

THE HERALD

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The Bye Election Contest.

This is nomination day for East Queen's, where the election campaign is in full blast. In this issue we published Mr. Martin's address to the electors. It has the right ring; it declares the principles upon which he conducts his contest, and cautions his supporters to be on their guard. Mr. Martin is conducting a clean election and appeals to the people for support on the merits of the issues which he advocates, and on his own record as their representative. He cites the proceedings to which his opponent had recourse to deprive him of the seat to which he had been elected by the voice of the people, and refers to the evidence of corruption, in consequence of which Mr. McKinnon was unseated and the election voided. All these matters are too fresh in the minds of our readers to need any reiteration here. Mr. Martin's record as a public man, the sound political principles which he professes and the contemptible tactics to which his opponents have had recourse to deprive him of the seat to which he was elected, are strong reasons why the people should now rally to his support and send him to Ottawa with a handsome majority. Mr. McKinnon has also published a card in the Grit papers; but it is printed in such small type that it looks as if it never was intended to be read. Upon what ground does this political pundit ask for the support of the people? Does he expect to obtain votes on the strength of his "what-can-I-do-for-you" canvass of last autumn; or does he rest his claim for support upon the evidence produced at the late election trial? A sample of this evidence we here reproduce:

Peter McGarry (sworn) Examined by A. A. McLean, K. C., voted at Eldon. Residence of place about 59 years. Mr. McKinnon

meeting at Eldon and the date of election. Mr. D. P. Irving was with him. He understood Mr. McKinnon called to secure his support. Mr. Irving, introduced Mr. McKinnon, and after a few words of conference he (McKinnon) asked him what he could do for him. He (McGarry) told McKinnon he could not vote for him. Mr. McKinnon told him he was sure to get in because it was a ballot vote. His son Edward was at home when McKinnon came. McKinnon asked what way his son would vote and Mr. McKinnon stated that if he was elected he would give him work on the railroad. He (McGarry) went to Mr. McKinnon's office in pursuance of his request. It was a good while after the election. He went to McKinnon's office to see if he was man enough to give him the letter to go to work on the railroad. Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley. His son was talking of leaving the country. Mr. McKinnon said the boy had better stay at home and get employment. He did not remember the exact words, but remembered the effect of the conversation. He did not say to Mr. McKinnon that he thought McKinnon offered work. He was positive of Mr. McKinnon's statement.

Surely an honest and honorable electorate should have no hesitation in rejecting a man who conducts a political canvass in the manner here recorded. The above quotation, as our readers are aware, is but an extract from columns of similar delectable reading. A splendid record surely upon which to ask the people for support. We have too much respect for the sturdy yeomanry of East Queen's to imagine that a majority of them can be imposed upon by any standard bearer of political morality with a record such as that of Mr. D. A. McKinnon consequently we expect that he will rally to the support of Mr. Martin, on the 20th, and triumphantly restore him to that seat in the House of Commons, of which he has been robbed by Grit trickery.

OTTAWA advises that Sir Louis Davis left there for Charlottetown on Monday morning. Is Sir Louis coming to assist Mr. McKinnon to elevate the standard of political purity in East Queen's? The last time that Sir Louis lent his aid to Mr. McKinnon in the Murray Harbor district the results were disastrous. Is he desirous of a repetition of that political Waterloo?

Minard's Liniment relieves Distemper.

Dominion Parliament.

The House was well-filled on Friday, March 1st, in anticipation of the introduction of Mr. Costigan's motion re a change in the coronation oath. Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to place copyrights on the same ground as patents and cover them then by the criminal law. Mr. Costigan, in offering his resolution, spoke briefly. He regretted that an impression had gone abroad that he wished to amend the British coronation oath. This was a mistake, as he only wished to strike out a declaration which had no force. He did not want to strike out any reference to the upholding of the Protestant religion, and if he thought his motion would have such an effect he would withdraw it. He wished the clause removed, which was as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach. He asked for the consideration of the motion in an impartial way.

KENDALL AND LAURIER.

Dr. Kendall, seconded the motion in a good speech and after reciting the facts connected with the election of Maurice Kavanaugh in 1822, declared that although a Protestant of Protestants he supported every sentiment of the bill. He hoped to see in this enlightened age a unanimous support of the measure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in support, asked to have the motion removed from the sphere of politics, and considered from an individual standpoint. He set forth the change of conditions which were regarded as necessary when the present oath was framed. James II. by duplicity had brought about the adoption of the oath, and he (Laurier) agreed that it was at great provocation. As a Catholic of the 20th century the "pope had no power in temporal matters and beyond his spiritual power Catholics did not recognize his Holiness any more than any member of this House. Whether it passed or not Canada would remain loyal to Edward VII.

BORDEN'S MASTERLY SPEECH.

R. L. Borden made a speech which will go down in the

masterly speech. Every word was well weighed and spoken with a determination that no religious controversy should arise therefrom. Gentlemen on both sides of the House, without exception, applauded the lofty sentiments expressed, and even in the crowded galleries the prohibited approbation was manifested in hand clapping. Mr. Borden thought that the motion would not be necessary as he thought the amendment would be made without any movement on the part of the house. He doubted the wisdom of making an issue of such questions, which were likely to give rise to religious controversy, and arouse the strong natures of men who held strong religious views. He asked that the discussion be conducted in a calm and dispassionate manner, and congratulated Sir W. Laurier on his happy appeal that no political issue should be made of the subject. So long as he had a voice in the House so long would he protest against the introduction of religion into party politics. What he said, he said for himself, and not for any of the gentlemen around him. He pointed out that the declaration was first applied to the Queen of King of England, and peers and members of parliament, with the object of preventing professed Roman Catholics from sitting and voting in either house. As had been well said by the premier, it was one of a series of statutes which two centuries ago imposed many disabilities on Roman Catholics in Great Britain. These have since been repealed, except in one or two respects. In 1774 Catholics in Ireland were allowed to take a special oath of loyalty. Many changes were made from time to time until 1829, when the Catholic relief bill was passed. The result is that only the sovereign, the lord chancellor and the lord lieutenant of Ireland are now required to take the oath to support Protestantism.

Mr. Borden proposed that the proper thing for Costigan to do would be to amend his motion so as to make it a petition for the repeal of the act so far as it might be objectionable, and not make it read in an offensive way. If this was done he would support it. He advised caution, and suggested that the matter might be allowed to lay over until the mover had time to consider any suggestions made. The offensive portion reads: "That such declaration was most offensive to the dearest convictions of all Catholics."

Mr. Clark Wallace vigorously opposed any interference, and thought that members had sufficient business of a public nature to engage their attention. Mr. Emmerson was speaking when the house rose for dinner. He made a very poor effort, being apparently highly nervous. THE EVENING SITTING. After dinner Mr. Emmerson renewed the debate. It was expected that he would make a better showing than in the afternoon, but his argument was disappointing, and it is a fair statement to say that he made a poor impression. He tried hard to make political capital of the situation. Mr. Haggart sprung a surprise on the House by proving that under Costigan's motion the guarantee of the Protestantism of the sovereign is removed. Mr. Haggart submitted that if the declaration is abolished something must be substituted. He claimed that Lord Salisbury had practically decided to change the declaration, and in view of this he suggested that the time for the introduction is inopportune.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED. Ross (Victoria) supported the leader of the opposition's view of the case, and suggested that the leaders of the opposition and the government and the movers of the bill might take the bill and revise it.

Mr. Monk stated that he was one of those who opposed bringing up the question, but he would favor the previous speaker's method of settling it. He pointed out that petition is the right of every British subject, but that it might not be considered proper to pass a resolution offering aid.

Mr. Blain protested that the measure should never have been introduced as it was a mischief maker.

ALL NIGHT SESSION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused, after Pringle had spoken, to adjourn the debate at 10.30 and the whips prepared for an all night session.

Mr. MacLean moved moderation in advancing the opinions of the House. He insisted that the government feared that the constitutional aspect of the case was not sound. He urged necessity of adjournment and mature deliberation.

Mr. Flint spoke in support, and Mr. Northrup based the resolution on the fact of presumption and illogicality. Mr. Sproule opposed the bill wholly, terming it a catch-penny policy.

Mr. Lemieux was strongly favorable.

R. L. BORDEN'S VIEW PREVAILS.

Shortly before midnight Laurier, to the surprise of all, asked the consent of the House to amend the motion as suggested by the leader of the opposition, by substituting for the objectionable

clause a recommendation that in the opinion of this House there should be no amendment to the declaration which would eliminate all expressions objectionable to the religious feelings of British subjects. The House was inclined to accept the amendment, but Lemieux demanded a hearing, which was given. His protest was against introduction of all such questions.

Mr. Wade spoke on behalf of the Lutherans, who believed in transubstantiation. Sir C. H. Tupper regretted that Roman Catholics should have introduced the resolution, as a dozen Protestants were willing to introduce it. He was favorably disposed to the motion.

The motion passed, the vote on motion resulted 128, 19 nays.

Private members had the attention of the House on Monday, the 4th. After routine, Mr. Davis, Saskatchewan (government) submitted a motion that came out strong for the control of railways by a government commission. He favored public ownership if possible, but if the method would have to be settled before action was taken.

Mr. Richards (Légis) made a strong appeal in favor of the resolution. The proposition is knocking at the door and should be admitted. He claimed that too much money had been paid in subsidies to the great Canadian Pacific. At any price he would advise government control.

Mr. Thériault defended the railroad, submitted that if the C. P. R. had not been constructed the Northwest would be where it was many years ago, and if lands were valuable and the companies reaped a harvest, it was the construction of the railroads that made this possible.

Mr. Scott (Assiniboia) and Mr. Oliver supported.

Mr. Holmes (West Huron) is another liberal who wants government control. The debate adjourned until after dinner, when it was continued by Mr. Blair, Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, and several others. The motion carried.

In reply to Mr. Letoury, Mr. Mulock said that Mr. Gordon Phipps got the contract for carrying mails between Kenilington and Park Corner, French River and Long River, for \$380, the highest tender.

In the House on Tuesday, the 5th, a bill was introduced to incorporate the St. Lawrence Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the supplementary estimates would be brought down next week, and the government bill to amend the Dominion franchise act, the alien labor law, the Dominion election act. The government will also introduce bills to establish a Canadian mint, and consolidate the Indian act.

Mr. Wilson pressed for returns in regard to the St. John and Halifax grain elevators.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. Mr. Mulock's Pacific cable bill was taken up. The mover explained the shippers by which Canada's share—five eighths of the cost—has been increased in proportion to the increase of \$300,000 in the actual cost to \$1,795,000, with \$280,000 for the maintenance of repair ships in Canada and Australia. The telegraph maintenance and construction company have a contract which must be completed by December 31st, 1902. Since the agreement was

signed on September 31st, 1899, New South Wales has entered into an agreement with the Eastern Telegraph Company, which gives certain rights sought by the Imperial cable, but Mr. Mulock says this will not affect the scheme. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. McLean took occasion to express an opinion favorable to the nationalization of telegraph lines. The House then went into supply to consider public works estimates and a programme of scandalous extravagance was revealed. Tarts promises to follow Davies' example and provide for his friends.

The Conservatives were outvoted on a motion to strike out the items. On Wednesday, the 6th, Mr. Fisher stated the government was negotiating for the repeal of the British law in respect to importation of Canadian cattle. HIGH PRICES AT SYDNEY. Some high prices have been paid for railway land at Sydney. In answer to Sir Herbert Tupper, Mr. Blair gave the following figures: Henry Lucas, 6,480 square feet, \$1,500; Nelson E. Mungah, eighty-four one-hundredths acres, \$38,300; Edward C. Leahy, 7,314 square feet, \$2,000; Henry Mitchell, two lots, \$11,320; damages, \$8,000. For one half acre at North Sydney, \$300, and \$40 for three-quarters of an acre were paid.

Mr. Clarke is working away at the printing scandals and was informed that \$5,000 has been paid to the Montreal Herald for the official catalogue of the Canadian exhibits at the Paris exposition.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

Mr. Bennett moved that in the opinion of the House the time had arrived when a fixed and definite line of action should be taken on the question of the transportation of grain with a view to controlling the same in Canadian channels. He showed how the government had wasted money in Halifax and St. John in constructing elevators and then allowing them to remain idle. He told how these and St. Lawrence ports had suffered from the neglect to supply business, while Portland and other American cities are reaping the advantages of Canadian trade. Mr. Bennett warned the government that the trade was falling off and he demanded some action for protection of the country. Less wheat is carried each year through our ports. He showed up Blair's many unprofitable changes of policy, and scored Blair for going to the maritime provinces and making promises which were disowned when it was convenient to do so. He advocated a sufficient grant of money to deepen the canals and to do everything possible for Canada's interests. Blair's bait to the people of Halifax in his speech before the board of trade was exposed and proved to be expensive and unwarrantable. The result of the government's present of a half million dollars to improve the Victoria bridge is the new Grand Trunk two million bushel elevator at Portland.

Mr. Bennett followed, announcing the government's policy to be any route for trade with a preference for the St. Lawrence and Canada. He offered no observations on the present Portland situation.

Mr. P. C. GAUTHIER preached the third of the Lenten Sermons in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Sunday evening last. His theme was "The Kingdom of God is within you." He read the 22nd and 23rd verses of the 20th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are all forgiven them, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained." The Rev. preacher pointed out that in every religion there are expiatory and purifying acts. But in Christianity there is a tribunal to which sinful man may have recourse for the purpose of being reconciled to the friendship of Almighty God. This was the tribunal of Penance. No man can ever have devised or invented the confessional. Nothing in connection with our holy religion has been exposed to such criticism on the part of our opponents as the confessional, and nothing is more humiliating to flesh and blood. Here the sinner kneels before a man like himself and opens to him the most hidden recesses of his conscience. If the confessional were not a divinely instituted and not continue its existence, the priest, a man like ourselves, is clothed with power to bind and loose our sins. This power was given by our Lord to His Apostles, according to the words of the text above quoted. The Apostles transmitted it to their successors, and it has come down in an unbroken chain to us. The Rev. preacher showed how the confessional had existed for almost nineteen hundred years, and those who oppose this doctrine have not, in all this time, been able to give any proof of its establishment by human agency. They have not been able to point to the origin or place of its origin or the name of its inventor. If it was, as they say, a mere human institution, surely some evidence to that effect could be produced. None has been forthcoming, consequently the confessional and the sacrament of Penance are of divine origin. If it were a mere human institution it could be abolished by the will of the assembly made upon it. Another proof of the divine origin of the tribunal of penance was the fact that no priest, even those who have fallen from grace, has ever divulged any authentic secrets of the confessional. Many have suffered all kinds of tortures and even death in defence of these secrets; but not one has betrayed his trust. Ryan in fever and delirium they have not made known anything confided to them in the confessional. All this is surely the strongest proof of this divine origin of the tribunal of penance. In the confessional the sinner is received by the priest as the prodigal son was received by his father. Confession is the means by which sinners are received to God after they have lost their baptismal innocence.

A FATAL SHOOTING STRAY occurred near Shubenacadie, N. B., on Sunday, as the result of an old feud between two brothers named Lantz on the one side, and David Ermack and Melissa Rutinger on the other. The two latter waylaid the Lantz brothers on their way home from church and Ermack started the fracas by striking the younger Lantz with a stick. Lantz seems to have been prepared for him and drew a revolver, and the next moment all hands were firing at each other and the melee did not end till Ermack fell wounded by three bullets, one being in the bowels. He died soon after. Rutinger was also shot and so was the youngest Lantz, who received a bullet in his hip.

(Continued from first page) the world. The spiritual instinct is no longer quickened by prayer at home or by the study of metaphysics at school. Physical phenomena are investigated not for the purpose of finding a God behind them, but in order that some cheaper method may be found of applying their constituent forces to the production of wealth. The way is thus prepared for the enemy. He will no longer persecute; he is satisfied with having God ignored in business, in the press, and in politics, knowing that this must lead to a negation of Him in the home, and in the human heart. It has led to this already in many cases. To realize and proclaim the presence of danger is not, as it is frequently called by those already overtaken by disaster, pessimism; it is the truest form of patriotism.

Has Christianity, then, been a failure? God forbid the thought. If the careless and carnal-minded abound, the fervent and pure of heart superabound. Straw, and chaff, and grain, are on the threshing floor of God's Church; there is no winnowing of persecution to separate them; so the husks appear on the surface and the straw hides the grain from view. The children of the world are always in evidence; after the acquisition of wealth the attainment of notoriety is their passion. Even their deeds of philanthropy must be performed in the full glare of publicity, accompanied by the blowing of trumpets, and the tooting of tin horns. On the other hand the children of God do their work quietly, effacing themselves, and glorying in the humility of the Cross. As an illustration of this we might point out the marvellous increase of Educational and Charitable Institutions during the past century. Yet how little has been heard of the pious and silent workers. If Christianity has not subjected all hearts to God it is not through any failure on its part; it is because men choose to misuse their free will, as they did when St. Paul complained: "But not all obey the Gospel," (Rom. X, 16). In these few words we have a full explanation of the existence of all social, moral and political evils. "All do not obey the Gospel." Our dear Lord brought to earth a cure for all human misery, a remedy more potent to settle "strikes" and labor disputes than boards of arbitration, a preventative of crime more efficacious than police regulations, viz., His Gospel. But all do not obey it, and so men suffer; the tears of the weak still fall; brute force has its admirers; and the cries of the oppressed are ascending in judgment against the doers of

immensely greater. Our Lord never reasoned with His hearers; he taught or as many would say, he dogmatized. Precisely; as God he knew all truth, but men, whilst in the flesh could not comprehend an explanation of many revealed truths, even should He have made it. Moreover, His word should be accepted; for He had proved His divinity by His works, as He continues to prove it by that greatest of all miracles, the existence and unbroken continuity of His Church. To the weakly sinful who confessed His divinity He accorded a ready pardon; to the Jews who debated among themselves saying: "how can this man give us his flesh to eat," (John VI, 53) he vouchsafed no explanation.

In our day we hear much silly talk about contradictions between science and religion. No branch of human study has ever yet, nor can it ever, establish a fact, opposed to any revealed truth. Too often suppositions, or hypotheses, are called "scientific facts"; these, indeed, may be opposed to right reason. Religion has nothing to fear from intellectual progress; the keenest intellects have ever been either humble believers in, or respectful admirers of, divine Revelation. A lack of breadth of culture, verified in all specialists, which places the harmony of creation not in the wonderfully planned conspiracy of diverse forces to an intended end, but in the unvarying identity of results of blind physical action, produces the sceptic and unbeliever. These are not unlike a man who, in the presence of a complicated piece of machinery, fixes his undivided attention on one wheel, and insists that, since it is an integral part of the mechanism, the number and manner of its revolutions must be verified in all the other wheels.

Give no heed, therefore, to the sensational announcements which, from time to time, are made in magazines and reviews, that some "scientific fact" has been established which proves certain revealed truths to be false. Revelation, as understood and expounded by its divinely constituted guardian and interpreter,—the Catholic Church,—can never run counter to any truth of the natural order; for all truth is from God. Hence, you know at once that, either there is no such "fact" as the one alleged, or its correlation to the teachings of Faith is misunderstood. Faith is in no danger, for, "this is the victory which overcometh the world, our Faith," (1 John V, 4). It is he who contradicts Christ that is in peril.

Now, it is clearly evident from the history of mankind that the Lord's Revelation is a reality. Hence, if men were only to give some little thought to the great benefactor, if they were only to remember that "it is appointed for man once to die, and after this the Judgment," (Heb. IX, 27), they should surely recognize the necessity of asking, as did the "wise men"—"Where is he who is born today, enthroned as the Divine Teacher, in his Church; the eyes of the flesh may not, indeed, look upon his face, but his doctrine, his precepts may all be heard as fully, and with the same belief compelling authority, as when he taught the crowd from Peter's boat. (Luke V, 3). For He said: "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you," (John XX, 21) and elsewhere: "He that heareth you, heareth me," (Luke X, 16). We accept, therefore, the teachings of the Church, not on the authority of Priests, Prelate, or Pope, who are accredited ambassadors to mankind, God exporting it as it were by them; (1 Cor. V, 20), but on the authority of the ever indwelling though invisible King, for whom they fulfill a mission. The visible head of the historic Church, that tangible miracle of supernatural interposition, and standing pledge of God's mercy and love, has called upon us to consecrate the new century, in a special manner to Christ the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. During the past century men spoke much of the rights of man. It is surely time now to give attention to the rights of God. By recognizing His rights as Lord, as Ruler, as Teacher, we shall best secure our own.

Do you, dearly Beloved, proclaim the Kingship of Christ not only by words, but especially by example. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your father who is in heaven." (Math. V, 16) Bear in mind that every sin, whether in word, deed, or omission, is an act of disloyalty to your great sovereign, and a scandal and stumbling block to your neighbors. On the other hand the faithful discharge of duties, every virtuous act, each word of love and praise of Christ as King of your mind and heart, will help to pierce the boundaries of His Kingdom, and be an edification and an encouragement to the weary who are tossed about by "every wind of doctrine." If you be loyal and generous children of the Kingdom, you shall bring many from the East and the West, from the North and the South, to sit down with you and the saints of all ages in His glory. Be not seduced in your Faith by the indifference of the world, or in your probity of life by its dishonesty and greed. Temptations against both abound; but your King is stronger than your enemy; therefore, "be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good." (Rom. XII, 21).

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"To the king of ages, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honour and glory, forever and ever. Amen." (1 Timoth. I, 17)

The Regulations for Lent are the same as last year. You are reminded, Dear Brethren of the Clergy, of the two Annual Collections ordered by the Holy See, and are requested to forward the proceeds without delay. This Pastoral shall be read in every Church of the Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception that the Pastor shall officiate therein.

J. C. O'BRIEN, Archbp. of Halifax, J. B. MORIARTY, Pro. Sec. Halifax, Feb. 14th, 1901.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. Make a mental note—"Good Shoes" does not mean high priced shoes. A moderate cost and grand value are comrades.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

To the Electors of East Queen's. GENTLEMEN.—On the 7th day of November last I gained my election as the representative of the Riding of East Queen's in the present parliament of Canada. I succeeded in doing so, notwithstanding the tremendous influences of money, promises, intoxicating liquors, etc., together with the most unjust conduct of the Returning Officer and many of his deputies which lost me nearly or perhaps more than one hundred votes.

I was surely entitled to retain my seat, fairly won in the face of the most infamous and shameful methods. My opponent, however, having failed to secure the majority of votes on declaration day, sought the aid of a judge of the County Court in order to set aside the expressed will of the people at the polls, and succeeded in trampling on the well understood verdict of the people, and the seat was unjustly given to my opponent.

Living as we do under a constitution and laws which are the proud boast of every loyal subject of the Empire I began an action to rectify the wrong that had been committed, with the result that my opponent was unseated and the election voided.

Under these circumstances, at the request of my Conservative friends and some prominent Liberals, I have consented to fight the battle over again. In doing so my determination is to conduct a clean campaign, without the use of intoxicating liquors, money, or undue influence, and hope to have the cordial support of all who desire to banish such degrading influences from