

THE HERALD

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Mr. Davies' Crocodile Tears

At the Hotel Davies, on Thursday evening last, Hon. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was tendered a complimentary banquet by his political friends. In answer to the toast of "Our Guest," Mr. Davies made a long and eloquent speech. In the course of his remarks he referred to the greater number of the public questions of the day. The last matter to which he called attention before resuming his seat, was the Manitoba school question. According to the published report of his speech, Mr. Davies said "that question rent this country from end to end at the late political contest. It was fought out in many places on racial and religious lines. It evoked feelings of the very worst kind, of sectarian hatred and bitterness, and it settled by the compulsory process laid down as their policy by the late Government might have disrupted this confederacy itself." How dreadful! How awfully saddened must have been the soul of the pious and serene Mr. Davies, while these attempts at "sectarian hatred" were made; how deeply chagrined he must have been when these "feelings of the very worst kind were evoked" and these attempts to disrupt the confederacy itself were persisted in! What was Mr. Davies' own conduct and converse with regard to this very question? Did he not in his speech in the Market Hall, on the night of his return from Ottawa April 20th, last, intimate to his hearers that he intended to fight the election on the Manitoba school question? No doubt, it was just such a question as he desired on which to appeal to the electorate. It was a kindred question to the one on which he appealed to the worst prejudices of the people, when he came in to power in 1876. Is he prepared to deny that he appealed, wherever it suited, to the prejudices of the electors in the late election campaign? Did he not tell certain of the electors that he was "fighting his old battle of 1876 over again"? In the face of such conduct as this, does Mr. Davies imagine that any considerable number of the people of this country will believe he has any desire to see the Manitoba school question settled in such a way as to deprive the minority their legal and constitutional rights? Mr. Davies next referred to the policy of conciliation upon which Mr. Laurier promised to settle the question, and said he was "pleased to be in a position to say that Mr. Laurier has been successful, that, practically speaking, the Manitoba school question has been settled in a way which by lines that ought to give satisfaction to every reasonable moderate man." He said that when the details of the settlement would be published it would "be found to be based upon justice and fairness." The details of this settlement is what we want, Mr. Davies. We have heard quite sufficient about the "justice and fairness" of this alleged settlement. Let us have the facts.

It will be remembered that Mr. Laurier, both in the House of Commons and on the platform, during the election campaign, declared that an investigation must be held before the school question would be settled, and that, were he entrusted with power he would immediately appoint a commission with Sir Oliver Mowat at its head, to proceed to Winnipeg, and to look into the whole matter. Well, Mr. Laurier has been in power about four months, but no investigation has been held; no commission has gone to Winnipeg. Six weeks was all the time Mr. Laurier wanted to settle the question; he has had almost three times that length of time, still the question is not settled. But Mr. Laurier, Mr. Davies, Mr. Tarte, and the other ministers keep consistently telling us that it is about settled and that the details only have to be arranged. Indeed! In one way or another, certain facts and declarations bearing on the question have leaked out, and if any reliance can be placed on these reports the question is just about as far from a satisfactory settlement as ever it was. It is known that Mr. Sifton, a member of the Greenway cabinet has resigned therefrom for the purpose of entering the Laurier Government, as Minister of the Interior. He intended to ask the electors of Brandon to ratify his entrance into the Federal Government. Now, Brandon is one of the constituencies for which Dalton McCarthy was elected to the House of Commons, and it has leaked out that the electors of this constituency have given Mr. Sifton

to understand that unless the school question is settled in a manner satisfactory to them he need not look to them for election. This is what they say: "Our demand is nothing short of a satisfactory settlement. The principles of national schools must be absolutely maintained. We are a unit with the spirit of Major Mulvey's remarks in the Legislature regarding the defending of the constitution of our province and Dominion of Canada, and will not take from the Liberals what we refused to take from the Conservatives." This plainly indicates that so far as Sifton's friends are concerned there is no desire to restore the legal and constitutional rights of the Manitoba minority. But this is not all. Mr. Tarte, Laurier's Minister of Public Works, reached Winnipeg a few days ago, and was banqueted by the Liberals of that city. At the banquet, Mr. Joseph Martin, the author of the present Manitoba school law; the cause of all the trouble, presided. During the course of the evening, both these gentlemen eulogized one another. Mr. Martin praised Mr. Tarte for his moderation, and his opposition to the coercion of Manitoba, and Mr. Tarte was kind enough to say that his compatriot and colleague need fear no injustice at the hands of Mr. Martin. Could duplicity be carried further; was there ever more glaring hypocrisy? Everybody knows the infamous part that Martin played in this business, and Martin very well knew that no one more strongly opposed his ideas on the school question than Tarte. When the Conservatives only desired a modification of Martin's act, so as to meet the constitutional rights of the minority, Tarte demanded its total repeal. For several years, Tarte made speech after speech contending that the Dominion Government should use its authority to overthrow the Manitoba school law. One extract from a speech made by him in Parliament in 1893, will suffice to show where Tarte stood on this question. He had nothing but contempt for those who pretended that the Dominion Government had no right to interfere and legislate upon the subject. He said: "They would have us believe that parliament is powerless to do justice to those who suffer from this question. The rights of the minority will be no more in favor of the preservation of these guarantees, will be an ill-fated day for Canada." Not satisfied with this, but as if desirous of guarding against turning his political coat in the future, he continued: "I throw aside party ties and I call upon the government to preserve the rights conferred by the constitution upon the minority by the constitutional charter." Surely this language indicates with sufficient plainness what Tarte's professions were before his party came into power. Now, what does all this mean? Has this mountebank, this self-proclaimed boodler, this political pretense been sent to Manitoba by Mr. Laurier, to try and persuade his compatriots and co-religionists to waive their legal and constitutional rights, in order to relieve Mr. Tarte's embarrassment; to extricate his Government from the difficulty into which he has plunged it?

As far as can be learned, from all the evidence that has found its way to the public, this is the stage at which the school question controversy has reached. The Manitoba Government are unwilling to accord to the minority their legal and constitutional rights and Mr. Laurier finding himself in a tight place, has sent the immaculate Tarte to Manitoba to try and induce the minority to forgo their constitutional claims; to condone the robbery perpetrated upon them by Mr. Greenway, and to accept instead whatever the latter may wish to give them. This is what Mr. Davies calls lofty statesmanship on the part of his leader, and this is what he asks the people of this country, to believe is just compensation for the robbery and persecution to which the minority in Manitoba have been subjected.

The spectacle of the black Tarte sitting cheek by jowl with the yellow Martin at the Winnipeg banquet, each eulogizing the other, the part he took in depriving the Manitoba minority of their just rights or preventing their restoration, was something well calculated to disgust all honest and honorable men.

The official reports show that the exports of Canada for the year ended 30th June last, amounted to the value of \$121,000,000, and the total trade of the Dominion for the same year to the value of \$239,000,000. When the Liberal Conservative Government came into power, after the Mackenzie regime, the export trade of the country was less than \$77,000,000, and the total foreign trade \$153,000,000. Now, after the lapse of eight years, the Liberal-Conservative hands over the control to their opponents with the gratifying results above stated.

Keep Step WITH THE TIMES!

Never was it our good luck to offer you such value in Heavy Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers AND SUITS AS THIS FALL. Think of it, a good Coat worth \$5.50 for \$2.95. For \$3.95 you can buy a Heavy Ulster worth \$5.50 for \$3.15. You can buy a Youth's Ulster for \$4.75. Lots of other Bargains in our Great Clothing Rooms Which is attracting crowds from all parts of P. E. Island. Tailors and wage-earners are finding it greatly to their advantage to trade with the Farmers Boys, as dollars can be saved.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

LIBERTARIAN Governor Fraser of New Brunswick has obtained leave of absence and has gone to the South of France for the benefit of his health.

The Minister of Agriculture and Professor Saunders addressed a large meeting of farmers and others in the Opera House here, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. RICHARD E. JOHNSON, of this city, having passed a highly creditable examination, was, yesterday, admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court of this Province. We extend to Mr. Johnson our hearty congratulations on his success.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Literary Institute will be held in St. Patrick's Hall tomorrow evening at eight o'clock. The election of officers for the year will take place and the annual report will be submitted.

The Patriot reports that Mr. John Elliott, of West Royal, had six strawberries from his garden, on exhibition yesterday. This is certainly extraordinary for this climate, and especially considering such inclement weather as we have lately had.

Last Sunday, being the Feast of All Saints, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, His Lordship, Bishop McDonald officiating. The other officers of the Mass were Rev. Father Curran arch-priest, Rev. Father Turbil and Rev. Mr. Gaudin, sacristan and subdeacon of office, Rev. Ignatius McDonald and Thomas Curran, deacons of honor. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Augustine McDonald, St. Dunstan's College. It was eloquent and appropriate. On Monday, Feast of All Souls, a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass for the souls in Purgatory was celebrated, His Lordship the Bishop officiating.

On Tuesday of last week, Frederick Corroy of Tignish, and Sarah Campbell of Mill Cove were married at the last named place. Rev. Dr. Campbell of Halifax, brother of the bride performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by Rev. P. J. Hogan, P. P. The groom is a brother of Dr. Corroy, Charlottetown, and the bride is a daughter of Michael Campbell, Mill Cove. The groom was assisted at the ceremony by Mr. D. J. Campbell, and the bride by Miss Mary Corroy. The marriage ceremony was followed by a sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of. A goodly number of guests honored the occasion with their presence, composed of neighbors and relatives. Among the guests from this city were Rev. Dr. Morrison and Dr. Corroy and wife. At the breakfast, congratulatory speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Morrison and Rev. Father Hogan. The forenoon was pleasantly spent in conversation, and music, vocal and instrumental. At 2.30 p. m. the party broke up, and the happy bride, accompanied by a number of friends, drove to the city, to take the 4.15 train for the west. At the depot they were met by a fresh party of acquaintances who showered upon them rice and good wishes. Among the wedding presents received by the bride, the following are deserving of special notice: Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Howland—Pair Japanese Vases. The groom—gold bracelet. Country and Mrs. John J. McDonald—china dinner set. Mrs. Dr. Kelly—flower jar. Mrs. Kent—parlor lamp. Mr. J. Paxon—a valuable sapphire. Girls in Paxon's store—china tea set. The Misses Gallant and Mrs. John J. McDonald—fancy plate, hand painted. Mrs. & Miss Brown—set of carvers. Mrs. William Murphy—fancy teapot. Miss Katie Hughes—fancy glove box. Rev. Dr. Campbell—silver butter dish.

ACCORDING to announcement, Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Halifax delivered his excellent lecture on the "Catacombs of Rome" in St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of Branch 216 C. M. B. A., on Friday evening last. The hall was well filled with a most appreciative audience. The lecture was learned, eloquent and interesting, and during the nearly two hours of its delivery, the Rev. Dr. held the rapt captivities of his hearers. In his choice language he discoursed on the different phases of the history of the Catacombs. He showed that they were first used as burial places, underground cemeteries. The ancient Romans, notwithstanding their antipathy to Christianity, held the burial places of the dead in religious reverence; hence these cemeteries were not interfered with. For this reason, as well as others pointed out by the lecturer, these cemeteries afforded, in the times of persecution, places of refuge for the early Christians. After the time of Constantine, when the church emerged from the Catacombs, chapels and churches were built over a number of them, and thenceforward they became places of pilgrimage. The R. lecturer gave interesting descriptions of the inscriptions and frescoes found in the Catacombs, and referred to the great work that has been done in the interpretation of these by such learned archeologists as de Rossi and others. He gave a graphic account of the manner in which visits are made to the Catacombs and spoke of the sensations likely to possess a visitor when in those dark winding labyrinths 70 or 80 feet from the surface of the earth. Altogether, the lecture was one of the most learned, eloquent and interesting heard in this city for many a day, and the members of the C. M. B. A. are to be congratulated on having secured the Rev. Dr. Campbell to lecture for them. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Professor Curran, in elegant and appropriate words, and seconded in choice language by Rev. P. Curran. The vote of thanks being tendered the lecturer, he made a most suitable response. His Lordship, Bishop McDonald occupied a seat on the platform. Mr. McIsaac, President of Branch 216 C. M. B. A. presided.

PROWSE BROS.

The Farmer's Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men. Lecturer and the feet line.

We have not yet noticed any journal, either government or opposition, that has expressed approval of Mr. Laurier's steamship scheme of a fast freight line for goods, mails, and passengers. General freight ships have no need to be fast, and under ordinary conditions have no need to be bonused; and if one should be bonused, as Mr. Laurier proposes, why should not all be equally favored? On this point the Montreal Gazette remarks: "Unbonused steamship proprietors despatch from fourteen to eighteen steamships a week from Montreal to Europe and from Europe to Montreal. They not only carry all the Canadian freight that offers during the season, but much from and to the United States as well. What public good is to be secured by the Laurier plan of giving one out of ten lines a bonus from the Federal treasury? One line cannot carry all the freight that offers and if it could it would not be able to do so. If, in return for a government bonus, it reduced its freight rates, only a tithe of the shippers would benefit, and the rest would suffer an injustice." As just stated ordinary freight ships under ordinary conditions do not need to be bonused, but the proposed fast Atlantic and winter ships from Atlantic ports in freight ships from Atlantic ports in winter, stand in no ordinary position. They enter the field to attract traffic through Canadian ports against the existing order of things, and though they may be favored by a subsidy, yet with large business interests and a settled order of trade and traffic opposed to them. Under these circumstances the government subsidy becomes both necessary and proper. But a subsidy to Mr. Laurier's combination line would be practically wasted. His line would be too fast for profitable freight carrying and too slow for passengers and mails, and hence would lose money on both hands.

DIED. In this city on Wednesday, the 28th ult., Catherine Charlton, dearly beloved wife of Peter Halloran, aged 97 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, eight daughters and two sons to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At her son's residence Hope River, on Oct. 24th, 1896, Elizabeth Middleton, relict of the late Patrick Canning, aged 96 years, leaving three sons and four daughters, besides a large number of grand children and great grand children, to mourn their loss. Requiescat in pace.

LADIES' JACKETS.—We have the new style for \$1.85, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Try as if you decide buying. J. B. McDONALD, & Co.



Jackets, Heavy Kersey Cloth Jackets, same style as above cut, \$2.50. Extra Heavy English Serge Jackets, as above cut, and other styles, \$3.50. Heavy Frieze Jackets, all colors, double stitched, three styles, \$3.75. Very heavy rough Cloth Jackets, taped seams, double stitched, \$4.25.

STANLEY BROS.

BROWN'S BLOCK. FARMERS, Before buying see our stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' STRONG BOOTS FOR FALL. PRICES LOW, BEST GOODS. W. H. STEWART & CO., London House Building. July 29, 1896—y

STOVES, ALL KINDS, Best Quality, Lowest Prices AT FENNEL & CHANDLER'S

NEWS OF THE

The annual statement of the Montreal Street Railway Company profits during the year ending last year. The net profits were \$1,265,893.39, as against \$1,268,000 for the year ending last year. The operating expenses were \$1,268,000, as against \$1,268,000.

The tracking on the Pary Sound Railway Company, which is being plotted, and by the month the whole of the ballasted, thus giving a Ottawa to Georgian Bay. The completion of the new line made by government week. The distance from Pary Sound is 260 miles.

A despatch to the London Mail from Constantinople is rumored that the have decided to poison supply, and the authorities with the dominion government of daily occurrence. The guard the increase in bread as a sign of the war. The bitterest among the ministers at Y. There are rumors of the ministers and officials. The only supporters now are Pasha and Rita Pasha.

The official figures of the and imports for the fiscal year 1895-96 shows the total trade of Canada to have been \$24,852, as compared with \$24,455 in 1895. The total value of exports was \$118,011,000 against \$71,000 in 1895 and the \$121,013,952 against \$111,000 in 1895. The total imports were \$480 entered for goods of which \$87,239,730 amounting to \$4,017,345 total exports \$109,913,330 was the produce of Canada.

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35 Fine Black Fur Jackets, 50 Fine Fur Capes, 20 Men's Fur Coats, 50 Fur Robes, 100 Fur Caps, 25 Fur Collars, 20 Fur Sets. Call and inspect this lot of fine Furs. Special prices. JAS. PATON & CO.

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So they ought to. \$5.00 is not the price of the Cloth. There is merit in this offer. They won't last till the end of this week, but will give the buyer two season's good wear. Come at once and inspect this grand offer in Ladies' Jackets. JAS. PATON & CO.

REEFERS, REEFERS, REEFERS.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. ULSTERS, ULSTERS, ULSTERS. 50 Ulsters at \$3.95, 150 Reefers, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, 50 Overcoats half price. JAS. PATON & CO.