THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

The Papal Delegate Disappointed.

LONDON advices of the 19th inst. inform us that Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal Delegate to Canada, was to sail from Liverpool on the following day for New York, on board the Cunard line steamship Aurania. The same despatch informs us that, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, the Delegate said: "My mission is one of peace. I have no intention to do anything but to remove the controversy by finding a modus vivendi agreeable to all, and based on right and justice. The bill passed by the Manitoba Legislature, embodying the Laurier and Greenway compromise, comes to me as a painful surprise, as it can hardly act favorably towards a settlement of the question to which I am addressing myself. I think it was due to the Pope to have waited until he had time to place before the Government his views and wishes." It will thus be seen that, even before leaving Europe, the Papal Delegate has been subjected to disappointment, and the evident and painful truth has flashed upon him that he has been deceived. But he will not be long in Canada before he discovers that this disappointment is but the first in a long series that awaits him in connection with the question he has come to investigate; and that he has become possessed of but a mere tittle of the evidence of the most scandalous deception ever practiced by a political party. Mr. Laurier and his friends deceived the Bishops by their "settlement" of the Manitoba school question. Finding that their betrayal of this sacred trust was likely to wreck them politically, they scrupled not to undertake to deceive the Pope himself. With this object in view, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Laurier's Solicitor General, went to Europe. He first went to London, and managed to swing the Tablet, the great Catholic paper, round to his side, by publishing, in its columns, the most misleading and outrageous statements regarding the question. He secured the support of the Tablet by representing that the arrangement between Laurier and Greenway was merely tentative, a mere basis of negotiation, and that efforts would immediately be made to obtain for the minority in Manitoba further installments of the rights of which they had been deprived. Mr. Fitzpatrick then proceeded to Rome in company with Mr. Russell, son of Lord Russell, of Killowen, Chief Justice of England. The same tactics were pursued in Rome as in London; the same deception was practiced; the same misrepresentations were made. The authorities at Rome were led to believe that the bill embodying the changes in the education act of Manitoba, made necessary by the arrangements entered into by the two governments would not be passed until they should have an opportunity of investigating the matter. On the strength of these assurances, the most false and misleading, the appointment of the Delegate was secured. As a matter of fact, debate on the bill embodying the amendments referred to, was postponed a few days in the Manitoba Legislature; doubtless to give a semblance of sincerity to the statements made by Mr. Fitzpatrick. But no sooner had the Delegate been appointed than the bill was advanced, and the first intimation the Delegate had that he himself was deceived and the Pope insulted, was the intelligence that reached him in London, and which he refers to in the above quoted interview. In the meantime, opposition to the "Settlement," on the part of the Bishops, ceased, and most opportunely, by-elections were held in Bonaventure and Wright, both of which constituencies the Government, by means of corruption and misrepresentation, carried with large majorities Probably that was the principal object in having the Papal Delegate brought at this particular time. What do Mr. Laurier and his friends care about deceiving the Bishops, deceiving and insulting the Pope, and bringing the Papal Delegate to Canada on what appears to be a fool's errand, so long as they have secured a respite to strengthen themselves in office and lavish boodle on their friends? But what will be the feeling of the Papal Delegate when he reads the solemn pledges in favor of the rights of the Manitoba minority, made before the election, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the envoy to Rome, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Geoffrion, Mr. Lemieux and several other Liberal members, and ruthlessly broken as soon as they obtained seats in the house?

While the misrepresentation and deception of Mr. Fitzpatrick, has thus far succeeded in London and in Rome, it is interesting to observe what certain newspapers supporting the Government are doing, in order to keep the Protestant wing of the party in line. The Toronto Globe explains the coming of the Papal Delegate in this fashion: "The press despatch proceeds upon the assumption that the Pope has sent a delegate to Canada to settle the school question, and he is represented as standing aghast in London on hearing that the Manitoba Legislature was putting through the bill carrying out the settlement. The cable correspondent cannot perhaps be blamed for believing what the Ontario Conservative papers are preaching, but everyone knows that the visit of Mgr. Merry del Val is for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the bishops of his church, not to inquire into Governmental actions or policy." According to this statement, Mr. Fitzpatrick has persuaded the Pope to send out Mgr. Merry del Val, to instruct the Bishops, who have been deceived and betrayed by Mr. Laurier and his friends, that they must not open their mouths about the matter. They must not dare intervene to check the tide of misrepresentation and deception set in motion by the Government; they must not have the hardihood to contend that the minority in Manitoba have any claim to the restoration of their constitutional rights.

The Montreal Witness, a leading and pious Protestant paper, and a strong supporter of Laurier's government has this to say; "Despatches from Britain, unless they are entire misrepresentations of the facts, reveal that the Papal Ablegate started from Rome under a complete mistake as to the scope of his mission, and that he supposed he was coming to this country to advise as to what amendment the Manitoba legislature should pass. If such was his idea of the nature of his mission it is just as well that he learned that he was in error before he had actually started from Europe for Canada. The Canadian parliament and legislature can settle Canadian affairs without the aid of a representative of any foreign power or potentate. The Dominion and Manitoba governments have determined what the law in regard to the Manitoba schools shall be, the Manitoba legislature has embodied that determination in law, and the Dominion parliament has nothing more to say, or if it has it will say exactly what the Manitoba legislature has said, and that ends the Manitoba school question so far as the legislatures are concerned. Monsignor Merry del Val was not invited to this country to determine what the legislatures should do or what the law should be, but, the governments having reached the agreements they did, and the law being determined, what the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church shall be to the Roman Catholic members of the cabinet, the Roman Catholic members of parliament and the Roman Catholic electors of the Dominion who have supported that measure." Surely this extract places in a sufficiently clear light the deception and misrepresentation practised by Mr. Fitzpatrick during his Roman mission. Here it is plainly set forth that Mr. Laurier, after bartering away the constitutional rights of his compatriots and co-religionists; after deceiving the ecclesiastical authorities, has asked the Pope to set the seal of his approval on all this villainy.

The Morning Organ, of course felt called upon to re-echo in its feeble way, some of the statements made by the leading Grit papers, and consequently proceeds to discuss the question with such an assumed air of loftiness as might induce its readers to imagine it was actuated by sincerity It shows its usual "independence" and for equal rights by expressing the hope that the Papal Delegate may tell the Bishops that they must not instruct their flocks according to the dictates of morality and rectitude, at election times. According to this oracle, if the Delegate fail in this particular or should he "feel disposed to attempt to confirm the hierarchy in their assumptions," his mission will be worse than useless. Is it not extremely sickening to observe the tactics of the hireling, responsible for the utterances of our morning contemporary. He indeed, making a pretense of sincerity in the discussion of any question regarding Catholic rights! Were his masters to tell him to advocate the casting of all Catholics into the sea, he would, doubtless, obey the command with alacrity.

QUEBEC advices say the ice bridge between that city and the Island of Orleans has broken loose, and that the St. Lawrence is now open below Quebec.

THE funeral of the late William Mahar who died on the 29th, took place this morning, and was largely attended. Mr. Mahar had, for many years, been in the employ of the city, and the funeral was attended by the civic officials, the firemen, and the Benevolent Irish Society, all preceded by Galbraith's band.

Speech from the Throne.

Following is the speech with which the Governor General opened the parliamentary session at Ottawa on Thursday last:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In welcoming you on your attendance at this second session of the present parliament I desire to express the gratification I feel at the evidence which prevail throughout the Dominion of the loyalty and affection entertained by the Canadian people for Her Majesty the Queen and of the desire to join with their fellow subjects in all parts of the empire in celebrating the diamond jubilee in a manner worthy of the joyous event, and I am pleased to be able also to announce that in accordance with an invitation from the imperial government arrangements are being made for an effective representation of the Dominion in connection with the commemoration of this historic occassion at the capital of the empire.

Immediately after the last session the government of Manitoba was invited to hold a conference with my ministers on the subject of the grievances arising out of the act of that province relating to education passed in the year 1890. In response to that invitation three members of the Manitoba government came to Ottawa and after many and protracted discussions a settlement was reached between the two governments, which was the best arrangement obtainable under the existing conditions of this disturbing question. I confidently hope that this season will put an end to the agitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country, and will prove the beginning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mutual concessions and reciprocal good will. A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff which it is believed will provide the necessary revenue and while having due regard for industrial interests, will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people.

You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act and adopting for the election of members of the house of commons the franchises of the several provinces.

My government has determined that the advantages to accrue, both to our western producers and the business of the whole domtnion, from the completion of the works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, could no longer be deferred, and has, subject to the approval of parliament, taken the initial steps for a vigorous prosecution of those works and for the perfecting of the canals system by the close of the year 1898.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that arrangements have been concluded which, if you approve, will enable the Intercolonial railway system to reach Montreal, and thus share in the large traffic centering in that city. The many advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

Appreciating the difficulties encountered by our farmers in placing the perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accomodation at creameries, on railway, at ports and on steamers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contracts made for this purpose will be laid before you.

It is desirable that the minds of the people of Canada should be clearly ascertained on the subject of prohibition and a measure enabling the electors to vote upon the question will be submitted for your approval.

The Behring Sea claims commission constituted during the past year to adjust the damages payable to the owners of the British sealing vessels seized by the cruisers of the United States on the high seas, has completed taking evidence submitted to it by the respective governments of Her Majesty and the United States, and has adjourned for a time to hear arguments thereon on behalf of both governments. I indulge the hope that a final and satisfatory adjustment of those long delayed claims will now speedily be reached.

The calamity which has befallen our fellow subjects in India has evoked a widespread sympathy in this country. The generous manner in which the appeal for practical tokens of this feeling has been responded to has elicited warm assurances of grateful acknowledgement from the government of India, which has also been specially and heartily endorsed by the imperial authorities.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the coming year will be presented at an early day. They have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

I regret that the receipts from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenue. The proposed revision of the tariff and the application of strict economy in the administration of the government will, I trust, restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate;
Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

Among the bills which have been prepared and will be submitted for your approval are bills amending the superannuation and civil service act. These and other measures I commend to your earnest consideration and express the hope that your deliberations under the divine guidance will tend to increase the happiness and prosperity of every class in the dominion.

Dominion Parliament.

After routine in the house of commons on Friday, Mr. Russell rose to move the address. He said that many of the topics mentioned in the speech could not be regarded as controversial. He believed the people of this country were tired of political agitation. (Opposition laughter.) There was a desire for calmness and repose. He thought the time had come when the angry controversies which had agitated the country for years should be allowed to cease. He proceeded to eulogize the high statesmanship of Hon. Mr. Laurier, who had carried the country through the crisis of a startling and alarming nature. He believed now the halcyon days of peace had come. Dealing with the speech, he said twenty-five years ago the people of this country were as one in regard to the tariff. They believed it was a necessary evil, they thought it was a good and excellent thing. In his judgment however, the tariff of 1879 was a leap in the dark. Personally, he believed that if all the tariff restrictions were thrown down, the fruits of freedom in that field would be just as beneficient as they had in every way in which the boundaries of human freedom has been enlarged. If therefore we were building on virgin soil, if there were not industries which should not be ruthlessly struck down, or rudely shaken, it would be well to adopt the English system. Under the existing circumstances, however, it would be well for us to get back to the right track by a gradual reduction. (Opposition cheers). Adverting to the United States tariff, he believed that that country was legislating for itself alone, and Canada should legislate for itself alone. (Opposition cheers). We should not act in any spirit of jingoism but in a spirit of manly self-reliance, having regard to the great empire to which we belong. (Loud opposition cheers). The government's proposals to extend the I. C. R. system to Montreal would be carefully scrutinized. Some measure was needed to secure to Halifax its fair share of the trade of this country. The prohibition question was not a party question in this country, and he hoped it would not be. Like Mr. Foster, in a moment of weakness, he (Russell) had swallowed the cause of prohibition. He had found himself drawn among the saints, but he wished he were as dead sure of the thing as he ought to be. If the people by an overwhelming majority declared in favor of prohibition the government ought to give assent to their views, and he did not believe this government would shrink from its duty in this respect. He closed his speech with an eloquent reference to her majesty's jubilee and the progress of Canada during the past sixty years, eulogising the French-Canadians for the manner in which they had assimilated themselves to British institutions.

Mr. Ethier, member for Two Mountains, seconded the address, speaking in French.

Sir Charles Tupper, on rising, was received with loud opposition cheers. He paid a graceful compliment to the mover and seconder for the manner in which they discharged their duties. Mr. Russell's was a difficult task, as being an evident free trader he had to prepare himself to support a protectionist tariff. (Opposition laughter). At the outset he (Tupper) desired to congratulate the premier on the great honor conferred upon him by being invited to represent Canada at the Queen's jubilee. Personally he did not share in the view expressed in our newspapers that Canada had been penalized by having only one representative. He believed that Hon. Mr. Laurier would represent the dominion worthily and well and would be accorded the the precedence due to his exalted position and the country of his birth. (Cheers). Sir Charles proceeded to refer to the progress of her majesty's reign, mentioning that fifty-six years ago, when he first visited England, there was a one-horse railway running in Scotland, while in England there was only one steam railway, and that from Liverpool to Manchester. The opposition would support any government proposal that fittingly marked her majesty's jubilee. There was much in the speech from the throne he could not object to, but he must call attention to what he believed to be an unconstitutional record on the school question. Who authorized a settlement with Manitoba? The only constitutional outcome of the proceedings up to this time was the introduction of a remedial bill and it was certainly an invasion of the law for the government to act as it had done. Mr. Laurier had said in Wright the other day that the remedial bill would not give as much to the Catholics as they would secure under the settlement with Mr. Greenway. Sir Charles dissented from that view and proceeded to compare the two proposals. He was not able to find in the new Manitoba school bill that a single privelege taken away from the Catholics had been restored to them. St. Boniface had demonstrated that the Catholics were not satisfied with the agreement. The bill, however, did grant rights that were not enjoyed previous to 1890 by the Catholics of Manitoba. He called the special attention of the gentlemen who were opposed to the remedial legislation to that particular fact. He proceeded to twit Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Geoffrin and other Quebec membess with having repudiated their ante-election pledges. While personally his (Tuppe's) views on the school question remained unchanged, he did not hesitate to say that the obligation which rested on Mr. Bowell's shoulders and on his, to deal with this question as became a government of Canada, now rested on Mr. Laurier. (Hear, hear). If that hon. gentleman could reconcile those most interested in this question to consent to the mode in which it had been disposed of, then he (Tupper) had not a word to say. Under existing circumstances, he would not feel it incumbent upon him in future to make such exertions for the rights of the Catholics, as he had in the past. (Ministerial cheers). Passing on to consider the tariff question the ex-premier said in his judgment the national policy never occupied a more triumphant position than it did today. The exports last year were the largest in the history of our country, and he believed Canada was on the eve of great prosperity, provided the existing conditions were maintained. He regretted to see the government proposal regarding the franchise. Such a measure as proposed would place the parliament of Canada in the most humiliating position it could ever be in. He reminded the house that in Nova Scotia, where the provincial franchise applied to federal politics, a bill had been past for the sole purpose of affecting the federal elections, and this bill had been repealed before the provincial elections took place. (Hear, hear). A bill of this kind proposed therefore, was lowering the dignity of parliament. He paid a tribute to the government's action in establishing cold storage, and highly eulogized Professor Robertson's work in that connection. Then he referred to the Indian famine fund, and expressed pleasure at the hearty response made by Canada to an appeal for aid. Discussing the civil service dismissals and superannuations Sir Charles said the government had delivered a serious blow to the civil service by superannuating without justification and degrading men of high position. (Cheers). Not only that, but the government had sent out emissaries in order to work up cases against reputable men.

It being six o'clock the speaker left chair.

Sir Charles Tupper resuming his speech after recess showed how the present government had utterly repudiated all their professions of economy and every pledge they had made to the country. He referred to the letting of public contracts without tender, the dismissal of legal representatives in England, a firm which had acted for Canada for forty years and giving business to a young Mr. Russell, who as the representative to the vatican might perhaps better suit the purposes of the dominion government than the old firm. The government had shirked a fair test of its policy in Quebec by springing the elections in Bonaventure and Wright. In conclusion Sir Charles Tupper said the government would not find factious opposition to measures which were calculated to benefit the dominion. He resumed his seat at 9.20, after speaking two hours and a half.

We publish in another column, the speech with which the present session of the Provincial Legislature was opened. Want of space prevents us from making any lengthened comments on it, in this issue. We think, however, all will agree that it is sufficiently vague and indefinite to satisfy almost any one with a penchant for the unknowable. We shall refer to it in our next issue.

GOOD WOMAN—BAD HEART.

When Could the Life of a Loved One be more Uncertain than when Attacked by Heart Disease?—If you have a Hint of it Have Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Always at Hand, it is the only Remedy which can Relieve you in 30 minutes and Cure you Permanently.

"This is to certify that my wife has been a sufferer from Heart disease for over twenty years. After having tried Doctors and remedies innumerable without benefit I procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and she has received more benefit from it than from all the doctors and all the cures used heretofore. I am pleased to certify to the excellence of this wonderful remedy.

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Peterboro' Smith Tp."

SOLD BY
GEO. E. HUGHES.

A VERY severe shock of earthquake was felt in Montreal on the evening of the 23rd inst. Houses were shaken and door bells rang, and some damage was done to property. In a chinese laundry in the northern part of the city, the shock turned over a stove and caused a fire which burned out the place. The shock was severely felt at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and there was a panic among the convicts. The strangest experience was that of the twelve-year-old son of H. Lacroix, the city building inspector, who had been in bed for about a month with peritonitis and been given up by the physicians. He received a great fright, but was found to be fully recovered from his illness when the fright had passed away. His father is responsible for the statement.

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Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.04 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Butter, (fresh)	0.16 to 0.18
Butter (tub)	0.16 to 0.17
Beets	0.02 to 0.05
Cheese, (lb)	0.14 to 0.15
Celery, per bunch	0.05 to 0.07
Chickens	0.35 to 0.45
Cabbage, per head	0.04 to 0.06
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.07 to 0.00
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to 0.70
Eggs, per doz	0.12 to 0.13
Flour, per cwt	0.00 to 2.00
Fowls, per pair	0.40 to 0.50
Geese	0.60 to 0.75
Ham, per lb	0.12 to 0.13
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.30 to 0.35
Hides	0.05½ to 00.6
Lard	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb skins	0.30 to 0.60
Mutton, per lb	0.06 to 0 00
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to 0.00
Mangles	0 12 to 0.14
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	0.00 to 2.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	0.00 to 2 00
Oats	0.22 to 0.25
Pork carcass	0.5 to 0.5½
Potatoes	0.20 to 0.25
Sheep pelts	0.70 to 0.90
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2.00
Turnips	0.10 to 0.12
Wild Geese	0 65 to 0.70

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PROWSE BROS,
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A price may masquerade as Cheap, but it does not combine with good quality and quantity, it is only the shadow of Cheapness. The values we offer are genuine, and absolute satisfaction is guaranteed, or there is no sale. You can save lots of money in buying your Boots and Ready-made Clothing from us, we will give you good goods 20 to 25 per cent less than you can buy Elsewhere. Be sure and see our Stock before buying, at J B. McDonald's Old Stand Opposite the Market

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Like Other Mortals he fell Victim to Disease—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was the Agent which Restored Him to Health and he Gladly Allows his Name to be Used in Telling it that others may be Benefitted too.

Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe, Rector of St. Matthew,s Episcopal Church, and Principal of St. Matthew's Church School, Hamilton, was a great sufferer Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured, and he now proclaims to the world that as a safe simple, and certain cure it has no equal. It never fails to relieve Catarrh in ten minutes, and cures permanently.

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE
Cures all Blood Diseases, from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

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To be seen at Stanley's
THIS TIME IT IS
Black Dress Goods.

Black Figured Alpaca, new designs, medium and small effects.	42 inch Black Dress Serge, heavy weight, All Wool. 30c.
36 inch All Wool Franch Dress Serge, fine and good weight. 25c.	40 inch Plain Alpaca Dress Goods, a most durable material. 39c.
Black French Sicilian Dress Goods, with bright Mohair effect. 36c.	Black French Coating, Coating Serge, no better goods for hard wear. 39c.
46 inch Black French Cashmere, the best goods in the city for 50c.	Black French Alma Cloth, newest goods in the market at 50c.

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This is not an easy quack cure-all. Neither should it be judged by certain bad imitations already among the people nor by the half-bad efforts of invalids to go it alone or half do it. The salvation of health necessitates ecerein repentance, constant self-denial and whole-hearted faith in the good works of physician and patient. Not even M. D.'s certificates by the ream will save one from the evil consequences of stimulants, fluid or solid.

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35	"	"	38c	"	22c
22	"	"	35c	"	25c
18	"	"	28c	"	22c
17	"	"	38c	"	22c

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80	Hemp Carpet sold for		15c	Now	8c
87	"	"	16c	"	9c
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72	"	"	21c	"	15c
77	"	"	30c	"	20c
80	"	"	39c	"	23c
85	"	"	32c	"	24c

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60	yds. Scotch Carpet		$1.25	Now	75c
61	"	"	1.25	"	75c
58	"	"	1.30	"	80c
48	"	"	1.25	"	75c
60	"	"	1.25	"	75c

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Union Carpets.

81	Union Carpet sold for		45c.	now	25c
48	"	"	38c.	"	28c
38	"	"	48c.	"	33c
40	"	"	65c.	"	48c
34½	"	"	80c.	"	55c

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