

# The Herald Extends Warmest Greetings to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Leary, Charlottetown's New Bishop. "Ad multos annos."

## His Lordship's Arrival.

His Lordship Bishop O'Leary will arrive here, from Pictou, this evening. He will be escorted from the wharf by the Catholic Societies, with bands, to the pro-Cathedral. In the Church addresses of welcome will be given by the clergy and laity. After his Lordship replies to these, there will be Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the services will conclude with a grand *Te Deum*. The procession will then reform and escort his Lordship, via Victoria Row, Queen and Water Streets, to the Esplanade, where an address of welcome will be presented by the City Council.

## Our New Bishop.

Right Rev. Henry J. O'Leary, D. D., recently appointed Bishop of the diocese of Charlottetown, was solemnly consecrated to his holy office at Bathurst, N. B., on Thursday last, 22nd inst. The original intention was to have the consecration take place in the Cathedral at Charlottetown; but in consequence of the destruction of that edifice by fire new arrangements had to be made, and Bathurst was chosen as the place. It was most natural that the Bishop-elect should, under the circumstances, be consecrated in his native diocese, and in the beautiful Church of the Sacred Heart of which he has had charge for several years past.

Admirable arrangements were made for the occasion, and for the greater part of last week Bathurst was *en fete*. On Tuesday His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, Most Rev. Mgr. Stagni, accompanied by his Secretary, Mgr. Sinnott, arrived from Ottawa and was accorded a splendid reception. The whole town was decorated, the Papal colors abounding, and the people turned out in immense numbers. Beautiful arches, appropriately inscribed, spanned the route of procession at several points. About one hundred carriages were in procession from the railway to the church. The members of the C. M. B. A. and the Artisans turned out in large numbers and constituted the escort of the distinguished ecclesiastical dignitary.

When all was in readiness the line of march was taken up, across the bridge and on to the church, and parochial residence. At the entrance of the parochial residence the pupils of the Convent school, dressed in white, marshaled by the Sisters, were drawn up in line as a guard of honor.

In due time the Apostolic Delegate was escorted by the clergy to the church, where he was presented with two addresses of welcome, one in English and one in French. His Excellency most appropriately replied in both languages to the addresses presented. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, and the services concluded with a *Te Deum*.

On Wednesday the trains from all directions brought to Bathurst immense crowds of Bishops, priests and laymen. The contingent from Prince Edward Island included most of the Catholic clergy, representatives of the different Catholic societies and many other laymen. Those in charge of the arrangements were well organized and had matters so

well in hand that the immense crowd of visitors were easily handled and placed without confusion.

Wednesday evening, after the usual May devotions in the church, the Bishop-elect was waited on, in the side chapel, by the diocesan clergy and presented with addresses in English and French, accompanied by a beautiful Crozier. This was followed by an address from the Ecclesiastical conference of the diocese, of which he was a member, and a present of a set of mitres.

The town was thronged with visitors, and after the religious exercises and formal presentations mentioned, clergy and laity met around the parochial residence, and in groups on the church grounds and here and there, exchanging greetings, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones. Friends who had not met for years found themselves once more in each other's company. Many happy reminiscences were exchanged. It was an occasion of friendly greeting and happy reunion. These pleasant exchanges of greetings, warm hand clasps and friendly conversations continued far into the night. Then all retired in agreeable anticipation of the great events of the morrow.

Thursday morning, although somewhat overcast, was pleasant and fairly warm. From an early hour people were moving and the church premises soon presented a lively appearance. Shortly before 9 o'clock the church doors were opened and the people admitted by ticket. The church was soon filled to its utmost capacity without the slightest confusion. The Consecration ceremonies were of the most solemn and impressive character. Everything, even to the slightest details, was admirably carried out. The music of the occasion was rendered by a choir of thirty five boys from the Eudist College at Carquet, under the baton of their Reverend director and was simply superb.

A few minutes after nine o'clock the Apostolic Delegate, the Archbishops, Bishops and clergy entered the church in procession by the main door and moved up the aisle towards the sanctuary. His Excellency and the other clergy who were to officiate then vested and the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Consecration began.

The officiating Bishops and clergy were: Consecrating Prelate, His Excellency Most Rev. Mgr. Stagni; Assistant Consecrating Bishops, Most Rev. J. E. McCarthy, Archbishop of Halifax; Right Rev. James Morrison, Bishop of Antigonish; high priest, Mgr. A. A. Sinnott; first deacon of honor, Rev. Dr. J. G. McLellan; second deacon of honor, Rev. F. X. Gallant; deacon of office, Rev. Dr. T. Curran; sub-deacon of office, Rev. P. D. McGuigan. The assistants to Archbishop McCarthy were Rev. S. J. Crumley and Rev. P. Lebastard (Eudist); and the assistants to Bishop Morrison were Rev. William Roach and Rev. Alfred Trudel. The chaplains to Bishop-elect O'Leary were Rev. J. C. McLean and Rev. W. E. Sormany; the thurifer was Rev. J. J. McLoughlin; the acolytes were Rev. A. A. McKinnon and Rev. Eugenius De Legarde; book bearer, Rev. V. F. Daigle; D. D.; mitre bearer, Rev. T. Albert,

D. D., and crozier bearer, Rev. R. Hawkes; candle bearer, Rev. W. J. Conway; sub-deacon of the cross, Rev. E. B. Wall. The first master of ceremonies was Mgr. Wm. Varrilly; second master of ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Louis O'Leary, and third master, Rev. Father Frinault (Eudist). Including those already mentioned, the Archbishops and Bishops present numbered fifteen, besides some seven or eight Monsignori and about one hundred and fifty priests.

The Archbishops not already mentioned were: Most Rev. Mgrs. Bruchesi of Montreal; McNeill of Toronto; Spratt of Kingston and Howley of St. John's, Nfld. The Bishops not already named were: Rt. Rev. Mgrs. Barry of Chatham; Lorock of Sherbrooke, P. Q.; Mathieu of Regina, Sask.; LeBlanc of St. John; Power of St. Georges, Nfld., and the Vicar Apostolic of the Gulf of Lawrence. The Monsignori included Very Rev. Mgrs. Daley of Halifax; Dugal, V.G., of Chatham; Richard of Rogersville, N. B.; D. M. McDonald, of Tignish, and D. J. Gillis of Indian River. The priests in attendance from this diocese, in addition to those participating in the coronation ceremonies, included Revs. R. B. McDonald, Souris; Stanislaus Boudreau, Egmont Bay; A. J. McDonald, Fort Augustus; A. P. McLellan, St. Andrews; A. J. McIntyre, Morell; A. McAulay, St. Peters; J. A. McDonald, Grand River, Lot 14; Dr. Monaghan, Miscouche; P. P. Arsenault, Mount Carmel; Dr. McMillan, Cardigan Bridge; Dr. B. D. McDonald, St. Dunstan's College; Dr. Bernard Gillis, East Point, and J. F. Johnston, Charlottetown.

All being ready, the solemn Consecration Service commenced. The Apostolic Mandate having been read, and the Bishop-elect having taken the final oath, the Consecrator commenced the celebration of the Mass. Meantime the assistant Bishops lead the Bishop-elect to his chapel, where he received the peccoral cross, and completed vesting and then also commenced Mass. At different parts of the Mass the Consecrator took his seat on the fald stool and the Bishop-elect was lead to him by the assistant Bishops. The solemn and impressive ceremony lasted just three hours, and all the ceremonies were carried out with the utmost exactitude and precision.

After the first Gospel, Most Rev. Archbishop McNeill of Toronto ascended the pulpit and delivered the Sermon of the occasion. His text was from the last chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, verses 19 and 20: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

The Most Rev. preacher, in the development of his text, pointed out the great purpose of our dear Lord had in delivering this commission to His Apostles. He sent them forth to teach and to rule; to extend His Kingdom on earth, and to initiate new disciples into the society He had formed. This society was the Church established by Himself and whose expansion was

entrusted to the Apostles and through them to their successors. The form and character of this society He had already determined. The authority given to the Apostles by our Lord was exercised by them from the very first, whenever occasion demanded. They appointed deacons and other officers to perform certain functions in the ministry and to see that justice was done in the distribution of alms, etc. Their very first act of authority regarding the organization of the Church was to appoint a successor to Judas. Again we have the Apostles exercising their authority regarding the observance, by converted Jews, of the ancient ordinances. Numerous other illustrations were presented by His Grace of the exercise, by the Apostles, of the authority given them by our Lord and Saviour.

The Apostles transmitted their authority to their successors, and it has come down to us in an unbroken chain. Irrenewable, one hundred years later, could count the Bishops appointed up to his time, showing that a correct record of unbroken succession existed. This unbroken physical continuation has continued right down from the Apostles to the Bishop whom they saw consecrated on that occasion. The Apostles, he said, employed the necessary means to have cooperation and united effort, as far as possible. They labored to promote equality among men. They encouraged hospitality, and a splendid sample of this manner of hospitality, said the Most Rev. preacher, was shown on this very occasion by the good people of Bathurst.

The carrying of letters from one place to another; from priests and Bishops in one place to those in another, was strong evidence of the desire of the Apostles and their successors to maintain unbroken unity and social cooperation in carrying forward the great work of the ministry. The greatest of all means of promoting Christian unity was the Eucharistic Communion, bringing faithful Christians together in the bonds of faith and love. Here all partook of one Body; one Divine Banquet; consequently one bond of union.

The new man, according to St. Paul, was more important than the old; neither bond nor free, neither employer nor employee. This was the manner of life inculcated and exemplified by the Apostles. They emphasized the practice of humility and all other virtues. To keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace was their motto. This Apostolic doctrine is the foundation of union and cooperation within the Church. He pointed out that this same thought is found in the Mass, in the prayer between the preface and the consecration. "My peace I give you; my peace I leave you," symbolizes that peace which our Lord purchased with His blood.

The Most Rev. preacher then proceeded to point out the similarity of the conditions in Canada to those in the ancient Roman Empire made up, as it is, of people of all races and climes. This very condition of affairs constituted a serious problem for those engaged in preaching the Gospel, and imposed an obligation upon us which we perhaps did not always fully realize. He then discussed at some length the condition of Catholics in Western Can-

ada, where he had labored for some time.

At the conclusion of the Solemn Mass and Consecration services the newly consecrated, with mitre and crozier, made the circuit of the church blessing the people, while the choir sang a grand *Te Deum*.

In the afternoon, the Bishops and clergy were entertained at a splendid banquet in the basement of the church. Admirable addresses were delivered by his Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate; their Graces, Archbishops Bruchesi and McCarthy, and their Lordships, Bishop O'Leary and Bishop Barry.

The ecclesiastical institutions at Bathurst, including the Church, Presbytery, Convent and Sisters residence, are all of granite and are splendid establishments.

Nothing could surpass the hospitality and attention of the people of Bathurst to the visitors on the occasion of the Consecration. They vied with one another in making things comfortable and agreeable to those who had come.

The writer has to express his grateful thanks to Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntyre and to Messrs. William and Owen McKenna for extreme kindness and bountiful hospitality.

## Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, May 21.—The debate on the budget speech occupied the Commons throughout today's sitting and will furnish subject of further debate. It displayed A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, in the role of chief financial critic of the opposition and his utterances aroused little interest. Mr. Verville, the Liberal-Labor member for Maison-neuve, endeavored to show that through the tariff a produce of Liberal rule, the government was responsible for the high cost of living.

As Mr. H. B. Ames, of St. Antonio, Montreal, said Mr. MacLean had changed his tone, he spoke of what he had formerly termed "abundant revenue" as "excessive taxation," and was once more able to preach the doctrine of tariff reduction which his party abandoned in practice in 1896.

Mr. MacLean demanded remission of taxation but declined to indicate how such a retroactive reduction should be granted. Mr. Ames and Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, on the other hand, demonstrated that the increase in revenue was due to increased importation to meet increased demand and also to the fact that the duties were not rigorously collected. Mr. Ames intimated that the tariff revision might be expected in the future and pointed to the significance of the prime minister's announcement that the Canadian government would provide for the establishment of dockyards, the fortification and creation of naval bases and the naval defence of the Dominion.

The member for Bantford, in an able address, showed that the Canadian farmers were as favorably situated as the working men and farmers of other countries. The great immigration into the country was, he thought a sure indication of the truth of this statement.

Ottawa, May 22.—The budget debate came to an end in the Commons this evening with the reply of Hon. W. T. White to the criticisms of Liberal members raised during the last two days. He admitted that the present tariff, which was adopted under Liberal rule in 1907, contained many anomalies which should be removed. But he reiterated his declaration that tariff revisions should be made only at stated intervals and that then they should be general revisions. He commented upon the fact that the opposition had in general terms accused the ministry of extravagance but had avoided criticism of any specific items of expenditure. He also expressed the opinion that unproductive ex-

penditures upon war and armaments had produced a world wide cost of living and that the phenomenon in Canada was not due solely to the Canadian tariff.

F. B. Carvell of Carleton, N. B., found himself able to sing the old low tariff songs which for fifteen years he could not sing. He called lustily for tariff reductions to secure to the farmers higher prices and to the consumers cheaper food stuffs. He spoke at both morning and afternoon sessions and occupied about three and a half hours.

Hon. Frank Oliver took the safer course of explaining "We are not asking for free trade, but for freer trade and lower duties." A feature of the day's debate was the vigorous manner in which Dr. Edwards of Frontenac replied to Mr. Carvell, the arch blusterer of the house. Some time was spent in the committee of ways and means and changes proposed by the Finance Minister were adopted.

Ottawa, Ont. May 20.—The Naval Bill made its appearance in the Senate today, being formally introduced by Senator Loughheed, Government leader. It will be taken up on Thursday. In the meantime the Senate Liberals will hold a caucus at which the action of the party in the upper house will be discussed. This caucus is scheduled for tomorrow morning. It is expected that the conference will reveal a division in the ranks of the Liberal Senators, the French Canadians being strong for the killing of the bill, half a dozen or more, mostly from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, are anxious to pass the bill, and there are indications that the break will be wide enough to allow the adoption of the measure by a narrow majority.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Liberal majority in the Senate is riding for a fall. It set out today to kill two of the most important and popular measures on the legislative program of the government, the Naval Aid Bill and the Highways Bill.

The promised caucus of the Liberal Senators was held this morning and was well attended. Sir George Ross was there and made the official announcement at the close that the caucus had come to an unanimous decision. The official announcement contained no hint of the nature of this decision, but the determination of the caucus to carry out the order of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and hold back the aid offered to the empire by the Canadian people, soon became known.

The plan is understood to be to amend the bill as to make its acceptance by the Commons impossible. The idea at present is to pass the measure with an amendment that it shall not come into force until the question involved has been referred to the people. Such an amendment, would not, of course, be accepted by the government. It would, if adopted, constitute a triumph for the Laurier policy of delay and this the government would never agree to.

The question as to the Senate's right to amend the bill at all has not been settled. The Senate does not seem disposed to act on the assumption that any such question exists so that there seems to be no way out of a deadlock with the Liberal majority in its present temper.

The Laurier influence in the upper house is being exercised through the medium of certain French-speaking Senators from Quebec, and the line of action is to be especially adapted for an appeal to that province. That the Liberal leaders at Ottawa and the Nationalists are coming together on this issue, there are increasing evidences. The presence of Armand Lavergne in Ottawa, and the report that he was in lengthy conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has helped to substantiate the belief in this "unholy alliance."

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