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TWO SILVER JUBILEES

The Twin Rishops of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and of Chatham, N.S., Meet to Celebrate the Day.

Thanksgivings by the Prelates Honored and Congratulated by the People.

(Charlottetown, P.H.I., Herald.)

RIGHT REV. PETER MINTYRE, DD. BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

On the 8th of May, 1860, word came from the Eternal City to Prince Edward Island. telling the widowed diocese of Charlottetown that a successor to the late Bishop MacDonald had been appointed, and that the choice of the Holy Father had fallen upon the Rev. Peter McLatyre, parish priest of Tignish.

The B shop cleet having set apart the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin as the day of his consecration, preparations were made for celebrating it with all due solemnity. A like event had never before taken place in Charlottetown, and the faithful gathered from all parts of the colony, many of them accompanied by their Protestant friends, all anxious to witness the impressive ceremony, the importance of which was enhanced by the fact that the Bishop-elect of Chatham, the Right Reverend Dr. Rogers, was also to receive consecration on the same day at the hands of the Archbishop of Halifax.

The weather was tine, and old St. Dunstan's was crowded to its utmost capacity. At half past nine u clock the procession left the Exiscopal residence (now the Charlottetown hospi tal) and passing up Dorchester street, entered the cathedral by the western door. Besides the consecrating prelate, His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas Lowis Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, and the two bishops-elect, there were present the Right Reverend D. Mullock, Beshop of St. John's, Newfound-Jand; Right Reverend Dr. Dalton, Bishop of Harbor Grace; Right Reverend Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat; Right Reverend Dr. Sweeney, the recently consecrated Bishop of St. John, New Brunswick; the Rev. Mr. Power, of Halifax; Rev. Mr. McMauus, of New Brunswick; Rev. Mr. Vereker, of St. John's, Nfil.; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Portugal Cove, Nfil.; Rev. Mr. McGillivray, Arichat; Rev. Mr. Quinn, St. Stophen's, N. B.; Rev. Canon Woods, Hali fax; Rev. James McDonald, V.G., of Chur lottetown; Rev. Thomas Phelan, pastor of St. Dunstan's Outhedral; Rev. Pius McPhee, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Augus McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College ; Rev. Dr. McDonald. of St. Columbus; Rev. G. Belcourt, of Rus The newspapers of that day assure us that the people were much impressed with the solemnity and beauty of the ceremonies, and that the sermon delivered by the Rev. Canon Woods was eloquent and appropriate.

The state of the dincese of Charlottetown at that period was very different from its present flourishing condition. A rapid re view of the origin and spread of Catholicity in Prince Edward Island may not here be out

Christianity was first brought to our shores by the Frence. It is possible that the Holy sacrifice was affered up in the solemn still ness of our forest glader, so early as the 17th century. Thun came the settlement of Port la Joie and Saint Pierre, both French towns. in each of which there was a church served by one or more priests. After the conquest by England, and the evacuation of their trading posts by the French, there was a lul! in the noise of battle, and Acadian families drifted back to Isle St. Jean and were ministered to by dovoted missionaries as of old. Then came rumors of the barbarities practiced on the Acadians of Grand Pre. closely followed by the ugly story of the premedi tated wreck of Captain Nicholls' transport off the Scilly Isles, and the poor Acadians fled to recurer homes. The few who re mained gathered together on the north-easters shore of lale St. Jean, where they tended their flocks and followed the fisheries in fear and trembling. Some of their old churches remained standing, and in them Mass was often said by chance missionaries whom s kind Providence sent to this lonely Island In 1787 a Mons. Ledru was the resident priest at Baie de la Fortune; soon after his departure the Abbe de Calonne. brother to the Prime Minister of Louis XIV of France, was sent to reside at Port la Joie with faculties as Vicar-General of the diocese of Quebec for Isle St. Jean. After his departure there is record of a Mons. Gabriel Champion. and of other French priests who occasionally said Mass in the ruined chapels of the old regime. In 1772 the first Mass said in the colony by a Scotch priest was offered up at Scotch Fort, by the Rev. James MacDonald, who for many years devoted himself to mis-slonery labors in St. John's Island.

In 1790 the Reverend Ameas McEachern arrived from Scotland, and with him begins the history of the diocese of Charlottetown. He worked here alone as a missionary for many years, having received faculties from the Bishop of Quebec, who then had jurisdiction over all the Canadian provinces. In 1821 Father McEachern was made Bishop of Rosen, i. p. i., being consecrated at Quebec by Monseigneur Pleasis.

In 1820 Charlottetown was erected into a separate diocese, and the Bishop of Rosen be-same Bishop of Charlottetewn. When in 1790 Bishop McEachern arrived in St. John's, now Prince Edward Island, there were scarcely roads, no carriages, no churches nor schools, and but little money. He had spiri-tual charge of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Prince Edward Island, and one half of his lifetime was spent on the road, travelling through all sorts of hardships and travelling through all sorts of hardships and whose gifted mind and facile pen have left perils, early and late, in all seasons all west an undying record in the land of his adopthere, to visit the sick, and administer the tion. Sacraments: It is said that not one of his Among the clergy present on that eccasion tagnards Indians at Mr. Holiday's establi names rous flock, scattered as they were eyer a time has made equal havon. The graceful ment, on the River Moisie, some years ago.

from his labors, he left behind him many and of Harbor Grace are no more; the vensubstantial churches, and the College of stately Gathedral of St. Nonian since 1879. The were educated for the priesthood.

to receive Holy Orders, and who, for many years. Silver bells colling in St. John years, had been Bishop McEachern's faithful have just rung out the jubilee of him great interest in the cause of education; some churches now standing were built during his episcopate, but his chief works were his building of St Dunsten's College, and the

The priest upon whose shoulders Bishop McDonald's mantle had descended was at that time in the forty-third year of his ago, and the eighteenth of his priesthood. He had been for fifteen years the hard working pastor of an extensive and prosperous parish in the western end of the island, where he had erected a church the wonder and admiration of all who visit the remote country district of

Une of the first works of Bishop MoIntyre's administration was the repullding, in brick, of St. Durstan's College, of which the Rev erend 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 muled 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 flurishing 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 ormerly.

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 shurches the Bishop has opened up many new parishes, and the number of clergy in his tiocase has increased from twelve to thirtynine. In 1879 the Bishop bestowed on the other transfer of clergy in his travelling and fatigue which is constantly travelling and fatigue which is const City of Charlottetown the munificent gift of | which is low and sweet, is so clear that he is which he invited the Grey Nuns of Quebec, prepossessing appearance and courtly manfour 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 ufferings of our sick poor of Prince Edward Island. The Bishop is now engaged in building an addition to St. Joseph's Convent, which, when completed, will render that etablishment one of the handsomest strucures in our town.

When, in 1860, Bishop McIntyre was sailed to precide over the Church in this Province, he saw before him a Catholic popuation of 35 852 souls, scattered over a coun cry where to be a Catholic was to be intel ectually, socially and commercially at a isadvantage. There were no Catholic schools outside of Charlottetown, there was no Catholic filling a public office of any imperance-indeed to be a Catholic was to be regarded with suspicion and mistrust by one asif of the population of the colony. Then sgain there was an inadequate supply of riests; each clergyman was charged with a number of parishes, all to be ministered to in ure, the priest going in all sorts of weather, and at all hours, over roads the very remem brance 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 waiting for the Bishop on all sides and the work has been nobly done. From the western extremity of the Island, where the graceful spile of Tignish church upholds the symbol of our Faith, to the wave-washed hore of the East Point, there is a succession of Catholic parishes, each with its neat are libraries in many of these parishes, and Charlottetown, Summerside, Tignish, Miscouche, Nustico and Souris boast of handome and commodious Convents where the devoted Sisters of the Congregation teach The Catholic almost a thousand little girls. population of the diocese has increased from 35,852 to 55,000. Many of the most dignified and important positions in the Province are now filled by Catholics and the name of a Catholic benefactor of St. Dunstan's stands at the head of the wealthy merchants of Charlottetown, while at the bar, in medicine, and in the field of literature there are numerous young Catholic men who give promise of more

than average success. In reviewing the history of the past twenty five years, we see many gaps made by the relentless hand of time. Dennis Reddin, Esq., whose charitable donations to the Church in Chalottetown began with the existence of St. Dunstan's as a parish, and continued throughout his lifetime, died in 1863. on The Hon. Daniel Brennan, the benefactor of St. Dunstan's College, and of St. Mary's Convent, and one of the chief supporters of Catholicity in Charlottetown, was a prominent figure among the laity at the consecration of the Bishop in 1860. He was laid to rest in 1876. The Hon. Patrick Walker, another staunch and generous supporter of the Church, died in 1877. So early as 1867, the Cathelics of Charlottetown were called upon to moura the loss of the brilliant and patriotic Whelan

vast territory, died without preparation, during the long years of his ministry. In 1835,
Church in Nova Scotia was long ago called to
when God called the brave eld Bishop away
his reward; the then Bishops of St. John's
his labora he left behind him many Father Belcourt died in 1873, while the grass Bishop McEachern was succeeded by the has not yet grown green over the grave of Reverna Remard Donald McDonald, who the Rev. James Quinn. The others who was the first native of Prince Edward Island | remain have changed with the changing co laborer. Bisnop McDonald continued to who, in 1960, was the youngest Prelate in reside at Rustice, of which he had been parish the group, the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, priest for ten years. This prelate took a The Rev. Mr. Power, then a young priest in Halifax, now Vivar General of that diocese takes his place among the dignituries in the purple robes of a Mon-izoor. Others who stood round in the vigor and fresnness of founding of the Convent of the Congregation youth, will re-assemble to day in St. Dun-of Notre Dame in Charlottetown. The first convent of that order was onesed in 1858 true, the weight of added years, but also the true, the weight of added years, but also the consciousness of labor nobly done; they have toiled hard and home the burden and beat of the day, working for the glory of God and the salvation of their neighbor.

Upon none has time laid a more gentle band than the Bishop in whose honor the brilliant assemblage of to day is convened Twenty five winters, "frosty, but kindly," have, it is true, silvered his once rich brown hair, but his magnificent physique and com manding presence have not been impaired by the weight of vents or the load of care in separable from the responsibilities of his high

The Right Reverend Peter McIntyre was born in the parish of St. Peter's, King's County, Prince Edward Island, on the 20th of June 1818. His parents, Augus McIntyre and Sarah McKinnon, were natives of Uist, Inverness shire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1790. The future Bishop was baptized in the oil St. Andrew's Church, by Bishop McEschern, and received his First Communion in 1835 from the hands of Father Charles MacDonald. After studying for some time at St. Andrew's College, he proeceded to the College of St. Hyscinthe where he remained for five years, entering the Grand Suminary of Quebcc in 1840. After a three years' course at the Grand Seminary be 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 S.S. 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 ster elastic. His activity is remarkable; few young persons could endure the amount of large house, furnished as an hospital, to easily heard even at a great distance. His uer, 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 Bushop is a strenuous advocate of temperance. He takes a great interest in education, and is invariably present when bis duties allow him, at the examinations in his Catholic schools. It is to His Lordship's unflagging energy and seal 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 de ight to preach at the children's Mass on Sundays when the large congregation of young folks listen to his clear and practical instructions with profit and

His Lordship has visited Rome four times since his consecration, and on one occasio: extended his journey to the Holy Land. Htook part in the Ecumenical Council of 1870, where it was generally conceded that no more imposing figure was seen in the grand proces sion of churchmen than that of the venerable

and stately Bishop of Charlottetown. Two decades and a half have rolled by since 1868, twenty-five beads told on the sil ver chaplet; is it too much to hope that the twenty five yet to come will bring equal blessings and graces as they fall from the fingers of Father Time, and that, tinged with a yellow light, the light of the sunset of a harvest day, they may tell year by year the coming of a Golden Jubilee to him to whom to-day the Herald greeting wishes Faueta Omnia Felicia.

(Continued on eighth page.) The state of the s

THE LATE ABBE A. BLANCHET. We regret to announce the death of the

Rev. Ablé F. A. Blanchet, assistant to the cure of St. Augustine, which occurred on Wednesday evening, at 6 30 o'clock, in that parish. The Rev. Abbé Blanchet was born at St. Roch des Aulnaies on the 23rd of April, 1822, and was the son of Joseph Blanchet, farmer, and Julienne Hudon. He went through his studies in the College of St. Anne, and was ordained priest the 8th Sept., 1849. He remained at the college as professor until the autumn of 1870, when he was appointed as assistant oure of St. Augustine, which he remained until his death. The Rev. Abbu was a member of the Society of One Mass, provincial section, of the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Joseph, and of the Congregation of the College of St. Anne. The funeral service, was chanted this morning at 9 o'clock in the parish church of St. Augustine, whon a large number of priests were present.

Rev. Father Arnaud, the resident missionary of the Montagnards Indians at St. Betsismin Labrador, writes to the Courrier du Canad habrador, whites the burning arranging purpures, commonly known as the pitcher plant, as an antidote against smallper, and attesting the curative effects within his own experience during a terminative of the control rible enthreak of the disease among the Mon-tagnards Indians at Mr. Holiday's establish-

The Banquet Tendered Him by the Press Association.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

Tributes of Respect and Esteem from splendid Usthering of Mr. White's Old Conferes-Patriotic Speeches and Hopes for the Future of Canada and the Development of the North-West Territories

The banquet tendered the Hon. Thomas White by the Press Association at the St. Lawrence Hall, Saturday evening, on the occasion of his retirement from the field of journalism proved a brilliant event, and was remarkably indicative of the high esteem and respect in which he is held by his numerous friends. The gathering, which numbered close on 200, was a most representative one, all shades of politics and the different professions being represented. The universal verdict was that the event was one of the richest intellectual treats ever offered at a hanquet in Montreal. Precisely at 7 o'clock the guests entered the dining hall to the enlivening strains of the orchestra and took their places at the prettily decorated tables. The chair was occupied by the tables. president of the association, Mr. H. J. Charan, Editor of the Montreal Post and TRUE WITNESS, and on his right satthe guest of the evening, the Hon. Thus. White, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. Senator Ogilvie, Hon. Henry' Starnes, Mr. James Stewart and Dr. Brigham, of Phillipsburg, and on his lett Mr. Patullo, president of the Canadian Press Association, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mc. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. J. M. Dufresne. The vice chairs were occupied by Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. E. R Smith and Mr. J. N. A Provencher. The menu was, of that usual excellency for which "Mine Host" Hogan is so well known, while the card of the Canada Bank Note Company was a model of neatness and design, containing a his opponents in the active and lively field of capital miniature portrait of the guest of the political journalism, from men who have sided evening. After dinner the chairman read and battled with him, as well as from these the dimer times the charman tead with him, as well as from these telegrams of regret at being unable to attend who have crossed awords with him in that great he dimer from Messres. Henry Braugrand, of La Patrie, Mr. Ernest Presse, Hon. J. S. O. Wurtele, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. James in, which is meant as a public testimony to the C. Wurtele, Hon. L O. Taillon, Mr. James

"OUR GURST." In rising to propose the tonst of the evening the chairman said: We have now come to the special and attractive feature of the occasion f r which we have gathered around the feative and well laden tables of this time honored Banquetting Hall, in such large and enthusia-tic numbers. I would only wish that the honor and duties which accompany the position I fill had fallen to the lot of bler and older hands, but I lo not intend to quarrel with the good fortun that has imposed upon me the agreeable tisk of presiding over this distinguished gothering and see ving as its humble oracle. We have assem bled this evening to do honor to a wentleman who, as a journalist, has played an important and brilliant role in the intellectual life of this young and rising country. (Loud applance.) During a care r ext nding over a third ce tury, and which I trust will not close till i has covered a similar period, he has won th warmest regard and the good will of his fellow aborers on the press of Canada, and the respec and esteem of his fellow citizens generally. It is a rare thing to find a man who has been we closely and actively identified with the development of the political and public affairs of the country where the interests of race and creed are so varied, to have such few, if any, persons enemies, as our distinguished gues. His in tegrity, his ability, and his industry cannot but command the warm and undivided recognition and admiration of the Canadian people, for such virtues and scholaric attainments in edorn name, must effectually tend to elevate the Canadian name, and bring it up to that level attains by older nations. (Cheers.)

As a writer for the press he has acquired : high position second to none in Canada, and cap ble of comparing with the best abroad. It was on the press that he, like other renowner and able statesmen in Canada and othe countries, first made his mark, and through the press he has risen to distinction. The presen Prime Minister of England started out in life as a journalist. The most brilliant members i the British Parliament have been and are activjournalists, who write their correspondence of leaders on their kness during the debates i the House. French statesmen for the pas century have risen in large numbers from the reporter's table and the editorial chair to the ighest offices in the state. One of the presi dents of the republic was a graduate of the pres-The experience of Europe has been repeated on this side of the Atlantic. From Franklin t Treasurer Manning, of President Cleveland administration, the destinies of the America Republic have been largely in the hands of newspaper men. Here in our own Canada the journalist has always been a conspicuous and much sought figure at the council boards and in the legislative halls of the country. Take away the names of such men as Brown, McGee Annand, Howe, Dorion, Elder, Chapleau, Hun tington, Penny, Langevin, Cauchon, Anglin Mills, Royal, Prud'homme, McDougall, Field ing, Laird, Laberge, Chauveau, and our late lamented confrere, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other notable lights, and see whats blank would be created in the roll call of the men under whose guidance Canada has prospered and he was, for several years, off developed, and has become what it is to-day—a therefore I stand here to-night united, free and presperous country. (Applause. What purer politician, what abler statesman what honester advocate of popular rights and privileges would any people need to beast of When one remembers that that service exthan the late Sir Francis who, I may say, went tends over, as you have remarked, sir, a third from the editorial anctum to his grave on Mount Royal under the saddest of circumstanes?

Canadian journalists have semething to be proud of, something to imitate in the contem-plation of the work and records which our presincere hope and wish of all present here this

evening that the new minister who tak s his departure from the Fourth Estate, to night, will, by the wisdom of his counsel, by his devotion to the public weal, and by a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of his high and important office take rank in that galaxy of honored names which the Press has given to the service of Candla and which have added no mean means, and

a la and which have added no mean measure of alla and which have added no mean measure of lustre to its history. (Cheers)

Our guest has established more than a national reputation as a journalist. Besides the many qualifications which have made him prominents of the Edward Patrick. ment among his confreres of the Fourth Estate. he has developed others in a no less marked de-gree as a man of affairs and of practical buriness

knowledge which has won equal distinction for him in the comm-roial and financial world. Probably the best Finance Minister Canada ever had was the editor I the old Toronto Examiner, of the Montreal Pilot and lately of the Journal of Commerce, and there is no reason why the former editor of the Peterborn Review, and of the Montreal Gasette should not attain to the

the Montreal Gasette should not attain to the same excellence. (Loud cheers.)

A long period of service on the local and general Boards of Trade has made our guest familiar with every branch and aspect of business. He represented for many years the Montreal Board of Trade on the Dominion Board. He was for three years a member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Board and for five years he represented the latter body in the National Board of Trade in the United States. One can see at a glance that he has had an exceptional training in business matters ceptional training in business matters which served him well in his capacity as the editor of a leading commercial paper. He ins in consequence come to be recognized as high authority in and out of Parliame t, on questions relating to trade and commerce which represent to most important and vital element in the material life of this country, and upon the proper regulation of which depends our national progress and prosperity. (Applianse.)
Viewed from this material standpoint our guest deserves as warm a recognition at the unis of his fellow-citizens generally, as when considered in his more intellectual attainments he receives, with ut any intent to flatter, the most hearty congratulations and a cordial tribute of appreciation from his fellow-journalists (Hear, of appreciation from his fellow-journalists (Hear, hear) I am sure I only unticipate the expression of his sentiments when I say that our honorest suest feels prouder and will bear away with a num a more pl a ant recollection of this demonstration than if it were tender d to hum by any ther body or by any particular class of his fellow-citizens. That pride and pleasure which he must naturally feel are all the keener because the honor of to-ni-ht goes forth to him from the men that have known him best, and, perhaps, feared him most, from his colleagues is well as feared him most, from his colleagues is well as

high personal qualities to the value of his public services, and, finally, to the ability and success which has characterized his journalistic car er cannot but excite in him a deep sense of gratification. The good will and the good wishes f all will go with him into his new sphere of mefulness, and as an earnest of the sentiment, 1 will ask you to fill your glasses full to the brim and to drick a rousing and humper teast to the health and prosperity of the Hon. Thomas White. [Laud and prolonged cheering.]

The enthusiasm with which the toast was greeted lasted for some time.

THE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Hon, Mr. White, on rising to respond, vas received with desfening cheers and wav ing of handkerchiefs, the entire company ising to their feet. After the ovation, which lasted several minutes, had subsided, Mr. White said : - Mr. Chairman and gentle men, I can assure you that I cannot find words to adequately express my deep sense of thankluluess to you for this magnificent and unique demonstration. I have been in the past in this good city of Montreal, as vel: as in other parts of Canada, the recipient if demonstrations of confidence and respect from my own political friends; but I think I may fairly say that it has fallen to the lot of few public men to find themselves, as I find myself to-night, surrounded by gentlemen of both political parties (hear, hear), hy my own friends with whom I have battled in the past shoulder to shoulder for what we believed to be the best interests of the country, and by those against whom we waged that warfare, and who, on their part, fought with equal zeal and equal valor and equal conscientiousness for what they believed to be the best interests of the country at large (Cheers). I can assure you, sir, and gentle men, that if anything were needed to impress me deeply with the sense of the responsibility of the position which I have assumed, it would be those kind expressions which have come to me through the columns of newspapers of both political parties, which have come to me in letters of kindness of whose terms it would be impossible to exaggerate. from gentlemen of both political parties; and now this crowning act of personal attendance at this banquet of gentlemen of political friends and opponents alike. (Cheers.) I feel, gentlemen, that it imposes upon me an obligation of no small kind when I realize that my duty in the future must be, whatever differences of a party character may arise between us. at least to justify in some sense the personal kindness of which I have been the object. (Loud cheers.) I am deeply obliged to my old friends of the press for obliged to my old friends of the press for again."
having promoted this demonstration. I am "Would your tribe revolt should they hang Canada, of continuous service on the press. (Applause.) My very good friend, Col. Wylie, of Brockville, I believe, is the only pressman connected with the press to day who commenced his career as a journalist at

THE OLDEST PRESSMAN IN GANADA

an earlier date than I commenced mine, but

he was, for several years, off the press, and

of continuous service. (Renewed applause.) of a century, that one generation has passed away practically since I first began to dabble in editorial writing in the columns of a newspaper, I feel that it is somewhat remarkable that my advent to an administration should

(Continued on 5th page.)

AN EVICTION SCENE

The Parish Priest bids Deflance to the Magistrate and Police.

Dublin, Aug. 29 .- A serious riot occurred to-day at the village of Mualinavat, County Kilkenny, in connection with evictions on the estate of Bullyfaisey. The chapel bells there rang early in the day, and when the bailiffs and police arrived a crowd of 2,000 people confronted them. Mr. Bodkin, the resident magistrate, ordered the parish priest to stop the bells ringing, but the priest re-fused, and when the magistrate said he would employ force the priest stood at the chapel gate and said those who attempted ferce would have to pass over his body.

The evictions were abortive, owing to an informality. When Mr. Bodkin returned to the station stones were thrown at the railway carriage and the windows were smashed. Later in the evening an angry mob attacked the police in the village. The riot act was read. The police charged the mob with

bayonet and baton.

The scene became very alarming. Fifteen to twenty people received bayonet wounds. A man named Conway had a stab on his head. Several of the police were badly wounded with stones and several arrests were made. The village at nightfall was in a very excited state. Hundreds of police were on the street, but no further collision took place up to mid-

SEEING THE SOUL.

AN OPTICAL INSTRUMENT WHICH IT IS CLAIMED LAYS BARE SPIRITUAL BX18

CHICAGO, Ill., August 29—A morning paper publishes the following special despatch from Lincoln, Neb. :-A most remarkable liscovery has recently developed in this city. It is of such an astounding nature that the correspondent hesitates to give the circumstances to the public on account f being barred at present from giving names, although there is no good reason why it should not be done. However, the gentleman who has made the discovery requests it. This disclosure consists in proving beyond the possibility of a doubt by scientific means the existence of the human soul, laying bare the greatest secret of nature and proving the doctrine of eternal faith "that the soul of man doth live," the disclosures and proofs of which will shortly startle and astonish the entire world.

A BODY OF VAPOR. For the sake of convenience the gentleman alluded to will be called Mr. Holland, a man of sinall stature, a mild eye and thoughting

conntenance; a devout Christian, possessing peculiar belief that the soul of a man is counterpart of the body itself; and in this beory of the dual man he sought the key of life and death. He reasoned that within this body of bone and sinew was yet another body existing in vapory form which death alone shou'd free, and that by a simple microscopie nevice the dull sight of the human eyes might penetrate the minutest particles of the air we breathe, and see the soul take form and flight to the boundaries of another world. His attention was first attracted to this, he says, by a man lying on a sofa suffering with a pair n his loot, and yet there was no foot there to suffer, the leg having been amputated nearly to the hip. "For years," says Mr. Holland, "this incident ran through my nird, until at last I resolved upon an experi-

ment A SUCCESSIVE EXPERIMENT. "I procured the most powerful lenses I could find and completed an invention of my own, and when I had my light arranged pere tly, so I could examine the microbes of the air, I called upon a friend who had lost his arm and explained that I wanted him to put his imaginary hand where I directed. He laughingly accompanied me to my rooms and did as I desired. The moment I adjusted the glass a world of revelation broke upon me. The dual hand lay beneath my glass. I asked him to make letters with his maginary finger. He did so, and to his wonler and astonishment I spelled out the sentences he wrote. That was conclusive vidence to me," continued Mr. Holland,

THE LATEST YARN.

and you know the rest."

AN INDIAN CHIEF WITH FIVE THOUSAND RRAVES TO AVENCE RIEL'S DEATH.

(By Telegraph to the New York Herald.) Syracuse, N Y., August 28 .- Among the Indians at the Thousand Islands this summer engaged in basket selling is a chief of the Canadian tribe which is settled at Pierreville, some sixty miles from Montreal. He speaks English well. In answer to enquiries to day he said that his tribe considered Riel a benefacior to the Indians. When asked if Riel would be hanged he exclaimed: " No. the Government will not dare do that, for they know that the Indians would rise up

Riel?" was querried. Very much excited he exclaimed : "Damn it, yes. We number about 5,000, and just as surely as Riel is hanged we will take up arms. Every one of us have rifles-many of us Spencer repeating rifles. One Indian in the hush is as good as five white men. chief trouble is a lack of money. We have no money with which to buy ammunition and provisions. But just before I left home the other chiefs told me that despite our poverty our braves would surely rise if Riel is executed.'

Another Indian who has just come from the tribe confirms this statement.

Three weeks ago a man was sentenced at York, England, to three months' imprisondecessors have left behind them. We have be described on the part of my political ment for manslaughter. He had peviously every assurance, and I may say that it is the friends as a recognition on the part of my done seven years' penal servitude for stealing a shirt.

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