

A GOOD CIVIL SERVANT.

SAYS PREMIER LAURIER, IS SAFE IN HIS POSITION.

PARTISAN OFFICIALS WILL RECEIVE NO QUANTER—THEIR CAREERS WILL BE CUT SHORT—THE GOVERNMENT IS UNANIMOUS ON THAT POINT.

Ever since the victory of the new Government there has been an unusual stir in the ranks of a number of political workers who have been anxiously looking for some reward for their toil during the recent elections. There has been also a great feeling of anxiety in the minds of the civil service employees, lest the new administration might be tempted to introduce the principle to the "victors belong the spoils." The Premier, however, has in a measure allayed that feeling through having made the following statement, during the course of a recent debate in the House:—

"What is my opinion?" asked Mr. Laurier. "My opinion has been expressed more than once. I gave it in 1888 and again in 1891; when a public servant of the people, the High Commissioner himself left his post in London and returned to Canada to take part in an election; and then to the scandal of the whole people he returned to England and charged to the country the expenses of the trip."

Here was a hard thrust and Liberals fairly howled with delight. The British visitors were certainly getting the benefit of the ventilation of long-standing Liberal grievances.

Continuing, Mr. Laurier said he was opposed to the American spoils system, and justified only dismissal for cause; but, said he, if a civil servant chooses to be a politician, this Government will give him every opportunity to be one.

Why, asked Mr. Laurier, had it been the practice in the United States upon a change of administration to dismiss the public employees? Because every one of them was an active politician. They took part in the political battles of their party, and when their party lost, they, too, went down in the defeat. A partisan official could not be trusted.

Here was Mr. Laurier's rule—a good civil servant, he he Liberal or Conservative, should vote as he saw fit, without hindrance or enquiry as to whom he gave his support. But if he took an active part in a campaign, wore party badges and appeared on public platform, to promote the interests of a particular party, then he took his political life in his hands and could not complain if his political life was cut short. Of course, such cases should be investigated, but where the Minister saw with his own eyes the partisan action then he was certainly justified in acting upon his own personal knowledge, as Mr. Davies had done, and make the dismissal. There was no difference of opinion in the Government regarding this. Partisan conduct was a good ground for dismissal, but complaints should be enquired into, and a chance for defence given. But this he declared again: If a civil servant wished to be a politician he should be given an opportunity to satisfy his ambition.

THE GLOBE'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

The Toronto Globe answers a correspondent regarding the matter in the following sensible manner:—

"A correspondent, Mr. Jonathan Ellis of Port Dover, advocates 'an almost entire change in the civil service.' His reasons are, first, that the Conservative party have never shown the smallest consideration for generosity or fairness in the treatment of their opponents, and, second, that the civil service list is packed with heeled and bootless, the dismissal of whom would be a gain to the country. About the unfair treatment accorded by the Conservatives to their opponents there is no doubt. But we are of opinion that many of those who supported the gerrymander and similar outrages were accustomed to quiet their consciences with just such arguments as Mr. Ellis is using. They argued that the country was a bad lot, who would ruin the country or sell it to the foreigner if they got the chance, and were therefore deserving of no consideration. If we assume that every Conservative officialholder is a heeler or a bootless, or a person who has done some dirty work for the party, and is therefore to be dismissed unless he can prove his innocence, we shall act upon the same idea, and shall take a course which will help to perpetuate misgovernment."

"The argument virtually ignores the claims of the country, of the taxpayer, as distinct from the claims of either political party. It is no particular concern of the taxpayer whether the officialholder is a Liberal or a Conservative. He wants public duty discharged well and faithfully without extravagance. What he requires of a civil servant is that he shall know his business and shall mind his business. Would Mr. Ellis plan to maintain the civil service in that condition? Quite the contrary. Once let it be understood that there is to be a general sweep of the service after each election, and the result is that almost every civil servant becomes an active political worker, not from love of politics, but in defence of his job. He argues that as he is likely to go away if his party is defeated, he may as well have a fight for his life. On the other hand, if the rule is laid down that a good servant whose heart is in his work, and who does not make himself offensive in politics, is fairly safe in his position in any event, a premium is set upon good work and a check upon partisanship in the civil service. There are of course heeled and bootless in the civil service, but we think it is absurdly unjust to say that that is the general character of the service."

ELECTRICAL FORCE

TO BE DEVELOPED AT CHAMBLEY, P.Q.

The Chambley Water Power Company is evidently determined to push matters in earnest. It is now almost certain that in a few weeks time several hundred men will set to work to dam the Rich-

lieu River at Chambley. Some time since this company gave a contract to the Stillwell-Bierce and Melle-Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio, amounting almost to \$1,000,000, the work to be handed over complete in the month of October, 1897. Tenders have also been invited for sub-contracts to the amount of \$550,000, and they are expected to be opened within the next few days, and the fortunate tenderer started at once on this great undertaking.

A concrete dam will be built across the river, which is about 1,100 feet in width where the company's works are to be treated, and the height of this dam is to be about 25 feet. The power house will be constructed midway from shore to shore, and it is estimated that 500 men are to be employed, as the work is to be rushed along in the fall and winter, while the water is at its lowest. It is also stated that the force to be here generated by the new company would reach some 20,000 horse-power, and it is understood that the Royal Electric Company have contracted in advance for half this amount.

The power from Chambley will have to travel about fifteen miles to reach the city, but as the Niagara Falls supply Buffalo with power twenty-five miles away, the distance from the Richelieu to the St. Lawrence is considered no obstacle to the success of the new undertaking. It is not yet decided whether the river will be crossed by using the Victoria Bridge or by cable, but the latter plan is so much more expensive that it will not probably be entertained.

OBITUARY.

MR. GEORGE MURPHY.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. George Murphy, one of the best known Irishmen in this city, which sad event occurred last week.

When the announcement was made, it created a widespread feeling of profound sorrow and came as a great shock to the members of the various national organizations. Beyond the immediate circle of his family, and that of a few intimate friends, none suspected that the hand of death was so soon to fall upon the genial and warmhearted Irishman, whose life was one series of sacrifices to the great



THE LATE MR. GEORGE MURPHY.

work of his fellow countrymen. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Murphy has been one of the central figures in the St. Patrick's Society.

He occupied for a long period the position of chairman of the charitable committee of that organization. Nobly did he perform the duties of the office. Always unostentatious and fearful of public notoriety, calm and cheerful in temperament, his presence in the household of many a distressed family was like a ray of sunshine, bringing hope and courage.

In later years he filled the office of treasurer of the society, and to know him was to place the most implicit confidence in him for all time.

He was for many years Chief of the Montreal Harbor Police, and remained in active service in that organization until it was disbanded. Since that time he held a position of trust in the well-known establishment of Gault Bros.

Mr. Murphy was universally esteemed for his genial manner and high integrity, for his unwavering devotion to the cause of the Irish people in this city. He was proud of the race from which he sprung, and cherished the fondest aspirations for the future of the Old Land. He never swerved from any task where it was necessary to courageously proclaim his convictions for his religion and nationality. He was in all sincerity one of the many notable Irishmen whose deeds are recorded in the prayers of widows and orphans, and whose simple, truthful and noble life was spent in silently doing good, without seeking after public approval or reward.

His funeral, which took place on Sunday last, was a striking evidence of his popularity in the community. Hundreds of Irish Catholics and a large number of citizens of other nationalities and creeds followed in the funeral procession, which was the largest seen in this city for many years.

ST. MARY'S BAZAAR.

The St. Mary's Calendar says:—

On the 15th of September we have had in St. Mary's for three years. In spite of the dull times other parishes have managed to keep their annual bazaars going, and to realize very handsome sums thereby. It is in order, now, for us to make up for lost time and for each one to do at least a little toward making the present venture a great success.

No doubt all are anxious to see the church cleaned and decorated, but there is only one way in which this very desirable end may be accomplished, and that is for each parishioner to do his and her best. We know there have been many calls upon the purses of our people within the last year, and that some who would gladly give generously find themselves unable to do so, but good will on the part of all, those drawbacks may be overcome and a substantial sum realized.

The ladies who are interesting themselves in the bazaar will do their best to make visitors comfortable and happy.

Every evening there will be an attractive programme, consisting of tableaux, fancy drills, music etc., so that even those who may not be able to indulge their desires for the possession of all the pretty things offered on the tables, may still depart pleased and satisfied.

We invite in a special manner the attendance of the men of the parish. It is a lamentable fact that as a rule men, especially young men, are more conspicuous for their absence on such occasions than for their presence. Probably this is due to bashfulness, but if so, we invite our boys to lay aside this excessive modesty and come in to give a helping hand to the ladies. Collections will not be importunate, so there need be no fears on that score.

On account of the absence of our Reverend Pastor the bazaar will be under the patronage and management of Rev. Father Shea, whose energy and zeal are too well known to need eulogium here. Let us then all do our best for the furtherance of the good work, so that it may no longer be our reproach that St. Mary's is the most forlorn looking church in Montreal.

ELEVEN FIREMEN KILLED.

CRUSHED UNDER A FALLING WALL.

YORE'S OPERA HOUSE, AT BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN, DESTROYED BY FIRE—LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 6.—Yore's Opera House and adjoining buildings were burned early this morning, causing the death of eleven firemen and injury to a number of others, and entailing a loss of about \$65,000. The killed: Frank Watson, married; Edward H. Gange, married; Arthur C. Hill, married; Frank Seaver, married; Robert Rolfe, single, all of St. Joseph. John Hoffman, married; Thomas Kidd, single; Frank Woodley, married; Will Maier, married; Scott Rice, single; Louis Hoffman, single, of Benton Harbor. The seriously injured are: Ex-Fire Chief John A. Crawford, Benton Harbor, burned and overcome by heat and smoke; Frank Paget, St. Joseph, legs crushed by falling brick; Will Friend, St. Joseph, cut about the head and burned; Jack McCormack, Benton Harbor, legs broken and internal injuries. Several others were injured by falling walls, but will recover.

Shortly after midnight Yore's Opera House, a large four story brick structure, was discovered to be on fire. It had gained much headway before the alarm was given, and when the four city companies arrived the building was a mass of flames. The St. Joseph firemen were sent for and arrived soon after. The fire continued to gain and was spreading to other buildings when the hook and ladder companies went into the rear of the building, hoping to be able to direct a stream into the flames from a second storey window. Hardly had they arrived there when the wall came down upon them, burying fifteen men under red hot bricks. Other portions of the walls were tottering, and the rescue of the firemen was deterred some time, as it was expected every moment the remainder of the wall would fall. Finally some of the crowd rushed into the mass to rescue the shrieking and struggling men. Frank Watson, of St. Joseph, was the first man rescued, but he was dead and his body was a mass of broken bones and mangled flesh. The search continued until 5 o'clock, when the last victim, Arthur Hill, was recovered. They were carried to offices and private houses, where doctors from both cities were in waiting to render aid. Some of them died en route and others while being cared for. The dead were taken to the City Hall, which was turned into a temporary morgue. Some of the men were so badly mangled that their identity was only learned by letters and papers in their pockets. After the falling of the rear wall the roof and other walls soon collapsed, one of the side walls falling upon a two story brick building owned by William Frick, completely demolishing it and its contents.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

TERRIBLE FATALITY AT YANKLEEK HILL.

YANKLEEK HILL, Ont., September 2.—One of the most serious fires which ever occurred at Yankleek Hill took place last week. It originated in the kitchen of the Grand Central Hotel about 10.15 p.m. Five persons were burned to death, all women. Two bodies have been recovered, the other three were burned beyond recognition. The victims are Catherine McLeod, of Kirkhill, Ont., aged about 60; Marie Louise Yankleek, aged about 60; Marie Louise Yankleek, aged 17; Christine Villeneuve, aged 20, and Josephine Deschamps, aged 35. The three latter are employees, the former a guest and the other Mrs. Constantineau's mother. Notwithstanding the efforts of citizens the stables, sheds, sample-rooms and outbuildings belonging to the hotel, also McKinnon Bros.' ware-rooms, were reduced to ashes. The furniture belonging to the house was saved, although badly damaged by rough handling. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

AN INDIAN SISTERHOOD.

One of the most gratifying of American tributes to Leo XIII. must be contained in the following letter from Elbow Woods, North Dakota, which has appeared in the columns of the "Roman Post":

"The Reverend Prioress General and all her Sisters are of the tribes of Dakotas, Chippewas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans. Their existence and history will, no doubt, interest your readers, as theirs is the first religious congregation of American Indians in the history of the Church and its missions. Moreover, the success of their congregation has finally settled the question, so long in dispute, as to whether it was possible for Indians of the first generation to step from barbarism to the highest civilization.

"For four centuries the Indians have been very anxious to have priests and Sisters of their own race. In their own

tribal organization they had orders of 'Sacred Virgins.' Their religious and philosophical systems had given them a moral and mental development which enabled them to understand and follow at once, with proper training, the Christian precepts and counsels. Missionaries did not understand this, nor did they believe that the wish of the Indians could be readily, if indeed ever, realized.

"When the Indians were informed of the progressive policy of Leo XIII., an Indian girl, Sacred White Buffalo, the chief Sacred Virgin of the Dakota Confederation, born in the Dakota war camp, but educated in a convent school, felt that there was at least some hope for her race and wished to found a congregation of Sisters to carry out the policy of the Holy Father. She applied to Rev. Francis M. J. Craft of Fort Berthold, North Dakota, for assistance. With his aid she was enabled to send her candidates to a convent school. After passing through a novitiate she made her religious profession. In religion she took the name of Sister Catharine.

"In a war which broke out between the Indians and the troops Father Craft was wounded and it was believed mortally, at the battle of Wounded Knee Creek. An attempt was then made to send the candidates back to the Indian camp, but fortunately Father Craft was enabled to leave the hospital and reach the convent in time to prevent it. Sister Catharine then came with her candidates to Fort Berthold Indian Agency, founded her congregation and became the Prioress General. In May, 1888, she died before the altar in the chapel of the convent, after receiving the Papal Benediction through His Eminence Cardinal Sallati.

"The congregation of the American Sisters is now regarded as the most progressive religious congregation in America.

"The success of the Sisters is due in part to their heroic perseverance under the severest hardships and tribulations, but chiefly to the enlightened policy of the Holy Father, which has reached even to the wild tribes of Western America and has enabled the Indians to do at once what the Christian missionaries had been unable to do or had considered impossible during four centuries."

There is something almost miraculous in this wonderful fact, which reveals to the world that the progressive influence of Leo XIII. has wrought great good in such unexpected quarters.

LABOR DAY.

The Sons of Toil Hold Magnificent Demonstrations in the Morning and Afternoon—A Public Holiday—Banks and other Public Offices Closed.

Labor Day in this city is becoming quite an institution. There was a time when a proposal to close up the public offices and large manufacturing establishments, to give the workmen a holiday would be looked upon as a beautiful dream of an individual who wanted to play the part of a philanthropist without having the necessary means to furnish his illusions in a practical way. This year, however, all these places of business were closed, and even in the C.P.R. and G.T.R. orders were issued to the employees that they could take a holiday. The large procession of workmen which marched through the leading thoroughfares in the morning was a most creditable demonstration to the sons of toil and to this city.

The English carters and freight haulers, K. of L., headed by an Irish jaunting car, opened the line of societies. The Fintona Nationale marched before the Heavy Carters' Union some 60 strong, and St. Peter's Temperance Band led the International Plasterers' Union No. 144. The Police Band, the Harmony Band, the Victoria Rifles Band, all supplied splendid music, and the pipers and fife and drum bands made matters lively with a choice programme. The Jacques Cartier Typographical Union 145, with their splendid banner, and the Montreal Typographical Union put in a good appearance. The strongest muster was that of the Cigarmakers' Union, which ran up to nearly 300. The International Plasterers' Union, 144, and the Painters and Decorators' Union had pretty full ranks. The Journeymen Horsehoofers' International Union of America, Local Union No. 71, were led by an allegorical car containing a smithy in full operation. The Journeymen Barbers were represented.

The procession, which took about twenty minutes to pass a given point, was brought to a close by the delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Council and invited guests, among whom were the Acting Mayor, Ald. Connaughton, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., and ex-Ald. Martineau, M.L.A., who walked with Mr. P. J. Ryan, the President of the Central Council.

In the afternoon there was a monster gathering at the Exhibition Grounds, where the Central Trades and Labor Council organization held its regular annual picnic.

Are you satisfied with your handwriting? Do you understand book-keeping, short hand, type writing, telegraphy, arithmetic and correspondence? If not, The Ladies' Business College, 247 St. James street, is the place for you. 8-4

Tra Duke of Norfolk has secured for £13,000 the site of a Catholic college at Oxford. It is about three acres in extent, and near Mansfield and Manchester colleges. It is understood that the proposed establishment will be separate from the hall under the care of the Jesuits, which is about to be founded by Father Clarke at St. Giles's, Oxford. This latter is the first instance of the return of the religious order to their former connection with the learned headquarters. The new college is in agreement with the strongly-expressed wishes of Catholic laymen, as it will enable them to hold a prouder and more independent position with regard to the University, availing themselves of the advantages of the Alma Mater, which may become a benign mother in the true sense of the word, extending to them its fullest intellectual advantages without offence or detriment to the delicacy of their religious scruples.

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"You mean that the pupils and their instructors have had a chance to recuperate."

"No; that is an unimportant incident. What I mean is that vacation gives parents a chance to realize that their children are not the angels they always assume them to be when they get into trouble at school."—Washington Star.

HAIR.

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