HON, THOMAS WHITE. (Continued from let Page.)

political chieftain of the claims the younger men, of the party. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) at least, let me say, some satisfaction tooknow that if I have grown somewhat old in years I have at least preserved somewhat of the vivacity of youth, and that I have lost none of that love of the sodiety of younger men which I think is one of the cherished feelings which a man may deplore the loss of as years grow upon him (Hear, hear.) Sir, there have been great changes in the press since I first became ac quainted with it. Since I was on the old Onebeo Gazette, at that time the oldest jour nal in Canada, a newspaper whose first issue was in 1764, the press has gone through changes as great and as remarkable as the country itself. It has kept well on in the foreiront of the material progress of Canada, and I think I may say of the Canadian press to-day that in point of enterprise, in int of expenditure in order to meet the wants of its clientele, it stands as high-having regard to the country, to the sphere in which it circulates -- as any press in the world. (Hear, hear, and applause.) We sannot pretend for a moment to compete with the great metropolitan journals of London, where their urban field is equal in population, or nearly so, to the whole Dominion of Canada; we cannot pretend to compete with the great cities of New York or Chicago, but comparing the newspapers of Canada with the provincial papers of Eng. land, or with the papers of the United States outside of the two great cities of New York and Chicago, I think I may say that they will lose nothing by any comparison that may be instituted. (Applause) I have always loved the press, and I think I have always recognized the tremendous responsibility that rested upon those who had anything to do with the conduct of it. (Cheers.) I know that of late years there has sprung up a class of journals, and I have nothing to say against them-on the contrary, I think they have a wide field of usefulness and may do a great deal of good in the public discussion of public affire-I mean that portion of the press which arrogates to itself the field of

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

The tendency, sir, to-day undoubtedly in journalism seems to me to be towards a greater independence in regard to the discussion of public questions, (Hear, the greatest mistake in the world, as it seems to me, to assume that a newspaper may not have its party affinities, may not believe that the affairs of the country are better in the hards of one party than in those of the other, and at the same time be independent in relation to the discussion of great public questions, so that the leaders of that party to which it is allied may through its columns learn something of the public sentiment upon which they depend for their success. (Hear, near, and applause.) A public man who objects to that kind of independent discussion mailes a terrible mistake, and, as it seems to me, is unworthy of the high position which he holds. What public men theve a right to ask from the press, what as a public man and now as a minister of the Crown I simply ask from the press, is this, a fair consideration of the difficulties which surround public men, a fair consideration of the difficulties which surround administrations, and within those limits a free and frank discussion in relation to every question of public interest which may come before the public for discussion. (Cheers.) The Government which cannot stand that is not likely to have a very deep seat in the public confidence (hear, hear), and for that reason, while I have my doubts of the greater independence of the so-called independent press than that which attaches to North West for a time at any rate is to the independent expressions of public opinion devolve upon myself, and I can only say to on different questions of the so-called party you, gentlemen, that my earnest desire will press at the same time, I hail with satisfaction that greater independence of discussion through the columns of newspapers which recent years has developed in Canada (cheers). I am now leaving the press. It may not be for all time, because in the changes that take place in politics, in those ups and downs which are brought about by the whirligig of time, I may a ain take the quill in hand behind the editorial chair and endeavor, as in the past, to direct public opinion from that quarter. But I leave the press for a time, and I can assure you, gentlemen, in leaving it that I do so with great regret. During

TRIED OF A CENTURY. in which I have been connected with it, I have formed some of the warmest friendships of my lifetime, and I will remember with the greatest possible pleasure the friendships that have thus been formed and cemented. In the new excer upon which I am entering now responsibilities will devolve upon me. I feel that if ever a public man entered an adback, I may he said to be in that position topapers, that, at any rate, although you may diller from me in politics, although that, going from this banquetting hall, were there an election to morrow, you would do your best to deprive me of the position to which I have just attained, yet at the same time I feel that in entering upon the responsible duties that I have to perform I shall at least have a friendly consideration of the difficulties of that position, and a friendly consideration of the manner in which I may perform the duties of it. (Cheers.) We have in Canada a somewhat difficult country to deal with. This is not the occasion nor the company before which one can discuss the ordinary party issues or political questions that before an ordinary party demonstration one might be prepared to discuss. But I think I may say this, that the one object which I, at any rate, have in view, the one feeling which impels me in the performance of every public duty, and I trust will impel in the performance of the duties which I have just assumed, is that we may be able to build up in this Canada of ours a strong public sentiment tending to its material development, tending to the cementing of the different races and portions of this wide Dominion, tending to that greatness in the future to which we all look toward with so much hope. (Loud cheers.) I am a native Canadian, and looking at the past, at the present and at the possibilities of the future of Canada, looking at what has been achieved in this country within the past thirty-three years, I would not change the name for that any other nationality that I know of. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) . I love the old land well; I remember the land of my father and of my mother, the green land of Brin and the bonny land of Scotia, but I love this Canada, and my whole thoughts and ambitions and hopes are centred in what may be produced for the future of the Canadian people as Canadians. (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for a few infinites.) When Confederation was being discussed Direction with the many suggestions of the general good of this great Canada of ours. (Loud cheers.) I thank you most kindly for difficulties which were imbded by far seeing this demonstration, and I can only say to the control of this demonstration.

tration of the fishing rod, tending to show the which the hon gentleman resumed his seat.) role, and to which sentiment I endeavored to give impossibility of governing the long line of provinces, or as it was said at that time, length without breadth, as to harmonize the different interests connected with them. If there was anything in that argument at that time how much greater is it to day? The Canada we thought of then was a Canada from the Atlantic to Lake Superior;

THE CANADA WHICH WE HAVE TO DAY,

the Canada upon whose prosperity our hopes depend, is a Canada extending from the At lantic to the Pacific (cheers), and the problem which public men have to solve, the problem which it is the duty of wise government to solve, is how we may harmonize the different interests connected with this vast territory so as to create a common bond of union, that people from one end of it to the other may rejoice in the com-mon name of Canadians. (Lond cheers.) We have vast resources connected with our country. We have in Nova Scotia its immense coal fields, we have in New Brunswick and Quebec the tremendous timber interests, we have in Ontario those great agricultural resources which every year are becoming greater, and which are making the people of that country, taking them man for man, probably the wealthiest community that is to be found on this wide continent. I leave out, of course, in saying that the great cities where the men who control stocks happen to live. I am speaking of the agricultural communi-ties, and I believe that nowhere on this continent is to be found an aggregation of people so wealthy or prosperous or contented as are to be found in that great province of Ontario. (Cheers.) Then beyond it we have our great wheat fields of the North-West, and beyond that again in what used to be called iahospitable sea of mountains," we have resources that are already developing, and which will probably tend to make British Columbia the richest and the most valuable in the future of all the provinces in this great Deminion. (Cheers.) How we can harmonize the resources of these different provinces, how we can build up their material prosperity in such a way as to produce contentment among the people, is the problem which devolves upon public men. We may differ in our methods of how that is to be brought about, but I can only say this for myself, and I think I can say it for the Government of which I am a member, that while there may be differences of opinion as to whether their methods are wise or unwise, they are at least influenced by a desire to produce that material presperity, to produce those results which will thus harmonize the interests of this vast Dominion. (Cheers.) For myself, I am entering upon a department than which I have the testimony of the newspapers of both political parties there is none more important at this moment. That great Northwest is, in fact, today the backbone of Canada's future wellbeing. We possess in it almost the only unoccupied wheat fields of this continent to-Looking at the American newspapers. day. looking at the discussions which have taken place upon the other side of the line, and knowing what is the opinion of many public men there, there is no doubt whatever that if that territory is wisely governed, if it is made attractive to those who desire to settle there, and so governed as to produce contentment among those who are there, I believe we are destined before long to have a large influx of population from the United States into that territory, in obedience to that general impulse of immigration which has built up in such a marvellous degree the Western states and territories of the American Union. (Cheers.) One cannot look at the story of western development, one cannot study what has been done by our triends on the other side of the line without realizing

HOW GREAT ARM THE POSSIBILITIES for this Canada of ours in the same direction.

The administration of the affirs of that great

be so to manage its affairs as to make the people there feel that they have in the Government of the day men carnestly desirous of studying the interests of the country in every respect, thoroughly sympathetic with the difficulties of the early settlement of a new country and resolved by every means in their power to minimize those difficulties so that general contentment may ensue. (Prolonged cheefs.) I enter upon that work nerved by consciousness that in the performance of it I will have the sympathy of my own political friends and of a very large number of my political opponents (hear, hear); I enter upon it nerved with the consciousness that at least on the part of a great many people it is believed that I possess in some degree the ability to perform the work. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I know, gentle ments, that these compliments have been far more than I deserve. (Cries of "No, no." No, one, gentlemen, is more conscious than I am of how difficult it is to accomplish what it is evident is expected from my administration ministration with a public sentiment at his of the Department of the Interior, but I can promise you this, as I promised it the day. I know from the presence here of other day to my own constituents, that the many of you who are my political opponents, kindness which I have received since I was I know from the expressions of the news- sworn in, the reception which my accession to office has met with in all parts of Canada, will nerve me to the determination that whatever ability God has given me will be devoted to doing the best that can be done in order to develop the resources of that great North-West, to settle it with a happy and contented people. (Cheers.) I hope to visit that country within the next fortnight, and I hope to meet the people and to have an opportunity at some of the agricultural fairs that are now about to be held of holding personal communication with those who have settled in the country and who know from personal contact with it and from personal experience of it where the difficulties exist and how far those difficulties can be removed by Government action or Government administration; and, having thus studied the problem on the spot where it can best be studied, having thus studied it in connection with those whose personal experience enables them to give substantial and solid advice, I trust I may be able, in some degree at any rate, to justify the kind expectations that have been formed of me, and to make those who have been good enough to come here to-night to wish me "God-speed" in the work, feel that they were not altogether mistaken in the expressions of good-will which they have extended to me. (Cheers,) I have said these few words just as they have come to me. Coming, as I have come, out of a political contest, and being for the last fortnight, as I have been, engaged in the struggle which comes to every man who ventures into the political arena, I have had little time to think of public speeches for public banquets, and I therefore have said what I have said from the promptings of my heart without any attempt at preparation, feeling the kindness of your reception of me, feeling that your presence is to me more than a mere empty compliment, and it is an evidence of your earnest personal regard for me, and desire that I may fulfil the duties which may

CANADA, OUR COUNTRY.

The Chairman, in proposing this tosst said: It is with unfeigned pleasure that I rise to propose the toast of Canada, our country. It is a toast I would like to see more frequently honored at our public banquets. Canada, our country, after the kingdom of heaven, should be the foremost object of our thoughts, our affection and our devotion. Few peoples on this surth nave a nobler or a happier conntry to live for, to work for and to die for than this Canada of ours. It is not my intention to go into its history or to dwell upon its merits. I will leave that to one of its most accomplished citizens to do, but I cannot refrain from urging the necessity of honoring, on every public occasion, the land that gives us plenty, protects our liberties, and affords us peaceful, happy and prosperous homes. Fentlemen, we will drink to the union and progress and prosperity of Canada, our country, coupling with it the name of a gentleman well capable of singing its glories, Mr. John Lesperance. (Cheers.

Mr. John Lesperance, responding to the toast, said : I feel that in a company like this may be pardoned for one brief moment to refer to our country and its hopes. Yive le Canada. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I tnink that our president deserves credit for having placed the toast, "Canada, our country," on the list of toasts, and I trust that it will be hereafter a standing toast in any gathering of Canadiana.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY

is no longer a word, it is a thing. It is no longer a feeling, it is a reality. It is no longer a matter to peculate about, but it is a thing upon which we are acting and upon which we hope to act for centuries to come. (Applause.) The birthday of our nationality was the first of July, 1867. Before that, as I have been informed by leading commercial gentlemen of this city, Canadian nationality did not exist. There was a narrow provincial feeling; not the grand broad feeling of nationhood. We Canadians are few, but we will become more numerous. We are small, but we have a whole half continent to ourselves. We are young, but we have two centuries of romantic history to back us. We are modest and we are humble now, but I hope that we shall be ranked among the nations of the earth and grow to be an important factor in Tennyson's Federation of the World. As I said, gentlemen, our political birth dates from the 1st of July, 1867. That is only eighteen years, but I would speak of what we will be before the end of the century, what my eloquent friend, our honored guest, has taken out of my lips and trayed to you. And, gentlemen, on him will depend in a great measure the building up of our nation. On his enlightened administration of that broad North West, of which he has spoken so eloquently, will depend to a great extent the future of our country before the century is over. (Lond applause.] Gentlemen, I ask you to look with me at our possibilities. Look at

THE GEOGRAPICAL FRATURE

of our country. Leave the broad ocean on the Atlantic seaboard. Come up through the Kennebec in New Brunswick and go by the breakwater of Anticosti. Speed on past the heights of Cape Diamond and pass the twin heautiful scenery of the Thousand Islands on the great St. Lawrence. Come within hearing distance of the roar of the cataraut of Nisgara. Advance over the broad lakes and ties of our intellectual, our social, our moral and our political life, and I see no reason why we, Frenchmen, Irishmen, Eng lishmen, Scotchmen, people of the Jersey Islands, different as we are, should not be Mr. White gently hinted, that this country govern on the face of the earth. We are taking on both sides, and that is why I have been chosen, however humbly, as being a representative of different races to respond to this toast. Canadians on one side, and English speaking on the other with a little leaven of literature, I have been selected to this distinguished presence to represent that feeling of sympathy between all nations and all creeds and all shades of opinion which should exist, and which I am happy to say does exist, in our country. (Applause.) I had intended to dilate a little upon the general aspects of the country, but the Hon. Minister of the Interior has anticipated me. He has explained to you in more eloquent language than I could use

THE CAPABILITIES OF THIS COUNTRY.

While speaking of the North West especially, which will require nearly all his ability and talent for administration, I would speak of the wants and opportunities of the older provinces. I know of no gentleman who more than Mr. White recognizes the difficulties devolving upon these who are called on to take part in administering the Government of our country. But whatever those difficulties may be, whatever those responsibilities may be, it is always a consolation to find that, while we have speeches and sentiments such as have been delivered by the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, there is sure to be a unanimity amongst the people and all will agree to merge their differences as much as pos-sible in the welfare of our common nation, With such men as Mr. White (and he will pardon me for saying it in his presence) at the head of a department and forming an integral part in the conduct of responsible government, we may be certain that this national feeling of which I am speaking will extend, propagate and blossom until it becomes to us like a tree full of verdute and covered with fruit. (Applause.) The capabilities of our country are such, gentlemen, that while now we number about five millions, with the material and political prospects that are before us, there is no reason why before the end of the century we should not almost double that population, and why we should not fill up that magnificent North-West with a people who will give strength and backbone to the country. (Applause.) As I wrote in a bantering mood the other day, we have every possibility before us. Our country is as free as the winds that play upon our mountain tops. We are strong as the rocks that rib our coast and buffet the storms of ocean, and I hope and believe that we shall be as enduring, may everlasting, as the blue sky that bends above us or the green earth on which we tread. (Loud applause.)

"THE SISTER ASSOCIATIONS."

The Chairman then proposed the above tosst. He said: We have with us to-night, to do honor to our guest, the representatives of our sister associations in Ontario and Quebec. Their presence here is indicative of two things—of the public men sin represents that great the reason to regret having given it to me, which were made use of, notably that illust that illust that illust the continued cheering during the same of the sam

expression in proposing his health. They will allow me to publicly extend to them a cordial welcome to our midst and to participate in our family toast. While on my feet you will permit me to thr w out a suggestion, which I trust will be of sufficient interest and importance to de serve future consideration at the hands of Cana ian newspaper men. As is well known, all the associations of the press now in existence bear but a provincial and even a m re local character. Now, why should not an effort be made to organize an association that would in clude the whole Dominion without interferin with the existence or usefulness of the local bodies? This is an age of confederations, and, now more than ever, union is strength. We should not be satisfied with local or provincial aims, nor should we allow those to overshadow the broad and comprehensive features of our national existence. We certainly have rights and privileges under our system of provincial autonomy which we cannot afford to let slip or to ignore; but we also have greater rights and responsibilities attached to our Canadian citizenship which we should watch over and carry out. We should fix our gaze on the wide limits of the Dominion, and not narrow our views, hopes and aspirations within local confines. Let us nation dize our existence; let us look over the border of this or that province, and give our fair share of service to the sommon country. Let us, as we grow older and wax stronger, prepare for that day when this great Canadian Confedera-tion, indestructible and indivisible, will assume all the rights, privileges and responsibilities which attach to national sovereignity. If any public body should show a good example in this respect, it should be, beyond all question or doubt, the Associations of the Press. (Applause.) At present their usefulness is rather limited but in this matter we have an opportunity to make our refluence felt more effectively for the general good of the country. Besides this, the personal and individual advantages to be derived from a National Press Association would be numerous and weighty I hope, therefore, to see in the near future some decided effort made to realize this idea. It cannot but have the hearty approval and co-operation of all the associations, whose health I will now ask you to drink, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Patullo, President of the Canadian Association

Mr. Patiullo, in responding, said : Permit me at the outset, Mr. Chairman, to thank you for the very kind words in which you have proposed this toast, and to thank this

in Ontario, and Mr. Murray, a distinguished American journalist. (Cheers.)

MAGNIFICENT ASSEMBLY in the great city of Montreal for the hearty reception which they have accorded the toast. When the members of the Quebec Press association addressed the invitation to me to represent their sister associations in the province of Ontario at this great banques to the Hon. Mr. White, they perhaps did not adequately realize that they placed me in what some might consider a very delicate position. The fact, I suppose, is known to the politicians here at least that Mr. Whiteand myself have not always rowed in the same political boat. I believe that although Mr. White claims that he is a good deal my senior that we started out in the same political boat, and although I will not say he got mutinous, yet he got dissatisfied with the captain and took what he considered a better boat, leaving me to struggle with the breakers behind. In addition to this fact many of you are not aware that a few years ago Mr. White went up to the Peovince of Outario to the good Conservative town of Cardwell, and opposed not only a gentleman who was towers of Notre Dame. Go up through the a kinsman of my own, and who bore beautiful scenery of the Thousand Islands on my name, which ought to satisfy you that Mr. White's opponent was a very decent fellow. (Laughter.) Having been so audacious as to go to the county of Cardwell and defeat my inhale the scent of the prairie flowers and kinsman, and having, as you will see by the thus on and on through the golden billows great majority in the recent elections, purof the plains to the portals of the setting sund his perverse political course to the entire sun. (Applause.) This is a geographical satisfaction of his constituents (appleuse and picture, but it is the image of the possibility of but it is the image of the possibility of but it is the image of the possibility of but it is the image of the possibility.) satisfaction of his constituents (appleuse and an awkward position. Although White and I are opposed politically, I have no hesitation in coming to Montreal to do honor to him as a journalist. It is as journalists that you have met here to recogunited as one people—as Canadians. (Applause) It is a remarkable fact, as the Hoad him by his political chiertain. I hope that there will be always that esprit de corps in the is perhaps one of the most difficult to newspaper guild which will make every member rejoice at the success of his brother jour of different creeds, of different birth and of malist. For my part I rejoice most ungrudgedifferent tongue. We find that it is almost ingly at Mr. White's success. I congratulate impossible for us to stand together as one him most heartify upon his elevation to homogen-ous whole, without giving and the position which he now holds the more so because Mr. White was a journalist in his early years in the Province of Ostario, and because he was an active member in the formation, or at all events, in the carrying on of the Press Association, and, as I believe, filled on one occasion the position from which I am about to retire, of president of the Canadian Press Association. After filling that position, I need not will you that he is well qualified for the higher position which he now fills. (Applause.) I must, however, qualify in some degree my congratulations, and the congratulations of the other gentlemen who have spoken, for I am not one of those who believe that a journal ist is always pursuing a wise course who turns satisfied from journalism to enter polities. I am inclined to hold, as a journalist, that the highest sphere of the duty of journalist is in the editorial chair. (Applause.) I am inclined to think that Mr. White and the other journalists who have become cabinet ministers have conferred quite as much honor on the position as the position has conferred on them. (Applause.) The names of the gentlemen referred to by our chairman ought to be accepted by the people of Canada as a proof that journalism is a good school for public men to acquire that ability and knowledge which is necessary for the proper discharge of administrative duties. I may here say one word in reference to the who have acted worthily their part in the henorable, the revered gentleman who has in your good city of Montreal just passed away to the other world. I refer to

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS. first secured a seat in Parliament. He repre-sented that county for twelve years, when in that county, be he Conserva: we or Rea right to, from the people of the county of Oxford, to the friends and fellow-citizens of the respected deceased in the city of Mont. real. I can endorse what the chairman has said, what the Hon. Mr. While has said, and what Mr. Lesperance has said, about the duty of all Canadians in building up our nation, and more especially the

DUTY OF CANADIAN JOURNALISTS.

I am afraid that the journalists of the preson this subject-that in all respects we have not come up to the full measure of our usc-fulness. We should remember that now wo what I may call the manufacture of newspapers and we should endeavor to avail of this advantage. I recognize in Mr. White future, to some degree, of Canada. (Appendix of the local journalists of our country, and if he follows out the line indicated by him to hight and endeavors in his administration to

make us forget the land of our origin-not forget in one sense, for we should never forget the land of our torefathers-but if he follows up the policy of obliterating or endeavoring as far as he can, to obliterate the lines of distinction of race between us and to make united Canadian people, I for one am

PREPARED TO STAND BY HIM,

no matter what Government there may be in office. (Loud applause.) We Canadians have, I believe, a grand destiny in store for us, and I have no patience with the men who claim that we cannot make a great country of this, and it is to this end that we as pressmen and we as Canadiana should ever devote our abili

ties and energies. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. H. H. Murray also responded to
the teast. He said:—Gentlemen, I am glad to say that among all the associations of men on earth, there is not one which for goodness of feeling, for fertility of sentiment and for

COURTESY OF TREATMENT, one or the other, excels the press fraternity of the world. When I was in London, Eng., some two years ago studying the institution of my country for, like the institutions of this country, their roots spread back to English soil-I did not feel alone. I felt that I owned a part of London and had interests in it. I was in the country where Vane was born, and where he died, passing from the governorship of the State of Massachusetts, through the great struggle for liberty to the scaffold and to glory. I was in the country of Milton, "whose song is endless and endless weet." I was also in the country of Gladstone, a man, who, as it seems to me, feels more thoroughly the root and vital principle of modern constitutional life than any other man on the globe to day. And when I came to study your Canadian institutions-studying them as the botanist studies the flower in the bud which is soon to burst into full bloom-I felt that I was at home, for the faces that I saw on the street were familiar faces, the blood that ran in your veins was the same that ran in my own, and the hopes in your hearts were the hopes in my own. You on this northern por-tion of the continent, as we on the centre and south, hope to lay broad and deep and solid

FOUNDATIONS OF A COVERNMENT

which shall be as a refuge to those who are oppressed and under the protection of which the tremulous may seek rest in peace and safety. (Applause.) And if you speak upon the uncertainty of the Canadian future, basing it on difference of language, of religious faith, and of blood, I, speaking as an American citizen, who in time have seen blood spilled, have seen men pitted against each other, and who has seen out of this a nation composed of the most heterogeneous elements brought at last into national unity of race and feeling, can (Appleuse.) With speak with confidence. (Applause.) With the experience of the United States in my mind I can have no doubt of Canadian nationhood. I said to myselt as I listened to the addresses this evening, where can you look for that inspiration, for that wisdom in council, for that sagacity in contrivance, for that patience in waiting, for that close cour age, so well as to the newspaper press of Canada. Everywhere you find the journalist he is a patriot If you find him in Paris he is saturated with a love of France; if in London, he is an Englishman to the marrow of his bone; if you find him across the thin red boundary line he is a Yankee, and at home he is a true Canadian. The seat of power will move itself westward and beyond, and when one of your number, one of the most honored your number, has been chosen, I not say to a higher position will or to one commanding greater power, for I do not esteem it as such, but to one of a greater prominence in the eye of the public-has been chosen to rule over a department requiring more prudence, more patience, and I think I may say more broad, wise and level headed patriotism than any other in the Government of Canada, then we may say that the head of the Government successful examination and obtained a bache-has done well in taking a press man. (An-lor degree in theology. plause.) You journalists are members of a profession which has the most brains and

of any in the world. (Laughter.) I think that precisely describes you. Let me say Mr. White, before I take my seat, that some of the young men here are growing up to take your place. You young men, you young journalists of Montreal and Quebec province and the other provinces of the Dominion, remember this, that upon your patriotism, upon you young journalists of Canada, rest the great-est responsibility. Whether you labor in the cause of a party or not, strive towards the end of making Canada a nation. Parties are accidents. Parties are machines called up to do certain work for the time being. But to you I say, whether you are in one party or the other, never be partisan-for between that word partisan and the word party man lies a great gulf, and no honest man can cross from one to the other or from the other back again. The partisan journalist is an infinitesimal type in the fraternity you represent. The party journalist can be a patriotic man-a noble man serving his country in his generation norly. Tais I predict for you. When the foundations of your nation have been successfully laid, and the hands that counted up and laid the great blocks and the faces that murshalled around those blocks as they were laid, have passed in historic review, among the hands that had so labored and among the faces that are called most noble of the Canadian race one hundred years from to day will be the hands of the ournalists of Canada and the faces of those work. (Loud applause.)

THE PRESS.

Hon. Mr. White, in proposing the toast of the press, said : - For the first time in my life I speak of him with special reference, for it I am permitted to propose the toast which I was in the county of Oxford, where I publish a paper, and where I have lived the best the Press. So much has been said to night years of my life, that Sir Francis, in 1841, that it is not at all necessary for me to detain you for a moment to introduce it to your notice. You have differences of opinion arose between him and the electors, but there is not a man at this banquet I am deeply thankful,) and you have heard from my friend Mr. Murray, in those eloquent periods which he has addressed former, who does not hold in reverence the those eloquent periods which he has addressed name of Sir Francis Hinoks, and it gives me to you, words of wisdom in relation to the great pleasure to bear this message, as I have repeat them, but I will ask you gentlemen who, like myself, are not of the press, to join me in drinking a bumper to the prosperity of the Canadian press.

The toast was coupled with the names of Mr. J. R. Dougall, Witness, and Mr. J. N. A.

Provencher, La Presse.

Mr. Dougall, who was cordially received, suitably acknowledged the enthusiasm with which the toast had been received, and referred at length to the progress made by ent day, in spite of the great progress that the newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The has been made in Canadian journalism—and Canada. Speaking of the guest of the lam proud to endorse what Mr. White said evening, Mr. Dougall said that the territory management has made very perfect arrangement and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. over which he was to rule was more extensive than some of the historic herees of antiquity ever dreamed of. But the new minister did have a much greater facility than formerly in not come as a conqueror to destroy, but, to a other foreign countries will be admitted free great extent, to build it up, to make it new, of duty, unless for sale. Any Canadian firm and on his administration depended the or other intending to exhibit can obtain full future, to some degree, of Canada. (Ap-

wishes. No one more than the journalists of Canada will be more rejoiced to hear of the brilliant career of Mr. White. (Applause.) Mr. J. N. Provencher also responded. He spoke of the arduous labors of journalism and the difficulties and sacrifices entailed by the profession. He paid a high compliment to Mr. White's qualities as a jurnalist. They had before them a proof of the popularity enjoyed by Mr. White among men of all shades of political opinion, for around the table sat many of his strongest adversaries in he field of politics. He had himself been wenty-two years in journalism, and he felt with his confreres that the honor bestowed on Mr. White was an honor to the profession.

(Applause) The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Ladies."

Mr. E. J. Duggan responded in an eloquent and most appropriate little speech.

At intervals in the proposing of the toasts songs were rendered by amateurs amongst the company, which tended in great measure to the general enjoyment. Among the vocalists were Mr. J. J. Curran, Q O., M.P., Mr. M. F. J. Quinn and Mr. J. Bowden. Mr. Curran's rendering of "Kitty Tyr ell" was in excellent form and secured an encore.

After the Hon. Mr. White proposed the health of Mr. H. J. Cloran, the chairman, and a response from the latter, the banquet was brought to a close.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A new educational establishment for young girls will be erected at Beauport. It will be under the direction of the Congregation Nums. Miss Wilhelmins Laflamme took the veil ex Tuesday at the Sister of Charity Convent, of Quebec.

The Rev. Abbé J. Martineau, who for many years has been in the parish of St. Basile, lest that place for St. Francois de Madawaska, N.B. The late Rev. Abob Tremblay, ox our ato of Beauport, has willed his library half to the Sulpicious of Montreal, and half to His Lordship Bishop Bossé, Apostolic Protect.

The ecclesistic retreat for the diocese el Rimonski has been commenced since Wednesday last, and is breached by the Rev. Father Pielen, Redemptorist.

The Rev. Abbé N. Bruchesi, who has been is Europe for several months will leave Liverpool for home on Thursday, the 26th. His brothes Mr. Chas. Bruchesi accompanies him. The Rev. Father Louis Le Duc, parish priest

of West Troy, N.Y., is at present in the city, and is a guest of his father, our esseemed citizen, Mr. Clé-phas Le Duc.

The late Rev. Father Sexton has willed his library to the college of Levis, and has given a legacy to several other religious institutions sad Among the passengers who left Liverpool yesterday on the SS. Circassian was the Rev. Father Bruchesi. He will arrive to Montreat

on Sunday evening, September 6.h. Another miracle is claimed for La Bonne St. Anne by a Mrs. John Wilson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who declares that she was cured of a sore leg of ten months standing.

Prayers of the Forty Hours' Devotion wilk commence to morrow (Sunday) at St. Jean de Dieu Convent : on Tuesday at Hemmingfords on Thusday at Itle Perrot, and Saturday at Notre Dame de Pitie.

ty for a sojourn of five months in the United States, where he will preach reteats to the Catholic population of the Northern States. He is at present in Holyoake, Mass.

The Rev Father Hamon, S. J., has left the

The 200th anniversary of the foundation of the parish of Notre Dame de Liesse, of River Duelle, was held on the 18th Inst. The Rove Card of the parish organized a pilgrimage, which was held to Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

The Rev. Father Antoine, provincial of the Oblats, arrived from Europe on Monday, 24th after having spont an erjoyable voyage. The pilgrimage which left Montreal o Monday morning went to meet him at Berthier.

The Rev. Abl. 6 J. C. Wilfrid Deguire, of St. Justino de Newton, who was sent **to** Rome by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel to tinish his theological studies, han passed a

A new mission has just been established by the erder of the Archbishop of Quebue—that of the Quebus and take St. John railrozd. The Boy. Eather Mayeur, O.M.I., of St. Sauveur, has neen appointed to spend a few days each week among the laborers and devote ha time to religious works

Mgr. Fa re has made the following ordination at the R man Cathone Cathedra; -Sub-deaconship, Rev. E. Rolte, and F. X. Caisse, S.J.; deac uship, Rev. A. Duffur. His Lord-S.J.; dade samp, Rev. A. Jul alv. The helpship made the following ordinations yesterday; Minor orders, Geo. Chandte; deaconship. Rev. Fathers B. Rotto, and F. X. Caisse, S. J., B. Gara d, S. G.; priesthood, Rev. G. L. Lynob. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe effected the following changes of ecclesistics among the curates of his diocese:—Meser: A. D. Limoges to the curé of Pelosil; J. P. Dupay to the curé of Parnham; J. B. Durscher to the curé of St. Gregory; J. Noiseau to the curé of St. Chesterne M. Chesterneau to the curé of St. Victory; M. Churbonneau to the curé of Milton; J. C. Bernard to tue curé of Adam-

The silver wedding of the Rev. Fath r Piche, curé of Lachine, will be celebrated on the 29th September. Great arrangements for the celebration of this grand event have already commenced. On the evening of the day a solemn menced. On the evening of the day a solema service of thanksgiving will be held and the church grounds heautifully illuminated. On the folwoing day (September 30) the Rev. Father will e presented with an address accompanied with a g iden Mass service consisting of a charce, cruets, ciborium and censor. In the evening the inauguration of the St. Joseph's Hall will take place, and afterwards a grand military comedy will be presented, entitled the "Lachine Volunteers," which will be a good illustration of the comical events in the resent campaign.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore be returned if not found satisinctory

THE NEW ORLEANS EXHIBITION. The North, Central and South American Exhibition, that will open at New Orleans in

November next, promises to be a very striking and elaborate affair. It is promoted by a company and has for its object the development of more intimate trade relations between the 55,000,000 producers and consumers of the United States, and the 48,000,000 producers and consumers of Mexico, South America, Central America and the West India Islands; and generally to stimulate an exchange of surplus manufactures for the surplus raw materials of other countries. The classification of exhibits is as follows:— I. Agriculture; II. Horticulture; III. Raw and Manufactured Products, Ores, Minerals, and Woods; IV. Furniture and Accessories; V. Textile Fabrics, Clothing and Accessories; VI. The Industrial Arts; VII. Alimentary Products; VIII. Education and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The management has made very perfect arrangements for the exhibitors. Entries are to close on the first November, and the exhibition opens on the 10th. Goods from Canada and