

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

The Liberals in the House of Commons, Ottawa, started in at the beginning of this week to repeat their obstructive tactics of last week; but it is intimated that they may not continue very long. Premier Borden submitted correspondence from the Admiralty that bewildered the Opposition, and their talk since then has been practically confined to abuse of the first Lord of the Admiralty. Premier Borden obtained by cable the consent of the Admiralty to lay before Parliament the whole correspondence. This was done in response to reiterated demands of the Opposition. The correspondence from the first Lord of the Admiralty condemns as impracticable the Laurier naval proposition. It will thus be seen that the last state of the Opposition is worse than the first.

Frozen Oranges Condemned.

The importation of frozen California oranges into Canada, as anticipated, has already begun. A car load of naval oranges which were frozen on the trees when the severe frosts swept through the gardens of Southern California arrived recently in Regina and the fruit has been promptly condemned by the local food inspector. The freight charges which were unusually heavy have not been paid and the car has been sealed pending a settlement. The oranges in this consignment, it is stated, were unusually large, firm and luscious-looking from the outside, but once the knife passed through the skin they were found unfit for eating. Fruit merchants should be on their guard against consignments of this character, otherwise they may suffer considerable loss and be liable to a penalty for selling unsound fruit.

A Prediction Fulfilled

A prediction of Sir John A. MacDonald thirty six years ago that the National Policy would ultimately compel the United States to lower the tariff barriers against Canada which were raised in 1866 is likely to be fulfilled at no distant date. The policy of the new administration in the United States seems to be one of unqualified tariff reduction. Mr. Wilson has declared that any tariff measure which does not fully meet the expectation and wish of the country as expressed in the election of a Democratic administration House and Senate, will be promptly vetoed. The new schedules are expected to make very material reductions in the duties on Canadian products. The temper of the Democratic majority on the Ways and Means Committee warrants the statement that precisely what was sought as advantageous to Canadian farmers under Reciprocity, will be secured under this tariff revision, without the surrender of any Canadian rights involved in the Taft-Fielding agreement. The Liberal organs, which profess to discover in the situation confusion to the Conservative agreement, ignore the fact, that during the campaign of 1911, the Conservative position was that Canada, by holding to what she possessed, could force more favorable trade relations with the United States, and this without loss of any Canadian advantage. The position, like the prediction of Sir John A. MacDonald, is being justified by events in the capital of the Republic.—St. John Standard.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.



St. Dunstan's Cathedral Destroyed by Fire.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral, the architectural gem of the Maritime Provinces; the most beautiful Catholic Church in Canada, east of Montreal, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night last, or rather during the early hours of Saturday morning. The incipient blaze was first noticed by two young men, D. Gillis and Emmet Dougan, who were returning from a banquet tendered hockey players after a game in the rink. They went to the palace and aroused the priests, and Rev. Dr. McLellan immediately sent in the alarm to the fire department. This was about 12.15 a.m. The fire bell sounded the alarm and the fire men responded with their usual alacrity. Mean time Rev. Dr. McLellan, Fathers Pius and Maurice McDonald entered the church, through the sacristy and groped their way towards the sanctuary. They found the place completely filled with smoke and fire blazing behind the high altar. Their efforts to rescue the contents of the tabernacle or any of the sacred vessels in the sacristy were absolutely frustrated by the rapidly advancing, devouring flames. A piece of stone or other heavy burning substance dropped from the upper wall and just grazed the clothing of one of the priests. Finding all attempts at saving anything altogether vain, the clergy almost stifled managed to emerge from the doomed church.

As already stated the fire, when discovered, was at the rear of the high altar, about thirty feet from the furnace. The fire brigade applied themselves with all their energy to the work before them; but the fight was an unequal one and the devouring element steadily gained on the gallant fighters. In a brief space the flames mounted up to the ceiling of the sanctuary, and its lurid light shown through the upper windows. With most marvelous rapidity it advanced and lapped up everything in reach. Immediately the campanile was ablaze and the combination of copper, zinc and paint sent forth a flame of many colors. In an incredibly brief space the fire swept along the nave and the clear story windows were all lit up with the glare of the raging flames.

The splendid edifice was now doomed beyond all question; the clear story walls crashed down into the cellar; the great steel girders and upright supports softened, twisted and buckled up like so much wire. The magnificent gothic pile of a few hours ago was now reduced to a confused, unsightly mass of smoking ruins.

The fire crept up the towers and also to the spire on the south-east corner. The blaze flared and crackled in the wood work of the belfry and

it was plain that the spire would soon come down. All spectators moved out of harm's way and in the piercing cold awaited the crash. About half-past two or a little after, the cross-crowned spire broke off from the tower and crashed to the ground. In the fall it turned a complete somersault and the cross turned in towards the church while the mass fell crashing onto the concrete pavement. The flames did not creep into the spire; so that when the fire had done its work all that remained of the cathedral were the cracked and blackened main walls, the towers and spire on the northeast corner.

The night was bitterly cold and a piercing north west wind was blowing. Heavy cinders, huge sparks and fragments of read-hot slate from the roof were flying in all directions. The Bishop's palace across Dorchester street was right in the track of the flying, blazing debris and the roof caught in several places. The firemen now turned their attention to this and prevented the destruction of the palace; but not before it had sustained heavy damage from fire and water. The Cathedral was insured for \$50,000 and the palace for \$20,000.

Absolutely nothing was saved from the Cathedral fire. The building, all the costly vestments and sacred vessels were destroyed. The loss sustained by the fire is \$250,000. The Cathedral as it stood, practically clear of debt, was the result of the strivings of about thirty years on the part of St. Dunstan's congregation. Architecturally it was the pride of the city and Province, and was the one object, above all others, that attracted the attention of visitors.

On Sunday the Cathedral congregation attended divine worship at the chapels of the convents of Notre Dame and St. Joseph. The city was divided into east and west by Great George Street; those on the east attending Notre Dame, and those on the west St. Joseph's. In each of the chapels there were five Masses, at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7 o'clock Benediction was given in each of the chapels.

On Sunday afternoon a great meeting of the men of the congregation was held in the hall of Notre Dame convent, when steps were taken to grapple with the existing conditions. Generous contributions were volunteered for the rebuilding of the Cathedral. Conveying committees were appointed and arrangements initiated for procuring a temporary place of worship. As a result of this movement the old Zion

Presbyterian Church was purchased on Monday for \$5,000. It will be fitted up for divine worship and will probably be ready for Easter Sunday.

A most admirable spirit of sympathy and generosity has been exhibited in this trying time by our Protestant friends. Messrs. Prowse Bros. have given a donation of \$5,000 towards the rebuilding fund. Mr. Frank Hartz has donated \$6,000, and another Protestant friend has given \$1,000. These generous offerings are most highly appreciated.

"It is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to undertake the building of a battleship at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,000, and it could not be ready for four years." Winston Churchill to Right Hon. R. L. Borden.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Rev. Henry O'Leary, Bishop-elect of Charlottetown, arrived here yesterday, on a brief visit.

The Government steamer, Stately will leave North Sydney on Thursday or Friday next, with mails for the Magdalen Islands.

A Vienna despatch to London reports the drowning of 65 women by the swamping of a boat on Lake Senari.

Governor Foss at Boston on Monday signed an act which becomes effective April 7th, the day in which women in Massachusetts must cover the points of hat pins with some device to protect the public from injury. A penalty of \$100 is provided for violation of the act.

An explosion of 300 tons of dynamite being loaded on into a steamer at Baltimore on Friday last, instantly killed about 50 men, and injured some three score more. The property destroyed amounted to about \$500,000.

The British parliament prorogued on Friday for one of the shortest recesses in its history. They reassembled on Monday March the 16th. The King's speech is the briefest on record.

Two police women, Mr. J. Chaney and Miss Florence Campbell, were sworn in by Chief Ross of Ottawa Monday afternoon and detailed for duty on the local force. The appointments were made at the request of the local council of women. Their police duties will consist in meeting all trains, looking after women and girls around the railway station.

The Benevolent Irish Society of this city, will have their entertainment in the Opera House on Monday night, as will be seen by reference to advertisement in this issue. In consequence of the destruction of the Cathedral no religious St. Patrick's Day services will be held, and the usual parade is discontinued. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the rebuilding fund of the Cathedral.

Numerous messages of sympathy have come to Rev. Dr. McLellan respecting the burning of the Cathedral. Following are some of them: From the Bishop of Ottawa: "Shocked and grieved at news of dreadful calamity. Please convey my heartfelt sympathy to the good people of Charlottetown. Rev. Dr. Morrison, Bishop of Antigonish sends the following: 'The news of the destruction of the Cathedral is appalling. I deeply sympathize with you all. My heart goes out to those dear good people in the loss they have sustained. A most sympathetic message was also received from Bishop-elect, O'Leary preceding his arrival.'

Opening of the Legislature.

The opening of the second session of the thirty seventh General Assembly of this Province was opened this afternoon, with the usual formalities by his Honour Lieutenant Rogers. Following is the Speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It affords me great pleasure to welcome you to the performance of your duties at this the second session of the thirty seventh General Assembly of this Province.

During the past year, this Province was honored by a visit from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, to whom a hearty welcome was accorded, both as a loyal tribute to the representative of the Crown and as a recognition of the personal services rendered to the Empire by His Royal Highness.

Although conditions last season were unfavorable for harvesting I am pleased to state that an average yield of farm crops was secured and that all Agricultural pursuits were attended with a very fair measure of success. In every part of the Province interest is rapidly growing in improved methods of farming. The attendance of upwards of 500 farmers at the Short Course which was held in Charlottetown early in the year, is a striking evidence of the new agricultural life which is manifesting itself in every department. One important feature of the Short Course was the number of ladies who attended the Domestic Science Department.

The grant received from the Federal Government for the past year made possible the purchase and fitting up of the new Agricultural Hall in Charlottetown, which has already been of great service, and promises for the future increasing benefit to the agricultural interests of this Province.

The largely increased agricultural grant from the Dominion Government for the present year will assure much greater progress in Agricultural Education, Nature Study and Scientific Training than has heretofore been possible.

Since last prorogation of the Legislature, extensive surveys have been made of the oyster areas in Richmond Bay, St. Mary's Bay and North River, and upwards of 18,000 acres have been laid out and mapped for leasing. Over 500 acres have already been applied for. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that such an abundant means of wealth is now being developed after having been in a declining condition for many years.

This must affect beneficially the whole business of the Province, while the revenue which will be derived therefrom, together with the increased Federal subsidy already obtained by my Government and the further sums anticipated on claims presented should place the Province upon a permanently solvent and progressive financial basis.

During the past fiscal year, my Government constructed and paid for out of ordinary revenue, permanent steel bridges, more than the total of all former years combined, and under such competent supervision as to assure the best quality of material and workmanship.

The Road Act has proved its value in every section of the country where it was fairly tried, and I am confident that with the experience of the past year, its operation will further prove its adaptation to the requirements of this Province.

(Continued on third page.)

Moore & McLeod

119-121 Queen Street

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

REMNANT SALE!

—IS NOW ON—

The Great Annual Clearance of Remnants—old lots, broken sizes, and everything of the like—is in full swing now. Look for Remnants in every corner of the store, you will find specials in every department.

IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN IN COME—EARLIER THE BETTER

Sale of Wall Paper Remnants.

This Annual Sale of Remnants and "Room Lots" is one that interests every house owner and every house occupier in reach of this store's service. It just means that all the odd lines and small lots left from a season's selling are put into room lots—are offered you at half price and less. The first comers have best choosing.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section of land for \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6

Are You Interested IN A LINE OF Sample Sweaters

PURCHASED AT A SNAP OF 25 P.C.

Yours at a Bargain

These are all new and perfectly clean. Men's, Women's, Misses, Youths' and Children's.

About 100 In All

Some in Yaggar—some in fine Wool. The latest things—advance samples for next fall.

Yours for Snaps.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

February 12, 1913.



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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

EGGS & BUTTER

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies!

We Have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

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