

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1901. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Provincial Legislature.

The first session of the new Legislature was opened with the usual formalities by his Honor Lieutenant Governor McIntyre, yesterday afternoon. It may well be called a new Legislature. It is new in being just elected, and it is new in the sense of being largely composed of men who never before held seats therein. The Speaker, the Clerk and the Law Clerk are also new. Mr. S. E. Reid, of Tryon, is the Speaker; Mr. John A. McDonald, Barrister, is Clerk in succession to Mr. A. B. McKenzie, who is very ill at the Prince Edward Island Hospital. The Law Clerk is Mr. G. S. Inman, of Montserrat. By the way, among our Grit friends were in opposition they used to inveigh against the appointment of a law clerk as altogether unnecessary; but now, being in power, they do the very thing they formerly so strongly condemned. But Gritism seems to be founded on just such inconsistency and insincerity.

The personnel of the executive has undergone some changes in consequence of the general election. There is an Attorney-General now; there was none last session. There is also a new Commissioner of Public Works, and the ex-Commissioner was a most interesting spectator of the opening proceedings from his place among the visitors. Others who were members of the executive without portfolio are moved down a peg and complacently look on from their seats among the ordinary members of the House. The venerable leader of the opposition and his followers are, as usual, entrenched on Mr. Speaker's right. They are not very numerous, only seven in all; but conscious of the justice of their cause and having at heart the welfare of the people, they may be depended upon to raise their voice against the policy of extravagance, debt and deficits that constitute the principal political asset of the party now in power. Of the opposition, Mr. Matheson takes his seat for the first time; Mr. McLean, although not in the Legislature for some years, is an old and tried parliamentarian.

The speech placed in the mouth of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, by the executive, is like many of its predecessors, more remarkable in its omissions than in its affirmations. It fore shadows very little legislation indeed. It has the usual stereotyped paragraph about the abundant crops, which was to be expected. All will agree with the sentiments expressed in the paragraphs referring to the demise of the Queen, the accession of King Edward and the success of British arms in South Africa. The speech informs us that the annual pilgrimage to Ottawa has taken place and the "hope" so frequently shattered is once more expressed that relief will come from the Federal Government in the shape of "supplementing our annual subsidy." In all conscience the subsidy would need to be supplemented if the Government are going to continue buying bulls at the rate of \$500 a piece, as they did in the case of "Triumph." It was evidently a "triumph" over veridancy for Hon. John Dryden to obtain \$200 more for his bull than he considered his value. Some changes in the road act are promised. It is our opinion that few will dispute that changes for the better are badly needed.

A bad fire occurred at Ellerslie yesterday afternoon which destroyed the telephone office and the store, warehouse and tailor shop of Mr. Miller. The fire started in Mr. McCall's shop, and he lost everything. Capt. Richards also suffered the loss of a large quantity of wares.

There was a lively time in Halifax on Sunday—St. Patrick's Day. A part of the Royal Artillery men celebrated the Day in a way not ordered, and took possession of Götting street, breaking glass in the windows. They were chased by Rev. Father Campbell followed by School Board Constable of the Blessed Sacrament, his Lordship, the Bishop of St. John's.

Yesterday being the feast of St. Joseph, the day was appropriately celebrated in the Convent of this name in this city. Masses were celebrated in the morning, when members of the Sodality approached holy Communion and new members were received. In the evening an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Father Campbell followed by Solemn Sacramental Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, his Lordship, the Bishop of St. John's.

St. Patrick's Day.

The feast of Ireland's Patron Saint falling this year on Sunday, the celebration by the Irish Societies of this city was held on Monday. It was an ideal day; the sun shone brightly and the walking in the earlier part of the day at least, was quite good. Shortly before ten o'clock, the members of the Benevolent Irish Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians turned out in force, and looked splendid in their silk hats and regalia. With banners flying and preceded by the League of the Cross Band, they marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where an immense congregation had assembled. Immediately on arrival at the Cathedral the celebration of Solemn High Mass was commenced. Rev. Dr. Curran, Rector of St. Dunstan's College was celebrant, Rev. Father Campbell was deacon and Rev. Theodore Gallant, sub-deacon. His Lordship, the Bishop occupied his throne and was assisted thereat by Rev. Dr. Morrison and Rev. P. C. Gauthier. The preacher of the sermon *de circonstance* was Rev. Father Gauthier. His text was as follows:

"The memory of him shall not depart away, and his memory shall be in request from generation to generation; nations shall declare his wisdom and the church shall show forth his praise." Ecclesiasticus, XXXIV. After referring to the early life and troubles of the future apostle of Ireland; his captivities and subsequent escapes and his determination to labor to bring this people into the true fold of Christ, the Rev. preacher continued in part as follows:

And who was he, this Christian hero, who cried aloud to Ireland as the prophet of old to Jerusalem, "Arise, be enlightened, for the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." The history of his life is a fond though familiar story. Yet a child he found himself a captive slave in Ireland. His heart was touched with pity for the generous and intelligent people among whom he lived. After six years in servitude he regains his freedom, and he vows to one day bring freedom also to the men he had learned to love. During thirty years he prepared and fortified himself for the accomplishment of that vow, and finally, from Pope Celestine, received a mandate to carry the true God to Ireland. He came to conquer, not with the sword of a warrior but with the bread of peace. Like St. Paul before Athenian Aresopagites, he expounded the gospel before law givers and Druids, Druidism fell; Patrick was victorious; Ireland acknowledged the Christ. No drop of blood was shed, but marvel not at this; the tempest of persecution was soon to arise; the pledge which Jesus gave to his Apostles was soon to be fulfilled. The seed planted by Patrick on Irish soil developed into a mighty tree, its roots firmly and deeply set; its branches laden with vitality, and that tree, like the fabled gardens that bloomed in a night, bore golden fruit. Schools, monasteries, churches sprang up as if by magic; where vain idols had lately stood a clean obelisk was offered; where pagan incantation was lately heard a Christian hymn was chanted. Ireland was soon the "Isle of saints and scholars."

It was then that hordes of barbarians swept down on Southern Europe. Science, art and literature seemed destined to perish. Clovis crossed the Rhine and desolated Gaul; Rome tottered before the fury of Goth and Hun, the face of Spain was trampled by the hoof of the Vandal; the church which Augustine erected in Africa was shattered. Men might well ask: Was the faith about to perish? No. God had provided; there was an oasis in the desert. Science, art, literature, religion had taken refuge in the Emerald Isle of the western sea. Sovereign and subject went to Ireland for instruction. England's wise King Alfred received his lore from an Irish teacher; the great King Charlemagne of France knelt at the feet of an Irish tutor. For three centuries Ireland was mistress of the nations in intellect and learning. This was her golden age, but the hour of affliction would soon arrive. The gold must be tried in the crucible.

A long struggle with the Danes caused Ireland many miseries till at last on Clontarf's hill Ireland expelled the invader but lost her king. The disintegration that followed made conquest easy for the Norman; and it seemed that Ireland the angel of peace had given way to the demon of discord. The cup of bitterness was not yet full. England's cruel Henry had abandoned the faith

which St. Augustine had placed in Canterbury. He now resolved to sever the chain that bound Ireland to the rock of Peter. Ireland remembered St. Patrick; with one word she told the stranger in the words of the apostle: "We cannot, we cannot." Ireland became the Isle of martyrs.

After Mass the societies reformed in procession and marched through the principal streets of the city before returning to their respective halls. The day's celebration was concluded by a concert in the Opera House. An immense audience assembled, and the concert was first class. The following programs was excellently carried out under the direction of Prof. S. N. Earle:

- 1. Overture—"Old Ireland." Geo. Southwell. League of the Cross Band. 2. Solo—Chorus—"From Opera Olivetta." Mrs. W. J. O'Reilly. 3. Vocal Solo—"Come Back to Erin." Mrs. W. J. O'Reilly. 4. Cornet Solo—(a) "The Last Rose of Summer." (b) "Killarney." Mr. W. J. Brown. 5. Irish Dance—"Miss McDonald's Pupils." 6. Inst. Selection—"Come Back to Erin" (varied). Mandolins—Misses E. Murphy, H. Anderson, L. Morgan, B. Gillis. Banjos—Misses Murphy and B. Burke. Piano—Miss L. Halloran. 7. Vocal Solo—"Connemara." Miss Amy Earle. 8. Reading. 9. Quartet—"Farewell to the Harp." The Misses Earle, Messrs. Moore and Earle. 10. Violin Solo—"Echoes of Erin." Prof. Vinnicombe. 11. Vocal Solo—"Meeting of the Waters." Mrs. James Byrne. 12—Dance. 13—Ella Gillis and Annie McDonald. Song—"The Red Scarf" Mr. Charles Earle. 14—Inst. Selection—"Melodies of Long Ago." St. Cecilia Club. 15—Vocal Quartette—Misses Earle and Messrs. Moore and Earle. 16. Clarionette Duet—Messrs. Duchemin. 17. Quartet—"Call John" (by request). GOD SAVE THE KING.

The day was also appropriately celebrated at St. Dunstan's College, at Emerald and other places.

Dominion Parliament.

There was but a small attendance in the House of Commons on Monday, the 12th. Matters of routine occupied the attention of the House for the most part. During the afternoon Mr. Lefergus of Summeridge urged the necessity of better winter communication between P. E. Island and the mainland. He blames Sir Louis Davies for neglect to make suitable arrangements. Mr. Hackett took a similar stand. He scored Davies for being absent electioneering instead of paying attention to his business.

Government business occupied the attention of the House on Tuesday, 12th. The galleries were crowded in anticipation of Bourassa's motion favoring Canadian interference in the peace negotiations and opposing the raising of a constabulary. Bourassa claims that Canada's action has been for the strengthening of Chamberlain. He denounced British soldiers as perpetrators of outrages of the grossest character. He sees in the country a great change of sentiment and says that Quebec has not viewed the imperialistic movement with favor. He gave the government the lie in regard to the sending of contingents to South Africa, by stating that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was opposed to sending men under any consideration. Cabinet ministers had stated that Quebec had supported the government's South African policy, but this was preposterous.

LAURIER EXPRESSED SURPRISE that Bourassa had insisted on bringing up the question. The premier opposed the resolution on the ground that British ministers were most capable to make terms. The Dutch had laid down a law at the opening of the war and the god of battles had decided against them. England was according the same treatment and the Boers could not complain. He reviewed the situation and denounced Kruger as an outlaw from the country he had ruined. Mr. Chamberlain had not been to blame, but the policy of a rebellion. Laurier maintained that never was more justifiable than that with the Transvaal, and Kruger is the victim of his own folly. All bigoted hatred would have to be faced, but if the Dutch independence was lost, they have recovered their liberty. He asked the House to vote down the motion. SANG "GOD SAVE THE KING."

After dinner Chamberlain vigorously defended the British army from the attack of Bourassa. Hughes, Robinson and Borden, (Hallifax) spoke strongly against the resolution. The latter strongly condemned the introduction of the resolution. He could not see the object of Bourassa's motion. Borden ridiculed the resolution and shattered it clause by clause. The motion was lost on a vote of three yeas 14 nays. Bourassa, Angus and Moore voted for the resolution. At

noon as the resolution was declared lost the House rose and sang "God Save the King" and gave three cheers for the King. The three voting for the resolution kept their seats, together with Fortier, Loblinton.

On Wednesday 13th, interest centered in the debate going on in the Senate. Sir McKenna Bownell had moved a resolution to investigate the charges made by H. H. Cook regarding the attempt of the Government to obtain \$10,000 from the Senate in response for a Senatorship. The Government strenuously opposed Sir McKenna's resolution. Senator Prose continued the debate on Wednesday and poured some hot shot into the Government ranks. He pointed out that owing to the Government's opposition the suspicion must attach that there was some foundation for the charges. Now it became the duty of the senate to sift the matter thoroughly. If it was the intention of the government to reform the senate by calling to it men who had contributed largely to party funds it would be a great scandal, but this looked as if there was some such intention, and the government should not bank this on inquiry. He was not prepared to believe today that Cook had been offered a seat for \$10,000. He would wait to hear the evidence, but he did think a prima facie case had been made out. Reviewing Cook's charges Mr. Prose said that one election cost him from \$15,000 to \$20,000, showing that he spent money freely in the party interest. When the question arose why should Cook not be prosecuted for perjury, Senator Scott said: "You can't touch pitch and not be defiled." Yet a few minutes before he had said that he had looked to see Cook claim a seat in the senate.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. NAVAL ESTIMATES. The British Naval estimates for 1901 amount to £30,875,500, an increase of over £2,000,000, chiefly for ship building. There is an increase of 8,745 in number of officers and men. The new ship building programme provides for three battle ships, six armoured cruisers, two third class cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops of war and five submarine boats.

A LIFE TAKING BOAT. One man was drowned and four others were rescued in an unconscious condition last Thursday after a test of a "self-righting" lifeboat by United States officers in Brooklyn, N. Y. As soon as the men got into the lifeboat for the test it turned over completely, throwing the thirteen men who were in it into the water. The boat did not right itself. All were taken out of the water alive except Andrew Peterson, a longshoreman.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT SUNK. A French torpedo boat which had been sent to meet the transport Lerbis, entering Brest harbor France last Thursday, sprang a leak and suddenly began to fill, sinking in a few moments. The crew narrowly escaped the boat.

FAVORS TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION. In the house of Lords Thursday Lord Salisbury warmly supported the Bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkards bill. He said he was entirely in sympathy with the measure, which fixes higher penalties than in the case of simple drunkness, especially in the case of a person drunk when in charge of a child. The bill provides that habitual drunkness should be treated as persistent cruelty and entitle a wife to divorce. The sale of liquors to inebriates is forbidden. Lord Salisbury said he hoped that he or the government might succeed in passing the bill. What was ordinarily called temperance legislation was diminishing the power of obtaining intoxicants. This class of legislation was directed against the persons guilty of intemperance, but it also affected the large body who were thereby restricted in their natural liberty by the desire of legislators to deal with inebriates, which seemed to be unjust.

THE BILL THEN PASSED ITS SECOND READING.

FATAL EXPLOSION. The steamship New York reached New York Sunday night after the passage in which the explosion of an ammonia tank and broken shaft caused loss of life and much damage to the vessel. As a result of the explosion fifteen men were overcome by fumes of ammonia on Thursday morning last, and so seriously prostrated that two deaths followed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S TRIBUTE. A London despatch of the 18th says—The new Irish Guards Regiment, stationed at Chelsea was agreeably surprised on their return from church yesterday to find that an orderly had arrived at the barracks from Barborough House with boxes of shawrocks from Queen Alexandra and a note in her own handwriting requesting the colonel of the regiment to distribute the emblems to the men on parade.

IRISH GUARDS TOKEN. With King Edward's special permission a deputation of the Royal Munster Fusiliers including General Lurie and Colonel Johnston, visited the mausoleum at Frogmore on Sunday and laid a beautiful cross of shawrocks and lilies upon the tomb of Queen Victoria in memory of St. Patrick and of Queen Victoria's command to Irish soldiers to wear the shawrocks.

TO STRENGTHEN THE NAVY. The naval proposals of the British Government explain the Commons object to maintain the navy in a condition to carry on a successful war should the occasion arise. It is proposed to have 154,575 men available to man a fleet. The government will ask for nine million pounds for extension, the largest sum ever appropriated, out of which thirty-three new vessels will be started.

Make a mental note—"Good Shoes" does not mean high priced shoes. A moderate cost and grand value are comrades.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Obituary. We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Ralph McIntyre, of Cable Head, near Head St. Peter's Bay, which occurred after a brief illness at Oakland, California, on February 28th. Deceased was a son of the late John McIntyre and nephew of his Lordship, the late lamented Bishop McIntyre, and was about 35 years of age at the time of his death. He left home several years ago and proceeded to San Francisco where he met with that success which is the reward of industry and integrity. Within the past year he engaged in business for himself, in the coal trade, in which he was prosperous, and a bright future lay before him, when he was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death. On Sunday evening the 24th February on his return from the church, he experienced a cold chill, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital where everything possible was done for the sufferer; but despite excellent medical skill and the most careful nursing he rapidly sank till the end came, on the 28th as above stated. He was buried in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church on Thursday morning. The funeral cortege from the house to the church was very large, well into a hundred alights being in attendance. Arrived at the church a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. R. J. Gillis, assisted by Rev. Peter Curran, of St. Margaret's, as deacon, and P. C. Gauthier, of St. Dunstan's College, as sub-deacon. Among those in attendance at the funeral obsequies was his Honor Lieut. Governor McIntyre, consists of the deceased. After the Mass and before the casket was borne to the cemetery adjoining, where, with all the solemn ceremonial of the ritual, the body was deposited in the family vault. To his widowed mother, brothers and sisters and numerous friends we tender our profound sympathy in their bereavement. R. I. P.

We very much regret the death of Mr. Joseph McDonald, son of Mr. John R. McDonald, of Vernon River, which occurred at the Charlottetown Hospital on Monday last. Deceased underwent an operation for appendicitis on Friday of last week and appeared to be doing fairly well until noon on Monday when he took a turn for the worse, and rapidly sank until death came. Deceased was 23 years of age and was a strong sturdy young man of excellent qualities, and was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. His sudden falling away in the bloom of his young manhood is a hard blow. To his parents, brothers and sisters, and other friends we tender our profound sympathy in their sore bereavement. R. I. P.

In South Africa. A Bloemfontein despatch of the 16th says:—Prisoners who were lately released by DeWet say they think he is a mad man. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind. Apart from this view of DeWet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within bounds of his camp. He sleeps outside with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive his orders. He absolutely imparts his plans to no one. DeWet repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared openly to the men under his command that no terms except "independence" will satisfy him. The recent declaration attributed to DeWet is that after the British he hated the Transvaalers. The whereabouts of DeWet during the last two or three days are unknown, nor is it known whether Steyn is with him.

A Cape Town despatch of the 15th says: Eleven fresh cases of Bubonic Plague, including one European victim, were officially reported today. In consequence of the removal of the Kafire to a reservation outside the city, as a plague precaution, Malays held a mass meeting to day and resolved to resist evicton by force if necessary. Several thousand are now here.

A London despatch says:—The war office, acting on advice from Cape Town, will not land any more troops there until the bubonic plague subsides. Transports have been ordered to disembark the troops at East London, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere.

A London despatch of the 19th says that Botha has rejected the peace proposals. Lord Roberts, in a letter, expresses the confident hope that Lord Kitchener will soon be able to secure peace in South Africa, but thus far there is no sign from Pretoria or Cape Town that peace is near.

The latest news is that General Buller, with 800 men, escaped from the British columns that were endeavoring to corner the commando east of Bloemfontein.

Further big operations will be started in the Orange River Colony. General Ian Hamilton, addressing the Antburs Club in London last evening, made the suggestion that the Boer prisoners should be sent to Canada to work on railways, where they would learn the English language and become imbued with English sentiments.

We have received a copy of Messrs. Geo. Carter & Co.'s illustrated and catalog for 1901. It is a splendid guide to those who intend playing. Send for a copy to Geo. Carter & Co., Charlottetown.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS' Now Stock-Taking. BARGAINS -IN ALL- Departments THIS WEEK. SPECIAL VALUES IN Dress Goods, Silks, Coats, Costumes, Furs, Blankets. F. PERKINS & Co MILLINERY LEADERS.

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