

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1913.

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Irish Home Rule.

After a long stern battle the Irish Home Rule Bill passed the Imperial House of Commons on Thursday evening last by a majority of 110. The debate on the final stage of the bill opened on Wednesday afternoon, and the occasion was marked by two speeches, seldom excelled in the House of Commons. They were by the Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, former Leader of the Opposition. These two have no equals as parliamentarians. Other speakers representing all parties followed. Finally the debate was adjourned until the following day, when the division was taken.

The division on Thursday was preceded by another series of brilliant speeches by the political leaders among whom were Frederick E. Smith, and the Solicitor General, Sir John A. Simon, two of the cleverest among the younger members, and the veterans, John E. Redmond, Timothy Healy and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland. There were two divisions. Mr. Balfour's motion for its rejection was defeated 258 to 368, while the third reading was carried by a vote of 367 to 257, one member on each side leaving the House in the interval.

When the figures were announced, the Nationalists waved hats, handkerchiefs and papers and cheered lustily for Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond. The latter, who is usually impassive, was carried away by the enthusiasm of his followers and entered into the spirit of the demonstration as effusively as they. Those who crowded the lobby received the figures with another roar of welcome and followed this by cheering the bill itself as a copy was carried by an official from the Commons to the Lords. The Upper House met especially to receive the measure and formally passed its first reading.

Mr. Redmond declared that the Nationalists refused to regard Ulster men as anything but brothers, and he invited them to join with the Nationalists in the emancipation and the government of their common country. He went on: "I believe that in spite of the House of Lords the Home Rule Bill is going to pass into law within the lifetime of this parliament. The House of Lords, we know, is going to throw it out, but although the Lords still have teeth they cannot bite." He concluded: "For myself and my colleagues this is a very serious and solemn moment. Many of us have sat in this house with one single object in view for more than thirty years."

The Naval Aid Bill.

The debate on the naval aid bill was resumed in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on the reassembling of Parliament on Tuesday of last week, and was continued till the close of the week. The Government members have practically concluded their side of the argument and the Liberals will now be responsible for whatever further time of the House will be consumed in this debate. The Government side, of course, will be ready with such retorts as occasion may demand. Beyond this they will let the Liberals fire away. The greater part of the

discussion on the Opposition side has been devoted to misrepresentation of the real facts of the question under review. The general trend of their argument is to the effect that no emergency exists, and that the present Government proposition embraces their permanent naval policy.

The Government, surely, are in a better position than the Opposition to decide these phases of the question. But notwithstanding the Government's solemn and repeated declarations, the evidence embraced in the Admiralty memorial, and the additional knowledge acquired by frequent private conferences with the Imperial naval experts, one member after another on the Opposition side rises and reiterates the same untenable sophistry regarding the whole matter. They have loaded down Hansard with this manner of discussion. How much longer will they keep it up?

New French President.

Raymond Nicolas Landry Poincare, for the last twelve months Premier of France, was elected President of the Republic on Friday last by the National assembly composed of members of both chambers of Parliament convened in the Chateau at Versailles for the purpose of choosing a President. He succeeds in the Presidency, Armand Fallieres, whose seven years term expires on February 18. Premier Poincare was chosen president on the second ballot, his plurality over his nearest competitor, Jules Pams, minister of agriculture, being 187. The deciding vote stood as follows:—Raymond Poincare, 483; Jules Pams, 296; Vaillant, 69.

Raymond Poincare's first words upon being officially informed of his election as President of France were: "I shall try to show myself worthy of the confidence of the National Assembly. I shall forget without effort the struggles of yesterday, and at all times to be an impartial administrator." This utterance came when Antonin Dubost, the president of the national congress in an apartment adjoining the voting hall, read from a parchment the official record of the election which was signed by M. Dubost and eight secretaries.

Raymond Poincare's selection for the Presidency of France, although made by a parliament, as required by the constitution, is regarded as representing as well the popular will of the nation. Poincare, France's foremost statesman, is now in his 53 year. He is of medium height and sturdily built. Above all he radiates an impression of force, both physically and intellectual. He is modest in conversation, cheerful and patient, and concentrates his full attention upon the person to whom he is talking. M. Poincare's large, luminous eyes are the most striking feature of a face which suggests tenacity and determination. He is versatile and comes of a family distinguished in science and literature. The president-elect himself is a philosopher, a writer and a member of the French Academy, with a notable career in French law circles. Premier Poincare's personal qualities drew to his ministry a most extraordinary group of French public men among them being Aristide Briand, Alexandre Millerand, Leon Bourgeois and Theophile Delcasse, and he is known to Frenchmen as a strong man. The cabinet of Premier Poincare is regarded as a radical one, steadfastly opposed to socialism. The most important feature of the recent domestic policy of the ministry was a change in the electoral system, including proportional representation of all parties and voting in the largest districts.

Rev. Dr. McMillan's Sermon

(Concluded.)

This splendid gift our deceased Bishop possessed in a marvellous degree. He was a man of intense faith. He found the imprint of the finger of God in all those events that proved most apt to impute to human activities and adorn the ever watchful providence that shapes our ends, rough hews them as we will. Time, with its multiplied experience, never dimmed the serene lustre of this faith, but tended rather to invest it with new and deeper beauty. This was particularly noticeable during his last illness. While his mind was clear and unclouded he grew great in his trust of God, and he seemed to feel the presence of that unseen world whose borders he already touched in his halting march to the grave. As his illness progressed and his intellect, overshadowed under a cloud of mental obscurity, wandered helplessly and passively back and forth in that mysterious realm where mind and sense unite to weave the web of perception, one thing only could arouse to apparent realization of his condition, and that was the presence of Our Blessed Lord in Holy Communion. At that moment he would seem once more himself; his face would glow with the light of other years; the vacant stare gave place to a look of conscious interest as the Eucharistic God, traversing the barriers of time and space, came to dwell in the heart of his faithful and devout servant. Thus at least in habitual faith was he able to receive Holy Communion down to the end.

His faith was strong because it was rooted in a humble opinion of himself for some one has defined faith as humility of the intellect. Bishop Macdonald was above all things else a man of humility, and this constitutes the principle charm of his life, as it appears to me in the retrospect. God sanctified him in his faith, but he sanctified no less in his humility and made him a shining example of this rarest of virtues. He labored quietly for God and no thought of self came to mingle its alloy with the disinterested purity of his motives. Outward display held no charms for him. If he wished to appear at all it was only in the sanctuary, where, clothed in the 'vesture of holiness,' he honored 'the priesthood of the nation.' These petty devices sometimes called into play to catch the public eye or win the empty meed of passing applause, were utterly foreign to his subdued taste. He took well to heart St. Paul's advice to his beloved Timothy: 'But thou, O man of God, by these things and pursue quietness, godliness, faith, charity, patience, mildness.' I Tim. VI. This trait in his character brought him into closest touch with the clergy. With us he was in every sense a brother, seeking no special distinction for himself, but vying with one and all in a holy rivalry for preeminence in the virtue of humility. 'He that is the greater among you let him become as the younger, and he that is leader as he that serveth,' is the advice given by Jesus Christ to his followers, and few there are who, standing on the commanding heights of office, weave it into the tissue of their daily lives as did our dearly beloved father and friend, the late Bishop of Charlottetown. This is no mere pious exaggeration. Neither is it the outpouring of a heart that speaks under the spell of tender memories, eschewing fact for the sake of sentiment. My intention is not to proclaim him absolutely without weakness, or even to say that he was entirely free from these petty vanities which we all deplore in ourselves. I would not point other than he was. He was a man. He was cast in the mould of our common sin-laden humanity; he was heir to its weaknesses and its imperfections, but in him they were clothed in a robe of holy self-effacement that would make even vice itself lean to virtue's side.

It is a strange fact, but true nevertheless, that seldom in the lifetime of our friends do we express to them our affection in words. As a rule we are quite ready to find fault; but how sparing are we in expressions of true regard. Many a time a feeling of just appreciation comes into our hearts and seems eager to spring to our lips, but with miserly care we hoard it within us; we surround it with a wall of stony silence, and the friend whom we loved goes down to his grave listening in vain for that unspoken word. How better an act of true regard in life than a wreath of flowers in death; how better an expression of real love to a living

friend than a studied eulogy over his grave. It may have been so in the case of our dear good Bishop. We may not have appreciated him at his true worth, at least I am quite sure we must have failed in giving expression to our appreciation, and in all probability he has passed through life without realizing the strong hold he had upon our affections and the warm place he occupied in the inner sanctuary of our hearts. But as the poet says:

'We know him now; all narrow jealousies Are silent; and we see him as he moved,

How modest, kindly, all accomplished, With what sublime repression of himself

And in what limits, and how tenderly; Not swaying to this faction or to that;

Not making his high place the less, nor his lowly rank the more; Of winged ambition, nor a vantage ground

For pleasure; but through all this tract of years Wearing the white flower of a blameless life

Before a thousand peering little-nesses In that fierce light which beats upon a throne And blackens every blot.'

If as we recall our relations with our deceased Bishop, we discover that we have failed to testify our appreciation during his lifetime, let us now in the bonds of true charity endeavor to make up for this mistake. Let us manifest the esteem that we failed to express in life by an active interest in his welfare, now that he is gone from us. Let us as members of his flock prove our love by the fervor and constancy of our prayers in his behalf. Prayers in his behalf! I fancy I hear some one exclaim: Was he not the anointed of the Lord; was he not invested with the priesthood of the nation; was he not placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church; was he not a Bishop called into fellowship with the Apostles themselves; why then ask our prayers in his behalf, why proclaim that our assistance is necessary to stay the hand of God's justice and obtain for our departed father in Christ a place of refreshment, light and peace? He was the Anointed of the Lord; he was a priest, was a ruler in the Church; he was Bishop, he was all that, and it is for that reason particularly that I appeal to your charity today, and ask you to embody the memory of our dear Bishop in the sweet and gentle fragrance of your pious prayers. It were a strange idea that because a person is placed in high position he is thus rendered proof against danger, or that because he is raised to the priesthood or episcopate his salvation is for that reason secure. Strange idea indeed, but one I fear too common, and for aught I know one that proves the occasion for many a poor priest to languish in the prison of Purgatory without a voice raised to implore his release. M. D. B. Let us have no delusions on this point. The call of God does not necessarily imply assurance of salvation, nor does the privilege of high position in the Church guarantee the possession of sanctifying grace. The one who is called to serve God in the sanctuary must render a stricter account than that of the common people, because he is set up as a light to guide others, and is charged with duties at the sight of which even the angels of God might tremble. He stands as it were on the dizzy heights of the mountain top exposed to wilder storms and fiercer sunlight than are those who live in the tranquil seclusion of the valley beneath, and hence it is so much easier for him to lose his moral balance and fall into the abyss that yawns at his feet. Besides, in the man of the world grave faults may sometimes be reputed of small consequence, because they bear the stamp of extenuating circumstances which seem to diminish their gravity, while in the priest or bishop there is no place for extenuation. He is judged according to his fuller light and graver responsibilities; and the spot that is barely noticeable on the robe of the layman becomes shocking to moral sense if it is found to stain the immaculate sheen of a priestly vestment. Therefore it is no slight to our beloved Bishop's memory to admit the possibility of his need. It is not a want of appreciation of his many good qualities that leads me to proclaim this fact; it is not a distrust of the mercy of God that prompts me to look with enquiring eye upon the mist that clouded his whither he is gone. I fancy I

hear those words of St. Paul echoing down the ages: 'Take heed to yourselves, and to the whole flock, wherein the Holy Ghost has placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.' (Acts XX, 28), and impressed with the grave responsibility they entail, I feel how terrible is the account demanded of our good Bishop at the aspending tribunal of Jesus Christ, and how difficult it must be for mortal man, invested with duties so grave, to abide the scrutiny of the all-seeing eye of God, which 'is more piercing than a two edged sword, and reaching to the division of the soul and the spirit, of the joints also, and the marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.' This is why I seem to forget for the moment that I began by praising a man of renown, who had some role in his dominions, to remain but only the possibility of his needs, and I ask you again, D. B., and again, and I do so with all the emphasis of heart and soul, to implore high heaven in his behalf, and cease not your prayers till there comes to you an intense, well founded conviction that at last he rests happy with God. Oh that my voice could go out over the whole diocese to every child he has confirmed, every mourner he has consoled, every paper he has relieved, every parent he has advised, every youth he has directed, every sinner he has reclaimed, and I would feel them all. Remember the good work he performed in the flesh, and pay them back with the charity of your prayers.

Let no one imagine that these prayers may not be of service to us. It may be indeed that our dear Bishop does not need them, because he is already in the full enjoyment of the vision of God; but our prayers will not be lost on that account. As the poet says of the bear's affections, prayer 'If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters returning Back to their springs, like the rain shall fill them full of refreshment.' Consoling to us is that article of our faith, the Communion of Saints. It tells us that there is no separation among the members of Holy Church. Whether they have passed by the portals of death and are already admitted to the joys of heaven, or whether they are yet detained in the prison of purgatory, or whether they are still fighting the good fight on earth, all are members of one great family, of which Almighty God is the father and Jesus Christ the eldest brother. There is therefore a union of sentiment and a solidarity of interest between all these conditions of membership, and whatsoever be the place we occupy for the time being, our welfare is a matter of concern for all the others. Our Bishop who now lies at rest in still a member of the Church, says he is still vested with the priesthood of the nation, and brings with him into the house of his eternity, a conscious interest in the people whom he loved and for whom he labored; and when by our charity we have followed him in prayer even to the portals of the Church triumphant, gratitude, lighted up by the splendor of God, will not permit him to forget us when he is numbered with the blessed. If he doth much for us here, much more shall he be able to obtain for us there, and from the watchtowers of the Heavenly Jerusalem he will look down upon his diocese and aid us priests and people in our journey to eternity. God grant that we may thus witness a good and glorious reunion, that we may see our beloved Bishop once more at the head of his flock, while the moral precepts of earth's associations die away amid the joyful hosannas of the blessed in glory, world without end. Amen.

Hon. Martin Burrell has given notice of a resolution providing \$100,000,000 during the ten years ending March 31, 1914 for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, including work carried on by veterinary colleges. The government thus is energetically fulfilling its promise to aid agriculture. This sum by far the largest ever devoted to the country's basic industry, is specially intended to promote educational work, which will proceed along the lines laid down by C. C. James as a result of his survey of the industry over the entire Dominion. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Burrell and Mr. James have worked out a well defined scheme for the expenditure of the money on extremely practical lines. The distribution of the grant will be largely on the basis of population.

The Postmaster General of Canada has announced that he is about to introduce the parcel post system into this country. Parcel post has recently been inaugurated in the United States, and Canada's Postmaster is studying the workings of the system in the neighboring Republic before definitely adopting regulations. Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, has given notice that it is the intention of the Federal Government to inaugurate a department of health. Whether it shall be an independent department or connected with another has not yet been decided.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, etc.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910-11



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 21st February, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, as required times per week each way, between

Port Hill Post Office and Port Hill Railway Station,

from the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Port Hill, Tyne Valley, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, Jan. 13th, 1913.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 21st February, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Route No. 2, from Montague, Prince Edward Island,

to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Montague, Alton's Ferry, Lower Montague, Whim Road, Commercial Cross, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1913.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHER, AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1905

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, 1911-6m

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order \$18.00 TO \$30.00

Our stock of Overcoatings for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a 'Ready-made,' and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

Mortgage Sale.

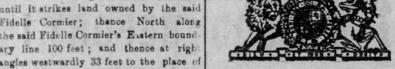
There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Saturday, the Twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being as New Harmony aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: To say: Bounded on the North by land now or formerly in possession of Jace Fleming, on the West by the New Harmony Road on the South by the third tract of land above described, and on the East by land now or formerly in possession of Peter McDonald, containing 50 acres of land, a little more or less.

The above Sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventh day of October, A. D. 1909, and made between Alfred B. Paquet, of Souris, in King's County, and Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and Teresa Paquet, his wife, of the one part, and the underwritten of the other part, and because of default having been made in the interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to Francis McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris, P. E. I., Dated this Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1913.

DANIEL McEACHEN, Mortgagee.

Jan. 22, 1913-41



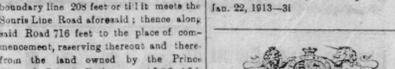
Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 21st February, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, between Montague and Murray Harbor North, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Montague, Murray Harbor North and Route Offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1913.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 21st March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over the Souris East rural mail route No. 1, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East, Souris West, Goswin Base, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, Jan. 20th, 1913.

Jan. 22, 1913-31