THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

Mr. Davies Unmasked.

THE *Patriot* says that it is absurd to charge Mr. L. H. Davies with trying to ostracize Catholics, and that, as far as the policy of his government is concerned, Messrs. Prowse and Lefurgey, who are now Mr. Sullivan's colleagues, are as much responsible for it as Mr. Davies. There is this difference, however, which the *Patriot* carefully conceals. Messrs. Prowse and Lefurgey united with Mr. Davies for a certain purpose; when that purpose was accomplished and the measure which Catholics opposed, so long as there was any prospect of success, had become the law of the land, these gentlemen saw no reason for the maintenance of a coalition which was distasteful to nearly one half the population, with whom they had formerly been associated in close political relations. Nor could they close their eyes to the fact that Mr. Davies and his so-called Liberal friends were extremely anxious for the perpetuation of the coalition, knowing full well that it was only by the favor of their Conservative colleagues any of them could enjoy the sweets of office. Messrs. Gordon, Prowse, Lefurgey and DeBlois discovered that they did not possess the unreserved confidence of Mr. Davies and his friends, and that attempts were being made to use them in the interest of the Grit party. Their independence would not stand these political dodges, and they came out from an administration whose existence was solely dependent upon its ostracism of Catholics.

Mr. Davies is not desirous of ostracizing Catholics. Well, perhaps not; but actions speak louder than words. When the Franchise Act was before parliament, Mr. Davies vigorously opposed it, and after it became law he tramped around the country and abused it, because, he said, it would disfranchise thousands of the electors. The young men, those who qualified on "manhood suffrage," were the special objects of his commiseration; his heart bled for them—the bone and sinew of their country—they were to be deprived of the privileges which had been secured to them by the old Liberal party, and for which Coles and Whelan had fought many a hard battle. This was the burden of his song all last summer, at various political picnics, until the Riel affair made it inconvenient for him to attend any more such demonstrations. But Mr. Davies knew his game and played his cards well. Before the final meeting of the Revision Court he caused notices to be served upon hundreds of electors whose names were upon the registered lists, challenging their qualifications, in most instances upon frivolous and vexatious grounds. At every session of the court in this county he or his lieutenants or office clerks were in attendance for the purpose of enlarging the electorate?—for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Franchise Act which secured to every man who was an elector at its enactment, his right to remain such during his life? Was it to prevent the Tories robbing the young men of their "manhood suffrage" that Mr. Davies and his "gang" were so prompt in their attendance before Judge Alley? For no such reasons: but with the deliberate intention of securing the erasure from the lists of all young men's names possible, and more particularly those of Catholics. We have before us the names of those persons whom Mr. Davies succeeded in having removed from the Charlottetown list. Out of one hundred and twenty such names no less than ninety-five are those of Catholics. Does this show any *animus* on Mr. Davies' part? Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

Leaving out the religious and national phases, Mr. Davies' tactics before the Revision Court were far from being creditable. A citizen of the United States removed here over twenty years ago and has since permanently resided on the Island. Ten years ago he applied to the Supreme Court and received naturalization as a British subject after the mode prescribed by our Island Statute. Soon afterwards Mr. Davies' government appointed him to a public office, yet, the other day, because the same gentleman had dared to vote the Conservative ticket, the most persistent effort was made by Mr. Davies to have him disqualified on the ground that his naturalization was irregular. So long as he was a supporter of Mr. Davies his naturalization was sufficient to entitle him to hold a position in Her Majesty's service, but the moment he gave in his allegiance to Mr. Sullivan, it was no good.

Throughout the whole proceedings Mr. Davies has shown the cloven foot most conspicuously. In the future let him not attempt to disguise his animosity to Catholics. His little game of challenging, which has proved moderately successful this year, will not be allowed to pass at another sitting of the Court. We have no doubt that he will deny all responsibility for the objections served on electors, because they were not signed by him, but let it be understood that the person whose signature was attached to the printed notification, signed them as a mere matter of form on behalf of his party, and that he had no personal knowledge of the sufficiency of the objections. It was from Mr. Davies' office they came—it was there they were filled up; and by the hands of Mr. Davies' clerk they were posted, who took a memorandum of their mailing, and subsequently testified before the Revising Officer to the posting of such of them as it was convenient for him to recollect. The electors of Queen's County, and of Charlottetown in particular, will not be slow to perceive the class of people who are distasteful to Mr. Davies, and whom he is anxious to disfranchise, and it will not be very long before they will have an opportunity of letting him know what they think of his actions.

It Makes all the Difference.

THE *Patriot* is greatly exercised over an inaccuracy of the Toronto *Mail*, which stated that Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, spoke on behalf of the Opposition during the recent election campaign in this Province. That Mr. Fielding did not address any public meeting was probably owing more to lack of opportunity than want of inclination, as we know very well that the party in this city were anxious for his assistance, and had him on the ground on Nomination Day primed for the occasion.

But while the *Patriot* is so zealous for the truth, why does it not reprove some of its own party organs for their glaring falsehoods. The *Tribune* is a paper published in the same city as the *Mail*, and being edited by Mr. Anglin, so many years a leading journalist and politician in New Brunswick, should be better posted on Island affairs than its contemporary. Yet what do we find the *Tribune* stating editorially? We quote the following:

> Before the election the people of Prince Edward Island were led to believe that the Dominion Government would construct the under-water tunnel to the mainland. Now they are told by the Government that the thing is impracticable.
>
> The Prince Edward Island Tory Government did not quite hold their own at the Provincial elections. They have now only a majority of four, and that will be reduced to three by the appointment of a Speaker.

There are several misstatements in the foregoing extract, which we shall proceed to nail. At no time, before the elections or afterwards, did the Dominion Government lead the people of this Island to believe that they would construct the Subway, nor has the Government declared the scheme impracticable; on the contrary, they have appointed a Commission to enquire and report upon its feasibility. The Island Government not only held their own at the elections, but there is every probability that, before the close of next session, their majority will be eight instead of four, as stated by the *Tribune*.

The Halifax *Recorder*, a day or two ago, made the announcement that "the Prince Edward Island Tories have taken to shaving horses' manes and tails." The *Recorder* knew this was a lie when it published it. The *Patriot* has read the *Recorder's* statement, yet has given no contradiction to so vile a slander. The "humble follower of the meek and lowly Redeemer" has no words of condemnation for its friends when they misrepresent and vilify political opponents

Our New Opera House.

THE Benevolent Irish Society's Hall, which has recently been undergoing extensive improvements, is now about completed, and will shortly be ready for occupation. The building, which was formerly used by the Bible Christian denomination as a place of worship, has been raised a height of three feet, and underneath a substantial stone wall built, thus giving a commodious basement storey 80 ft. x 40 ft. and ten feet high. This basement at present unfinished, and which is accessible from the street by two doors, will be partitioned into meeting rooms and fitted up for such other purposes as the society shall hereafter decide. The Main Hall is a splendid room, 90 ft. x 46 ft., 26 ft. high; the stage is 46 ft. x 22 ft. and will afford ample accommodation for any play that is likely to appear before a Charlottetown audience. Including the spacious gallery, it is estimated that fully one thousand persons can be seated. The acoustic properties—a principal feature—are excellent; the appliances for ventilation first-class, and the means of ingress and egress superior. This latter is a very important point, and we may here say that all the doors open outwards and that there are six different modes of exit. How it is proposed to light the Hall we are not aware, but as the Society have so far spared neither trouble nor expense, we can take it for granted that they will put in the most improved appliances in this respect. It is the intention to stencil the ceiling and walls in colors, and to do some decorative painting around the stage. Upstairs are two large dressing rooms 32 ft. by 22 ft., and 18 ft. by 14 ft.—these also are reached by private stairways, both from interior and exterior. The enterprise of the Benevolent Irish Society in thus supplying one of Charlottetown's long-felt wants, is highly commendable, and we trust they will be well rewarded for their outlay. Mr. Charles McGregor was the architect, and Mr. John Fennell the contractor, and it is but due to the latter to say that in their dealings with him the Society express themselves as having had the greatest satisfaction.

BOSTON MARKETS—Eggs, trade good and prices well maintained. Island firsts 16 to 16½ cents. The receipt of several cargoes of Mackerel from North Bay have unsettled prices, and sales have been made at $4 50 to $5 per bbl. fishermen's order. Total receipts in Boston for the week 2,245 bbls. At Gloucester 4,567 bbls. were landed. The shore catch of Mackerel continues light. The jobbing trade is improving, but the unsettled condition of the Mackerel market restricts business. Old Mackerel are quiet at $4 50 to $5 50 per bbl. for No. 2. Some are held higher, but $5.50 is a full selling price for round lots. Lobsters advanced to $1.65 to $1.70 per doz., duty paid. Mackerel 55 to 60 cents.

"What Does Peter Say?"

THE Hon. Peter Mitchell is a gentleman who, though supporting Sir John Macdonald for a number of years, for some time preserved an independent position in the Commons, which during last session developed into determined hostility. As, since then, the Grit press have never tired of parading Mr. Mitchell's denunciations of the Government before the public, we desire to call the *Patriot's* attention to the following extracts from an open letter written last month, by that gentleman to Hon. Edward Blake, and published last week in Mr. Mitchell's own organ, the Montreal *Herald*. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and be Mr. Mitchell's opinion of Sir John Macdonald what it may, his letter clearly shows what he thinks of the course which his "Dear Mr. Blake" has pursued in and out of Parliament, upon one of the most stupendous contracts ever undertaken by any country.

DEAR MR. BLAKE,—I do not for a moment question your right to review the action of the Government towards the Canadian Pacific Railway or to condemn the Government severely for what you conceive to be wrong in their policy or practice; at the same time, looking to the exalted position which you fill as the recognized leader of one of the great political parties of the Dominion, to the weight which necessarily attaches to your attitude and words on any public matter, and to the influence which your praise or your censure must exert in political and commercial and monetary circles abroad, I can not refrain from saying that in my humble judgment your treatment of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the speech of April 29 was not marked by the fairness, moderation and wisdom which might have been expected from a statesman of your eminent position and influence. Allow me to call attention to a few points which seem to warrant criticism.

Your speech opens with an attack on the shareholders because their stock has appreciated since they made their investment, and because they receive dividends out of the money which they had themselves provided, and you seem to treat the fact as a hardship to the people of Canada and a proper subject for your public censure. You appear to think that they ought to have paid par for the stock when the public could have bought it at 50 or less, and that the providing of dividends in order to make their stock saleable at any price was a wicked device which should not have been resorted to on any account. You, your immediate followers, and your press had been assailing the enterprise from its inception, predicting its failure, belittling its lands, disturbing if not almost destroying its credit, scouting the idea of liberal emigration, and doing what you could to prevent the success of the company's financial schemes; and yet you treat as a hardship, almost a swindle, a perfectly legitimate and well recognized business arrangement for giving the public confidence in the security and shareholders a very moderate return for their investment. You seem to think the company should have received all the blows aimed at their existence without taking any steps to protect themselves or their shareholders' interests. Had they not done what you seem to regard as a grievance, had they laid down submissively and permitted their enterprise to be ruined, they might have earned your good will, they might have purchased your silence, but they would save called down upon themselves the contempt of the world and the indignation more particularly of the Parliament and the people of Canada, whose immense contributions would thus have been totally sacrificed in a manner too cowardly to require detailed description. They preferred not to do this; they took wise and prudent steps for steadying the value of their stock and strengthening their credit, and thus saved the enterprise from being utterly wrecked. And although you may say that of the $30,000,000 loaned the Company two years ago, and since repaid, "the greater proportion was practically loaned them in order to secure their own dividends," you must now be aware that such a statement is very far indeed from being an accurate statement or a full statement, and that it does not convey to the public anything approaching a clear exposition of the situation which then existed and which was largely brought about by attacks upon the enterprise originating with the enemies of the road, of which you seemed to be the principal mouthpiece in political quarters, but whose ramifications were widespread on both sides of the Atlantic.

But after all the anti-Canadian Pacific Railway speeches you have made, the hostile articles published in your organs, and the other persistent efforts of critics and enemies of the enterprise, what is there to complain of? The road is built; it is a first-class road, although you even assailed its character during construction; its equipment is perfect; its connections touch and vitalize every great commercial centre in the Dominion; it is recognized in England as a new highway to Asia and the Australasian Colonies; it has opened for Eastern Canada an unlimited field for enterprise and commerce in the North-West; it has given to the Dominion the greatest and finest prairie region in the world. Already what gains have been accomplished in that country since the signing of the great railway contract! Cities have sprung up; prosperous settlements abound; good government is established, as well as educational institutions, from the university down to the common school; churches and missions are everywhere; and a steadily increasing population composed of immigrants of the very best class. These are some of the results of the great enterprise, accomplished in about five years, and they cannot be put aside when considering the consequences of the signing of the contract which you opposed so strongly and denounced so bitterly in Parliament, on the hustings and here in Montreal. And, after all, what departures have there been from the contract,—for your numerous speeches would lead the people to suppose that the company had been loaded down with extra favors, that unheard of concessions had been granted, and that practically there has been nothing left of the original agreement. Well, the Company have sold back to the Government 7,000,000 acres of prairie land for $10,000,000 of the loan. This is the head and front, the sum total, of their offending; this is the only lasting change in the contract. The opponents of the road may talk till doomsday, but they cannot change this fact. Well, I, for one, am prepared to justify that change. I believe the lands are better in the hands of the Government, to be given away, than if they were held by the company for sale. I believe they are worth to the country in this way more than the money paid for them. Your past estimates of the value of those lands show that you at least cannot say the Government have not made a good bargain. I would be glad to see all the lands in the North-West in the possession of the Government again, to be held as free homesteads for the young men of Canada for the next fifty years, and as an inducement to the landless of the United States and of Europe to make their homes in this country. At all events, the people of Canada will make no demur to this transaction, and as you proceed in your canvass of the Dominion you will probably find less objection raised to this proceeding than to any other important act of the Government in the last four years.

Again, what the *Herald* has objected to in your speech of April 29 is the evidence it bears of a studied determination on your part to assail the Canadian Pacific Railway, its standing, resources, etc., under the guise of criticising the Government, and when no good is to be accomplished. And national this system is in the fullest meaning of the word, and this is its greatest glory and greatest achievement. The Canadian Pacific Railway spans the country from ocean to ocean, and its feeders and connections will presently extend to Europe on the one side and Asia on the other. When its Canadian extensions have been completed, as they will be in the course of a year or two, it will in all probability extend from Sydney in Cape Breton to Victoria in British Columbia, connecting all the great business centres and all the seats of manufactures, traversing all the richest mineral regions of all the provinces, all the great [illegible] all the richest wheat fields [illegible] the great fishe[illegible] Lawrence in the east to the equally valuable fisheries of the Bay of Geotia in the west. There will be no great industry, whether on the coast or in the interior, whether protected or free that will not contribute to its revenue or which it will not be instrumental in developing. Comparing such a system, so grand, so far reaching, so eminently fitted to promote the lasting development of our country and set it forward in the pathway of progress with the shrivelled, dwarfed and helpless skeleton which, if I am to judge by your speeches, you would have substituted for it, I cannot but think that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided well and that posterity will approve that judgment.

Before concluding, my dear Mr. Blake, permit me to say that, making every allowance for your great intellectual abilities and your political sagacity, and the experience which, combined with them, should ensure a reasonable amount of foresight of human events, there remains the fact that your prophecies have turned out failures and the sinister predictions of yourself and friends have not been realized. Wasn't you or was it some one else who talked of British Columbia's "sea of mountains" as offering an impassable barrie to railway construction? The mountains now look down upon the Canadian Pacific accomplished. Was it you or some one else who predicted that the road north of Lake Superior would never be built? Railway trains ran on this portion of the road all of last winter with as much regularity as in any other part of the North American Continent. Was it you or some one else who spoke of the prairie lands for hundreds of miles along the Canadian Pacific—lands which have since yielded to most bountiful crops? Was it your only your lieutenants or your press that predicted that the Company might build the prairie sections and throw up the Lake Superior and Rock Mountain contracts? Even last fall, five years before the original contract called for the completion of the road, trains ran from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every mile of the 3,000 through Canadian territory; and in a few days the time table of the great Canadian transcontinental route will be issued to the public and the road will be formally opened for perpetual traffic! My dear sir, since all hostile predictions have failed, all attacks proved powerless, to thwart the completion of the work, all financial and stock-jobbing assaults neutralized; since the great enterprise has marched steadily and successfully on over the intrigues and the slanders, the traps and devices of its enemies; since the great fact of rapid and perfect construction must be acknowledged and cannot be denied, why not openly concede what cannot be refuted and join with those who rejoice over the completion of a national work whose overshadowing importance and difficulties of construction place it among the greatest physical achievements of the age? People say, Mr. Blake, that your sanity has been wounded; that you cannot forgive the Canadian Pacific for surviving your almost superhuman assaults; that nothing short of the total extinction of the enterprise would have cured your mortification or brought you the relief which you sought in its destruction. It is needless to say that I do not believe these statements; that I regard you as a public man far removed above the petty motives and sentiments ascribed to you. I ardently hope that you will justify my faith in you by some public assurance that the country has heard the last of speeches and articles which, however pure their motive, have in the part been productive of great mischief, have not tended to elevate you in the estimation of a large proportion of the people of Canada whose good opinion is worth having, and cannot [illegible] your rate [illegible] or to [illegible] a great political knowledged head [illegible] party in our country.

For the reasons herein stated I regret that I cannot see my way clear to modify in any respect the sentiments, contained in the *Herald* editorial of May 26, which I understand, have given you offence.

With great respect,
I remain yours truly,
P. MITCHELL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE editor of the *Patriot* has arrived at the conclusion that "the HERALD man is a hard case." True enough, "Bro." Laird; too hard to be flattened by you.

THE Halifax *Recorder* says that "A. Keith & Son, within a few weeks, received from Boston four orders for cream pale ale and two for porter," and yet Nova Scotia is not happy.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT is tramping Ontario, looking for a constituency; Mr. McMillan, M. P., who made way for him at last general election, having announced his intention of running for his old seat.

WHY are "Bro. Murdoch McLeod, G. Sec.," and "Bro. J. M. Duncan" so strangely silent upon the question of the "Orange Circular" and the "Facts for Protestant Electors?" They were very defiant in tone a fortnight ago.

JOHN A. MACDONALD has been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for Kingston District, Ontario, and Justin McCarthy is one of our subscribers, yet the former is not "Sir John," nor the later the great Irish Nationalist.

THERE is money in the country in spite of the horrid Tories and their National Policy. The Savings' Bank returns for the year ended 30th June show the amount to credit of depositors to be $17,159,372—the largest since the establishment of the system in 1869.

WHILE the Quebec Grits have made "Riel" the platform for the forthcoming elections in that Province, and with the assistance of Mr. Blake, are using the cry for all it is worth, Mr. Blake's lieutenants, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. L. H. Davies, are discreetly silent in their respective Provinces upon the question.

[illegible] editor of the *Patriot*, it [illegible] cellent in little else, is an adept in the art of quibbling. While he dares not deny that he is an Orangeman and in good standing, he equivocates by stating that he is not an Orangeman "in full membership." We are aware that "Bro." Laird has has not yet attained the sublime degree in Orangeism which entitles him to be addressed as "Sir David Laird," and therefore he can safely assert that he is not an Orangeman [illegible] membership.

MR. L. H. DAVIES and his Grit friends are never tired declaiming about the woful falling off in our shipbuilding industry, which they charge as directly due to the baneful effects of the N. P. Yet they caretully avoid the confession that in other parts of the world the same depression exists. On the Clyde we read that shipbuilding is steadly decreasing. For the first six months of 1886 the shipping launched on the Clyde aggregated only 84,622 tons; for the same period in 1883 it amounted to 198,729 tons; in 1884, 142,986 tons, and in 1885, 93,925 tons. Will the *Patriot* inform us if this notable decline is due to the N P. or to any form of protection which exists in Great Britain?

WE are in receipt of a publication recently issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, purporting to supply information for intending settlers in the Dominion. It is a pamphlet of 159 pages chiefly devoted to a description of Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West. What it has to say about Prince Edward Island, beside being largely inaccurate occupies two-thirds of a page, or one two hundred and thirty-eighth part of the work. There are fifty-three illustrations, of which thirty are of Ontario subjects, sixteen of Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West, eight of Quebec and one of Nova Scotia, while New Brunswick and the Island are passed over entirely. When we say that the letter press is good and the illustrations creditable, we have pronounced upon all that is worthy of especial commendation.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the delays and mistakes which he says are of too common occurrence in our postal service, and that many papers when received are so soiled and mutilated as to indicate either very earnest perusal or very rough handling. He says that by many the blame is attributed to the Charlottetown office, where the distribution takes place and where the authority is centred. His opinion is that there are too many postmasters and too much carelessness in all our post offices. For our own part, if the officials in the Charlottetown office would only light the hall gas a little earlier, so that people need not grope for the keyholes of their boxes, and provide drawers that will open without calling upon one of the clerks to kick them open from inside the office, we believe the department would be managed about as well as we are ever likely to have it.

IT is rarely that we see a copy of the Summerside *Pioneer*, the managers of the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room having expurgated their files of it, but if the issue of the 20th inst. be a fair sample of its general style, we do not care how seldom we see it. In venomous scurility it certainly surpasses any publication in the Dominion. Its vile abuse of Mr. Leslie McLeod of the *Journal*, that gentleman can well afford to treat with contempt—a higher certificate of character and competency he could not desire. Mr. McLeod's family have always held a high position at home, and its members have contributed much to make their native Island honored abroad. The sum total of Mr. McLeod's offending is, that he indignantly refused the base proposal of the *Pioneer*, that he should write articles for its columns in the Opposition interest, while engaged on a paper supporting the Government. Mr. McLeod's family, if we mistake not, have always been strong supporters of the Grit party and the *Pioneer's* scurrility shows what treatment a man may expect who has independence enough to come out in defence of what is right and just.

THE S. S. *Merrimack* arrived from Boston yesterday evening with the following passengers:—Mrs. S. W. A. Stevens, Mrs. Chester Gold, Mrs. F. C. Young, Mrs Sarah Louther, Mrs. Stetson, all of them off-shoots of the aboriginal diocese of Quebec. Their names were:—Lynch, Tache, O'Brien, Leroy, Fabre, Duhamel, Sweeny, McIntyre, Langevin, Walsh, Cameron, two Racines, Moreau, Cleary, Rogers, Lorrain, Gravel, O'Mahony, Carbery and Lamont. The prelates were all vested in crimson copes with gold, silver and jewelled mitres, according to taste, but none bore crosiers. A guard of Papal Zouaves in blue tunics, baggy trousers, white gaiters, and red sash wound about the waist were echelonned upon the steps and stood at either horn of the main altar. The amphitheatre of the sanctuary was thronged with surplliced priests and white-robed acolytes, while the cardinal and abiegate faced each other from their respective thrones. On the edge of the chancel stairs stood the Garde Nobile in white slacks, Wellington boots and spurs, red coat and flaps, golden epaulets and Roman helmet of the Gladiator type with long sweep of horse hair, and on the left a hussar with white feather, set in a blue-black socket. He remained erect and statuesque like a horse-guard throughout the whole ceremony with unsheathed sword at arms. Interspersed with the clergy were seen the forms of Dominion friars in white gown, black cowl and tonsured head, and North-West missionaries with flowing white beards.

A GROUP OF NOTABLES.

Directly at the foot of the railing were [illegible] many of the notable men of the country. Lieut.-Governor Masson occupied the seat of honor, surrounded by Dr. Ross and his Cabinet. Near them were seen Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Thompson, Costigan, with a large number of Senators, members of Parliament and of the Legislature and representatives of the learned professions. Both the Federal and Provincial leaders of the Opposition, Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Mercier, were conspicuous by their presence. The mass was conducted in the ordinary manner until the "Sanctus," when Mgr. Taschereau, preceded by the Cross-bearer, carrying mitre and cross, and with the purple zucchetto or skull cap on his head, advanced to a *Prie-Dieu* in the middle of the sanctuary and adored, while the bells tinkled, at the consecration of the host. He then returned to his throne. At the same time a choir of nuns sang from a side chapel "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord." At the end of the mass a prayer was intoned that the Lord may save our Queen, and the chorus was taken up by at least two hundred voices in unison with thrilling effect.

THE INSTALLATION.

At this point the initial ceremonies may be said to have closed and the installation of the cardinal began forthwith. The first point was the reading from the platform of the high altar by Archbishop Tache of a rescript from the Pope granting an indulgence of one hundred days, under the usual spiritual conditions, to all those present on the occasion. Next followed the sermon by Mgr. Gravel, bishop of Nicolet, which was brief, comprehensive and to the point. He developed the magnificent thesis of St. Thomas, of Aquin, that the Church is an image of a civilized Roman Empire in power, extent and victory, not by the lance of the legionary, but by the Cross of Calvary, and he wound up with an impassioned apostrophe to the historic old Province of Quebec. After the sermon the bishops laid aside their copes and mitres and put on their purple rochets. Then Mgr. O'Brien, Papal Ablegate, stepped forward toward the Cardinal and handed the decree of appointment, which was read in Latin and French by Abbe Marois, his Eminence's Secretary. Mgr. O'Brien is the type of the Roman prelate, tall, distinguished in manner, with a fine intellectual head. He wears gold-mounted glasses and was arrayed in the magnificent silk scarlet habit with fold cloaking over the left shoulder which is worn by the supernumerary chamberlains of the Court of Rome on occasions of state. After the decree was read the Ablegate stepped forward again and read a triple address to his Eminence. The Latin address was delivered with a thorough Italian accent and pronunciation, so much so that one might have fancied he heard the reading of an indult in the Sistine chapel. The French was well read, but with a slight English accent.

The English Address was in the following words:

MOST EMINENT PRINCE,—

May it please Your Grace; Our Holy Father, Pope Leo the Thirteenth, having chosen me for the high and honorable office of presenting to Your Eminence the insignia of the cardinalitial dignity, I am here to-day to give effect to his sovereign will, and to deliver to you the scarlet beretta which His Grace the most Rev. and most illustrious Archbishop of Toronto will place on the head of Your Eminence in the name of the Supreme Pontiff. Your elevation to the dignity of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, most eminent prince, is a personal honor, a proof of the high admiration and esteem with which His Holiness regards you. The Universal Pastor has keenly watched your career of charity, your zeal for souls, your devotion to the Holy See, your lifelong labors in the interest of the church.

At the same time, by this sovereign act His Holiness, the Pope, manifests his paternal love for Canada, and especially honors the two great races which are the mainstay of Catholicity in the Dominion.

One is that noble, chivalrous Gallic race from which your Eminence has sprung and which has ever upheld with zealous pride the Christian title of eldest daughter of the Church.

The other is that ancient Celtic race from our own dear island of saints, faithful son whom the providence of God has scattered over the world, untiring apostles of virtue and faith. In Canada these two races are blended in exquisite harmony, they form one body in the church of God, they are united in filial submission and attachment to the Roman Pontiff, head of the Church, and are of one mind and one heart in civil and social life. And now, Most Eminent Prince, it is my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, the pontifical letters which appoint him representative of the Sovereign Pontiff for this solemn act, and authorize him to place on the head of Your Eminence this beretta as a crown of lasting honor for yourself and of glory for the faithful people of Canada."

The secretary then read in Latin and French the papal rescript, the beretta upon Mgr. Taschereau. Archbishop Lynch, who had been commissioned by the Pope to preside at this part of the ceremony, advanced to the predella vested in cope and mitre, and read a long congratulatory address in Latin to the Cardinal-elect. Then the Cardinal, Ablegate and Archbishop Lynch ascended to the altar, where, standing opposite each other, the Archbishop of Toronto addressed a few words to Mgr. Taschereau, and then

TAKING THE BERETTA

or red three-cornered hat from the table, covered with a scarlet veil, whereon it rested, he placed it on his head. This act constituted the latter a cardinal, and the ceremony may be said to have ended at that stage. The party then retired into the sacristy to robe for the final procession. The noble guard detached himself from his upright position, moved up toward the altar, turned to the left and joined the Cardinal's party in the sacristy, whence they issued forth. Again Count Gazzoli accompanied them, but this time he walked unhelmeted to signify that his official duty had terminated and that he was present by the condescension of the Cardinal and in personal homage to his Eminence. On reaching his throne the new Cardinal addressed a feeling discourse to all present. He touchingly referred to the circumstance that it was from the hands of Archbishop Lynch that he had received Episcopal consecration, which was doubtless one reason why his Holiness had chosen the latter apostolic delegate to confer on him the beretta. He also spoke to his brother bishops and concluded by a most complimentary allusion to his own flock and the whole people of Canada. From the foot of the altar the *Te Deum* was next intoned by the Cardinal, and the sublime chant was taken up by the vast congregation. Finally the brilliant procession slowly moved out of the Basilica to the stirring strains of a triumphant march composed for the occasion by the well-known author M. Gagnon. From the balcony of evergreen outside the portal the Cardinal, accompanied by the Ablegate, noble guard and a few others, gave his benedictions to the gathered thousands in the old Jesuits' Square and market place amid the thunder of artillery, the clanging of bells and the cheers of the delighted people.

Immediately after the procession, at two o'clock Cardinal Taschereau led a select party of visitors to a banquet at the Music hall, elaborately and most tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The speeches delivered were were not intended for the public, but the best of them, if published, will be found replete with the most patriotic sentiments—every one of the speakers insisting on the preservation of a feeling of harmony among all classes of the community, irrespective of race and creed differences. The Cardinal was exceedingly well received and Mgr. O'Brien's remarks were stamped with a thorough appreciation of Canadian wants and aspirations.

Canada's First Cardinal.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES OF THE INSTALLATION.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst the Papal Ablegate, Monsignor O'Brien, bearer of the Beretta to Cardinal Taschereau, landed from the *Polynesian* at Point Levis. He was met by Grand Vicar Legare, and proceeded immediately to the Parish Church of Notre Dame de Levis, where His Grace celebrated mass. After dining he proceeded to Quebec where about 10,000 people assembled to welcome him to old Stadacona. The majority were Irish Roman Catholic citizens who came to meet their distinguished countryman. On landing, Mgr. O'Brien was introduced by the Grand Vicar to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, T. Carbray, M. P. P., President of the Irish National Association, and representatives of other religious and national societies, also other distinguished citizens. The ablegate was then escorted to the Cardinal's carriage, drawn by four prancing black steeds. A procession of double carriages conveying aldermen and councillors followed. As the procession formed the members of the Irish National Association, accompanied by bands of music, preceded the carriage of the Ablegate to the Cardinal's residence. All along the route the streets were black with people and it was with great difficulty the thoroughfares could be kept clear to allow the procession to proceed. On arrival at the Palace, the Mayor proposed three cheers for His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., for the Cardinal and for the Ablegate, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, were vociferously re-echoed. As the Ablegate alighted from the Carriage the bands struck up the well known air of

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

which made the Ablegate's face beam with pleasure. "Vive Le Canadien" was then rendered with telling effect. On entering the palace the Ablegate was met by a large number of the clergy of the diocese who escorted him and the company present to the reception room where the Cardinal was awaiting their arrival. The demonstration all throughout was most enthusiastic. The streets were most beautifully decorated and a profusion of bunting and flags was displayed.

The Ablegate is a man about six feet two inches in height and of splendid physique. An incident which was much remarked was when the Ablegate advanced to the foot of the throne to present his credentials, Cardinal Taschereau was standing on the second step, but notwithstanding this advantage, the Ablegate's head towered a couple of inches above the Cardinal.

Wednesday dawned perfection, and as seen from the heights of Levis never did old Quebec appear to better advantage. The sky was clear, there was no dust in the streets, the temperature was cool and the water showed that deep blue which is indicative of a thoroughly serene atmosphere. The town was early astir, and before eight o'clock the streets were thronged with people. For the past two days the influx was very great by rail and river, a notable feature being the thousands of French Canadians from the New England States who, taking advantage of excursion rates of fares, came in crowds by the Grand Trunk and Quebec Central. On enquiry at the several offices I am safe in saying that between 25,000 and 30,000 strangers were in Quebec purposely to assist at

THE GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL HOLIDAY.

The holiday was opened by a procession, appropriately led through the most historical portion of Upper Town to the Basilica. Tree arches on the line of march were numerous, each bearing suitable inscription. On the vacant Jesuit square there was a large kiosk with red dome and sides flanked by eight light, tall streamers of different hue. There the higher clergy alighted from their carriages in the procession and walked across the way to the cathedral, a double arch of spruce and cedar, with an open gallery, imitative of the frontal *loggia* of St. Peter's at Rome, whence the Pope is wont to give his blessing *urbi et orbi*. The principal streets were profusely decorated with streamers, banners and flags, and while the papal colors of orange and white were naturally conspicuous, the Union Jackwas everywhere accorded a place of honour. The ornamentation of the cathedral was simple and tasteful.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was led by the professors of Laval University from Quebec and Montreal in lancer cap and tassel, and black gown trimmed in blue and white. Then followed the numerous local societies and guilds with bands and banners, and the whole closed with twelve double-teamed four-wheelers, carrying the visiting bishops, the Grand Vicars and secretaries. The Cardinal's coach, escorted by the Papal Zouaves, was drawn by four high-stepping black steeds with scarlet pompons on their head-gear. His Eminence was accompanied by His Excellency the Papal Ablegate. At ten o'clock the procession had entered the Church and the Mass at once began, with Archbishop Tache, as celebrant, supported by an assistant priest and deacon and sub-deacon, the Mass being that of the Holy Ghost. The colours of the vestments according to the ritual were crimson and gold. The music was Cherubini's masterpiece, composed for the coronation of Charles X. of France in 1827. This great work was interpreted with artistic feeling by a chosen choir and full orchestra, and the effect was so thorough that the vast crowds standing in the square and the neighbouring streets listened in religious silence to the strains as they floated through the open windows, and bowed their heads when the sweet recitatives of the "Agnus" and the "Benedictus" fell upon their ears. At the offertory Jehin Prume lent the magic of his violin to the celebration, playing a solo which held the vast audience spell-bound, the result being enhanced by the remarkable acoustic properties of the edifice, which are said to be unrivalled.

SCENE IN THE BASILICA.

The scene in the Basilica during the mass was an impressive one, which will long be deserving of commemoration there. During the singing of the "Gloria," for instance, sat Archbishop Tache representing the vast North-West on the left or Gospel side. Facing the epistle was Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, apostolic delegate for conferring the beretta and representing the great Province of Ontario. Twenty bishops, seated in double rows on the gospel and epistle sides, representing the different provinces of the Dominion and several of the different Sees of the [illegible]

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

AMONG the imports by the *Merrimack* yesterday were five seine boats for the use of our Island fishermen.

WE learn that the dwelling of Mr. Maurice Gaudet, on the DeBlois Road, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

THE steamer *Clifton* was to sail from London for this port yesterday. P. Blake, Esq., M. P. P., was a passenger.

Mr. J. J. McKANE, formerly of the Merchants Bank of Halifax in this city, is spending his holidays among us.

THE ladies of St. Joseph's Convent purpose holding a Bazaar in aid of their schools during the Exhibition days in October.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, of Toronto, is expected to pay the Island a visit in a few days, when he will be the guest of Owen Connolly, Esq.

THE steamer *Cobos* arrived yesterday afternoon from Montreal with 1,500 brls. flour, 600 casks oil, 200 brls. sugar and some 30 passengers.

IN consequence of an accident to one of their steamers, the Boston and Island Steamship Co. have withdrawn the *Merrimack* from the route until further notice.

THE basement of the Irish Society's Hall at present unfinished, affords a splendid chance for some of our enterprising citizens to fit up a Bowling Alley. Who will be the first to move?

MAYOR BEER, who had so far recovered from his recent illness as to drive out, suffered a serious relapse on Saturday last, necessitating a painful surgical operation. We are glad to hear that he is improving again.

THE brigantine *Columbia*, Capt. Musterd, owned by Mr James E. McDonald, of Cardigan, foundered at sea on 11th inst., while on voyage from St. Domingo to New York, and with cargo is a total loss. The crew were saved.

WE had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. A. C. Bertram, proprietor of the North Sydney (C. B.) *Herald*—an Islander who is doing good work in the neighboring Province, and who looks as if journalism prospered with him. Mr. B. left for home this morning.

LAST week Mr. Edmund McEwen of Mount Stewart, son of James R. McEwen, Esq., was seriously injured by a circular saw while in motion. His body was frightfully mangled and one of his lungs cut into. He is, we are glad to hear, doing well, and we hope he may recover.

MR. JOSEPH MORRISSEY, who last winter was a student at the Commercial College, has been engaged as Principal of the Graham School, New London. Mr. Morrissey ranks among the best teachers of this County, and in his new position we have no doubt he will fulfil the expectations of his friends.

AS WILL be observed by advertisement in another column, Messrs. Hornsby and Murphy have purchased the P. E. I. Pottery. The senior member of the firm has had a large experience in the business and we bespeak for them an extensive patronage. Samples of their manufacture can be seen at Mr. Murphy's, Cameron Block, Queen Square.

THE Commercial College will reopen on Monday next. Every year the benefits of this Institution to our young men and women are being more highly felt and appreciated. Mr. Miller has had a hard struggle, but he has fought manfully, and deserves to succeed. We trust to hear of a large number of students for the ensuing term.

OUTSIDE of Charlottetown it is doubtful if there is a more stirring and progressive place than Kensington, and the inhabitants of that thriving village