The Herald.

EXTRA.

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THE HERALD

Is Published

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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20 " " "pts"
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ov15 M. A FINN

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WHITE DRESS SHIRTS;
COLORED REGATTA SHIRTS;
STRIPED COTTON HOSE;
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS;
6 BALES AMERICAN COTTON

☞ Our Cheap Sale still continues and gives increased satisfaction. This lot of Goods has been marked proportionately low.

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Corner of King and Germain Sts.

aug31

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Just received:

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25 " " Key do.;
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COATINGS AND TWEEDS

for our Custom Department, and will make to order at our usual low prices at our Old Stand, Dock st.

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APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

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Boots and Shoes,

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apr20

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WARD ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FROM SATURDAY'S EDITION.

WHY MR. BURPEE SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED.

If there were no other reason for rejecting Mr. Burpee, this alone would be sufficient, namely, that it is high time the country got rid of the Burpee family compact.

Two or three of a family in Parliament, if they have ability or public enterprise, might be tolerated; but a half-dozen of them for a small Province are too many.

Isaac Burpee wishes to represent St. John.

Charles Burpee, his uncle, wishes to represent Sunbury.

John Pickard, his brother-in-law, wishes to represent York.

Stephen Appleby, his nephew, wishes to represent Carleton County.

They have two other relatives in the Senate already, viz., Senator Wark who is Isaac Burpee's brother-in-law, and Senator Ferguson who is also related by marriage.

Out of sixteen seats in the Commons for our Province four are to go to members of this one family, if they can manage it; that is to say ONE FOURTH OF THE WHOLE!

Of the ten members of the Senate, two already belong to the compact, or ONE FIFTH of the whole!

The value of the public services of the compact to the Province may be judged of from the fact that on Nomination Day the chief of the clan did not dare to go to the Hustings and defend his own acts and the acts of the Government! May we not ask, under the circumstances, why the electors should be called upon to surrender their rights into the keeping of a compact whose chief power lies in the practice of low cunning.

But there are other good reasons for opposing Mr. Burpee and his clique. They, with the addition of John Ferris of Queen's, and John Wallace of Albert, were the men who composed the Ring that went to Mr. Mackenzie when the new Government was being formed and demanded that Mr. Anglin should not be taken in. They knew Mr. Mackenzie would take Smith in, and they wanted the only other seat in the Government from New Brunswick for Mr. Isaac Burpee. They put John Ferris forward as their spokesman and Mackenzie surrendered! This was the first act of the compact under the new rule, and they have managed affairs to suit themselves ever since.

The electors of St. John will not soon forget the fight there was over the office of Inspector of Gas. An honorable party man like Mr. Thomas Campbell, who has stuck to his colors manfully election after election, was shoved aside to make room for a Burpee "new grit," who at the very last election publicly expressed to a delegation of the opponents of the Government, his sympathy with their cause and wished them god speed! Campbell was sacrificed in the interest of Mr. Burpee, and an eleventh hour man was put in his place. This will not be denied.

When an opportunity offered to elevate Judge Waters from the County Court to the bench of the Supreme Court, did the Government act justly to one of the ablest and hardest worked of the Judges of New Brunswick? They did not. They coolly passed him by and put a lawyer over his head!

When, again, they were planning to make Chief Justice Allan Governor, did they decide to give the vacancy thus created on the bench to Judge Waters? They did not. On the contrary, they offered the Judgeship to Mr. George E. King in order to get rid of Mr. King's opposition in the present election! Thus they had arranged not only to pass over Judge Waters a second time but to go outside of their ranks and give a Judgeship to an earnest political opponent!

These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and Mr. Isaac Burpee was the leading spirit throughout the whole affair.

The whole of the patronage of the Government for the last five years has been manipulated to suit the interests of the compact. No other interest has received the smallest consideration. Loyal Party service has had no weight with these people. What, to them, were the ties of Party or the claims of life-long Party fidelity? They simply looked at everything from a "Burpee" standpoint and made tools of friends or foes as best suited their selfish purposes.

LOST!

The Mackenzie Government are booked for defeat this election. Nothing can save them. They will not be able to carry a single Province except Ontario, be an exception, and even there they will not have a majority of more than two or three. Quebec goes against them with a large majority. In New Brunswick the Opposition will have a majority of four. Dr. Tupper will sweep Nova Scotia, almost from end to end. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Columbia will give a nearly solid vote for the Opposition. There is little doubt that the Opposition will have a majority of thirty-seven all over Canada. The doom of the Government is sealed beyond the possibility of salvation.

HON. S. L. TILLEY.

This is indeed a household name, and a revered one in New Brunswick; an admired name in the Maritime Provinces; and one much respected by both political parties throughout the Dominion of Canada. A name loved at home and honored abroad. We know of few names closely connected with the history of the Province, dearer to our people than is the name of our late Governor, Samuel Leonard Tilley. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilley is not of yesterday's growth of politicians. He is not like some now seeking election in this constituency, who, by a clique, have been thrust forward to take a lead in political matters with poor success. He commenced long years ago a young man and, one by one, degree by degree, won his laurels, by his unceasing perseverance, his indomitable energy, his strict honesty, his moral worth. Many, many, years ago he was actively engaged in business on King street, in this city. So far back as 1850, Mr. Tilley, then a young man, at a critical time in our provincial history, entered political life and has since then almost continuously been before the public as our representative. Mr. Tilley entered the political arena when aristocracy in this province was at its height, and when a few wealthy individuals held full sway in the Government of the country. The people then had no rights which the few care to regard. The fight against Downing street dictation, the battle for initiation of money grants, the struggle for Responsible Government was then being fought. It was then the family compact against the people.

In such men as W. J. Ritchie, now our able Judge Ritchie, and S. L. Tilley, the people found able advocates, earnest workers and warm friends. In those years we find Mr. Tilley and Mr. Anglin working hand and hand, would that we could find them so again. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Anglin were then working together to break up the family compact and they did it. They were known as Reformers and such they were of a true type. They were called Liberals and such they were in reality, not such Liberals as we hear of nowadays who are Grit-Liberals—a hybrid breed. Cast a glance at the acts of Mr. Tilley and we find him closely indentified with every measure of Reform, with every progressive movement in this province for the past quarter of a century.

How men so long in political life present so clean a record. No man can point to any act of Mr. Tilley's to prove his intolerance. None can truly call him a bigot. He was ever the same, consistent, faithful; always the workingman's friend; never the cause of strife. Such being his lengthy record it is no wonder we find rich and poor, men of all classes and creeds, young men and old heads, those who worked for him years ago as well as those who have grown tired of working against him, joining hands in this contest, rallying to his aid, determined that he, who has worked so well, so nobly, and so honorably in the past, and who is still able to work and talk, too, in the future, shall by their voice go to Ottawa as our representative to look after our interests, to explain as he can our wants, and in a word to represent this thriving city as it should be represented at Ottawa, a live, active, intelligent experienced gentleman. St. John has always stood to Mr. Tilley. We hope and believe Mr. Tilley will, during the next five years in the Commons, do all he can for St. John.

THOSE QUESTIONS

As Mr. Burpee has failed to answer the questions which we asked last week, we think the reasonable inference is that he could not satisfactorily do so; that the charges those questions implied were truthful and consequently had better be left unanswered. In view, then, of this fact we ask the honorable and intelligent electors of St. John, if this man who showed himself so utterly void of principle, as to be willing to barter his convictions, if his presumptuous ambition was not satisfied, is such a one as they ought to send to Ottawa as their representative. If this man who represented to Mr. Mackenzie that the majority of the people of this province were such unreasonable bigots, that no matter how much inclined they otherwise would be to support him, they would oppose his government or any government of which Mr. Anglin was a member, solely because that gentleman had the misfortune to be a Roman Catholic, is a true representative of this county. If this man who basely betrayed the gentlemen who, relying on his promises of support, consented to become a candidate for this county in 1874, is one calculated to reflect credit on this constituency, or in any case to act honestly or honorably towards his fellow man? If this man who, in the appointment of Mr. Rowen to the position which Mr. Campbell had every right to receive, displayed his readiness to sacrifice party and principle whenever they conflicted with his personal interests, is an honest and desirable political leader? If the man who, forgetting the obligations attaching to the honorable position which he so unworthily fills, applies most insulting epithets to a large number of his constituents for the purpose of pandering to the ignorant prejudices of a few, and to obtain what honorable men would consider undesirable support, is one who is likely to impress the thinking people of our city and county with the wisdom, polity, or purity of a government that honors such a man or allows him to be considered its standard bearer in this province? We think not.

We trust the Catholic people who go to the polls on Tuesday next, will remember the insult they and their religion received from this Sunbury importation and his servile followers. We trust they will also remember the cowardly weakness manifested by this much lauded Mr. Mackenzie, who is supposed to be uninfluenced by any improper considerations in allowing himself to be dictated to by this unprincipled, political adventurer, as to who should or should not be the New Brunswick representatives in his cabinet. We hope our Protestant friends will resist the gross insult cast upon them by this man; that they will show him that their bigotry consists in being opposed to all political frauds and humbugs, of which he is the only true representative. And that they will do what they can to consign him to the obscurity from which some unaccountable freak of nature could alone have brought him.

THE WESTMORLAND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Anglin wrote in yesterday's issue of the *Freeman* in connection with Sir Albert Smith's election—

The efforts made to excite the Catholics of the County against him have been partially successful, because of the manner in which a few persons regarded as his friends strove to work up a No Popery party in the local election.

We are assured by the Catholics in Westmorland that no effort has been made to "excite" them against Sir Albert Smith. They declare that they are opposed to him on principle. They assure us that they are under no obligation to the new made Knight; that there is no good reason why they should vote for him; and that in the absence of such a reason they cannot understand why they should go back on a true and tried friend such as Mr. Chapman has proved himself to be. The Catholics of Westmorland are not persons who can be used, nor are they men whom it is safe to despise. They have seen in Mr. Chapman a consistent and manly politician. They have seen in Sir Albert Smith an inconsistent and unmanly politician. They recall the fact that the Catholic vote for a score of years gave Sir Albert his elections, and that when he grew strong and great he spurned from him the stool by which he vaulted into power. He became then the Man on Horseback, and he rode over the convictions and prejudices and traditions of his old supporters without mercy and without pity.

When Sir Albert had the opportunity to do justice to a large body of his supporters by appointing a Catholic Senator, did he do so? He did not. On the contrary, he gave them the go-by with a contempt worthy of the best days of religious bigotry. When Mr. Huntington proclaimed a war of creeds in his notorious speech at Argenteuil, did Sir Albert Smith condemn the cry? He did not. He did the very reverse. He endorsed the cry. He declared it was the question of questions for Canada and by his declarations which were made known to his fierce partisans in Westmorland, laid the foundation for that assault on the rights of the Catholic minority in Westmorland which his followers carried out with so much violence during the Local elections in that County.

And when the Local elections came on was there anything in the shape of outrage which Sir Albert's organ the *Borderer* failed to heap on Sir Albert's old supporters? Their nationality was decried, and their religion insulted, and every possible means were employed to deprive them of even *one* out of four of the representatives of the County—which was all they asked!

The Catholics of Westmorland assure us that the incidents of that election so recent, so filled with insult and outrage, are too deeply engraved on their souls, to be so soon forgotten. This is their opinion, and we leave the matter entirely in their hands. They know what their duty is better than any journalist can describe it. The honor of a sensative, manly people is perfectly safe in their own keeping.

CUT THIS OUT.

KANE & CO., P. O. Box 237, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Inclosed find $1.00, my subscription for one year to the HERALD.

Name,_____

Post Office,_____

County,_____

Province,_____

IRISH NUNS IN THE EAST.

In the Autumn of the year 1874 a small community of Nuns of the Order of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, most of whom were Irish ladies, were, at the request of Monsignor Ignatius Paoli, Bishop of Nicopolis and Bucharest, sent from their mother house at Bolton, England, to found a Convent in Rouschouk, the capital of Danubian Bulgaria. In spite of the great difficulties which always attend the commencement of undertakings of this nature, they succeeded, in the short space of three or four years, in attracting to their schools not only all the Catholic children of the town, who, up to that time, had frequented various non-Catholic institutions, but also a considerable number of the children of non-Catholic parents, who intrusted them by preference to the care of these good Sisters. Moreover, the good example of their life, their edifying conversation, and the zeal with which, in their leisure hours, they devoted themselves to the care of the sick and other works of mercy, were the cause of the return of many to the bosom of the One True Church. Everything gave hopes of a most consoling future. A small convent, with schools adjoining, had been erected near the Church, and the Bishop had already purchased an adjacent piece of ground in order to enlarge the establishment, when the war broke out, and compelled the poor Religious to flee from the scene of their labors, scarcely leaving them time to bring with them the most essential requisites.

Having taken refuge in Bucharest, and waited there some months in the vain hope of the possibility of returning to Rouschouk, they were at last transferred by the Bishop to Carlova, the capital of Little Wallachia. Here, the field of their labors being more extensive, they soon formed a new centre of Catholic education, their schools being now frequented by over a hundred poor children. In order to commence this new foundation, the Bishop was obliged to rent and newly furnish a house and provide for the maintenance of the Religious, who, in their former residence, had ceased to be dependant on him for their support. These also Divine Providence has already given remarkable indications of its favor. Besides the Novices and Postulants whom the Sisters brought with them from Rouschouk, they have lately received six other young ladies, some of whom posess already the necessary qualifications for the work of education, the number of the Community being thus raised to thirteen, so Carlova has been destined by God to become a centre of the order in those countries and that the Sisters of the Passion being once firmly established there, will be able not only to re-open their Convent at Rouschouk, but also to extend to other towns the beneficial working of their holy institute. For this reason the Bishop has resolved to erect a modest convent on the site belonging to the Mission, and in the immediate vicinity of the Catholic Church of Carlova; but, as the means at his disposal are not even sufficient to defray the expenses of the rent and maintenance of the present house, he has commissioned the Rev. Jerome Smith, Passionist, to visit England and Ireland, and to appeal to the charity of the faithful of these countries to assist their fellow-country-women who have left home and kindred in order to bring to the neglected daughters of the East the inestimable blessing of a true and genuine Catholic education.

The wonderful Singing in st. Peter's Rome.

A Correspondent writes:—The Franciscan appears. A rush is made by the multitude. "Il frate! il frate!" is repeated on all sides. But peace! Already his voice, potent as a bugle, tender and sweet as a hautboy, is quivering through the Church, arousing its most melodious echoes to the words: "O Domine, quia ego servus tuus; ego servus tuus et filius ancillæ suæ." (O Lord, for I am Thy servant; I am Thy servant and the son of Thy handmaid.) There is a touching sentiment of humility in this exclamation of the royal bard, a sweet sense of lowliness, not unmingled with trust, in the great hand of God which holds us. And the words are wedded to fitting cadences, these sung by Fra Giovanni. He is now in the upper register; the melody gathers force and vigor; the voice becomes more pathetic; there are no more dormant echoes in the basilica, and gently, gently they steal down into the lone corners of the heart, tenderly waken the good memories there, and you would fain sob from emotion and holy delight. You would say with Peter, "O God, it is good to be here." And now a ringing mezzo-soprano has joined the monk in a duo, and the sweetness of his voice is intensified. Those upper notes, which are eked out by your theatrical tenor-god with inflations of the chest and writhings of the body and a straddling of the legs, supremely ridiculous to behold, are produced by you burly friar while he stands still—stolidly so. Close your eyes to hear Fra Giovanni! See the wonder and admiration on the face of the Romans,—people who were sordid in their praises Tamberlik, of Mario, of Guilini, of Niccolini. As the voices dies into silence one of those standing near me, a hoary old opera-goer, forgot the house of God, and exclaimed alone: "Per Dio! che delizia!" The great and attractive feature of the Vespers of this day is the singing of the celebrated hymn, "O felix Roma." It occurs at the end of the Vespers. It is a concerted piece, with a grand chorus *a otto*. To hear it more satisfactorily I went down a side aisle near one of the portals. Evening had come on, giving the church its own peculiar gloaming. The chorus was opened by the deep bassos, without any organ accompaniment. It was responded to by the tenors, and then taken up by the 140 voices, sustained by the organs and viols, and wafted to the portals laden with a thousand echoes. The burden of the hymn is:

O felix Roma, quæ duorum Principum
Ex consecrata gloriose sanguine:
Horum cruore purpurata, cæteras
Excellis orbis una pulchritudines!

Happy Rome! thou art consecrated by the blood of two princes. Purpled with the blood of these, thou alone dost surpass the other beauties of the earth!

Climo's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 13 Charlotte street (Jack's building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved) of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before fire, can also be had at above address of dealers.