THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WHILE deeply thankful to those who have so promptly and kindly sent in their subscriptions, we beg to remind those who have not yet done so that the invitation to pay now is a standing request. We mean all that we have said regarding our earnest desire that you should pay now and not delay till a later date. Now is the acceptable time. Please don't delay.

Laurier and Richardson.

THE correspondence between R. L. Richardson, ex M. P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is of the most interesting character. It is worthy of remark, however, that the Grit newspapers have not published Mr. Richardson's letters, although he is a Liberal, and has always been elected as such. In 1896 Mr. Richardson was elected for Lisgar, Manitoba, as a straight supporter of Laurier. At that time the people of Manitoba, including Mr. Richardson's constituents, demanded certain changes in duties on agricultural implements, bindertwine and other materials. All these concessions, Laurier readily promised to grant, should he come into power. All will remember how readily Laurier promised about everything he was asked on the eve of the elections of 1896. On the strength of these particular promises, among other things, Mr. Richardson won his election. After the Laurier Government was formed and the Premier became Sir Wilfrid few or none of these numerous promises were fulfilled. As a matter of fact, everyone who has followed the trend of public affairs since 1896 knows that in performance, the Government have contradicted all their pre-election promises. Mr. Richardson seems to have been sincere in his expectation that Laurier would carry out his promises and when he found the contrary to be the fact he voted against the Government on certain questions, while still proclaiming himself a Liberal and supporting the general policy of the administration. This manifestation of independence did not suit Laurier, and in the election of 1900 all the influence of the Government was brought to bear to defeat Mr. Richardson. A Liberal candidate of the steady-support-kind was put up against him, and Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior and the whole machine worked hard against him. Mr. Richardson was elected, however, but he was coldly treated by Laurier and his colleagues, and was refused admittance to the Grit caucus during last session of Parliament. Subsequently his election was protested and, in consequence of the act of some unauthorized agent, he was unseated. After all this, Mr. Richardson wrote an open letter to Sir Wilfrid, pointing out the inconsistencies and broken promises of the Government, and intimating that he would not have been unseated had it not been for Sir Wilfrid and his friends who were persecuting him. To this letter Sir Wilfrid made a reply in which he accused Richardson of being a pharisee, inasmuch as he whines because the Premier had not protected him from the punishment due his political crime. This was the only point made in Sir Wilfrid's letter. With the general accusation of wrong-doing he did not deal at all. This letter called forth a scathing rejoinder from Mr. Richardson. It is too long to publish in full; but we make room for the parts that reply directly to Sir Wilfrid's assertions and insinuations. In opening his rejoinder Mr. Richardson states that his purpose in writing his "open letter" was not to elicit a reply, but "to illustrate what party government as at present conducted in Canada really is." He then continues in this fashion:

"Let me first briefly correct a rather important mis-statement of fact which occurs in your letter. You say:

"From all this it appears that you were accused of having been elected through bribery, corruption, and by violation of the law; that for this you were brought to account before the courts; that charges were found to be true; and that as a consequence you were deprived of your seat in parliament by sentence of the judicial authorities."

"It is true that I was "accused" of having been elected through bribery, corruption, etc., but the accusers were your minions, who would with equal alacrity, and with equal disregard of decency, have "accused" me of burglary or murder, had your instructions been to that effect. Your declaration "that the charges were found to be true" and that as a consequence, I was deprived of my seat is absolutely false. Of the falsehood of this assertion, you must be fully conscious—that is, if you were really its author, which I very much doubt. Your entire communication is so redolent of the flippant dishonesty and the thin-witted "slickness" of the pettifogging village attorney that I can hardly avoid looking in another direction for the source of its inspiration. By reference to the deliverance of the judges, who were certainly not biased in my favor, you will find that, not only am I specifically relieved from the stigma of corrupt practice, or even of countenance of irregularity, but that the irregularities to which my "friends" so eagerly confessed were so trivial in their effect, as not to have in anyway influenced the results of the election, or the majority by which I was elected. Indeed, the judges felt obliged to state that although the constituency was large, there was no evidence of general corruption or irregularities. Yet, on the strength of your false and quibbling version of the judges' decision, and of my position in the matter, you affect a virtuous and mildly indignant surprise that I, a convicted corruptionist, should have expected you to assist me in retaining my seat. You well know that I have never asked any favor or assistance at your hands; and you well know, and I well know, that had I been so craven or so foolish as to ask it, I could only have obtained it at the price of my independence and self-respect—a price which I was hardly prepared to pay."

Continuing, Mr. Richardson says to Sir Wilfrid:

"Your assumption of political virtue is absurd and revolting. Within the statutory period, petitions were filed at the instance of your western lieutenant protesting the elections of Messrs. Boyd, Lariviere and Roche the three Conservatives elected in Manitoba. In the elections of these gentlemen there were at least ten irregularities (to refer to nothing worse) to every one which occurred in mine. Yet the protests in these cases were dropped. Why? It would have been the easiest thing in the world to unseat any or all of these gentlemen. Why were the protests dropped if your solicitude for electoral purity is genuine? Were these protests not dropped as a quid pro quo for the convenient misapprehension of the law, which induced certain conservative politicians in Manitoba to delay the filing of their petitions against the election of your minister of the Interior and his one follower from this province, till it was too late? Was it not, in short, a mere vulgar case of "saw-off," one of the most demoralizing forms of political iniquity? You doubtless remember that when, last session, I introduced into parliament a bill prepared by one of the most eminent members of the Canadian judiciary, for the suppression of this disgraceful practice, I encountered your sneers. In view of recent events, I would be warranted in concluding that your failure to support my effort was not based exclusively on the general ground that I am a "modern pharisee." The "saw-off" process is a most useful, and indeed, indispensable resort for certain of your followers, who, in election time, habitually sail perilously close to the wind.

"Whilst you are on your pedestal it might not be yet too late to enquire into the unprotested election of your western lieutenant, which was simply a saturnalia of corruption, and the most scandalous election that has ever taken place in western, and possibly, in all Canada. You will have no difficulty in getting evidence. I will see to that.

You might also enquire as to the source from which he obtained the funds with which to debauch the Lisgar electorate on behalf of my "Liberal" opponent, who was, nevertheless, defeated. You might enquire as to the secret fountain from which the supplies were to be obtained for the attempted subornation of perjured evidence by means of which it was hoped I would be disqualified and discredited. Your debased and unscrupulous sleuth-hounds and hirelings paid but scant respect to your nationality when they endeavoured by offering money bribes to induce certain of your compatriots in Lisgar to swear falsely that I had attempted to corrupt them. To the credit of your countrymen it is to be recorded that they declined to sell their honor, and one of them, with that chivalrous sympathy with the persecuted which we are accustomed to associate with the best French character, published over his own name an iniquitous and insulting proposition.

No. Sir Wilfrid, you gloated over my unseating, not because you wished to promote electoral purity, not because you believed that I was a corruptionist, but simply because you realized that I was thoroughly alive to the nature of the comedy of "Liberal" government which is being put upon the boards at Ottawa, with yourself in the role of chief comedian. You knew that I was determined to take no part in the farce myself, but on the contrary was bound, to the extent of my limited ability to expose it. This is why I was unseated. But I think you will find my unseating does not necessarily mean the uninterrupted continuance of the comedy."

Mr. Richardson could easily show that Sir Wilfrid's posing as an election purist is most ludicrous in view of the fact that he is, as everybody knows, the arch-protector of political corruption and crime. This is shown by his shielding the corruptionists and machinists of Ontario from investigation in Parliament on the promise that he himself would have these matters investigated by a judicial commission of his own appointment, which promise he has never carried out to this day, though over a year has elapsed since it was made. Mr. Richardson, however, concludes his letter with a personal reference to Sir Wilfrid that is not without interest. It is as follows:

"Whilst at no time have I ever regarded you as an intellectual Colossus, I was attracted by your debonair manner and your affability, and was firmly convinced of the rightness of your impulses and the soundness of your liberal principles. In fact, I set you up in my mind as an example of that very fine type of man, the chivalrous French gentleman. Whilst I am yet convinced that your natural impulses are good, experience has shown me the folly of my assumption, that with urbanity of manner, geniality of disposition, and goodness of intention, a man might be a successful political leader, even if he lacked other qualities. It has been irresistibly borne in upon me that to be a leader of men and government, who will be a successful statesman, from the point of view of the public interests, a man must possess in the first place intellectual power, and energy, and an assertive virility of character. Without these qualities he can neither master the problems with which he must deal, nor dominate or direct the associates through whom he must work. In these essential qualities you have proved yourself lamentably deficient, and this deficiency on your part has already been frightfully costly to the country, not only in a material sense, but still more importantly in the lowering of the standards of public morality, which were already certainly low enough. Your inadequacy will yet, and that before long, prove ruinous also to the liberal party."

It must be admitted on all sides that this is a pretty row between Sir Wilfrid and one of his followers, and erst-while admirers. We are of the opinion that Richardson has so much the better of the argument that the Premier will deem it most discreet on his part to refrain from probing the matter any further through the public press.

C. M. B. A.

The twelfth convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canana was held at [illegible], Ont., on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, August 27th and 28th. The delegates and officers of the Grand Council in attendance numbered about three hundred and fifty. The convention was held in the Town Hall. The Province of Prince Edward Island had nineteen delegates in the convention, representing its nineteen Branches. Immediately after the Grand President's gavil brought the first meeting to order about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, all present formed in procession and marched to St. Patrick's church, where a Solemn High Mass was sung and an appropriate and eloquent sermon was preached by priests of the Carmelite order connected with the church. After the religious services the procession reformed and returned to the Hall when the business of the convention was at once commenced. The Mayor of Niagara extended to the delegates a warm welcome and told them that the town was their own during their stay. An address of welcome was presented to the assembled convention by the local Branch of C. M. B. A. After the delegates had handed in their credentials to the credential committee, recess was taken till two o'clock in the afternoon. Sessions were held forenoon, afternoon and evening till the business of the convention was finished. The work of the convention proceeded rapidly and admirably under the masterly guidance of Grand President Hackett. Numerous amendments to the constitution had been presented by different Branches throughout the Dominion. All these amendments had been considered and reported upon by the committee on laws, the adoption of some being recommended and the rejection of others. The consideration of this committee's report was considered and discussed in committee of the whole convention, the Vice-President, Dr. Bellivan, occupying the chair. The nomination and election of the Grand Council Officers commenced Wednesday forenoon and continued during the whole of the afternoon. Hon. M. F. Hackett of Stanstead, Quebec, was unanimously re-elected Grand President for the third term. The convention went wild with enthusiasm when he rose to thank the delegates for his re-election. Mr. Hackett is one of the most brilliant orators in Canada and his speech, both in English and French, was worthy of the man and of the occasion. Dr. L. J. Bellivau of Shediac, N. B., was unanimously re-elected 1st Vice President. He also spoke well in English and French, in thanking those present for his unanimous re-election. The 2nd. Vice President is Mr. Bernard O'Connell, of Dublin, Ont., the wit of the convention. Samuel R. Brown Esq. of London, Ont., the most efficient Secretary was re-elected without a dissenting voice, as was likewise the Treasurer, W. J. McKee of Windsor, Ont. Mr. James Callaghan of Toronto, was elected Grand Marshal, and the old Grand Guard, Jacob J. Weinert, was re-elected. Up to this point the elections passed off without much delay; but now came the tug of war. Five Grand Trustees had to be elected and some twelve of fifteen candidates were put in nomination. On the first ballot Joseph A. Chisholm, Esq., of Halifax and C. H. Hebert, of Three Rivers, P. Q., were declared elected. In the three succeeding ballots there was no election. Finally the fifth ballot J. J. Beehan, Kingston, Rev. J. E. Crinion, Dunnville, Ont., and P. J. O'Keefe, St. John, N. B., were elected completing the board. It was now about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, and just at this stage an interesting episode occurred. The Rev. Mr. Crawford a Presbyterian Minister, came forward and addressed the convention, complimenting all present on their gentlemanly bearing and excellent conduct during the convention. He said he had seen a good many societies assembled in the town; but he never seen any body who had presented such a splendid appearance and had conducted themselves in such an exemplary manner. The reception accorded the Rev. gentleman and his remarks was the most enthusiastic that could be imagined. The whole assembly rose to their feet and sang and cheered, and the ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchiefs. The speech of Grand President Hackett in reply was the most eloquent, the most appropriate and the most enthusiastic that could well be made. Truly this was a half-hour of the most indescribable enthusiasm. The other Grand Officers had been balloted for by this time and declared elected. They are as follows. Committee on Laws:—W. J. Boland, Toronto; John A. Murphy, Cayuga, Ont. and J. A. Renaud, Joliette, P. Q. Finance Committee: John Ronan, Hamilton, Ont.; J. T. Hallissey, Truro, N. S. and A. D. Richard, Dorchester, N. B. The officers elected were then installed and the largest and most successful convention in the history of the C. M. B. A. of Canada was brought to a close. Toronto was chosen as the place of the next convention.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

Monday was Labor Day and was quietly observed in this city. By the way wouldn't it sound more appropriate to change the name of this holiday from Labor Day to Loafer Day?

The Canadian manufacturers of brushes and brooms have decided to amalgamate. They expect to make a clean sweep of the trade and rub it into the consumers.—St. John Telegraph.

The writers of "notes" from different parts of the country in the daily papers all have a curious habit of saying that "our school is progressing rapidly under the careful and efficient management of Mr. So-and-so." If all the schools through the Province keep up this headlong and heartbreaking pace where will this rapid state of progression land them?

The Island boys, as predicted did their work in fine style at the M. P. A. A. A sports last Thursday. They couldn't have captured many more medals if they had been using the "Scoop-Net." The wanderers ought to spell their name with an "o" now.

The Schlatters are meeting with hard luck. The New York Herald says that Francis Schlatter, "Divine Healer," has been sentenced to three months for annoying the tenants of the house where he was staying. The other fellow who visited this city recently is wanted by a Halifax man who says that he obtained money under false pretenses, having promised to cure his child of blindness, for a consideration, but failed to do so. The healer will now have to show his heels.

And now September is here, which means that the gay youth of Charlottetown will soon be attiring themselves in fit apparel to engage in ye delightful and deadly game of football. Football is not regarded by old ladies or gentlemen as the most gentle game in the world, yet if they do not wish to play it, what need have they to kick?

A London paper described a children's excursion as a "long white scream of joy," and was called to account by a correspondent, who said that a scream could be long, but not white. Whereupon the editor justified himself by urging that a hue is often associated with a cry.

"Don't you ever feel that you would like to have a husband?" asked the young bride.

"No; I don't," snapped the spinster. "I've got a parrot that swears and a hired man that comes home drunk, so what more do you want?"

The big 900 ton steam yacht of Mr. Menier, the famous French chocolate king, and owner of Anticosti, called here on Sunday and remained till Monday. It is reported that Mr. Menier, in view of the waning population of this Province as shown by the recent census hopes to purchase the Island at a bargain from the Government. No doubt he would get it cheap if the Government had all to do with it. When we're "out of debt we'll be out of danger."

If readers of this column find it not quite up to the ordinary, (or the extraordinary) this week, we hope they will not mind. Your humble servant, Tom A. Hawke, has just returned to the City from a trip to the country, whither he went with a pail to get a holiday and a machine-led rest. He got the holiday; I don't know who got the rest. I'm afraid there isn't much left. Naturally, you know, after a 30-mile jaunt on a bike over the worst roads on P. E. Island, he does not feel quite as elastic and as buoyant in spirits as when starting out. As we did not purpose to stay long, we did not hamper ourselves with a great amount of provender, in fact, we concluded that two good slices each of bread and butter would be sufficient for our needs. We hardly realized that we were going up against the most appetizing air in the world, as found on the North shore of P. E. Island. Consequently we were taken unawares. A week of that air is guaranteed to give one such an appetite that they will eat anything from barbed wire stew to the jam of a broken door. Therefore the following menu seemed A 1 after we had disposed of our bread: A sour apple; a slice of dulse; a raw mussel; sour apple; dulse; mussel and vice versa, vice versa. I can taste those apples yet. They belonged to a species peculiar to themselves. No one would have you arrested if you tried to steal them, although you might be arrested if you were found trying to eat them. They belonged to a variety which sometimes countrymen bring to town to give to the unwary small boys who follow their apple carts. They are always kept in one corner of the cart by themselves. After lunging around on the shore for an hour or so, and satisfying ourselves that the water on the North side is as good as any turned out anywhere for bathing purposes we decided to start for home. I was going to say a few words about the trip back to the city over those lively roads. It takes courage to ride over those roads and our clothes soon showed that we possessed plenty of 'sand.' We got off our wheels several times returning. We did not always come to an agreement as to when we would dismount. As likely as not it was when we saw a herd of cattle on the road and tried to dash through them without sending in our cards. Sometimes it was when coasting down a hill and our tyres got in too close relationship with one another. We did arrive home at last; feeling as one would probably feel after becoming too familiarized with the business qualities of a road machine. Yes, gentle readers, I was going to describe all about this trip, but somehow it seems to me, the subject is altogether too serious. We went out to have a good time, and to look back upon the trip as a little pleasantry or sort of joke, but we failed to see the joke. The words of an old saw keep buzzing in mine ears:—

"Uneasy lies the head that strikes the ground."

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

REV. Fathers Cronin and Sheehan, Redemptorists, of St. John and Boston respectively, opened a week's mission at Vernon River on Sunday last.

THREE carriages for the use of the Duke and Duchess of York have arrived at Quebec from England. The carriages are said to be a marvel of luxury and will be the most attractive feature of the official procession.

THE Rev. Dr. Monaghan, of Charlottetown will deliver his popular lecture on "Daniel O'Connell" at Kinkora on Tuesday, the 10th inst., on the occasion of the opening of St. Malachi's Hall. At the close of the lecture the drawing in connection with the Kinkora bazaar will take place.

THE Dominion fishery protection steamer Curlew arrived at St. Andrew's, N. B., on Monday, towing five schooners and two boats, which were seized off the spawning grounds near Grand Manan for violation of the fishery laws. The captain of the Curlew does not give the particulars. The crews of the vessels complain bitterly of the hardships of their seizure and declare that they have done no wrong.

THE meeting of the Provincial Teacher's Association will be held in this City on Sept. 11th and 12th next. All interested in education will be pleased to hear that Col. Francis W. Parker, one of the most brilliant educational reformers of America will honor the convention by his presence. We will endeavor to give a brief outline of his remarkable career in our next issue, not having the space this week. The officers of the Association are: Pres. Inspector—W. D. McIntyre. Vice-President for Prince County—Milton Simpson, St. Eleanor's. Vice Pres. for Queen's Co.—W. J. McMillan, Emerald. Vice Pres. for King's Co.—J. J. McDonald, Montague. Sec'y. Treasurer—R. B. Murphy, Malpeque. Rec Sec'y—D S. McRae, Ch'town. Executive Committee—Miss Moore, Cape Traverse, Miss Henderson, A. P. Doyle, Albany, W. E. Carruthers, Kensington, Chas. Kielly, Alberton.

AN Ottawa despatch of the 1st inst says: The government is being severely criticised over the quality of horses which has been purchased by the government for the Duke of Cornwall's escort. The animals, about 20 in number, were secured in the Kingston district and are now quartered in the exhibition grounds here. They were examined yesterday by a prominent horseman, who gave it as his opinion that a grave mistake had been made in selecting such an inferior class of animals. In the ducal entourage will be some prominent imperial army officers, and in view of the desire of Canadians to secure that establishment of several army remount depots throughout the Dominion, it is felt that the very best class of horses should have been secured in order to show the duke and his suite what Canada is capable of producing. The horses purchased are neither uniform in size nor color, and as one authority expressed it, when the duke has gone they will simply be used for drawing slabs.

THE Nova Scotia government has signed a contract with Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of a line of railway from Halifax to Barrington, with a branch from New Germany to Caledonia Corner, a total of about 200 miles. The government are to give Mackenzie and Mann in cash or provincial bonds $13,500 a mile, charging them 3½ per cent. They will also receive from the Dominion government a subsidy of $3,200 a mile. This amounts to a total of $16,700 a mile. The contract provides that Mackenzie and Mann must not issue any securities on the road for the purpose of raising funds, and the government takes a first mortgage on the property. This is the biggest financial undertaking the Nova Scotia government has grappled with and will mean the payment by them of over two and a half millions of dollars. Mackenzie and Mann have the right to repay this loan, deducting therefrom the ordinary provincial subsidy of $3,200 per mile. The name of Mackenzie and Mann's company is the Halifax and Southwestern.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HORSES BURNED.

A fire on the Fair Grounds at St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday destroyed a dozen stables and a number of valuable race horses were burned to death.

ACCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.

By the collapse of a false roof over the United States Supreme Court-room at Washington Thursday several men were very badly injured.

FOREST FIRES IN B. C.

Forest fires are doing much damage along the Crow's Nest Pass line around Kalso, B. C. Smoke on the the lakes is so thick at times that steamers have to steer by the compass.

WILL GO TO SCOTLAND.

A cable from London says: The King and Queen on their return from the continent next month will go to Scotland for a few weeks. They will stay with the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Mar Lodge. Much comment is caused by their avoidance of Balmoral Castle.

FAMOUS TROTTER KILLED.

Vesta G. one of the fastest of the New York Speedway Trotters, with a record of 2 09¼ was killed Thursday night as the result of a collision with a street car. The mare ran away with the owner, Dr. David Randall, and dashed into the rear of the car. Her neck was broken and a policeman's revolver finished the unfortunate animal.

SPANISH VS. BRITISH.

While the fleet in Spanish waters was manoeuvering on Friday, a torpedo which had been launched, stranded on the shore in front of Tarifa. A party of marines-of-warsmen was sent to recover it, but were prevented from doing so by a detachment of Spanish carbineers. The landing party, strongly reinforced from the fleet, overawed the carbineers and took the torpedo.

WILL NOT BE PAID.

President Ralston of the Selby Smelting works near San Francisco has announced that the reward of $25,000 which was offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief who stole over $300,000 worth of gold bullion will not be paid as such though the detectives and others who were instrumental in recovering the treasure and sending the robber, John Winters, to jail, will be liberally compensated for their services. Winters was under arrest when the reward offer was made and President Ralston says his conviction was expected. The company however, thought he had accomplices and feared also that the gold had been taken out of the country. For these reasons the offer of the big reward was made.

FRANCO-TURKISH SITUATION.

A Paris despatch of the 31st ult., says: The Franco Turkish situation remains stationary. It is understood that the French government will take no active measures to coerce the sultan until after the czar's visit to France in order that nothing may occur to mar the festivities. Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador to France who is residing in Switzerland, has made a flying trip to Paris to have an interview with M Constans, the French ambassador to Turkey. He came incognito, in order to avoid being handed his passports. What transpired at the interview is not known, but it is believed it will not lead to a modification of the situation.

In South Africa.

A Pretoria despatch of the 29th ult., says:—The Boer Commandant Wolmarans, writing about the fight at Bronkhorst Spruit, mentions the bravery of Private Doolan, of the Constabulary. Fifteen Boers surrounded him and demanded that he surrender. Doolan replied:—"Divil a surrender" and killed four Boers before he was wounded, mortally, it is believed.

Lord Kitchener reports to the war office that nine persons were killed and seventeen wounded in the blowing up and derailing of the train which the Boers destroyed recently between Waterval and Hamanskral.

Canadian Pacific.

The Toronto Exhibition!

Aug. 26 to Sept 7, 1901.

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