THE HERALD

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Laying the Corner Stone.

YESTERDAY forenoon the corner stone of Charlottetown's new Catholic Cathedral was laid with solemn and appropriate cermonies by His Lordship Bishop McDonald, surrounded by visiting prelates and a large number of clergy. The religious exercises commenced with the celebration of Solemn Pontifical Mass in the pro Cathedral, His Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Doyle, as archpriest, Revds. R. B. McDonald and S. Budreault as deacons of honor; Rev. Dr. Chassion as deacon and Rev. S. T. Phelan as sub-deacon of office; Rev. A. J. McIntyre, Master of Ceremonies and Rev. F.X. Gallant Assistant Master of Ceremonies. Other officers of the Mass were: Revds. R. J. Gillis and J. J. McDonald, acolytes; Rev. D. B. Reid, Crozier Bearer; Rev. P. A. Hogan, Mitre Bearer; Rev. A. E. Burke, Book Bearer, Rev. A. P. McLellan, Candle Bearer, and Rev. Ignatius McDonald, Censer Bearer. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and their Lordships Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, and Cameron, of Antigonish, occupied seats in the Sanctuary. Nearly all the diocesan clergy were present, and quite a number from neighboring dioceses. The service was extremely solemn and impressive.

After the Communion His Grace Archbishop O'Brien ascended the pulpit and delivered an excellent and appropriate sermon. He commenced by stating that perhaps, to the unthinking, the ceremony which had called them together was of no great significance. That is just what was likely thought by the Egyptians concerning the command given to the Israelites to sprinkle the door posts of their houses with the blood of the paschal lamb. But the awful significance of this ceremony was manifested when, at midnight, the angel of death struck the first born in all the houses not sprinkled with the blood of the lamb. This was but one of the many proofs given by Almighty God that He frequently uses weak and insignificant instruments to accomplish His wise purposes. His Grace then pointed out the meaning and specific significance of the ceremony which they were about to witness. The solemn laying of the corner stone of a church indicates a desire to dedicate the edifice to be erected thereon to the service of God from the very foundation; that it was to be a temple wherein the grace of God could be applied to our souls, where would flow the fountain of living waters. Here sinners might be washed in the blood of the Lamb. All this was true and applicable to this church, and to all the Catholic churches throughout the world. Although there may be many material church edifices, there was only one spiritual church Yet when establishing His spiritual church, our Lord wished it established on a solid foundation; not on a foundation of sand. There can be no spiritual church unless from God himself. Could we trace the history of the actual corner stone about to be laid, we would be amazed at the many changes through which it passed before reaching its present condition. We can trace the history of the spiritual church. The story of St. Peter, said the most Rev. preacher, was most romantic and fascinating. His Grace then went on to relate, how, our dear Lord, when walking by the Sea of Galilee, saw two men casting their nets into the sea, and He asked them to leave all and follow Him, and He would make them fishers of men. These two men were St. Peter and his brother, St. Andrew. His Grace here related, that he himself, had, within the past few months, passed by this same Sea of Galilee, and saw fishermen engaged with their nets. Probably these fishermen whom he saw, were much like St. Peter and St. Andrew so far as outward appearances go, before they were called to the Apostleship. But before these Apostles went forth to convert the world, they were carefully instructed in their divine mission by our Lord Him self. The Most Rev. preacher then repeated the words of the divine commission given to St. Peter by Jesus Christ: "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." At the same time, said the Most Rev. preacher, our Lord made a promise to St. Peter, which surpasses our understanding. It was nothing else than the power of binding, and loosing, as contained in the words of our Lord. No one who believes the Scriptures can deny that, to St. Peter was given full powers. On an occasion like the present, said the preacher, we should endeavor to realize something more than the analogy between the spiritual and the material church, viz. our duties. We should, if necessary, renounce everything, in order to follow Him. Those called to the apostleship will, like St. Peter, receive the necessary graces to follow their sacred vocation. But there are some faint-hearted, who hesitate, and lack the courage to go forward when called. The preacher then pointed out that any society not resting on the foundation indicated by our Lord, cannot be true and genuine, however much such society may appear like the true church! Only to the church founded on Peter was the promise of permanency made. This church may be assailed, scoffed at and derided; but she will triumph over all her persecutors and torturers. Her enemies will wither and pass away; but she will go on till the consummation of ages. To St. Peter was given the fullness of spiritual power. "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven etc." In these words, the preacher pointed out, our Lord spoke in sober earnestness, and intended to bestow the power He promised. This has always been believed by the holy Catholic Church. His Grace then related how he himself recently visited Cæsaria Philippi, the very place where our dear Lord gave to St. Peter his commission to preach and teach. As he stood amid the ruins of this place, his mind was carried back to the solemn scene that had been enacted there, nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and in the rocks that lay strewn there he beheld mute witness of this memorable occurrence, while from the summits of the surrounding mountains he, in fancy, heard re-echoed the words "Thou art Peter, &c." We see the realization of that promise, said the preacher, in the Catholic church, more widely spread and thoroughly organized to-day than any worldly kingdom. If Christ be the Son of the living God, we must believe there is only one true church, only one shepherd; therefore, only one fold and one chair of truth. Outside the church all is doubt and uncertainty. The ceremony on this occasion had its lessons and its significance, if we only listen to it. Let us soften our hearts, have our intellects enlightened and our wills quickened in consequence. The above is but a mere synopsis of the Archbishop's excellent sermon.

At the conclusion of the services in the church, the Bishop, in cope and mitre, and with crosier in hand, accompanied by the officers of the Mass, the visiting Bishops and the clergy, proceeded in solemn procession to the foundation of the new church. The first ceremony was the blessing of holy water. This was peaformed at the place where the high altar will be placed. This portion of the foundation had been floored over and a cross had been there erected the evening previous. The ceremony was quite solemn, performed amidst the chanting of the clergy and choir. After these cermonies were concluded, the Bishop and clergy proceeded to the place where the corner stone was to be laid. This portion of the foundation was also floored over for the occasion, and there was also erected a handsome pavilion, covered with evergreens, and surmounted by the Papal colors. A number of British and Canadian flags were flying in the breeze. The floor of the pavilion was covered with carpet, and seats were placed for the visiting Bishops. The corner stone was suspended above the place intended for it. In the stone beneath the corner stone is a cavity in which was placed a tin box, enclosing the coins of the Dominion of the mintage of 1896, extracts from the Provincial papers, the names of all who contribeted $5 or upwards on the occasion, and the following inscription:

A. M. D. G.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of our Gracious Lady Queen Victoria, the Honorable George William Howlan being the Leiutenant Governor of this Province of Prince Edward Island, the Right Rev. James Charles McDonald being the Lord Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown, this corner stone was laid by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Charlottetown, in the presence of His Grace the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, who preached the sermon on the occasion, and of the Right Revs. the Lord Bishops Sweeney, of St. John, N. B., and Cameron, of Antigonish, N. S.; and assisted by the Rev. Clergy of the Diocese of Charlottetown, being on the fifteenth day of September." The coins and document which were taken from the old corner stone were also enclosed in the present one in a seperate compartment. The ceremony of blessing and laying the corner stone is quite solemn. In addnion to to the sprinkling of the stone with holy water, there is the chanting of the Litany of the Saints, as well as the singing of psalms and prayers. During the ceremony, the Bishop and clergy marched in procession around the walls of the edifice and sprinkled the foundation. After the blessing, the stone was lowered to its place and the Bishop, with a silver trowel and hammer, struck it, as if to fit it in its place. After this the visiting Bishops, and the clergy in turn, struck the stone with the silver hammer and placed their donations upon it. Then all of those assembled who wished went forward and did likewise. This ended the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the New Cathedral.

The weather was charming and the ceremony was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The arrangements for carrying out the ceremony were excellent and reflect much credit on the contractors and those in charge.

Provincial Exhibition.

THE Provincial Exhibition opened yesterday, at the driving park and Exhibition grounds, and is now in full blast. The weather is charming and the attendance is large. The exhibits within the building, are most numerous and of excellent appearance. The exhibition is a magnificent one, in extent, variety and arrangement. The live stock show is also one of the finest ever seen here. We have no room to give any particulars this week. Next week, we hope to give a full account with the prize list. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the exhibition was formally opened by his Honor Lieutenant Governor Howlan, in a thoughtful and practical address. He referred to the abundant harvest, which, thanks to Providence, was likely to prove one of the greatest we have ever had, He was pleased to learn that there had been a great increase in our cheese production. Our creamery butter was in good demand in the neighboring Provinces and in the United States. With cold storage we could in the near future supply the British market with butter and eggs, to the same extent that we now supply it with cheese. He was pleased to notice the improvements in the cattle, and made special reference to the magnificent herd of 165 head owned by Mr. Benjamin Hearts. In reference to fruit growing, his Honor said the display before him was sufficient to prove that all that was wanted was attention to this branch of production to give the Island a good place as a fruit growing country. By attention to the different branches of agricultural industry this Island would prove to be not only the garden of the Gulf, but the stock yard, the dairy and the fruit producer of the Dominion.

THE preliminary objections to the petitions against the elections of F. D. Monk, Q. C., conservative M. P. for Jacques Cartier, and T. Fortin, liberal M. P. for Laval, were heard at Montreal on the 8th. inst. by Mr. Justice Loranger, who rendered judgment maintaining the objections in each case and dismissing the petitions. Thus Messrs. Monk and Fortin are confirmed in their seats.

A LONDON cable to the Montreal Star, dated the 9th. inst. says: The Anglo-Canadian trade still advances and the imports into Great Britain from Canada increased 31 per cent. during August, as compared with August of 1895, while the British imports from all countries has increased only 6 per cent. The imports from Canada for eight months increased 1,400,000 pounds, or nearly 30 per cent., while the British imports from all countries increased only 3 per cent.

THE test case to decide whether the provincial or dominion government has the right to appoint Queen's counsel, begun several years ago, is up for argument at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Some time ago Sir Oliver Mowat, then attorney-general, appointed counsel on both sides to argue out this case, but the Dominion Government did not give counsel instructions, and he refused to go on. Since Mowat has taken office at Ottawa he has revived the case and ordered immediate proceedings to decide the issue.

MR. JOHN H. BELL, Grit member of the Local Legislature, for Bedeque, in consequence of certain utterances, displeasing to the Local Government, has been dismissed from the editorship of the Summerside Pioneer, and is now engaged in what is known as "letting the cat out of the bag." He has made some interesting statements regarding the actions of the Government. In consequence of the pressure on our space this week, we are unable to make any further reference to the matter. We will take it up in a future issue.

As will be seen by reference to our report of parliamentary proceedings, the first division in the House of Commons resulted in a Government majority of 34. They stood: Government 103; opposition 69. As the present House, when all the seats are filled, consists of 213 members, the above recorded vote leaves 41 to be accounted for. There are: two vacant seats—Brandon and Saskatchewan—Mr. Speaker did not vote; the remaining 38 consisted of pairs and a few absentees. A full attendance of the present membership would make no change in the Government's majority. What the result of the two elections yet to be held will be, a little time will tell. As Quebec is represented by 49 ministerialists and 16 opposition members, it will be seen that Mr. Laurier's majority comes from his own Province. After the general election of 1874, Mr. McKenzie's majority was 60; four years later, Sir John McDonald came in with a majority of 68. History repeats itself in politics, as well as in other matters, and it is possible that, four years hence, the present Liberal majority may be turned into a great Liberal minority. Events similar to those that have happened are liable to happen again.

Dominion Parliament.

The House of Commons resumed business at three o'clock Tuesday 8th. Several private bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Davin to amend the mounted police act to provide for promotions from the ranks, and to date superannuation of officers from the time of entering the service instead of from the date of commission, as at present. Mr. McDougall explained that his bill to amend the pilotage act, which he introduced that day, was intended to make that class of steamers entering Sydney, now exempt from pilotage, liable to one-half the regular fees. This step he sought, he said, in the interest of the pilots, who go out a long distance before being able to tell what class of vessels were bound in. Premier Laurier laid on the table a return of appointments made by the Mackenzie government after its defeat and before its resignation. Replying to Sir Charles, the Premier said he would give an answer on Thursday as to the filling of the port folio of the interior. Hon. Mr. Haggart at 3.30 resumed the debate on Hon. Mr. Foster's amendment. He took strong grounds in condemnation of the use of the Governor-General's warrants by the government in the cases now under discussion. The debate was continued up to recess by Messrs. McMullen, Henderson and Charlton. Sir Adolph Caron had the floor at six o'clock. Mr. Osler finished the debate at 10.15, when the order was given to call in the members. The galleries were crowded. There was no singing or other demonstrations while the whips were out. It was 11.30 o'clock when the vote was announced. It stood: "For the amendment, 69; against it, 103; majority for the government, 34. The result was received with great ministerial cheering.

After routine on Wednesday Sir Charles Tupper asked for a copy of the letter of Major General Gascoigne to General Cameron, notifying that officer to resign his command within fifteen days by desire of the government. Hon. Mr. Borden took the ground that the letter was private and confidential. Col. Tisdale and Sir A. P. Caron pointed out that such a state document could not be made private by simply making it so. Hon. Mr. Davies thought it would be a terrible thing if one gentleman in the public service could not write to another gentleman in the same service without having what he writes made public in parliament. The matter was then drooped for the present. In answer to Mr. Martin of P. E. Island, Hon. Mr. Davies said W. C. Hobkirk was appointed fishery overseer of Queen's county at two hundred dollars per year. Answering Mr. McDonald of King's, P. E. Island, Hon. Mr. Borden said Francis G. Forbes, ex M. P., was appointed sub-collector of customs at Grand River July 15th last, but had not yet been paid any salary. Mr. Forbes sat in the speaker's gallery while the answer was being given. A large portion of the session was taken up discussing the Chinese question introduced by Mr. Maxwell of British Columbia, who moved for copies of all petitions or memorials presented to the government on the subject of Chinese immigration. He blamed the late government and Mr. Onderdonk for the introduction of this pest on the Pacific slope, and made a speech intended for his constituents rather than for the house. Mr Fraser of Guysboro took the ground that we were all children of our common father and that it was against the genius of the British constitution to exclude any man because of his race or color from Canadian soil. He was opposed to protection in any form, even to the protection of our workmen against Chinese cheap labor. Sir Henry Joly de Lotbinere immediately after recess rose and said: "I desire to ask a great favor from the house, I may even say a personal favor, but I will not occupy the time of the house more than two or three minutes. I had the honor of being chosen by the government of Canada to go as its representative and meet Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China. I spent some time with him in friendly intercourse and I heard him express the gratitude which he entertains and which he acknowledges for the urbanity shown him in Canada. Let me tell the house that almost the last words he said to me before I took leave of him were these: "Do not abandon us, do not abandon us." I told him I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada, the cheers with which he was received everywhere still ringing in his ears. Tomorrow he will see the attack brought against his country to-day. Mr. Speaker, I do not in any way desire to comment or to say whether that attack was just or unjust, but I appeal to all the members of this house as Canadians to give me the chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to know before he sails that when I said I would not abandon him I meant to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth on this subject, I shall seek to dispel that dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the countrymen of the viceroy who was welcomed so heartily in this country. I merely ask the house for permission to make this statement in order to let him know before he leaves this country that when the time comes for me to speak, when the rules of the house allow me to speak, I shall endeavor to clear, as far as lies within my power, the reputation of his countrymen. Then it will be my duty to do so, and I will do it. I thank honorable members with all my heart for the attention they have given to my remarks. (Applause.) Mr. Taylor moved the second reading of his alien contract labor bill, and wanted it referred to a select committee. Its object was to protect the Canadian laborer. Premier Laurier acknowledged the importance of the bill, but regarded the principle as somewhat objectionable. He admitted the great discontent created in Canadian border towns by the American labor law, which was of the same tenor as Mr. Taylor's bill. If their bill was a blot on their legislation, it would be a blot on our statute book to retaliate. To protect our laborers we may be compelled to do the same, but he asked the hon. gentleman not to proceed further at the present. Correspondence had taken place between the two governments on this question and he would like time to look into it. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir Charles Tupper agreed with Hon. Mr. Laurier as to the great importance of this measure and emphasized the hardship wrought by the United States denying to Canadians the privileges freely conceded to Americans in our labor market. He did not, however, agree that it would be a blot on our statute book to pass retaliatory legislation, but all retaliatory measures were to be avoided if possible, and under these circumstances he endorsed the position taken by the first minister. He trusted the mover would, therefore, withdraw his bill. (Government applause.)

Clarke Wallace held that it would not please the people of Canada to wait any longer, as past experience had shown that the longer we waited the more harshly we were treated by the United States. Negotiations would be more effective though if we had an Alien Labor law on our Statute books. The debate was continued by Messrs. Davin, Tisdale, Wood, McCleary of Welland and John A. MacDonald, Col. Prior, Dymant of Algoma and Ganong of Charlotte. The latter speaker expressed the hope that the bill would now be withdrawn, as he did not wish in any way to hamper the liberal government in carrying out its promise of better reciprocal relations between the two countries. He quoted Mr. Blain's words in 1888 at Calais, that there was no middle place for Canada, and it was for Canadians to say whether they would be treated as strangers or brothers. They could only have the American market by becoming Americans. For the present he (Ganong) would give the government a free hand to take up their promised negotiations. Mr. Ganong's maiden speech was loudly cheered. After Messrs. Clancy, McGregor, Bennett and Henderson had spoken, Premier Laurier again asked the house to let the bill stand that night, so that the government could exhaust all diplomatic means before resorting to any other. Sir Charles Tupper endorsed this view and the debate was adjourned.

The house rose at 11.35.

On the 10th after routine, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to incorporate the Hudson Bay canal and navigation company. Col. Prior wanted to know if the government was in a position to make an authorative statement with regard to the reports of further seizures in Behring Sea, or if it could give any idea when the commission appointed to investigate the claims of Canadian sealers would meet, or whether counsel had been appointed to represent the Canadian government. Hon. L. H. Davies said that the information published in the press was authorative. The government had not yet received any intimation from the imperial government as to when the commission would meet but it probably be some time this autumn. The question of the selection of counsel was still under consideration. He had received intimation from the claimants that they would like to appoint counsel to represent them. The government had no objection to this and it was likely that such counsel would act in every action with the legal representative of the government, though the government in council would probably have control of the case. Hon. Mr. Laurier said he was not in a position to state definitely the time when the portfolio of would be filled. It was of the government to offer to some gentleman in the but at present they co there were good reasons public interest further visable. Sir Charles Tup pressing the thankfulness tion for a small favor in formation in this regard, tion to a matter which great public importance. the Mail and Empire despatch, which stated to La Patrie, the Libera Chamberlain would not because he knew very Laurier would have nothi him or his imperial Laurier, it said, was not the interests of English thought that it was well of the government sho definite announcement in utterances of a newspap ported the goverament, its report was calculated country an irreparable inju to go uncontradicted. He considerable length to sh telegrams which he had English public men upon to the premiership, inclu from Hon. Joseph Chamb was made public during were of a purely personal were written him on accou macy with the writers. H house that Hon. Joseph in writing him had carefu from dealing in a party sp Canadian public questions Laurier denied that Pa P organ of the liberal pa months ago he had over h ture publicly announced th did not in any sense expr of the liberal party. Tha seen fit to attack him p accused him of being th of the hierarchy, and it wa that the newspaper in qu in any way represent his p He was sorry that Hon. J lain would be unable to during his visit to the A tinent. In Mr. Chamber onial office had one of th it had for many a day, an which he advocated, tho impracticable in details, e for the development of which could not fail to fin tion in every Canadian ferring to Mr. Chamberla Sir Charles Tupper, he s

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of OCTOBER A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1884, and made between Pacifique Pino of Saint Mary's Road, Lot or Township Number Twenty-three in Queens County in Prince Edward Island, farmer, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco Canadien of the other part.

All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-three, aforesaid, bounded as follows that is to say:—Commencing at the northeast side of the road leading from New Glasgow to New London and at the southwest angle of land conveyed to Dominique Pino; thence north fifty-two degrees east to the division line of the Hodgson and Rennie estates, thence south forty-five degrees east to the rear line of farms fronting on the Clyde River; thence south seventy-nine degrees west twenty-one chains; thence south forty-five degrees west ten chains; thence north forty-five degrees west six chains and seventy-five links; thence south fifty-two degrees west to the aforesaid road; and thence along the said road to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and forty-three acres of land, a little more or less, and being the land described in a conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said mortgagor and dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1884.

Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-three, aforesaid, bounded as follows:—Commencing at the northeast side of the road leading from New Glasgow to New London, and at the southwest angle of a tract of twenty-five acres of land conveyed to Joseph Gallant; thence north fifty-two degrees east to the road on the division line of the Hodgson and Rennie estates; thence east along the said road and said division line to the northwest angle of land conveyed to Dominique Pino; thence south fifty-two degrees west to the aforesaid road leading to New Glasgow; thence along the same to the place of commencement agreeably to a plan thereof in the margin of a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said mortgagor, and bearing date the eighth day of March, A. D. 1884, and containing fifty-one acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-three, aforesaid bounded as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the northeast side of the road leading from the New Glasgow settlement to New London in the southeastern boundary of land formerly in possession of Bruno Pino; thence north fifty-two degrees east to the division line of the Rennie and Hodgson estates; thence east to the northwest angle of eighty-eight acres of land in the occupation of Pacifique Pino; thence south fifty-two degrees west to the road; and thence along the road northwestwardly to the place of commencement, containing by estimation twenty-six acres of land, a little more or less, the three above described pieces of land containing two hundred and twenty acres, a little more or less.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1896.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO CANADIEN,
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Sept. 16, '96.—3i.

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