her eyes still distended; leant forward gazing into his face; and as she did so be felt the blood

curding in his veins!

"This," he said, trying to speak calmly, "is madness, a frenzy begotten of your state of mind at hearing—" "It is no frenzy, no madness," she said, speaking in a strange, monotonous tone, and still with the intent gaze in

her hazel eyes. 'No it is the fact. On that night—that night of death—he stood before me once again and bade me farewell for ever in this world, and then I saw—oh,my God!-his murderer spring upon him, and—"
"And that murderer was?" her lover

interrupted, quivering with excite-

"Unhappily, I do not know—not yet, at least, but I shall do so some day." She had risen now, and was standing before him pale and erect. The long white peignoir that she wore clung to her delicate, supple figure, making her look unusually tall; and she appeared to her lover like some ancient classic figure you grance on the guilty. As vowing vengeance on the guilty. As she stood thus, with a fixed look of certainty on her face, and prophesied that some day she should know the man who had done this deed, he might have done this deed, he might have Cassandra come back to the work

"His face was shrouded," she weron, "as all murderers shroud their faces,
I think; but his form I knew. I am
thinking—I have thought and thought
for hours by day and night—where I
have seen that form before. And in
some unexpected moment remembrance will come to me."

"Even though it does, I am afraid
the remembrance will hardly bring the
murderer to justice," Penlyn said. "A
man can scarcely be convicted of a reality by a dream."

man can scarcely be convicted of a reality by a dream."

"No," she answered, "he cannot, I suppose. But it will tell me who that man is, and then—and then—"

"And then?" Penlyn interrupted.

"And then, if I can compass it, his life shall be subjected to such inspection. life shall be subjected to such inspection his every action of the past examined every action of the present watched

that at last he shall stand discovered be-fore the world!" She paused a moment, and again she looked fixedly at him. and again she looked axedy at him, and then she said: "You are my future ausband; do you know what I require of you before I become your wife?"
"Love and fidelity, Ida, is it not?

"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: "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! she could only know."

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 a delicately-nurtured girl, unused to anything but comfort and ease? How can you find out the man who killed him?"

'Only in one way, through you and by your help. I look to you to leave no stone unturned in your endeavors to find that man, to make yourself acquainted with Mr. Cundall's past life, to find out who his enemies, who his friends were; to discover some clue that shall point at his murderer. "Yes," he said, in a dull, heavy voice.

"Yes. That is what I must do."

"And when," she asked, "when will you begin? For God's sake lose no time; every hour that goes by may help that

man to escape. "I will lose no time," he answered almost methodically, and speaking in a dazed, uncertain way. Had it not been for her own excitement, she must have noticed with what little enthusiasm he agreed to her behest.

This behest had indeed staggered

him! She had bidden him do the very thing of all others that he would least wish done, bidden him throw a light upon the past of the dead man, and find out all his enemies and friends. She had told him to do this, while there, in his own heart, was the knowledge of the long-kept secret that the dead man was his brother—the secret that the dead man had enjoined on him never to dihimself. Which should he obey, the orders of his murdered brother, or the orders of his future wife? And Philipself. What was he to do? he asked too, had told him on no account to say anything of the story that had lately been revealed. Then suddenly, he again determined that he would say nothing to her. It was a task beyond his power to appear to endeavor to track the murderer, or to give any orders on the subject; for since he must keep the secret of their brotherhood, what right had he to show any interest in the find-ing of the murderer l Silence would, in

every way, be best.

He rose after these reflections and told

He rose after these reflections and told her that he was going back to London. And she also rose, and said:

"Yes, yes; go back at once! Lose no time, not a moment. Remember, you have promised. You will keep your promise, I know."

He kissed her, and muttered something that she took for words of assent, and prepared to leave her.

and prepared to leave her
"You will feel better soon, dearest,
and happier, I hope. This shock will
pass away in time."

"It will pass away," she answered, "when you bring me news that the murderer is discovered or that you have found out some clue of him. It will begin to pass away when I hear that you have found out what enemies he had." "It is not known that he ever had any enemies," Penlyn said, as he stood holding her cold hand in his. "He was not a man to make enemies, I should think."

"He must have had some," she said, "or one at least—the one who slew him." She paused, and gazed out of the open window by which they were standing, gazed out for some moments: and he wondered what she was think-

and he wondered what she was thinking of now in connection with him. Then she turned to him again and said; "Do you think you could find out if he had any relatives?" and he could not repress a slight start as she asked him this, though she did not perceive it. "I never heard him say that he had any, but he may have had. I should like to know."

"Why ida?" "Why, Ida?"

"Because—because—oh, I do not know!—my brain is in a whirl. But—if—if you should find out that he had any relations, then I should like to

And again he asked: "Why, Ida?"
"I would stand face to face with them
if they were men," she answered, speak-



ing in a low tone of voice that almost appalled him," and look carefully at them to see if they, or one of those relations, bore any resemblance to the shrouded figure that sprang upon him in my dream,"

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.



Mr. Laurier, with his arms ful! 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 re- The Privy Council, without determingards the Manitoba Schools. The despatch from Winnipeg says that many Protestant members of the House supported him.

"1. While this House is determined that the highest judicial tribunal in the court in Great Britain. There ought realm has recently decided that "such ex. to be a readiness on the part of Maniclusive 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 acquir ed 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 rela-1890 have been affected" by the Public Schools Act of that year.

3. The same tribunal has further de further event of the Legislature declinauthorized to legislate on the same

ltimate effect of which it is impossible

wou'd remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were far as possible consistent with that object, the principles of the present Act in on the question." their general application."

These resolutions are valuable as many prominent men in the Province of Manitoba.

The English System for Which Mr. Lau-

"Whatever may be the case in specially favored areas, it cannot be seriously questioned that, as far as the overwhelming bulk of the cultivable land in this country is concerned, it cannot be profitably devoted to any purpose except the production of corn and meat. Having regard to these conditions it is obvious that the main grievance under which the agricultural interest labors is o be tound in the introduction into this ountry of foreign produce free from my contribution whatever towards the imperial or local taxation, while at the same time the food of the people produced at home is, under the guise of rates and taxes upon the land which produces it, subject to ruinous taxaech of Rt. Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Liberal.

Teddy—I wish I hadn't kicked Jimmy rown this morning.

Mamma—You see Pow har Brown this morning.

Mamma—You see now how wrong it was, don't you, dear?''

Teddy—Yes, 'cause I didn't know till noon that he was going to give a party.

Baptist Paper on the Ground Discu Them Under the Heading of "This

Horrible School Question." The organ of the Baptists in Manitoba and the Territories is The Northwest and Empire (See Mail and Empire, 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 ungainsayable 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 peaceably enjoyed for a term of years, sufficient generally in civic affairs to quiet titles and give undisturbable possession, it is impossible to allay feeling and heal wounds, when such rights are confiscated, by a pretense at reverting to fundamental principles. Had the clean straight thing been done in 1890, 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.

ing 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 | rons? at all times to maintain to the fullest of the Empire. We cannot antagonize extent that the constitution warrants Great Britain or even the Dominion, its exclusive power to make laws with when the Dominion's authority in such respect to education, yet it recognizes a matter is established by the highest toba-we mean the Provincial Government-to be a party in discovering where our legislation has wronged our

> endeavor to do them justice." The Baptist is an uncompromising Protestant sheet but does not desire injustice done.

Roman Catholic fellow citizens, and

upon discovering, willingly make every

NO FREE TRADE FOR HIM.

The following despatch appears in the daily press, dated Windsor, Feb. tion to education which existed prior to | 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 cided that in the event which is now statement, is a poorer but a much wiser fore-hadowed of this Legislature being man. He stated to the reporter that he called upon to remove the grievance in lost while away fully \$5,000 and advises the judgment referred to, and in the anyone who thinks he can better his condition by leaving this country to ing so to do, a case will have arisen take a trip across the river before sellwhere "the Parliament of Canada is | ing out his interests here. "It is impossible for me to tell you what we have suffered," he said, while his house-4. That this House is always prepared | hold goods were being examined at the to abide by the constitution, which is ferry dock; "but I can truthfully the safeguard of our provincial rights, say that I have come to stay, and will not be a party to its violation, and have concluded that Canada nor will it seek to impair the efficiency is good enough for me. At one time I of its provisions for protecting the rights had the annexation craze; at another and privileges of Her Majesty's sub- time I believed in free trade, but after jects. At the same time, the House the bitter experience I have had I am would deplore the occurrence of any- of the opinion that this country is just thing calling for the exercise by the about right as it is and it is a good thing Parliament of Canada of its authority to | to leave well enough alone. Those who legislate on the subject of education the voted for the Democratic party and free trade on the other side have learned that lesson and are anxiously waiting 5. Having regard to the suggestions for the time when they can get a chance of the tribunal referred to that "all to vote the other way." Mr. Meron is legitimate ground of complaint would not by any means the only farmer who be removed if the present system were is returning, as not a day goes by but | for the approaching elections for the supplemented by the provisions which one or more families can be seen coming across the river with their household goods. There was a time when the modified so far as might be necessary to stream was going the other way, and give effect to these provisions, without the people here were crying for annexaa repeal of the present law, this House tion or free trade, but that time has is ready to consider the grievances re- past, and those who are in a position to ferred to, with a view to providing rea- know say that not more than a dozen in sonable relief, while maintaining, as this city would favor annexation or

Mr. Laurier ought to write a kindly letter to this man telling him of all the showing how the matter is viewed by 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 eople of those most advanced in ence, 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 nation-

These 430 millions include Canada, the United States, Mexico, South America, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Australia, (exepting New South Wales,) Switzerland, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and lorway, and other countries of miner

New Chapter on the Horse. "The horse is a very useful animal," 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

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 In-

dustry 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 Pat-

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 tariff 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

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 partizan Liberals in the county.

Norwood, Ont., Feb. 26.-A large gathering of Liberals of East Peterborough assembled in the Town Hall here this atternoon and unanimously selected Mr. John Lang, ex-M.P., of Otonabee township, as their candidate 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.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The last year Mr. Mackenzie was in power the Intercolonial Railway was managed at a loss of about \$800,000. 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, manging that railway. A Luscious Model,

end—When are you going to paint

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