

## PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN.

Premier Flynn and Colleagues Address English-Speaking Electors

At the Windsor Hall on Wednesday Last.

One of the principal features of the week was the meeting held under the auspices of the English-Speaking Clubs of this city, in order to give the Premier, Hon. E. J. Flynn, and his colleagues an opportunity to address the English-speaking electors. The meeting was held at the Windsor hall, and there was a very large attendance of citizens, principally consisting of the business classes. In the gathering were noticed many of the old warriors in political life, who have been associated with nearly every campaign during the past quarter of a century, and for whom the excitement associated with a general election, is a passion for all troubles.

The Premier was the first speaker and he was in splendid form, as, despite the fact that the stage is at the extreme west end of the hall, he was plainly heard at the entrance, located in the other end. The Premier reviewed the history of the administration of the affairs of the Province in a most exhaustive manner, and his speech was marked by a spirit of calmness, no doubt the result of the long years of his experience in provincial matters. At frequent intervals he was warmly applauded. Referring to the part he had taken in the past, during his active association with public affairs and in connection particularly with Crown Lands, he said:

"I introduced a general mining act in the year 1872. There are men in this audience who will remember the species of legislation that was introduced in 1890 referring to mines. They will remember that that legislation had a retroactive effect, and that the whole mining community had strongly protested against that legislation. I dealt with that subject and I believe, in a general way, the mining community has felt satisfaction. I introduced a bill also with reference to the public lands, one object of this is to protect poor settlers. Poor settlers can pay their lots, or part of them, with the stumpage, so that it is practically giving them their lots free. I had two commissions appointed, with reference to forests and with reference to fish and game. You will remember what occurred before Parliament in connection with these commissions. The object was, first, to protect our forest resources and to extend them for the longest period possible, to make them, in a word, perpetual, and to derive from them the greatest benefit. The result of the committee's deliberations was the adoption of certain regulations in the Crown Lands Department to protect our spruce trees, particularly in so far as it was represented that, unless we forbade the cutting of small spruce trees, in connection with the pulp industry, our whole supply would be destroyed. Other rules of a like nature were adopted. The fish and game committee's recommendations were followed by a law protecting our fisheries. Now, fish and game yield a revenue to the province of some \$25,000 or \$27,000, and we hope that the revenue from that source will be soon up to \$50,000, and there is no reason why it will not yield \$100,000 within four years from now. (Cheers.) I had also the honor to create in the Province of Quebec what we call national parks, following the example given in the United States. We have now the Laurentide National Park and the Tremblant Mountain Park near Montreal. I also asked to have the northern frontier of the Province of Quebec settled. That was a disputed question. Up to July last our north eastern frontier had been the height of land. Now it extends by Hudson's Bay and East Main River, and one of the last acts of the Tupper Government before it gave up office was to sanction the acknowledgment by which some sixty-seven miles of land were added to our territory, or rather were recognized as our property. I am happy to declare to you here that the Province of Quebec is possessor at the present time of lands disposable to the extent of 2,200,000 acres."

The Premier then turned his attention to the events which have occurred since his accession to the responsible office which he now holds.

Referring to the change of Government of the 11th of May, 1896, he spoke as follows:—"Of course, as it was my duty, I availed myself of the first opportunity after the Dominion elections of June last to put before the people my views or rather the views of the administration of which I was the head. My speech, delivered at St. Jean Port Joli, contained the programme of the new Government. I simply wish now, gentlemen, to mention the articles of this programme, and then to draw your attention to certain facts which will show you how we have kept our pledges."

If you refer to that programme, which I hold in my hand, and which was written and signed by myself, you will find the following to be the general outline of our policy: Education; agriculture; colonization; development of our resources; forest, mineral, fisheries; civil service reform; reorganization of departments; railway policy, progressive but prudent; financial policy, utilization of our resources for purposes of revenue; abolition of taxes; amendment of the British North America Act, and I would say my remarks by an appeal for a fair trial. I said the preceding lines showed the general features of the policy which I intended to pursue with the aid and co-operation of my colleagues in the Government. I may have occasion to more fully explain my views on the above subjects. I fully realize how very important it is that our administration should have the hearty and loyal co-operation, not only of the Liberal Conservatives in the province, but also of all right-minded men, irreg-

pective of party lines. I desire to see the spirit of harmony and good will pervade the different ranks and classes of our people, and I am persuaded that by this means only will our country advance in the path of progress.

The Premier then dwelt at considerable length on each of the subjects enumerated in the programme above referred to, and concluded his remarkable effort in the following manner:—

"I believe the main issue to-day is not so much a question of Liberal or Conservative administration as a question of good administration against bad administration. (Hear, hear.) And I do not put the question before the people of this Province as an issue between a Liberal party and a Conservative party. I put it in this way—between all Liberal Conservatives and right-minded Liberals against bad administration of Provincial affairs. The most important question is not to know if I will be Prime Minister as a Liberal Conservative or another as a Liberal; it is whether the affairs of this Province are to be conducted on honest business principles (cheers.) The policy of this Government is a Provincial policy. It is a business policy. It is a policy of action, and it is a Government that intends to be absolutely independent of any other Government, and, in the present electoral campaign, I discard from the issue most completely all foreign issues whatever (cheers), limiting the people of this Province, on their verdict, to Provincial issues alone. I have said somewhere here that the policy of the British army—for an army may have a policy—is 'Defence and not defence.' Well, gentlemen, I am not an Englishman, it is true; but I am a British subject, and I accept that policy of defence and not defence. If we are attacked we will defend ourselves, but we will remain at home in the Province of Quebec, and defend our provincial rights until we are obliged to go out of our provincial sphere."

"Another plank in our platform is the protection of the rights of minorities, the protection of all minorities in the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) We will teach our people their duties also as well as their rights."

"Such, as I have just said, has been our record. Such are the hopes we offer to you. Such are our pledges, and we intend to have all those realized by the means of the great Liberal-Conservative party, united as it has never been in the political history of this province. United as a man, from east to west, from south to north, there is not a single dissident voice in the great Liberal-Conservative party of this province."

The Hon. M. F. Hackett, the big man from the Eastern Townships, delivered a vigorous speech. He could not forbear, he said, stating that it was somewhat of a pleasure and a pride to be present with his colleagues to give an account of their five years' stewardship, to turn over the pages of the history of the past five years and ask them to carefully study the pages and pass their verdict. It was particularly fitting that the meeting should be under the auspices of these two clubs. One was called after that grand old man whose every act was for the benefit of Canada, the country he so much loved, whose ashes rest in Canadian soil and whose memory lives in every heart. The other, the young Conservative, the body in which representatives of the arts, sciences and manufactures was to be found. It was a source of pleasure to him to be present with their honored Premier to give an account of his stewardship, and ask them to give a verdict, as verdict they must give on May 11. He knew they were a busy people, so busy that they hardly remembered from day to day what had transpired. They must not, however, forget that history consisted of past, present and future. As in business they based their hopes of the future on the past and present, so it was in politics.

He then entered into a review of the political events since Confederation, and closed an excellent speech by an appeal to the young men to stand by the Government, whose aim it was to maintain an administration of provincial affairs on strictly business lines.

Hon. A. W. Atwater, the Treasurer, and Hon. L. P. Feltier, also delivered addresses.

## OUR OBSERVER

Has Something to Say About the Power of the Press.

The Way to Make Prices for Pork and Wheat—How Speculators Have Their Fingers Scorching.

The power of the Press is mighty, and yet but few people are aware that fortunes may be made, or lost, by a few carefully selected items in the Stock Exchange; but I will explain. Prices of stocks and food-stuffs are regulated by the law of supply and demand. Well, a few months ago a prominent stock broker told a newspaper man that a number of Canadians, with the assistance of American capital, were going to buy up all the pork in sight and corner the market. It was a good story and appeared in the newspaper man's paper and also in all the papers of the States. The result was a demand for pork, and a carefully accumulated stock was worked off by the stock broker and his friends, in this instance the price was raised by these newspaper items. Recently a number of writers were approached by a stock broker and he gave them a "scoop." Some Canadians were going to buy all the wheat in sight and corner the market. That's a good item, why not use it? If wheat goes up suddenly, you know why; and if it does not, it is because—but there, that's a secret. H.

Poor—"But we cannot live on papa," protested the savage's bride to be. "He is dreadfully poor." "We can wait until he is fatter!" exclaimed the youth, "for love is brave."—Detroit Journal.

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## THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

A Magnificent Demonstration in His Honor at Which Ten Thousand People Assist

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT THE ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL

Public Reception to the Clergy and Laity—His Excellency Visits Several Public Establishments—His Departure for Ottawa.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The scene at Dalhousie Square Station on Thursday evening, on the occasion of the return of Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Alegate, from Quebec, was most inspiring. Thousands of Catholic citizens crowded the depot and platforms in the vicinity, and as His Excellency stepped on the platform, it was estimated that there were fully ten thousand people present.

Shortly before seven, His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Rene Beausset, arrived on the platform, and they were followed by Very Rev. Canon Bourgeault, Capitular Vicar and Administrator of the Archdiocese of Montreal; Very Rev. Canons Martin and Vaillant, Rev. Fr. Lagardière, O.M.I.; Rev. Messrs. Leonardo, Troie, Brophy, O'Donnell, Dequoy, Auclair, Casey, Belanger, Guay, and a great many other members of the clergy.

Mgr. Merry del Val was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Rev. Mr. Garneau; Canon Racicot and Rev. Mr. Dault, of Montreal, who had met His Excellency at Lanoraie.

Mgr. Bourgeault was the first to be presented to Mgr. del Val, and he in his turn presented those present, beginning by His Worship the Mayor.

Mgr. del Val then entered a carriage, the Capitular Vicar sitting on his right. They were followed by a great number of carriages and preceded by the detachment of police and the band. All the bells of the Roman Catholic churches of the city began to ring a few minutes before seven and they did not stop till after the procession arrived at St. James' Cathedral.

The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the distinguished visitor and attendant clergymen could pass to the sanctuary, where a seat of honor was placed for him near the main altar. After a preparatory prayer his Excellency was presented with the following address, which was read by Rev. Canon Bourgeault.

To His Excellency Mgr. Raphael Merry del Val, Apostolic Delegate.

MONSIEUR.—In the midst of the mourning which still hovers, not only over this metropolitan Church, but over all the dioceses and the province of Montreal, the arrival of Your Excellency in our midst is greeted as a happy event. Yes, Monsigneur, in putting us in more direct and more intimate relations with the venerated Pontiff who loved Mgr. Fabre so much, and who was loved by him with such spontaneous and so submitted a filial affection, your presence will certainly alleviate our regrets.

Nothing, in these days of sorrow and expectation, could be more agreeable to us than the coming of an official representative of the head of this Roman Church, mother and mistress of all the churches of this Church, one and holy, with which the bishops, the chapter, the clergy and the faithful of this Church, of Montreal, never ceased for a moment to live in perfect community of belief and doctrine, of tendencies and aspirations. We know it already, and to-day we feel it more keenly, the Apostolic Delegates make the presence of the Pope felt in a special manner in the countries where they are sent. Representatives of the central and supreme power of the Church in a degree that the bishops themselves do not possess, they bind more particularly the head to the members by manifesting and enforcing the observation of the Pontifical directions more immediately, and our pleasure increases from this universal conviction that to be in union with Leo XIII. is to receive enlightenment from an incomparable pontiff, a fearless defender of justice and truth, a vigilant guardian of the treasure of the faith, a guide sure and enlightened for kings and people, a worthy successor of Leo the Great, of Gregory VII. and of Pius V. in the protection of the true interests of civil society, a philosopher, and a theologian whose learning and practical sense have thrown so much clearness on all of the great problems of our time; in short, a diplomat who has known how to solve so many difficult questions without commotion, without upheaval and always in a manner to safeguard the rights of all. But Leo XIII., the well beloved Father and Pontiff of all the faithful, has not only protected the general interests of the Universal Church, but also knows how to favor and defend, if need be, with the most admirable energy, the particular interests of each of the dioceses of which this Church is composed. How many times our country has received striking marks of that pastoral vigilance which nothing escapes, and that charity, without bounds, which embraces everything in its indefatigable zeal.

Under different circumstances Leo XIII. has consolidated the faith in the bosom of our profoundly Catholic people, rendered stronger and firmer among them the ecclesiastical discipline and brought closer the union with the chair of Peter. And to-day, Monsigneur, it is our unshakable conviction that the arrival of Your Excellency on Canadian soil is a new manifestation of that solic-

tude of our Holy Father the Pope for one of the humblest portions of his immense domains. In you, therefore, extraordinary delegate of the sovereign Pontiff, in you, son of Catholic Spain, classic land of faith, greatness and genius, noble country from which have sprung so many saints and martyrs, theologians and doctors, Christian kings, bold navigators and illustrious generals, in your person, visible by piety, virtue and learning as well as by the marked predilection with which you were early honored by Leo XIII., we all salute at once the authorized defender of the sacred and inalienable rights of our holy religion, and the bearer of peace and brotherly charity to men of good will. That is to say, Monsigneur, that in the important and delicate mission which is confided to you, and which your qualities make you so well adapted to fulfill, Your Excellency can rely on our spirit of faith and most willing submission.

Mgr. Merry del Val made a brief reply in French, asking for the prayers of all present in order that he might successfully perform the mission entrusted to him by the Holy Father.

A solemn benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed, at which the Alegate officiated, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as deacon, and Very Rev. Canon Savaria as sub-deacon.

The choir, under the leadership of M. Labelle rendered a beautiful programme. At the close of the ceremonies in the Cathedral, an adjournment was made to the palace, where a reception was held and the priests of the various parishes were introduced to His Excellency.

Among the prominent laymen who called to pay their respects to His Excellency were, Premier Flynn, Hon. L. Beaubien and Hon. J. D. Rolland.

The interest taken in the visit of Mgr. Merry del Val on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities was even more pronounced the following morning, judging by the immense gathering that filled the piers and corridors of the commodious Palace building. The priests of this city and surrounding districts who did not have an opportunity the previous evening were at the Palace to pay their respects to His Excellency. From an early hour in the morning until after six o'clock there were a large number of callers.

Among the more distinguished arrivals were Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, who was accompanied by his vicar general, the Very Rev. M. Sautoire, and Mgr. Descaelles, coadjutor bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Their Lordships were introduced to Mgr. Merry del Val by Vicar General Bourgeault, and enjoyed a lengthy conversation with His Excellency.

The Alegate rose at 5 o'clock, and after spending a considerable time at his private devotions proceeded at 8 o'clock to the Cathedral, where he celebrated Mass, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Dault and Perron. The sacred edifice was crowded to the doors with an immense congregation made up in a great measure by the members of the religious communities of the city.

At the conclusion of the Mass, His Excellency, together with his private secretary, Father Tampieri—who, by the way, is also the private secretary of His Eminence Cardinal Oreglia, of Rome—and the honorary and titular canons of the Cathedral, partook of a light breakfast in the Palace.

His Excellency spent the rest of the morning in attending to his correspondence and in receiving the more distinguished visitors. At noon the Alegate was entertained at dinner, there being present, in addition to the distinguished guest, the honorary and titular canons of the Metropolitan Church, the members of the Cathedral Chapter, the superior-generals of the various religious orders, and the rural deans of the archdiocese. A public dinner will be tendered His Excellency on his return to Montreal.

MONSIEUR AT THE CITY HALL.

His Excellency paid an official visit to the City Hall in the afternoon, and was received by His Worship the Mayor in his private parlor. As the coming of the distinguished prelate was somewhat unexpected, but very few people were present. Among those who were introduced to the Alegate were Ald. Savignac, Oulmet, Connaughton, Mr. L. O. David, City Clerk; Mr. L. J. Ethier, City Attorney; and Mr. P. J. Coyle. Monsigneur Merry del Val was accompanied by Abbé Dault and his private secretary, Rev. Father Tampieri, and, after chatting pleasantly with His Worship and Ald. Rainville, took his departure. From the City Hall they drove around the city, calling at the residence of Sir Donald Smith, who was absent. The distinguished visitor then stopped at Mr. Shaughnessy's residence and was received by Mrs. Shaughnessy. From there he was driven to the general offices of the C.P.R. on Windsor street, where he met Sir Donald Smith and Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy.

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nessy, with whom he had a long conversation in a private room, which lasted for over an hour.

In the evening a reception was held at the Palace, when His Excellency received a large number of citizens. He was assisted by Canon Bourgeault, the Administrator of the Archdiocese, and Canon Bruchesi.

On Saturday, at 4 P.M., His Excellency took his departure for Ottawa, by the C.P.R., and a large gathering assembled at the depot.

## DR. EMMET

To receive the Lecture Medal from Notre Dame University.

Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., LL.D., says the Standard and Times, is to receive the Lecture medal of 1897 from the University of Notre Dame. Since 1888 the University has annually conferred this honor on some man or woman whose works were great and whose life was an example of energy, piety and resolution.

Dr. Emmet, this year's medalist, was born May 29, 1828 at the University of Virginia, where his father, Dr. John Patton Emmet, was then professor of chemistry.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet received his preparatory education at a school connected with the University of Virginia and at a school at Flushing, Long Island, under the charge of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks. He afterwards entered the academic course at the University of Virginia, but did not remain there for graduation.

In 1845 he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1850, serving afterwards as resident physician in the Emigrant Refugee Hospital at Ward's Island, New York. In 1862 he was appointed one of the visiting physicians at the same hospital, in which capacity he served for three years. In the autumn of 1852 he began the practice of medicine in the city of New York, where he has since remained. In 1855 he became assistant to Dr. Sims in the hospital opened by the Women's Hospital Association, and in 1862 Dr. Emmet was made surgeon in chief of this institution. The hospital was afterwards merged into one, under the charter of the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, and the present institution was built and organized under his direction. He remained at its head until 1872, when the hospital was put under the charge of a Board of Surgeons. Since that time Dr. Emmet has served with this board as a visiting surgeon. In 1876 he was also appointed consulting surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital. Since 1879 he has been prominent as a gynecologist.

He is a member of the city of New York, and he has been president of the New York Obstetrical Society, vice president of the Medical Society of the city of New York, and he is a prominent member of the State Medical Society and of several European and American medical associations. Dr. Emmet has attained great fame as a surgeon, and there is no American practitioner of medicine better known to the members of his profession.

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connected with the large European universities. He has published nearly thirty special treatises on subjects connected with his specialty, and all are remarkable for originality.

His publications in book form are four, the last of which, "Principles and Practice of Gynecology," was first issued in 1879 at Philadelphia. It has gone through many editions. There were at least three editions of this work in England beside the American editions, and it has been translated into German and French.

Dr. Emmet was received into the Catholic Church in 1867, and has since been a devoted member of that communion. He is well known in New York society, although he is an unpretentious, retiring man—a characteristic of all really great physicians. For the past ten years he has been a trustee of St. Stephen's Church, in New York city. His wife, who was Katharine Duncan, of Montgomery, Alabama, and his family were always Catholics. Dr. Emmet has three sons and two daughters—Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, Thomas Addis Emmet, Jr., Dr. Robert G. Emmet, Mrs. Charles N. Harris and Miss Kathleen Emmet.

It is an added honor that the first man to propose Mr. Emmet's name as a candidate for the Lecture medal was the historian, John Gilmary Shea. The formal presentation of the medal will take place in New York on some Sunday after Easter. Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan has kindly consented to present it to Dr. Emmet in the name of the university.