

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902

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Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canada, Great West Life Assurance Co. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 21, 1892—1y

A. L. Fraser, B. A.

Attorney-at-Law. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. MONEY TO LOAN.

A Statesmanlike Platform.

On March 17th Mr. A. L. Borden Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons moved a resolution in amendment to the motion of the Finance Minister that the House go into committee of supply. He made a very able speech on the occasion. Following is the resolution and a summary of the concluding portion of the speech:

"Resolved, That this House, regarding the operation of the present tariff, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians, and while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

"The development of Canada," said Mr. Borden, "has been entrusted to us, and, knowing our resources, we would not be true to ourselves if we do not seek to avail ourselves of these materials which are close to our hands, and in this way build up both agricultural and manufacturing production as well. Our interests must sometimes give way to Imperial interests; but any system of policy which closes our industries, causes our machinery to be idle and sends our operatives to the United States is not a policy which is advantageous to Canada or to the Empire, merely because it gives an increased output to some manufacturing industry in Great Britain. Our policy should be in the first place to conserve our own interests, and in the next place, as between our competitors, British and foreign, our policy should be to give to the manufacturers of the Mother Country a preference over those of other countries. (Cheers.) We should not fail to remember, of course, that the Mother Country was one of our best customers, but it was a fact also that she was a good customer of the United States, having taken from that country last year \$631,000,000 worth and sent \$143,000,000 worth only in return, a greater disproportion than Britain's trade with Canada.

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done Canada any harm. The fact was, that while the preference might yield a scarcely appreciable increase to the \$1,400,000 of British exports, it might still close up some Canadian industries. Our woolen industries might be closed in that way without doing Britain much good. "The principle of mutual trade preference within the Empire was a Conservative policy, and one that the Conservatives were prepared to adopt, if called into power, with adequate protection to our own industries. But one feature which the Conservatives did object to was that of admitting goods under the tariff which would be in competition with our own goods."

German goods finished up in England. When the Finance Minister went to Germany he might put that phase of the situation to the government there. Some greater precaution should be taken to prevent German and Belgium goods coming into this country under the preference.

WANTS A DECLARED POLICY.

Mr. Borden said in conclusion: "What we want in this country is a declared policy. We have not had that during the past five years. We have Sir Richard Cartwright telling us that the ship's head is pointed towards the open sea of free trade. We have had Mr. Fielding telling us that the tariff is a matter of compromise. We have had Mr. Sifton telling us in the west that this is a free trade or revenue tariff. We have had Mr. Tarte openly and repeatedly telling the people that he is a protectionist first and last all the time. We have had him telling the people that there is a crisis because there is not sufficient protection, and we have had the Prime Minister at the same banquet telling us the tariff is as nearly perfect as it can be. (Laughter) How can they expect men to put money into the industries of the country with confidence. We do not want a cabinet of all the policies, but a cabinet of one national and Canadian policy. (Cheers) That is the greatest misfortune which any country under Heaven can suffer."

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE. "His policy was one that no man in the Empire could take objection to. It is sometimes suggested, he said, that we have not contributed our proper share to the defence of the Empire. Well, sir, if we have not, let us go about doing so in a straightforward way. (Hear, hear.) Let us know when the Mother Country suggests it. Don't tell her that we will not even discuss it with her. I wondered that our friends on the other side of the House did not get up and sing "God Save the King" when the correspondence was brought down the other day. I suppose that, while we settle these matters ourselves, it would be no harm to discuss them at least with the Mother Country. I, for one, will always maintain the utmost rights of Canadians to self-government. I will always maintain that Canada must settle for herself what her contribution towards the defence of the Empire shall be. But I do not think that it necessarily follows from that, that Canada shall slap the Mother Country in the face when the Mother Country proposes in a courteous manner to discuss the subject with us. (Cheers.)

DEAL IN STRAIGHTFORWARD WAY.

"I say that I believe in dealing with the defence of the Empire in a straightforward way. I do not believe in dealing with it by adopting a preferential tariff, which will shut us in Canada and give increased output to some men of profit. That is not the way in Yorkshire. The defence of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) We may have our differences about this matter, but we can settle them in our own way, according to the principles of constitutional government that prevail in this country, and every man in Canada is perfectly entitled to express his views on the matter, either in parliament or outside of it. But when we once settle the question to our own satisfaction, let us approach the Mother Country in regard to it in a courteous manner, and if we do propose to contribute to the defence of the Empire, let us do it in a straightforward and manly way, and not as it is suggested on the other side of the House by granting a preference and ruining our own industries because we do not contribute our proper share towards the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.)

SCARCELY WORTHY OF HIM.

"Continuing, Mr. Borden said the remark was scarcely worthy of the Finance Minister to hold that if the preference had not done England any great good it could not have

done Canada any harm. The fact was, that while the preference might yield a scarcely appreciable increase to the \$1,400,000 of British exports, it might still close up some Canadian industries. Our woolen industries might be closed in that way without doing Britain much good. "The principle of mutual trade preference within the Empire was a Conservative policy, and one that the Conservatives were prepared to adopt, if called into power, with adequate protection to our own industries. But one feature which the Conservatives did object to was that of admitting goods under the tariff which would be in competition with our own goods."

appointed naval cadet on H. M. S. "Vengeance." He did not become a Catholic till some months after this, nor, indeed, until two years and more after his parents and the rest of the family had entered the Church. But he took the step then with a will. An indication of his influence at sea is given in this anecdote in relation to him when stationed in Halifax:

"It seems that Schomburg had already, by his attention to duty and the manliness and earnestness of his character, won the entire trust of his superiors, and at Halifax he was permitted to take out the Catholics of his own ship to Mass on Sundays but those of the other men-of-war which might be in harbor, having leave, as a special privilege, to march them up to the Cathedral, a mile and a half from the dockyard, instead of going to the chapel there. This involved going through the principal streets of the town, and the sight of the men and their very youthful leader would create quite an interest. "Mr. Kerr," however, maintained strict discipline, and never lost a man from the ranks."

A fellow officer wrote of him in after years:—"On one occasion when I said I was too tired to say my prayers, he replied: "God knows that as well as you, and does not want long prayers; kneel down and thank Him for all His blessings." In these days, when the exercise of a man's religious duties is provided for and protected by those in authority, this may not seem anything worthy of remark, but thirty years ago a young man who had determined, as Schomburg Kerr had, never to be ashamed of confessing his faith and hope in Christ Jesus publicly and privately, had often to undergo much covert ridicule and many hard sayings."

III. It was in 1867, after his appointment as commander to H. M. S. "Bellerophon," that, with earnest prayer for guidance and careful consideration of the question on all sides, Schomburg left the service, and entered the Jesuit novitiate, and Henrietta's unalloyed delight. I had been a dream of her childhood that she and this favorite brother should live a sort of hermit life together, and perhaps attain the grace of martyrdom. He went through the novitiate with the same gallant spirit of devotion to duty that had distinguished his naval career, and with a buoyant delight and thankfulness for his vocation. In September, 1875, he was ordained priest. After two years at Beaumont College, near Windsor, and on the mission in Glasgow, in 1878 he was sent to the island of Oyrps as military chaplain, and there, in 1880 was given the post of private chaplain to Lord Ripon, Catholic viceroy of India. There he nearly died of fever; and when, in 1885, he returned to England, his father, mother, Henrietta, and his brother Francis had all been taken away by death. "I am quite happy about our meeting or not," Henrietta had written him. "Even if you do reach mamma's years, the time will soon be gone, and we shall scarcely recollect which died first." After some work in England, at Manchester and Bournemouth, added to his "tertianship" at Manresa House, Southampton, after receiving news also of his selection as first vicar of Bombay, which "seemed as a great blow to me," and which he was able to refuse on account of his health, weakened by his illness and the climate of India, he obtained at last the fulfilment of an old desire, and was sent to the African mission, to Zambesi. There he labored with tireless zeal, and there in 1895 he died. Says Father Bartholomew:—"During the whole of his sickness he was true to himself, calm, resigned, and ready to do his duty. Even in his delirious moments there was much to show his grand, generous nature. His was a beautiful soul, full of the love of God. He wore himself out for God and died for Him."

One of the most interesting personages whom one meets in this life-story is "Chinese Gordon," who crossed Schomburg Kerr's path

So deep was the attachment between brother and sister that one is reminded of St. Benedict and his sister St. Scholastica, and can not well be blamed for contrasting the experiences of Henrietta and Henry Schomburg Kerr. Her days were spent for the most part in the novitiate at Conflans, then at the famous Trinita dei Monti in Rome, and at Roehampton, England, after her twenty years of happy girlhood in her delightful home, surrounded by her loving friends, Schomburg, as he was called to distinguish him from his father, Lord Henry, was for a short time at Winchester College; but in July, 1852, when not quite fourteen years of age, was appointed naval cadet on H. M. S. "Vengeance." He did not become a Catholic till some months after this, nor, indeed, until two years and more after his parents and the rest of the family had entered the Church. But he took the step then with a will. An indication of his influence at sea is given in this anecdote in relation to him when stationed in Halifax:

So, too, had Schomer, when appointed to Cyprus, carried out his idea of letting the Provincial know "that the Zambesi was his ambition" even then, instead of yielding instantly to a fellow-worker's advice "to accept, and Zambesi might come later," might he not have been spared those slow, weary years of seeming inaction in India, that only too plainly were upon the buoyant sailor-spirit, accustomed to a life of intense action and endeavor? The Cyprus mission seems to have been unsuccessful. The life in India is indicated by the words of a friend, high in office: "His conduct as the chaplain of a Catholic vicery was prudent and discreet to an extraordinary degree." They give a clue to the marked silence in letters and journals about any sort of spiritual work such as this soul of fire delighted in with all a soldier's or sailor's zest in a campaign.

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at the beginning of his career as a chaplain to the Governor for a year and a half. We are not sure that between these two characters there was "much similarity." Later, Gordon asked Kerr "to join him in the Khartoum expedition, and to evangelize the natives, a task after Schomburg's own heart; but his superiors decided otherwise. What might have been the result, for history and for Gordon's own soul, had these two men, of such "lofty, chivalrous and deeply religious character," been allowed to work together?

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Henrietta's letter of April 24th, 1881, lets the reader more clearly into a realization of what those weary years must have been for such a character as Schomburg Kerr. No doubt God wrought his own work out of it, though such things are not always easy to understand. "I know the life of a chaplain must be dull in the extreme," she writes, "but God has put you there, so release yourself all reasoning on your appointment. I should say this even did I know that you were considered a failure by your superiors, while Fathers Jones, Purbrick, Coleridge and Morris have at different times gone out their way to tell me they were more than satisfied with you. Of course, I like to hear that, unknown to yourself, your influence does good, but above success do I value that humble self-forgetting trust in obedience, which makes one say, 'It is God's will, I can please Him, He is bound to guard me,' and make one go straight on one's path blithely. (Oh, the grand sermon I am preaching to myself!) Remember, self-analysis is our bane, the devil's own game with us. You are no failure, but you mustn't even reflect whether you are or not. Let us give our time and energies to loving and thanking God, who has loved you and me so wonderfully, and don't let us be so vitally discourteous as to spend our days reproaching Him for our deficits."

With these brave words written by a truly noble man's noble sister we close our notice of a book that teaches us again the old lesson of comfort, that it is not so much what we do that counts with God, but how we do it.—S. H. Revier.

The venerable Archbishop Byre, of Glasgow, who is in his eighty-fifth year and is passing through another serious illness, has been a tower of strength to the Catholic Church in Scotland. A Yorkshireman, he quickly found himself at home among Scotsmen, and under his faith has flourished in Glasgow.

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning bad cook, has come rather to signify bad stomach; the most common cause of the disease, is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ. No disease makes life more miserable. The sufferer certainly do not live to eat; they sometimes wonder if they should eat at all. W. A. Stegert, Belleville, Ont., was greatly troubled with it for years; and Peter E. Cairns, Esq. Chateaufort, Wis., who was afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and usually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines profusely prescribed. They were completely cured, as others have been, by Hood's Sarsaparilla according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine cleanses the stomach and the whole alimentary system. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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