

**TIGNISH EN FETE.**

(Continued from page one.)

round, with good music by the band, and good humour pervading the entire assemblage.

In the evening the proceedings were concluded with fireworks and a torchlight procession. The number of people present at the celebration is estimated to have been six thousand.

Among those present were Premier Farquharson, Hon. Jas R McLean, Hon. H. C. McDonald, and last but by no means least, considering the present political state of affairs, Hon. J. W. Richards.

**HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TIGNISH PARISH.**

In connection with the commemoration the proprietors of L'Impartial have issued an illustrated number, which, considering all the circumstances, reflects great credit upon their enterprise and skill in difficult work. The letter-press is for the most part in the French language. But there is an article by Father Burke, from which we quote:—

In the autumn of 1799, eight sturdy Acadians with their families left the homes which had never appeared secure to them in Malpeque, and which their grasping English neighbors now envied them more and more, and, for greater liberty to worship God in their own way and live the quiet life to which they were naturally inclined, away from threat or violence, resolved to locate themselves in the portion of the Island which the Mic-macs, always friendly with the Acadians, called Man-anechik, signifying "paddle" in their own tongue, and early reduced on English lips to Tignish. This was not, as some assume, an Indian centre. It was simply visited for the purpose of hunting. The soil was good, the fishing excellent and the forest which covered the whole section abounded in large and small game.

Who were those western pioneers? The names are familiar ones, their numerous descendants to-day, bearing them with honest pride. They were: Joseph DesRoches, Joseph Richard, Jacques Chaisson, Pierre Arsenault, Pierre Poirier, Basile Poirier, Germain DesRoches and Gregoire Bernard. In the following year came Etienne Gaudet, Charles Doncet, Joseph Gaudet and Joseph Doucet.

Malpeque had always been a chief centre from which the Mic-mac tribes of the Island went out on their great hunting expeditions. The French missionaries were accustomed to visit them, even the first missionaries, Abbe de Breslay penetrating that far from Port Lajoie, and there many of them were converted to the Catholic Faith—a faith which no other people has ever held more unswervingly. Always friendly with the Indians, as we have already observed, the French settlers were accustomed to undertake the clearing of the land near their villages. A considerable settlement of French or Acadian colonists was located near the general Mic-mac village of Malpeque.

From 1753 to 1758 the date of the deportation of the French of Isle St. John, Malpeque had its resident priest. He was the Abbe Doque. For a short time before, the Abbe Cassier served this growing settlement, which now boasted a neat church, fairly well equipped, a pre-byttery, school, stores, snug farmhouse and a considerable acreage of clear fields smiling under a promising crop of roots and cereals. Very much to his distaste, be it said, but obeying the orders of his English superior officers, Col Rollo at the conquest, had completely wiped out this flourishing centre. The church, presbytery and indeed all the buildings were razed to the ground and the people driven out of their peaceful homes to be carried back to France in utterly unseaworthy vessels. Some resolved to take refuge in the forest and trust to chance to escape to New Brunswick, rather than embark at the English officer's command. The Abbe

Doque reached Quebec where he was named shortly after Cure of the Cathedral. Thus it is that afterwards we find many of those refugees returning to the homes they so cherished and risking all kinds of treatment to gain occupancy of the old places in Isle of St. John. In 1764 governor Wilmot's Census reveals the fact that there were then three hundred Acadians on the Island. In 1785 Abbe Bourge, who visited and ministered to the Acadians of St. John's Island reports the number of families to be fifty, scattered over the entire length from East Point to Malpeque. They had early rebuilt their chapel at the latter place and believed themselves, on account of their remote situation, free from other molestation. By degrees, however, the English settlers encroached upon them, and considering them to have no rights in the country, harassed them persistently. It was largely owing to this treatment, and not as been stated by some, to seek out more lands, for there was land in plenty anywhere then, that the migration of eight families above recorded took place in 1799.

We can well imagine the exactions of such a voyage as they undertook in the frail boats then in use. They were obliged to choose the most promising weather, to hug the coast all along the northern sand bars, carefully protecting their wives, children, precious effects from the dangers of the wave. It is more than probable that Casumppec harbour gave them a refuge by night, and that their friends, the Mic-macs, gathered in great numbers on Savage Island, from a long summer's hunting expedition, and gave them a cordial reception. Putting out again next morning, they reached before nightfall the locality selected for their new home, a place sufficiently removed from the English settlers, they thought, to give them security of tenure, and immunity from insult and persecution for many a day. They landed, the old tradition tells us, at the spot now called the old "Burying Ground," the first to leap on shore being a young lad of thirteen years, named Pierre Chaisson the same, who is also said, to have felled the first tree in Tignish. He died at the age of 93 years, leaving behind him a numerous progeny.

The voyageurs made all the provision they could for winter, throwing up huts of branch and clay, and in the spring they erected the snug log cabins, the cellars of which are still pointed out to us. Their first years were years of much toil and privation. The woods had to be felled and burned off before the rich harvests gladdened their expectant hearts, and as has been the case all around the province, the marsh lands were looked to, and in this case dyked, to supply fodder for their prospective flocks and herds. If they wanted a horse shoe, an axe made, or a sack of grain ground into flour, in all those first years, they had to make a tedious journey of fifty long miles or more to Baker's forge at Bedeque, Warren's at Darnley, or in canoe or sleigh, seek out John Taylor's mill at Bedeque, Wallace's at Malpeque, or even go on further to the mill at Indian River.

Two years after their arrival, their piety urged them on to construct a chapel in which to worship their God, and although it was a rough one made of logs, with a door and a couple of rude windows, it cost them more labor and sacrifice in their poverty and fewness of numbers than many of the grand cathedrals of the present day. It was 30x25 feet. The Abbe Richard was the first priest formally charged with their spiritual care. The Abbe de Calonne had already ministered to them at Malpeque.

When Bishop Denant visited the Island in 1803 he found 232 Acadians at Malpeque, the most western point at which he administered confirmation; and, according to his report, there were then 102 souls at Tignish. The settlement of Casumppec was formed about this time, and counted a population of 65 souls. There were 103 English-speaking Catholics at Malpeque also, and those Father, (afterwards Bishop) McEachern, who was charged with the Catholics on the Island, not Acadians, served. In 1812 when Bishop Plessis visited the Island, Tignish had made rapid strides as to population and the settlement of the country. After this date the Irish immigrants began to pour in, the first being a man named Rielly who came across the Strait from Richibucto. In 1812 came Father Deaubien, to look after the French missions, and in 1819 Father Cecile. From 1822, the date Father Cecile's return to Quebec, the entire Catholic population, of whatever nationality, was served in turn by Rev. E. D. McDonald, afterwards second Bishop of Charlottetown, until 1828; Rev. S. E. Poirier until 1844; Rev. Peter McIntyre, late third Bishop of Charlottetown, until 1860; Rev. Donald McDonald, the present pastor, who except for an interval of six years, spent in the parish of East Point, has been continuously in charge.

The second Tignish church now the Grammar school of that village was built in the year 1826. It was 60x45 and was considered a fine building for its day. In 1859 Father McIntyre commenced the present beautiful brick structure, which will ever remain as a monument to his untiring zeal and a marvel of the people generosity.

The corner stone was laid by Bishop McKinnon of Arichat, and Archbishop Connolly of Halifax consecrated it in August 1860. Without any previously massed funds, the Cure and parishioners of Tignish had erected and paid for that costly and magnificent edifice in one single year.

In 1868 was built the large brick convent which stand behind the church and in 1872 the brick presbytery hard by. These institutions are certainly an unmistakable indication of the people's faith and liberality; and it is everywhere admitted that not one of them ever felt, but on the contrary, rewarded with promised hundredfold, any effort put forth to provide the ecclesiastical institutions

of St. Simon and St. Jude. Indeed the people trained to habits of industry, leading virtuous lives, broadened out by continual contact with a large hearted and public-spirited Pastor like Father McIntyre, began to improve their own holdings, to extend their lines, to erect comfortable buildings and to give every indication of the spirit of progress they had imbibed. Side by side the sons of the Irish and French emigrant lived in peace, cultivated the fields, or followed the fisheries for a livelihood; side by side they knelt in their churches to worship their God; side by side they defended their rights as citizens and procured the blessings of Education for their children; and side by side they sleep in the cemeteries of the parish the inevitable sleep in hope of a glorious resurrection. Two branches of the great Celtic family in exile, as their fathers loved and trusted each other in that old land whence they came, they live in mutual regard here—the descendants of persecuted fathers, who have ultimately come to the full enjoyment, under our glorious Constitution, of all those civil and religious liberties for which the heart of civilized man must ever long. It is only to be hoped that their children, not having borne the burden and the heat of the day may not too slightly regard the splendid heritage which is theirs:—

"The bark by tempest vainly tossed  
May perish in the calm;  
And he who braved the polar frost;  
Faint by the isle of balm."

It is well to recall the example of those who have done well by the community in order that we may draw inspiration from their works and the better perform our part. This is the practice of all peoples. We have before us the example of those brave and pious Acadian fathers. See what magical change has been effected in this country since one hundred years ago, when the ring of little Pierre Chaisson's axe awakened the echoes of the virgin forest! See what those Patriarchs have done by their industry, economy, and the faithful observance of religious council! Religion, Industry, Economy, these are equally the requirements of the present. May the spirit of those who, one hundred years ago, cradled the Tignish, of to-day in faith and fortitude, breathe through this admirable celebration and inspire our generation with a proper conception of its privileges and responsibilities!

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. W. C. Harris left this morning on return to Halifax.

Mr. S. C. Clarke, Mount Stewart, was in town to-day.

Postmaster Brecken returned from Souris this morning.

Mr. W. A. Hutcheson went over to Picton this morning and will return this afternoon.

Mr. Walter DeBlois who has for some time been visiting relations and friends in Charlottetown left this morning on return to St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs Elizabeth McMaster now of Boston arrived in town last night by train and left this afternoon for her home in Stanhope to spend a holiday.

Mrs. Hector McInnis, of Halifax, who has been visiting her father, Rev. Donald McNeill, returned home today. She was accompanied to Picton by her sister, Mrs. A. E. Morrison.

Major W. A. Weeks and Mr. W. H. Crookill returned from Georgetown this morning. Mr. Justice Hodgson remains there for the summer, and with him is staying Master Charles Harris, of this city.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS.**

Cliff House, Stanhope: Sunday—Miss Saunders, L R Unsworth, C Farquharson, Geo M Munroe, Geo W Gardiner, R Ernest Lord, Harry C Douce, F Betts, L W Cook, A J Biffin, W A Stewart, William Moran, J F McMillan, John Good, Major Warburton and wife and three children, Major Weeks, A E Ings, Harry Brehaut, B McLeod, Charlottetown; L Bushby, London, Eng.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Evangelist Robert F. Whiston was a passenger by the Princess yesterday afternoon, and a business meeting of the Central Christian Church was held last night. Some time ago it was reported that Rev. R. W. Stevenson had accepted a call to this church but he since reconsidered the matter and decided to stay at Montague. A call was then extended to Mr. Whiston which he accepted. At the meeting last night the project of building a new church was brought before the members, and it is altogether likely that in the near future the Central Christians will have a beautiful little church of their own.

THE ELECTRA.—The Electra arrived in port last night at nine o'clock with seven passengers and a full cargo of lobsters, eggs, etc. The Electra, instead of coming to Charlottetown last week went on the slip at Picton to be cleaned and repaired, and consequently an extra amount of freight was waiting for her this trip, a quantity of which had had to be left behind. There is always a stir at Pownal wharf when this little steamer is in and this morning one would almost imagine by the shouting and bustling going on that an ocean liner was at the wharf. She sailed at one o'clock.

FORESTERS PICNIC AT COLEMAN.—A special passenger train will leave Charlottetown for Coleman on Saturday at 8 o'clock. Fare for the round trip \$1.15. Intermediate stations at proportionate rates.

**Local and Other Items.**

THE PROBS.—Moderate winds fine and moderately warm.

S O E.—Lodge Elion meets tonight at 8 o'clock, R R Degree, full attendance requested.

BANK STOCK.—Twenty-seven shares of the P. E. I-land bank stock were sold by auction this morning by Mr. R Bearisto. It sold at 152.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of the calendar of Dalhousie College and University for 1899-1900. It is full of particulars regarding the institution, course of study, terms, etc.

TIGNISH FAMILIES.—The last number of the L'Impartial the French newspaper published at Tignish, contains an interesting genealogical table of the first settlers of Tignish parish and their descendants.

POLICE COURT.—One drunk, James Henderson was this morning fined \$5 or 30 days with hard labor. A summons was served yesterday, for violation of the Liquor Regulation Act, by selling within the prohibited hours on George A Esory. It is returnable tomorrow morning.

ST. DUNSTON'S PICNIC.—St. Dunstan's Sunday School picnic is taking place today at Rocky Point. A large number went over at half past nine o'clock and further contingents crossed in the eleven o'clock and later boats. The children are greatly enjoying themselves. Races and other sports are taking place.

CRICKET.—We are pleased to learn that after all cricket is not in such a deplorable condition as we were led to believe. Old members of the "Phoenix" we find are taking an active interest in the matter and the game is still with us. An afternoon match is being arranged for Saturday, and an all-day game for Thursday next. We are heartily glad of this and wish the boys a successful cricket season.

THE ROWING RACE.—Considerable interest is being taken in the coming four oared boat race between the crew of the "Dresser" and the married men. The married men are rowing the boat "Roderick" that was defeated by the "Dresser" some time ago, but since her defeat she has been thoroughly overhauled, painted, tightened, and a new set of patent roller seas put in by Mr. K. Griffin so that the Dresser will probably be beaten this time unless they can put up a better race than they did against the Roderick the last time they met.

BAND CONCERT.—The 82nd Battalion Band has kindly consented to give a concert in the gardens this evening commencing at half past eight. The following is the programme:—

- March—Bostonia.....C W Bennett
  - Waltz—Ewlogy.....Bowman
  - Baritone Solo—Romance.....Hall
  - March—Crescent.....Pryor
  - Waltz—Legion.....De Witte
  - Opera Selections—Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
  - Waltz—Nanon.....Ferrazzi
  - Cornet Solo—Polka De Concert.....Ashmold
  - Cake Walk—Alabama.....Hosfield
  - Waltz—Sweet Roses.....Howard
  - March—Festa.....Clark
- God Save the Queen.  
H VINNICOMBE, Bandmaster.

JULY WEDDINGS.—At Kensington yesterday, Miss Amy Mills, daughter of the late John Mills, of Clermont, was married to Mr. John L. Green, of A. C. Rogers & Co's establishment. The wedding took place at St. Mark's Church, the celebrant being the Rev. Mr. Alwyn. Miss Mary Mills was bridesmaid and the groomsmen was Mr. W. Jarvis Green. A reception and luncheon was afterwards held at Clermont, after which the couple drove to their future home in Summerside.

The marriage of Miss Granville Lord daughter of Capt. A. Lord of Victoria, to Conductor George Hibbert of the P. E. I. Railway, was solemnized yesterday by the Rev. D. Price, of Tryon, in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride was charmingly attired and received very many presents. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, and at the conclusion of which Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert left by train for Charlottetown en route for their home in Georgetown.

**Surf Bathing**

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**For Ladies**

The one drawback to their enjoyment is the trouble in drying the hair afterwards. This can be easily remedied if a good

**Bathing Cap**

is used. It fits closely over the head and keeps the hair dry.

We have them in pretty check patterns, also few silk ones.

All sizes  
Prices 25 to 35c each



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**Great Reduction Sale of Shirt Waists**

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Our whole stock including:—

- White Piques
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- Striped Cambrays
- White Lawns
- Black Sateens
- Black & White Plaids
- Black & White Stripes

50c	Waist	for	30c	each
65c	"	"	44c	"
84c	"	"	55c	"
\$1.10	"	"	75c	"
\$1.35	"	"	90c	"
\$1.50	"	"	\$1.00	"
\$1.75	"	"	\$1.20	"

The best stock in the province to select from

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It Requires

Sand

To carry the stock of women's low shoes, we have now on hand. Still we find it pays us

there is everything here to choose from, we rarely miss a sale, BUT now the surplus stock must move—even supposing we sacrifice the profits

Therefore we quote womens low shoes from 65c up to \$2.85. See the \$1.50 line—they are full of good value and comfort

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With a large choice selection of suitings, trousers and overcoatings. W Mr Sixtus McLellan as cutter, and the best staff of workmen on P. E. Island for good solid tailoring we can't be beat.

**Our Furnishing Department**

See our new shirts, also, cuffs, neckwear suspenders, gloves and handkerchiefs. See our new shirt ingens, sweaters, underclothes

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Stampers Corner