## DEATH OF BISHOP MACINTYRE.

This community was much shocked, on Friday morning last, when the tolling of the bell from the tower of St. Dunstan's cathedral announced that the venerable and beloved Bishop of Charlottetown was dead. It was difficult to realize that the stately and venerable form which had become so familiar to all was now cold in death; that the hand which, for upwards of thirty years had wielded the crozier of this diocese, lay rigid and motionless; that the lips from which had so often beamed the benign and paternal smile were closed for ever; that the tongue which, in accents soft and sweet, had so often exhorted his flock to righteousness was silent, and that the noble and generous heart, whose every pulsation was for God's honor and the good of his fellow man, had ceased to throb But it was too true, the venerable prelate had finished his labors and passed to his reward!

The disease which carried off the Bishop so suddenly was heart-failure. He had passed the winter in fairly good health, and with the advent of fine weather found himself so much improved that he decided to pay a brief visit to his friend, Bishop Cameron of Antigonish and other friends in Nova Scotia. With this intention he set out on Thursday morning, accompanied by Mgr. James McDonald, V.G. He left home in the best of spirits and bade a friendly good bye to the priests of the Palace.

The passage over on the Stanley, was not disagreeable and he did not apparently suffer anything. He was slightly fatigued when he landed at Pictou; but beyond that nothing unusual was noticed. They took the train for New Glasgow, and the Bishop exhibited his usual cheerfulness and vivacity and entertained his travelling companions with those excellent conversational powers, which, as all who were acquainted with him know, he so happily possessed.

They arrived at Antigonish at four o'clock in the afternoon and immediately drove to the residence of Bishop Cameron. Here again he manifested his usual good cheer. At six o'clock supper was partaken of, and after the evening meal he chatted pleasantly with Bishop Cameron and the priests of the house, for a couple of hours, taking his full part in the conversation.

About nine o'clock, he retired, and a short time after he entered his room, Father Gillis, one of the priests of the house, passing the door heard moaning, and looking in found the good Bishop dying. Bishop Cameron and the other priests were hastily summoned. Extreme Unction was administered, and medical aid was called in; but in a few minutes the spirit had fled. These, in brief, are the circumstances attending the death of the dearly beloved Bishop McIntyre.

In his death the whole community has sustained a heavy loss. The poor and the orphans have lost their kindest friend; the religious communities and educational institutions of the diocese lose in him their patron and benefactor; the Church has lost a holy and zealous prelate, and our Province is deprived of its noblest citizen and foremost Christian gentleman.

Bishop McIntyre possessed many of the grandest traits that can adorn the human character. He exerted his indomitable energy and his unbounded zeal for the good of religion, the advancement of education and the general prosperity of the community. He spent his sacerdotal and episcopal life in building churches and schools, and in such other good works as were calculated to extend the Kingdom of God upon earth and to improve the intellectual and moral, as well as temporal well being of his people.

In his disposition he was kindness itself; his hospitality was on a most princely scale; his magnificent presence at once attracted attention; his friendly greeting and warm grasp of the hand made friends of all with whom he came in contact. He was a most charming and interesting preacher; but it was not only by words that he preached. He also preached by example. He was a most strenuous advocate of temperance and during his life did much for the advancement of this as well as other christian virtues

He was the embodiment of christian charity and, while firmly adhering to what he believed to be right and just, he had a decided aversion to all sectional irritation, and if our community is comparatively free from religious prejudices, the fact must be largely attributed to the wisdom and moderation of the dear departed Bishop. People of all denominations, in this Province, will long cherish his memory with feelings of respect and gratitude.

HIS CONSECRATION.

On the 8th of May 1860 word was received here from Rome announcing to the widowed diocese of Charlottetown that a successor to the late Bishop McDonald had been appointed and that the choice of the Holy Father had fallen upon the Reverend Peter McIntyre, parish priest of Tignish. He set apart the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin as the day of his consecration, and on that day he and Right Rev. James Rogers, Bishop-Elect of Chatham, N. B., were consecrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, by His Grace, the Most Reverend Thomas Lewis Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax. [illegible] of the qualities of the

church was in this Province when the late beloved Bishop was called to the see of Charlottetown can be had from the following, taken from the account of his Silver Jubilee, which appeared in the "Herald" of August 12th, 1885:

"When, in 1860, Bishop McIntyre was called to preside over the Church in this Province, he saw before him a Catholic population of 35,852 souls, scattered over a country where to be a Catholic was to be intellectually, socially and commercially at a disadvantage. There were no Catholic Schools outside of Charlottetown, there was no Catholic filling a public office of any importance,—indeed to be a Catholic was to be regarded with suspicion and mistrust by one half of the population of the Colony. Then again there was an inadequate supply of priests; each clergyman was charged with a number of parishes, all to be ministered to in turn, the priest going in all sorts of weather, and at all hours, over roads the very remembrance of which causes a rheumatic twinge to many a veteran missionary at the present day. The majority of the churches were old and unequal to the wants of their congregations; work was waiting for the Bishop on all sides and the work has been nobly done. From the western extremity of the Island where the graceful spire of Tignish Church upholds the symbol of our Faith, to the wave washed shore of the East Point, there is a succession of Catholic parishes, each with its neat church and comfortable Presbytery. There are libraries in many of these parishes, and Charlottetown, Summerside, Tignish, Miscouche, Rustico and Souris boast handsome and commodious Convents where the devoted Sisters of the Congregation teach almost a thousand little girls. The Catholic population of the diocese has increased from 35,852 to 55,000."

"One of the first works of Bishop McIntyre's administration was the rebuilding, in brick, of St. Dunstan's College, of which the Reverend Angus McDonald was then Rector. In 1864, St. Joseph's Convent was founded, the building that now bears that name being the old St. Andrew's Church, erected in 1805 by Bishop McEachern. Most of our readers already know the story of how the venerable structure was hauled on the ice from St. Andrew's, a distance of eighteen miles, and set up on Pownal street, where it is to-day one of the most flourishing schools in the Maritime Provinces. Soon after the successful conclusion of this enterprise came the building of a fine Convent at Miscouche; then one at Tignish. In 1868 the Bishop built St Patrick's School; in 1872 the Palace was erected. The Catholic Churches built throughout the diocese during the episcopate of Bishop McIntyre, the principal ones of which are of brick, are in much better style than those of earlier date, and in their construction, beauty of form, finish and proportion, are more studied than formerly.

"Of the twenty-nine fine churches built since 1860, none is more imposing than that of St. Peter's in the parish of that name, which is a noble monument of his Lordship's affection for the place of his birth. Besides building churches the Bishop has opened up many new parishes and the number of clergy in his diocese has increased from twelve to thirty-nine. In 1879 the Bishop bestowed on the City of Charlottetown the munificent gift of a large house, furnished as a hospital, to which he invited the Grey Nuns of Quebec, four of whom arrived on the 9th September, 1879, and began their charitable labors in our midst. Until His Lordship moved in this matter, nobody thought of alleviating the sufferings of the sick poor of Prince Edward Island. He built an addition to St. Joseph's Convent, which renders that establishment one of the handsomest structures in our town.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

The following account of his early life, education, and first missionary labors is also taken from the issue of the "Herald", above quoted:

"The Right Reverend Peter McIntyre was born in the Parish of St. Peter's, King's County, Prince Edward Island, on the 24th of June, 1818. His parents, Angus McIntyre and Sarah McKinnon, were natives of Uist, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1796. The future Bishop was baptized in the old St. Andrew's Church, by Bishop McEachern, and received his First Communion in 1835 from the hands of Father Charles McDonald. After studying for some time at St. Andrew's College, he proceeded to the College of St. Hyacinthe, where he remained for five years, entering the Grand Seminary of Quebec in 1840. After a three years' course at the Grand Seminary he was, on the 26th of February, 1843, ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Signay in the Cathedral of Quebec. For sixteen months after his ordination he was assistant to Rev. S. G. Perry, at Miscouche, and in the fall of the following year was appointed to the mission of SS. Simon and Jude at Tignish, of which he was pastor for seventeen years.

"In person His Lordship is above the medium height, his carriage is stately and his step elastic. His activity is remarkable; few young persons could endure the amount of travelling and fatigue which is constantly undergone by Bishop McIntyre, upon whom it has no ill effect whatever. His voice, which is low and sweet, is so clear that he is easily heard even at a great distance. His prepossessing appearance and courtly manner, no less than his genuine kindness of heart, have made him hosts of friends. He is highly esteemed by Protestants throughout the Province, from whom his blameless life and fearless advocacy of what he deems to be right command respect. The Bishop is a strenuous advocate of temperance. He takes a great interest in education, and is invariably present when his duties allow him, at the examinations in his Catholic schools. It is to His Lordship's unflagging energy and zeal that St. Dunstan's College owes its present hopeful position. Besides providing for their secular instruction, the Bishop has always been much interested in the spiritual welfare of the little ones of his flock; it is his delight to preach at the children's Mass on Sundays when the large congregation of young folk listen to his clear and practical instructions with profit and pleasure."

HIS VISITS TO ROME

He visited Rome five times during his Episcopal career, and on the first occasion extended his journey to the Holy Land. He took part in the Ecumenical Council of 1870, where it was generally conceded that no more imposing figure was seen in the grand procession of churchmen than that of the venerable and stately Bishop of Charlottetown. His last visit was in 1889. On this occasion, he accompanied by Very Rev. Mgr. Gillis, left here on Tuesday, June the 25th. They visited England and Ireland, Paris and some of the celebrated shrines of France on their way thither. After pleasant and interesting audiences with the Holy Father, they set out on the return trip, and visited on the way, Madrid, Toledo, Valladolid and Avila, in Spain. At Valladolid they were the guests of the Rector of the Scotch College, where Mgr. McEachern, the pioneer Bishop of Prince Edward Island prosecuted his studies. His Lordship took a deep interest in the reminiscenses of the student days of the founder of the Island's Episcopate which constitute no unimportant part of the traditions of the College at Valladolid. His visit to Avila, the birth place of St. Teresa, was to him of absorbing interest. They arrived home on Saturday September 14th, in good health and spirits.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS.

The lamented Bishop's mortal remains arrived here on the steamer from Pictou on Friday evening. The boat did not arrive here till ten o'clock at night; but from an early hour in the evening throngs of people could be seen wending their way towards the steamboat landing and when the boat did arrive the wharf and Great George Street were literally packed. The remains were received by His Lordship Bishop McDonald and the priests of the Cathedral, and given in charge of Undertaker Hennessey. They were then borne to the Palace, the hearse being followed by the immense concourse of people. The body was arrayed in full pontificals and encased in a beautiful rosewood casket, which was placed in the grand *salon* of the Palace where it remained during Friday night and all day Saturday. The room was draped in white, gracefully festooned with black and around the walls were suitable latin mottoes. The floral adornments of the casket were rich and beautiful and displayed much taste and artistic skill. During the day throngs of people of all classes visited the Palace to take a last look at the illustrious dead.

REMOVAL TO THE CATHEDRAL.

At six o'clock on Saturday evening the remains were borne in solemn procession from the Palace to the Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop McDonald in cope and mitre and the clergy in cassock and surplice preceded the casket singing the psalms prescribed by the ritual. Entering the Cathedral the casket was laid on a catafalque surrounded by blazing tapers. The Bishop and clergy then chanted the solemn office of the dead.

THE SOMBRE DRAPERY

The Cathedral was appropriately draped by the Sisters of the Hospital. The altars were heavily draped in black and over the black background, in the rear of the high altar there was a large white cross. From the ceiling of the sanctuary and nave alternate streamers of black and white gracefully depended, their extremities being caught up and attached to the pillars on either side. The fronts of the gallery and organ loft were draped in white on a background of black, and on this white foreground several appropriately printed latin mottoes were displayed. The dead prelate lay in state in the Cathedral till the funeral on Sunday, and till a very late hour on Saturday night the people poured in to review the remains.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

An immense congregation assembled in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday morning to assist at the solemn services for the illustrious dead. At ten o'clock the Pontifical Requiem Mass was commenced; The celebrant was Right Revd. Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish with Mgr. Gillis as arch-priest. Rev. P. Doyle, D. D., and S. Boudreault were the deacons of honor, and Revds. Dougald McDonald and A. J. McIntyre were respectively deacon and sub-deacon of office; Father McAulay was master of ceremonies; Eather John A. McDonald was censer-bearer, and Rev. E. Walker, D. D., and S. Poelan were acoylites. His Lordship Bishop McDonald occupied his throne, assisted by Revds. William Phelan and Gregory McDonald. The other Bishops present were Bishop Sweeney of St. John and Bishop Rogers of Chatham. All the priests of the Island were present, except Rev. Francis J. McDonald, of Grand River East, whose age and infirmities prevented him from attending. The priests from abroad were Rev. John Chisholm, of Heathert-n, N. S., Rev. Roderick McDonald, of Pictou, Rev. Dr. McNeill, Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, and Rev. Father Knight of Chatham. Father McLellan was chaplain to Bishop Sweeney, and Father Knight was chaplain to Bishop Rogers

Mr. Blanchard presided at the organ, and the choir reinforced from the ranks of the clergy, rendered the solemn and plaintive music in excellent style. After mass Bishop Rogers ascended the pulpit and, with visible emotion, delivered the funeral sermon, of which the following is a stenographic report

SERMON.

The words of my text, dearly beloved brethren, are those of St. Paul to his disciple Timothy in the IV. Chap. 7th and 8th verses. "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. For the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord the just Judge will render to me at that day."

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

My Lords Bishops, Reverend Brethren of the Clergy, and dearly beloved Brethren of the laity.

It is a sad and mournful event which has brought us together on the present occasion. Death has come suddenly, and has taught us another great lesson. Each one's own good judgment, good sense, kind feelings, and sympathy, commend respect and reverence for the departed; each one's own feelings suggest the lesson which this event is calculated to teach us. St. Paul, after a long laborious, and meritorious life in the service of his Divine Master, felt the wear and tear of life bringing him to its close; he felt that the period of his dissolution was near at hand, and, in the words of my text, addressed his disciple Timothy. These words had reference, not only to himself, but to Timothy as well, in this sense: that the Lord the just Judge, will render to him a crown of Justice, and not to him only, but to all other Christians; especially to those endowed with the weight and obligations of heavy responsibility. Consequently, when addressed to those who are exalted to high office in the Church, such persons are made to feel the responsibility of their position, but they might not fulfil these duties in the manner required of them unless Paul addresses Timothy in the words of the text; as much as to say: "Have courage, trust in God; the same God that has prepared a crown of justice for me, is prepared to sustain you, all through life. It is by his grace that I am what I am. It was his goodness, his kindness, his own gratuitous benevolence towards me, that called me from being a persecutor of his followers, that changed my mistaken zeal, and said unto me: Saul, Saul, what art thou doing? Why dost thou persecute me? The Lord then changed me from being a persecutor into a Messenger for Him, to carry his Name to the Gentiles." So St. Paul, endeavours to encourage Timothy by telling him that the same God that protected and enlightened him in the midst of

HIS APOSTOLIC LABORS,

will strengthen Timothy, and help him, and give sacramental efficacy and holy grace in his ministry; will put the right words in his mouth and teach him what to say; and will, through him, give spiritual comfort to those for whom Christ died. So, to-day, beloved Brethren, I would remind you of the labors of our Dear, departed Father and Bishop, who always lived for all the Priests of his Diocese, for all the good Parents of his flock, for all the good children in the various Convents, and for all the faithful under his charge. Of him I was accustomed to speak as my twin brother. I feel that in addressing you on this solemn occasion, a heavy responsibility rests upon me. At the same time, I dare not refuse to perform the duty devolving upon me, owing to the deep and never failing love that existed between the departed Bishop and myself, ever since we were together consecrated to the Office of Bishop. We have also with us to-day another beloved Bishop who was consecrated during the same year, the venerated Bishop of St. John. We two, fellow laborers, have always entertained a deep reverence for our brother the late Bishop of Charlottetown, and the latter has, during his term of office, frequently visited his brethren of the neighbouring dioceses. They all had a deep affection toward him, which he also had for them. The deceased Bishop and Bishop Sweeney both attended St. Andrew's College, not at the same time, however; but both have

SHED LUSTRE UPON THAT INSTITUTION,

as well as upon the position they occupied. St. Paul, in addressing Timothy, endeavoured to comfort him, to enable him to pursue his labors with fortitude. He reminded him that it is not he that planteth, nor he that watereth, but God who giveth the increase. By the grace of God, said the Apostle, I am what I am, and he desired Timothy to co-operate with the grace of God; not to bury his talent in the earth, but to make use of all opportunities for serving God that were given him. He reminded Timothy that there is nothing impossible with God, and that he was to fulfil all God's commands, and to carry out God's purposes. These were the words of St. Paul to Timothy; and from what we know of the zeal and devotedness of the latter, we believe he obeyed the commands given him. We note the appropriateness of the text to our position on the present occasion. We can imagine the words addressed by the deceased Bishop to his successor. We can image him addressing his successor Bishop McDonald thus: "I have fought a good fight; I have laboured and employed my talents to build up God's Church, and to benefit my fellow citizens in every way. I have been, as a Pastor, faithful to my charge." We know that his successor was appointed by his expressed desire. His sentiments in this respect were such as those of a good Pastor should be, and he made provision for

FUTURE SUCCESSION IN HIS OFFICE.

The sterling qualities of Bishop McDonald are well known. As head of St. Dunstan's College, he was very successful in the training of the young men committed to his care. We all know that "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined", and that the successful educator must necessarily be a man of influence and power. Bishop McIntyre fixed his eye on the Rector of St. Dunstan's College, and expressed the desire that he be called from smaller to higher things. When the Decree for Apostolic Letters from the Holy Father was received, appointing Father McDonald to the Apostolic succession in the Episcopate, the feeling in the breast of that Rev. Father was: "Who am I, and what am I, that I should be called to that high position." But our Divine Saviour said to his Disciples, that when they engaged men, they must not be anxious as to what they should say, for the Holy Spirit will be present to sustain them. If you do your part in the spirit of obedience and humility, with a true sense of your own ignorance, God's grace will be given you, enabling you to accomplish anything, no matter how difficult it may be. Our beloved and departed Bishop was an instrument in carrying out God's will respecting his Church, and has

GONE TO RECEIVE HIS CROWN.

In the presence of the Fathers and Bishops present, and in the presence of this Congregation, I would bring to remembrance the words of our dear, departed Bishop. He told us that he felt that death was approaching, that it could not be far off. He knew that he had in his constitution a disease of the heart, or heart failure, that he had an experience of this before, and would probably have it again. He consulted with his Doctors, and found that in all probability, that disease would terminate his life on earth. His successor had been appointed, and other matters attended to, and he decided to visit his friends, those venerable priests, who had been his co-laborers. He visited Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, accompanied by his old friend and companion, Mgr. James McDonald. On his arrival there, he was noted for that geniality which had always characterized him. These two venerable Bishops in their usual cheerful and pleasant way, cheered each other with their conversation, and then retired for the night. A short time afterwards, Father Gillis, passing near his room, thought he heard a groan, and opened the door, and looking in, found the Bishop very ill. An intimation was immediately given the other priests, who were then present, of what had taken place. An hour passed, during which he received the holy unction. He was prepared for death, and had lived for some time in anticipation of it. He had gone to visit his old friends and to wish them

A FINAL GOOD BYE,

hoping to go down to Tracadie for the purpose of making a retreat. The Good God, however, called him sooner, and he has been taken from us. He always tried to be ready to meet his God, and we feel that he was ready. It is the duty of all to be prepared for the last summons. He died in the arms of his friends, the priests, who were present at the time. In the life of the late Bishop, we have given to us a lesson showing how God favors those who put their confidence in Him, and who work with such energy and zeal as to ultimately win the Crown. We saw how the grace of God was bestowed upon the departed. He could of himself do nothing, but by the grace of God he could do everything. He co-operated with that grace, and this enabled him to accomplish the good works which have followed him. Now, that he has been called to a better world, we see everywhere evidences of the devotedness of his zeal and labor in God's cause. His princely hospitality, and his pleasant intercourse with his fellow citizens, were well known to all, whether members of his own flock or those of other denominations. To all, he manifested that

SWEETNESS AND AMIABILITY OF DISPOSITION

which he received by the grace of God and his Holy Religion. He was kind and good to all, and showed, in the working out of God's holy will, how the heart and life are affected and benefited. So, too, those noble citizens, those high-minded patriots who are endeavouring to build up their country in every department, whether civil, political, or ecclesiastical, are all uniting together to do the work which God has given them to do. The geniality and good will which existed in the character of the departed Bishop, have been good fruit, affecting all with whom he had intercourse. All feel the sense of loss in the death of the dear departed, yet all feel that happy provision has been made for the continuation of the good work in the appointment of a successor. While all feel that it is appointed unto man once to die, we cannot but recognize the beneficent loving hand of our Heavenly Father, in ordering all things to work together for good to them that love him. In this case, the loss is happily accompanied by the consolation of knowing that the Divine benedictions; and while we acknowledge the justice and goodness of God, we return thanks to Him for the great mercies bestowed on us. All of us who are the spiritual children of our departed Bishop, as well as those of us who were his

COLLEAGUES AND DEVOTED FRIENDS,

will pray that the new Bishop may serve God with the same zeal and assiduity, and that he may, also, have God's approbation and grace resting upon him. While we bid our departed Father a final good bye, and pray that we may meet him where he is gone, let us imitate his example. That blessed example is the most powerful sermon that can be given us to stimulate us to do our duty well, to avoid evil, and to prepare for the glorious eternity. While, however, we bid our deceased Bishop good-bye, it is not an eternal good bye; it is that of a friend to a friend whom we hope to meet again, under more favorable circumstances. There is a hope of the General Resurrection, there is a Crown of Righteousness which God will give to those who serve Him. Let us, therefore, while we enter into the spirit of the services of the Church, pray for the repose of the soul of the departed. He had infirmities such as we all have, and if he was defiled, in purgatory it will be washed away. Justice must be done. God has declared that no matter what kind of good works we perform for Him, whether of religion or prayer he will accept them. He will, therefore, accept our prayers in behalf of the soul of our

DEPARTED FRIEND AND BISHOP;

consequently, the Church calls upon us to pray that God will give eternal rest to the soul of the deceased. St. Augustine, whose mother had died, says no one can say that such a one is in Heaven, until the Church has performed her part. In the spirit of charity and brotherly love, therefore, let us pray for our beloved friend the late Bishop McIntyre, that God will have mercy on his soul and grant him eternal rest. We believe that our departed Bishop will continue in Heaven the good works commenced by him on earth amongst us. Let us, also, pray that his successor will succeed through the grace of God, in carrying on the great work which has been given him to do, and that brotherly love will everywhere prevail.

THE LAST PRAYERS.

After the sermon the choir sang the *Libera* and the last absolutions were pronounced by the three Bishops and Mgr. McDonald. The casket was then uncovered and from then till the funeral started, the sorrowing crowds who had reached the city by special trains and carriages, during the morning advanced to view the familiar and composed features of the dead Bishop.

THE FUNERAL.

Long before the hour announced for the funeral to start, all around the Cathedral and the streets leading to it, and from the Cathedral to the Railway Station were completely thronged with people. The whole city was out. A few minutes before two o'clock the coffin was borne to the hearse, and the procession moved in the following order. Preceding the hearse: a platoon of police, Benevolent Irish Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Altar boys, the clergy, the pall bearers.

Then came the hearse and hearse guards. Immediately behind the hearse came the chief mourners, the brother and nephews of the deceased Bishop, their Lordships Bishops McDonald, Sweeney, Rogers and Cameron in carriages. Next came the people. It was by all odds the largest funeral procession ever seen here.

The pall-bearers were Chief Justice Sullivan, Ex-Governor McDonald, Judge Hodgson, Hon. Fredk Breckes, Hon. F. Peters, P. Blake and Thomas Handrahan Esqrs. The hearse guard was composed of Messrs. A. J. Murphy, John Quirk, B. O'Callaghan, John Kelly, Peter Halloran and Michael Egan. Besides the funeral train another special followed shortly after. It is estimated that the former carried three hundred and the latter four hundred passengers to St. Peters.

AT ST. PETER'S

In a little over two hours after leaving Charlottetown the funeral train arrived at St. Peter's. The throng of people that awaited the arrival of the train was most extraordinary. Every one within the limits of the parish, regardless of age or condition or religious belief, that was able to move out was present, and every portion of the eastern end of the Island was largely represented. The people had come by special trains from Souris and Georgetown, and by carriages from a distance of twenty and thirty miles. It is estimated that when the second train from Charlottetown had arrived there must have been between four and five thousand people present.

The casket was reverently taken from the car and the funeral cortege moved along in the same order as in Charlottetown. The distance from the railway station to the Church is a good half mile; but the parishioners would allow no hearse to carry the mortal remains of the beloved Bishop. A stalwart and devoted band of themselves bore the casket upon their shoulders, across the bridge and up the steep acclivity leading to the Church. The magnificent gothic temple, the last of the many noble edifices erected to the glory of God and for the good of religion, by the lamented dead had been appropriately draped in black under the directions of the pastor, Rev. R. J. Gillis, Rev. J. C. McMillan, D. D, and Rev. J. J. McDonald.

When the procession reached the Church, the casket was borne to the Sanctuary and placed on a catafalque. The cover was then removed, so that all who wished might take a farewell look at the illustrious dead. Then the thousands advanced and viewed the familiar features of the dear departed Bishop. Meanwhile the organ under the guidance of Mr. Blanchard sent forth a solemn dirge, and the choir, largely augmented by members of St. Dunstan's choir and others, rendered appropriate vocal music.

When all had viewed the remains the casket was closed and Bishop McDonald arrayed in cope and mitre, and surrounded by his brother Bishops and the clergy pronounced a last absolution. The casket was then borne to the vault under the main altar, the last prayer was said, and all that was mortal of the dearly beloved Bishop McIntyre was laid to rest within his native parish and among his own kindred.

"Eternal rest give unto him O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon him."

AGES.

Had he lived the lamented dead would be 73 years of age on the 20th day of June next.

The solemn Gregorian music, sung in parts at the Requiem Mass, was, without doubt, the best ever heard in this city.

Citizens of every religious denomination vied with one another, in their tributes of respect to the illustrious dead, and the city papers without exception pronounced upon his high eulogium.

A special train left Tignish at six o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at Charlottetown about half-past twelve, bringing a large number of the lamented Bishop's former parishioners and friends from different parts of Prince County.

Many of those who attended the funeral at St. Peter's and viewed for the first time, the magnificent church and the beautiful surroundings declared it was no wonder the dear departed Bishop loved, as it were, to steal away from the city and, for a brief period, to enjoy a respite from the more arduous duties of his office, in this charming spot.

Sunday was a most charming day, and, as the last solemn rites were performed over the dear departed Bishop's mortal remains in the church at St. Peters, the rays of the declining sun streamed in through the western windows, brightening up the sombre decorations, and, as it were, throwing a halo of glory around the mournful scene.

Among the floral offerings were a magnificent cross presented by Mrs. Chief Justice Sullivan, a beautiful wreath from Mrs. J. J. Davies, of the Hotel Davies, an elaborate wreath from the Sisters of the Charlottetown Hospital, an exquisitely wrought cross from the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and a large and beautiful calla lily from Mrs. J. D Mason. A pot of beautiful tall flowers that drooped over the casket while it lay in the Palace was given by Mrs. Thomas Handrahan.

The following little incident illustrates the esteem in which the dear departed Bishop was held by people of other religious denominations, who enjoyed his acquaintance. The Rev. D. D. Moore of this city, now a Missionary in Singapore, India, met the Bishop a year or two ago and travelled with him when they became quite intimate. About a fortnight before the Bishop's death, he sent to him, through his own father Rev. F. W. Moore of this city, a collection of flowers, gathered from the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of India. The presentation was made in grateful remembrance of his acquaintance with the dead prelate.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, May 4.—The Hyde Park labor meeting yesterday was attended by three hundred thousand men who were addressed from twelve platforms. A resolution favoring a compulsory labor day of eight hours was passed.

Quiet generally prevailed in the continental cities yesterday. There were, however, demonstrations in the principal towns of Germany, Holland and Switzerland, and there was considerable rioting in the mining districts of Belgium. Last nights papers despatches say the details of the labor troubles at Fourmies are immensely heightened in political importance by the fact that six women and eight men were killed on the spot, while twenty were wounded, several fatally. This gives the affair the character of a massacre. The soldiers were merely exposed to stone throwing, but they replied with successive volleys from their new letiel rifles, inflicting frightful wounds on their victims. The horses exposed to the fire were riddled, and there is every sign that reckless and wanton inhumanity was shown by the troops. The local popular commotion is intense and it finds a response in the growing excitement in every working centre. Fourmiers to-night is practically in state of siege. The tension of the public feeling may be judged from the fact that the military are hailed with cries of "Vive Prussia." The funeral of the victims was fixed for to-day, but the enormous number of workmen arriving from other industrial centres caused the government to send for reinforcements and to order the postponement of the funerals until to-morrow.

OTTAWA, May 4.—A cablegram received at marine department from light keeper at Cape Ray, Newfoundland, states: Swedish barque, Halye was wrecked on Renon's island, and out of crew of fourteen men only one was saved.

CANSO, May 4.—Schooner Lawrence, of Gaspe, which put in here Saturday leaking and was beached took fire and burned to water's edge She was loaded with supplies for lobster packers at Anticosti. Nothing was saved. Insurance is unknown.

## THE MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, MAY 2.

POTATOES.—The arrivals have been moderate and with cooler weather this week the market has been doing a little better. Best Rose and Hebrons have been quite firm at $1.18 but do not sell readily at over $1.15. Choice Dakota Red and some of the best Burbanks also bring $1.15. P. E Island Chenangoes are beginning to come quite freely and will soon be in good supply.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canada Hebrons and Burbanks | 1 10@ | ... |
| N. B. Rose | 1 13@ | 1 15 |
| N. B. Hebrons | 1 13@ | 1 15 |
| N. B. Silver Dollars | 1 00@ | ... |
| Aroostook & N. B. White Brooks | 90@ | ... |
| P. E. I. Chenangoes | 1 00@ | ... |

EGGS.—The market has been well supplied this week and demand, has not been very active. Western have been selling at 15@15½c as to grade and at the close strictly extra marks are in moderate demand at the latter price. Eastern extras have been in limited supply and steady at 16c but sell in a small way only.

FISH.—Demand is still light and as the season advances the tendency is to easier prices. Stocks left on hand are closing out slowly at our quotations.

C'H'TOWN PRICES, MAY 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef (quarter) per lb | $0.05 to | $0.06 |
| Beef (small) per lb | 0.06 to | 0.12 |
| Mutton, per lb | 0.05 to | 0.07 |
| Pork (per carcass) | 0.05 to | 0.07 |
| Pork (small) | 0.08 to | 0.10 |
| Ham, per lb | 0.14 to | 0.15 |
| Fowls, per pair | 0.30 to | 0.45 |
| Butter (fresh) | 0.20 to | 0.22 |
| Butter (tub) | 0.17 to | 0.18 |
| Oats (black) per bushel | 0.45 to | 0.48 |
| Eggs, per doz | 0.12 to | 0.14 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 0.31 to | 0.32 |
| Ducks, per pair | 0.40 to | 0.50 |
| Mutton, carcass | 0.04 to | 0.06 |
| Lard | 0.14 to | 0.15 |
| Flour, per cwt | 2.40 to | 2.50 |
| Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt | 3.00 to | 3.00 |
| Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt | 2.50 to | 2.75 |
| Hides | 0.05 to | 0.5½ |
| Calf skins (trimmed) | 0.05 to | 0.05 |
| Sheep pelts | 0.60 to | 0.70 |
| Lamb skins | 0.55 to | 0.60 |
| Cabbage, per head | 0.02 to | 0.05 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs | 0.75 to | 0.80 |
| Straw, per load | 2.00 to | 3.00 |
| Geese | 0.60 to | 0.70 |
| Turnips, per bushel | 0.12 to | 0.14 |
| Turkeys | 0.90 to | 1.10 |
| Celery, per doz | 0.40 to | 0.00 |

A TELEGRAM from England to the Steam Navigation Co. states that the steamer Northumberland made her trial trip on Saturday and attained a speed of 15½ knots.

## THE WEEK'S DIARY.

Patrick Purcell, ex-M. P., died at Annapolis, N. S., Friday morning.

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt at Manchester, N. H., Friday evening.

Fire at Swindon, Wiltshire, Eng., on Wednesday last rendered 300 people homeless.

Thomas Quinn M. P., has deserted Parnell and desires to join the McCarthyites.

Willard Durkee, aged 9, of Westport, N. S., was killed on Thursday by the kick of a horse

Bismarck has been elected to the Reichstag on the supplementary ballot, the vote standing: Bismarck, 6,678; Schmelfeld, 4,718.

Patrick Furlotte aged 70, of Jacquet River, Restigouche Co. N. B., suicided on Thursday by hanging. For a number of years he has been out of his head.

2,500 housesmiths struck at New York Friday morning for eight hours. 6,000 miners went on strike in Ohio and Indiana, and 2,000 carpenters in Pittsburg.

Narcisse La Rocque who last fall murdered the two little girls Mary and Eliza McGonagle aged 12 and 14 respectively, has been sentenced to be hanged on June 4th.

The Canadian Pacific flying special with a round-the-world tourists arrived at Montreal Saturday evening, having made the run from Vancouver in less than four days.

A post office employe at Pesth was seized with a homicidal frenzy on Wednesday last, and murdered his wife, mother-in-law and three children and then drowned himself in the Danube.

The act abolishing imprisonment for debt came in force in Nova Scotia Friday. Provisions of a stringent character are made to meet cases where men can, but won't pay their lawful debts.

Thursday a Franklin, Tenn., negro named Jim Taylor shot a policeman who was trying to arrest him and also another man. A mob attacked the gaol and overpowered the Sheriff and quietly took the negro down a side street to a covered bridge and hanged him to a cross beam. His body was riddled with bullets.

May-day was generally observed by the laboring man throughout the world. At New York the demonstration closed by an enthusiastic banquet. At Paris shots were exchanged between the mob and the police and four of the latter were wounded. At Lyons police attacked the procession and cavalry dispersed the meeting and several persons were killed and wounded.

A clergyman came out from England to Halifax some time ago and put up at the principal hotel. He paid no board bill though solicited, alleging he had been robbed on the passage. Thursday he was seen in St. Luke's Church (Episcopal) and later a lot of silverware belonging to the church was missing. The clergyman's room at the hotel was searched and the missing articles found there. The church authorities refuse to prosecute.

The priests and pastors of Moscow are overwhelmed with requests from Jews for baptism in order to avoid expulsion. The law prevents such conversion except in the case of Lutherans and Catholics, and they permits conversions only in limited numbers. The expelled Jews are cruelly treated, being marched out of the city afoot, chained in bands by the write. The Russians afterwards pillage the deserted shops.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The first Session of the Seventh Parliament of federated Canada was opened at Ottawa on Thursday afternoon last, April 30th by the Governor-General, with the following

*SPEECH:*

*Honorable gentlemen of the Senate,*
*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I am glad to welcome you to the duties of the first session of a new parliament which I hope will be memorable for wise deliberation and for measures adapted to the progress and development of the Dominion.

The season in which you are assembled has opened auspiciously for the industries of our people. Let us hope that their labors may be crowned with fruitful results from land and sea and that the great resources of Canada may continue to reward the toil and enterprise of its inhabitants.

My advisors availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months last year, caused the administration of the United States to be reminded of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of the trade between the Republic and the Dominion as well as for friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character which remain unsettled. I am pleased to say that these representations have resulted in an assurance that, in October next, the government of the United States will be prepared to enter on a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these important questions. The papers relating to this subject will be laid before you under these circumstances, and in the hope that the proposed conference may result in arrangements beneficial to both countries.

You will be called upon to consider the expediency of extending for the present season the principal provisions of the provisional annexed to the Washington treaty 1888, known as the modus vivendi.

A disposition having been manifested in the United Kingdom to impose on seagoing ships engaged in the cattle trade increased safe-guards for life and greater restrictions against improper treatment, a careful enquiry has been made as to the incidents of that trade is so far as this country is concerned. The evidence elicited on this enquiry will be laid before you. While I am glad to learn that our shipping is free from reproach in that regard, your attention will be invited to a measure which will remove all reasonable apprehension of abuses arising in the future in connection with so important a branch of our commerce.

The early coming into force of the imperial statute relating to vice admiralty courts of the Empire has made it necessary to revise the laws in force in Canada respecting our courts of maritime jurisdiction, and a measure will therefore be laid before you designed to recognize these tribunals. A code of the criminal law has been prepared in order that that branch of our jurisprudence may be simplified and improved, to which your best attention is invited.

Measures relating to the foreshores of the Dominion and to the obstruction of its navigable waters will be submitted to you and you will also be asked to consider amendments to the acts relating to the North West Territories, to the Exchequer Court act, and to the acts relating to Trade Marks,

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

The accounts for the past year will be submitted to you. The revenue, after providing for