

THE HERALD
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Second District of Queens.

This is nomination day for the second district of Queen's County. As already announced, the Government candidate is Dr. Douglas and the Opposition candidate Mr. Joseph Wise. During the past week a number of meetings have been held in different parts of the district and the battle has been waged hot and heavy. The Leader of the Government and several other Grit speakers are attending all the meetings and are exerting themselves to the utmost to buoy up a rotten cause. The cause of the Opposition has been ably advocated by Mr. Wise, the candidate, as well as by Messrs. William Campbell, A. A. McLean, Cyrus Shaw and others. From all parts of the district come the most encouraging reports as to Mr. Wise's election. The Government know very well that the people have lost all confidence in them, and that the electors, left free to act, would bury their candidate under an avalanche of adverse votes. In the hope of stemming this adverse public opinion, of securing the real issues before the electorate and of winning the election by hook or by crook, the Government and their satellites have recourse to all manner of means to procure votes. Road jobs and other contracts involving the expenditure of public money are as plenty as leaves in Valambrossa. But they would warn the electors not to be seduced from their political allegiance by any such sordid tactics. If the Government are anxious to give you money for jobs on the roads or for other public works, by all means do the work and take the money, it is not the Government's money, but yours; but let not this circumstance influence your votes. Vote for the Opposition candidate and thus lend your aid in driving from power the most hypocritical, corrupt and extravagant Government that ever cursed this Province. You know that they have broken their promises; that they have rolled up deficit after deficit and have piled up the public debt till it has assumed enormous proportions. We are speaking by the book, when we make these statements, as the following figures will show. The Public Accounts and official statements submitted to the Legislature during the recent session tell this tale: Balance against the Province Dec 31, 1899 \$136,756.77

Dec 31, 1899, 220,000.00
Provincial Loans Dec 31, 1899, 160,464.89
Due Banks May 22 1900, 159,365.00
\$676,586.66

To this must be added the amount of the debentures authorized to be issued at the last session \$48,750.00. This will bring the total indebtedness up to \$725,336.66. This total does not include the quarter of teachers' salaries due on the 31st December last, or the upwards of \$42,000 due on unfinished contracts on the same date. Surely it is time to turn out a Government with such a record!

Public Buildings.

"During the debate on the Public Works estimate in the House of Commons on June 20th, A. C. McDonald, M.P. referring to the matter of Public Buildings, spoke as follows: Mr. A. C. McDonald, (Kin's P. E. I.)—I am much pleased to find that there seems to be a consensus of opinion in this committee in favor of more numerous and less expensive public buildings, and I think there is very little doubt that such a proposition will meet with the approbation of the members generally. While I do not object to seeing good and permanent buildings put up in country towns. I think it would be much better if some of the smaller places could be accommodated in that way with buildings that would not be very expensive. For my part I consider an expenditure of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 sufficient for almost any ordinary town, and it would give efficient accommodation for the post office, the custom-house and inland revenue office, if such were required, as well as a house for the postmaster to live in. There are a couple of such places in my own riding that I would like very well to see accommodated, that is the shire town of Georgetown and the town of Souris. They are both thriving and populous places, and both contribute, I am sure, a very fair revenue to the government. Buildings in these towns that would not cost over \$5,000 would no doubt be an ornament to the towns; and by saving the rents that are now paid would not be an extra charge upon the government.

Hon. A. R. Dickey Ex-Minister of Justice is dead! His dead body was found at Northport, near Sackville, N. B. where he had been bathing, and it is supposed that he was drowned. He was the second son of Senator Dickey, and was born in 1854. He was called to the bar in 1878 and was first returned to Parliament in July 1888, on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper. He was re-elected in 1891 and in December 1894 he was appointed Secretary of State in Sir McKenzie Bowell's Cabinet. He held the portfolio of Minister of Militia later, and in Sir Charles Tupper's administration was made Minister of Justice. In the general election of 1896 he was defeated, and has since been practicing law.

Messrs. Benj. Rogers, Alberton. George B. Aitken, Montserrat, and George Tenney, have been appointed Commissioners for valuing the land through which the south coast railway will run.

The Apostolic Delegate.

His Excellency, Mgr. Falcoino, Apostolic Delegate to Canada arrived at Charlottetown per steamer Princess from Pictou, about 8.45 yesterday evening. Suitable preparations had been made for his reception and long before the steamer reached her moorings there was an outpouring of the people that completely thronged the distance from the Cathedral down to the head of the wharf. It was a grand demonstration; a hearty and spontaneous manifestation of devotion, respect and loyalty to the immediate representative of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII. The Cathedral had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. Over the main entrance, outside, was placed a large transparency, emblazoned with the arms of his Excellency, and the arms of the Franciscan Order, of which he is a member, and bearing a Latin inscription expressive of the joy with which the diocese of Charlottetown salutes the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate. The windows in the front of the Cathedral were also decorated with the Papal colors. Over the main entrance from the vestibule to the nave of the church, was formed an arch of flags entwined with bunting of the Papal colors. From the ceiling of the nave and transepts depended streamers of many colors, caught up in graceful festoons to the pillars and gallery sides. In the sanctuary a throne for the Apostolic Delegate had been erected on the Epistle side. This throne was canopied by the Papal colors and adorned with lace. From the ceiling of the sanctuary depended in the form of a great canopy surrounding the throne of the Apostolic Delegate and that of his Lordship, the Bishop on the opposite side, numerous streamers of the Papal colors, intermingled with red, blue and green. The high altar was charmingly adorned with potted plants, gold lace, myriads of lamps and numerous electric jets in many colored globes and presented a grand appearance. Around the walls of the Sanctuary, the transepts and the sides, and front of the galleries were several appropriate Latin mottoes. Rev. Dr. Morrison and several members of the reception committee went to Pictou in the morning to meet his Excellency and accompanied him to Charlottetown. Shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening the different Catholic societies, viz the League of the Cross, the C. M. B. A., the St. Vincent de Paul Conference, the A. O. H. and the B. I. S., proceeded from their respective Halls and formed in line of march on lower Queen Street, whence the grand procession, to the music of several bands, marched down Queen to Water Street, along Water to Great George St. and down the wharf to the steamer landing. Mr. Charles Hermans was Chief Marshal of the parade, and under his direction everything passed off splendidly. The societies presented a fine appearance and the procession extended from the end of the wharf almost up to the Davies Hotel. As the Princess approached her dock, the "Grand Duchess," lying at the neighboring wharf, threw her search light on the crowds of people and the societies in waiting, and when the procession moved they threw the light up the line of march, completely illuminating up the scene. His Excellency, having landed and taken his place in the carriage assigned to him, was at once driven towards the Cathedral, escorted by the societies in order above named. As he passed through the long line of people drawn up on both sides, kept in place by the societies, his hand was raised in benediction. Arriving at the Palace, his Excellency entered to robe for the exercises in the Cathedral. Meantime, the societies and a large throng of people entered the church. His Lordship, the Bishop, in Cope and Mitre proceeded down the aisle to the main entrance where he received the Apostolic Delegate. A procession was then formed, headed by the Altar boys, followed by the clergy, the Bishop and his attendants, and the Apostolic Delegate bringing up the rear. As the procession moved slowly up the aisle, the people knelt and received the blessing of his Excellency. When the Sanctuary was reached all knelt for a short time in prayer, then his Excellency mounted his throne, and his Lordship, the Bishop occupied his own throne on the opposite side. The addresses were then presented. The address of the clergy was read by Rev. Dr. Morrison and was as follows:

To His Excellency, the Most Reverend Domènec Falcoino, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate.

Your Excellency—We, the Congregation of St. Demetrius' Cathedral, descendants of the pioneers of our holy faith in this Province, greet your Excellency upon your arrival in our midst, with a joy exceeding great. We feel, as we never before felt, the inadequacy of words at our command to express the deep sense of heart felt gratitude which now animates us upon the arrival in our community of so distinguished and illustrious a personage as Your Excellency.

We honor Your Excellency, and we extend to you personally a most hearty and generous welcome upon your advent to our Island Province, a welcome which is greatly enhanced on account of the eminent ecclesiastical positions which you have so faithfully fulfilled in the past; but especially do we honor you as Apostolic Delegate and the representative of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., now so beneficently guiding the Church of God from the Chair of St. Peter.

While not wishing to claim for ourselves that we have been overzealous in preserving the level of our holy faith, confided to us by our forefathers, we nevertheless feel a reasonable pride in having erected a ed now carrying on to completion a Cathedral suitable for the worship of God, on a site once occupied by a small and unpretentious chapel.

We embrace the present opportunity of giving expression to the anxiety that has always existed among our co-religionists in this Province, as also to the good feeling which so happily exists among all classes of our civil community.

Be pleased, Your Excellency, to accept our best wishes for yourself personally; and we pray that long life and health may be granted you by the Divine Dispenser of every best and every perfect gift; so that you may long continue to render assistance in all that relates to the welfare of God's Holy Church. In, fine, we respectfully request Your Excellency to convey to the Holy Father the expression of our sincere attachment and devotion to the One, Holy Catholic, and Apostolic faith, and of our earnest prayer that he may long be spared to rule the Church with that unerring wisdom which has ever characterized him in the discharge of the duties of the Apostolic office.

To both addresses his Excellency replied as eloquent and a lengthened reply. He expressed his thankfulness for the beautiful sentiments of faith and devotion to the Apostolic See, which these addresses breathed, and at some length reviewed the trials and triumphs of our holy religion since the keys were delivered to St. Peter by our Divine Lord. The Church of Christ, founded on a rock, was preserved from error in faith and morals by Peter and his successors down to our time. Leo XIII., now gloriously reigning, is the custodian of the deposit of faith entrusted to St. Peter, and it was a source of extreme pleasure and thankfulness to him, as the representative of Leo, to find among the people of this diocese such ardent Catholic faith and such loyal devotion to the Vicar of Christ. It was also pleasing to learn that such universal harmony reigned among all classes of the community. His Excellency concluded by bestowing the Apostolic benediction. His Excellency then, vested in cope and mitre, proceeded to the altar where he officiated at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Morrison as sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of Ceremonies. At the throne his Excellency was assisted by Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald and Rev. Dr. Doyle. His Excellency's Secretary, Rev. Father Fisher, assisted in the ceremonies. The altar and sanctuary looked splendid in the glow of the myriad lights and the handsome decorations. After Benediction the clergy reformed in procession and

generous interest the Holy Father has always manifested in our behalf, and it is our earnest prayer that we may ever prove ourselves worthy of the paternal solicitude that necessarily devolves upon His Holiness as the supreme visible pastor of souls. We are happy to greet Your Excellency as the august representative of an illustrious pontiff, and to honour your presence with every mark of esteem and affection that may emanate from the minds and hearts of the faithful of our holy mother church. To Your Excellency, then, as the representative of the Vicar of Christ upon earth and successor of him to whom our Divine Lord personally delivered the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, do we on this joyous occasion give assurance of our loving attachment to that sacred deposit of faith which the Saviour conveyed to the safe-keeping of His Church, with the divine commission to preach it to all nations. We assure Your Excellency that our deep devotion to the Apostolic See receives a signal mark of encouragement and consolation from the presence of your illustrious person amongst us, and we shall ever remember with sentiments of deep gratitude the favour you have conferred upon us by visiting us in our island home. We hope your visit to the diocese of Charlottetown will be a source of pleasure to Your Excellency, that your impressions of our country and its people will be of a most favorable nature, and that in the designs of an all-wise Providence your residence in our fair Dominion will be long and happy.

Respectfully requesting Your Excellency to convey to the Holy Father the expression of our sincere affection for and attachment to the Apostolic See, and begging you to impart to us all the Apostolic Benediction.

We remain your Excellency, Yours most faithfully in Christ our Lord.

J. C. McDONALD, Bishop of Charlottetown, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 2nd, 1900.

Following is the address of the laity which was read by Chief Justice Sullivan:

To His Excellency, the Most Reverend Domènec Falcoino, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate.

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moved down the aisle to the door of the church in the same order in which they had entered, his Excellency bringing up the rear. After his Excellency entered the palace two bands entered the place ground, which were beautifully illuminated by many electric lights, and for an hour rendered excellent music. About eleven o'clock the bands played "God Save the Queen," and the immense course of people moved away. The demonstration was as fine as ever witnessed in this city, and it is doubtful if his Excellency has received, or is likely to receive, a grander welcome in any city in the Maritime Provinces.

Everything in connection with the celebration passed off without hitch or mishap of any kind.

It may be mentioned that only a fraction of the people in attendance were able to find room in the Cathedral.

This evening, from 7.30 to 9.30, a reception will be held at the Palace. His Excellency, we understand, remains till Saturday morning.

IN CHINA!
The adventures of the hard fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defence until relieved—all this is told in a despatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:
"TRIN Tsin, June 27, via Chee Foo, June 29, 10.05, p. m.—Having returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guards were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side.
"On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them, with a loss of one hundred killed. Our losses were five Italians.
"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back, and the enemy was driven off, with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.
"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and June 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.
"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front leaving further advance by rail impossible. I decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tsin, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang, two trains, left to follow on, were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 600 killed. Our casualties were six killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsin the same evening.
"The railway at Yang Tsin was found impassable, and the trains, it is not believed, moved. The forces being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.
"On June 19 the wounded, with necessary services, started by boat, the forces marching to Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang, two trains, left to follow on, were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 600 killed. Our casualties were six killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsin the same evening.
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