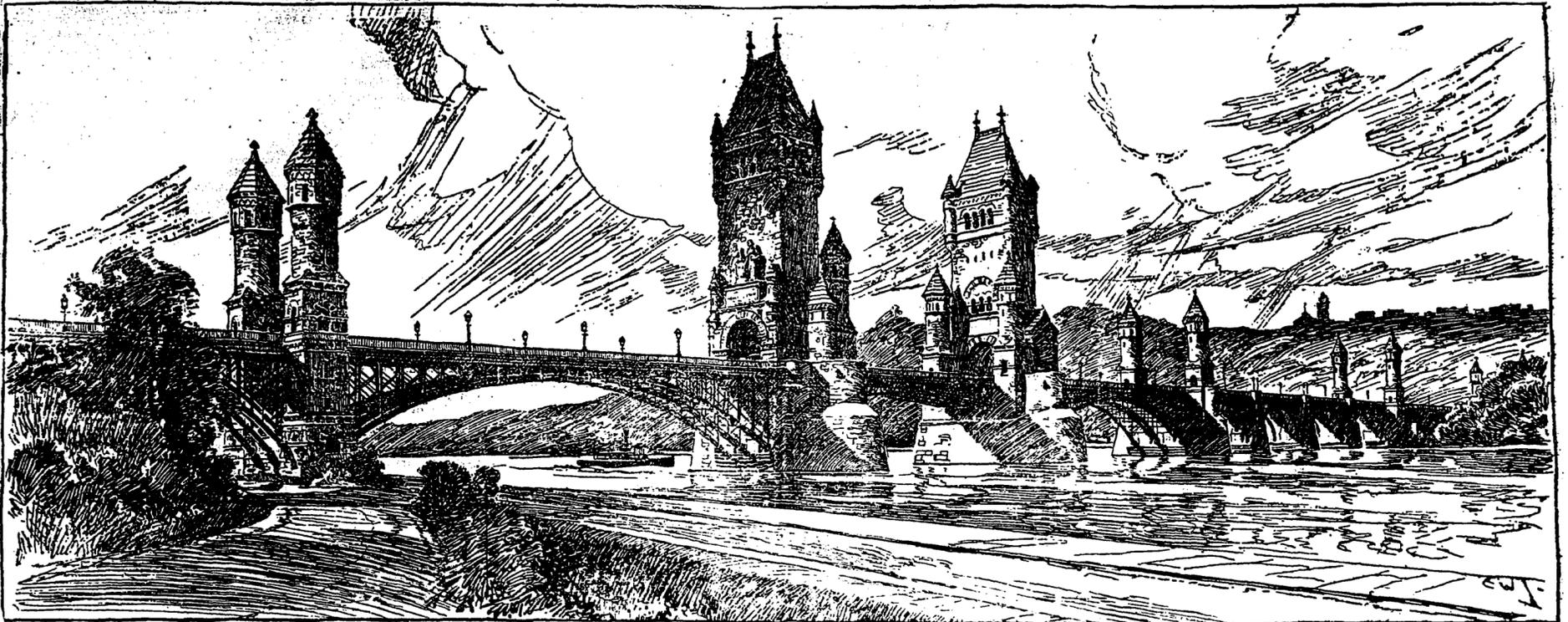


TO PERPETUATE THE GLORIES OF AMERICA.



In his next message to Congress, President McKinley, will recommend the construction of a gigantic bridge over the Potomac river, uniting Washington City with Arlington Heights. This bridge, which architecture will embellish, will be destined to perpetuate, throughout succeeding ages, the memories of American achievements and the glories of the United States. It will not cost less than from three to five millions of dollars. All those men whose lives have been marked by deeds of heroism or of extraordinary worth, be they from the North or the South, the East, or the West, shall have their names and their exploits engraven on the structure. Each end of the bridge will unite with a magnificent boulevard that will cost about ten millions of dollars. It is intended that this Washington souvenir bridge shall be one of the wonders of the world. The Senate will decide upon this immense undertaking at its next session.

REMARKS ON ATHLETICS.

Few clubs in the history of Canadian athletics have the same proud record as the Ottawa College Football team. They have in the past captured Ontario and Quebec championships as well as the Dominion championship; they have proven that although at several stages of their history the fates seemed against them, their indomitable pluck and perseverance enabled them to surmount all difficulties. The college authorities are evidently of the good old opinion, that a sound mind goes with a sound body, and while athletics are never permitted to interfere with the studies, healthy sports are distinctly encouraged.

The championship game played on Saturday with the Brockville proved that even the Canadian game, while not one expected to be played by delicate people, may be made devoid of all unnecessary roughness, while it instills into the players a manly idea that all the world is not a rose garden. A man who goes through a few seasons of football before he attempts the graver struggle of life has laid the foundation of preparedness for many harder tussles than a fierce tackle in a squirming scrimmage could give him. And in this connection the Ottawa College boys are well equipped.

It will be remembered some years ago that Ottawa College experienced great difficulty in being admitted to the Quebec Rugby Union, the reason alleged that Ottawa was not in the Province of Quebec. This, too, in the face of the fact, that Cornwall already had a team in the Union. Still the College was refused admission. But the same perseverance that has always characterized them was evidenced again, and the following year they were back with another application. When the Quebec Rugby Union saw fit to take them in they were immediately forced to admit that the newcomers were superior to anything in the Union previously.

This circumstance might have

served as an object lesson to the Union, but it did not, last year at all events, when the Shamrocks made application for admission. They were refused, on a close vote, notwithstanding that several minor organizations were taken in without question. No reason for their refusal was vouchsafed.

The Shamrocks will put in another application this year. It will be difficult to find an excuse for refusal this time to an organization which holds two world's championships in athletic sports—viz., lacrosse and hockey. Holding two championships in one year against the best clubs in the country is not only a record to be proud of, but one to be envied. To any reasonable mind it would appear that the S. A. A. might also excel in the autumn game of football. It is to be hoped that when the Union meet early next month, all interested in the game, and especially Ottawa College, will see that such an important organization as the Shamrock A. A. will not be relegated to the back ground to make room for minor and less important bodies. The senior series would be vastly more interesting if the "boys in green" were in the combination.

The subscription lists for a public testimonial to the Shamrock Lacrosse team have been issued. Already a large number have contributed to the fund. But there are hundreds of enthusiastic Shamrock supporters whom the committee having the direction of the testimonial cannot reach in the short space of time allowed for collection. These admirers of the team may send their contributions to Mr. Lunan, the secretary treasurer of the S. A. A. A. 43 St. Francois Xavier Street, or to the "True Witness" Office. The boys should receive a handsome testimonial and their friends should give their "mite" to the undertaking. It is the intention to close the lists in the first week of December.

Saint Eustache, watching the crowd of eager buyers and sellers. There were special services at all the churches, after which the people began to stream towards the different burial grounds. It is a touching and beautiful thing, this love of the French for their dead, and one cannot but be impressed when one sees a whole city, as it were, turning from the strenuous battle of daily life, to visit the places where those quiet ones lie who have gone before. Not only do the Parisians remember their immediate friends, but when the flowers have been laid, and the prayers said by the graves of those dear to them, they pass on to the graves of those who belong to all mankind, great leaders, great thinkers, poets, painters, scientists.

IN ROME, the commemoration of All Souls' Day is always celebrated with great solemnity in the Eternal City in every basilica, church, and shrine writes a contributor to the London "Universe." More especially impressive is the touching celebration at the cemetery of San Lorenzo—the Campo Verano, or great God's acre, beyond the San Lorenzo Gate—where the Roman dead rest under cypresses, near the relics of the martyr, St. Lawrence, and the tomb of Pope Pius IX. of blessed memory, whose dying wish it was to lie here amongst the poor. In Italy, as in all Latin countries, the beautiful custom prevails of visiting the cemeteries on All Souls' Day and during the octave, and decorating the graves with lights and flowers. In Rome the custom amounts literally to a pilgrimage, when every sort and condition of people repair to San Lorenzo. This year the octave was ushered in with splendid weather, and from early morning till late at night the constant stream of humanity, continued—on foot, in car-

riages and trams—and so great was the traffic that special arrangements were made by the authorities for the transit of vehicles. The whole road leading to San Lorenzo was bright with booths of flowers, where wreaths, garlands, and crosses were for sale, and every pedestrian and carriage bore tributes of autumn flowers to lay on the graves of the dead. Within the stately portals of the cemetery the scene was truly impressive. In the midst of the great central avenue the pure white marble statue of the risen Christ soared above the monuments and the arched cloisters, while the low graves on either side were carpeted with masses of flowers, chiefly chrysanthemums, the fiori-dei-morti (flowers of the dead) as the Italians call them, in a glowing mass of color. Lamps and candles twinkled amid the blooms, and the pathways and avenues were black with people, so densely crowded that circulation was almost impossible. Not till night falls does the pilgrimage to the city of the dead slacken in number and it continues every day throughout the octave of All Souls, when special commemorations of the faithful departed are held in the mortuary church of the cemetery by the Archconfraternity of Charity to the Departed, Cardinal Vives y Yuto, Cardinal Segna, Cardinal Cassetta, and Cardinal Macchi presided at many of these pious celebrations, giving the general Communion in the morning and benediction of the cemetery in the evening. A particularly beautiful feature of All Souls' Day, whose celebration is certainly one of the most remarkable sights of modern Rome, was the procession of the faithful from the Church of Santa Bibiana to the cemetery, reciting the Rosary and the prayers for the dead, while all along the route the bystanders joined in the cortege.

GLASGOW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The result of the Glasgow municipal elections were declared last week says the London Universe. On the whole they were favorable to the candidates supported by the Catholic and Irish party. In the 1st ward Mr. Jeffrey Hunter received 2,032 votes, and consequently, can now write T. C. after his name. In the 2nd ward, J. H. Kelly, an Orange wire-puller, who tried to oust Councillor John Ferguson, was beaten by the large majority of 356, the figures being 1,879 for Ferguson and 1,523 for Kelly. In the 3rd ward Councillor George Mitchell sent his opponent (Mr. A. Kennedy) spinning by 1,718 to 1,205, gaining 513 majority. In the 4th ward the Irish candidate (Mr. Boyd) was beaten by 872 of a

majority. Mr. Boyd had not been long enough in the field. In the 5th ward Mr. Peter Burt, who was supported by some recalcitrant Irishmen, squeezed in by 93 majority. In the 6th Ward Councillor James Johnston retained his seat by 1,672 against 1,076, or a 596 majority. In the 8th ward M. J. Connell, was beaten by 831 of a majority. As this is Mr. Connell's third appearance it remains for the Catholic Union to say whether it would be wise to run him again. In the 18th ward, where all the forces of bigotry were concentrated against Mr. John Group, he won by the handsome majority of 132, the figures being Cronin, 1,875; Jacks, 1,742. Mr. Jacks, who is an ex-M.P., had the support of both the Tory and the Liberal organizations.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes: The prospect of an early move on the part of the Liberal Party to formally drop Home Rule for the official programme of the party, instead of causing dismay in Irish ranks is having quite the opposite effect. All round there is a growing feeling of alertness and a decided movement towards a renewal of the activity and organization of the eighties. Everyone who follows the trend of events sees quite clearly that the party

in favor of Home Rule and the removal of the agrarian troubles of the Irish peasant has to be hogan aforesaid and that on the broad lines of a new agitation depends the hope of bringing about a united Ireland again. The spirit of the United Irish League movement in Ireland is spreading rapidly through the ranks of Irish Nationality in Lancashire and the prospect of a return of the good days of National unity and power is growing brighter every day.

THE DOMESTIC SERVICE PROBLEM.

With heroic courage the Household Economic Association of the State of New York will add to the list of problems whose solution it has undertaken in the past. At its new headquarters, Nos. 1,773 and 1,775 Broadway, it will this winter put into operation many new plans for the betterment of household service, and the relations of mistress and maid, says the New York Herald. The association will establish a women wage earners' section, to which all women workers, who register at the employment bureau, may belong. This bureau will begin registration November 27. Trustworthy women will be supplied with situations in every branch of women's work, but at first the association will prefer to confine its efforts to placing domestic servants. It is stated by the society that every effort will be made to elevate the standards of work, and examination will test the efficiency of employees. In the School of Household Arts opportunity for improvement will be given to members of the section. For cooking lessons a small fee will be charged. Rewards will be given for long service at one place. Subscription to the wage earners' section will include a life, accident and sickness insurance. Mrs. Julius Popper will be in charge of this section and of the bureau, which will be open from ten o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. S. Henry Dessau a member of the association, has suggested a new plan of supplying hourly domestic aid to housekeepers, under the title of "district service." Mrs. Dessau proposes to train trustworthy girls to perform this service by giving them lessons at her own house, No. 144 West Eighty-fifth street, every Friday morning.

These girls will be prepared to go for one or more hours at the rate of twenty-five cents an hour, to the house of any person who wishes an additional servant, either regularly or for certain days of the week only, but who does not care, or such service for a whole or half day. These maids will not get their meals at the houses they serve, as Mrs. Dessau says: "The meal question upsets a house where meals are not regularly served, and besides, makes

an undue familiarity with the household, bad in its effects." Three places in a neighborhood or district will be guaranteed the "district service maids" by the association. They must be within easy walking distance. The association feels that such a service will supply a long felt want and will enlist young girls of a better class than the usual daily worker or charwoman. Mrs. Dessau spoke of young students of typewriting and similar girls who attend evening schools as being possible recruits. Any employer may become a subscriber of the bureau by the payment of \$5, which will include membership in the association and entitle the employer to annual service of the bureau in supplying servants in one capacity. For every additional household position supplied \$1 will be charged annually. In emergency cases substitutes will be furnished employers who, by the payment of the annual \$5 fee, practically rid themselves of the big bugbear of looking for a girl. Cooking lessons will also be given to employers at the rate of \$2.50 for 12 lessons in classes of sixteen persons. The working girls' supper, instituted last year, will be continued this season. The girls pay five cents, and under the direction of a cooking teacher prepare their own supper from materials furnished by the society.

It appears that the lawmakers of New York, intend legislating upon the question of the relation between household mistresses and servant maids. Alderman Goodman, of that city, has announced his intention of asking the Municipal Assembly to investigate the question with a view to creating some rules, or by-laws. Not unwisely the Sun sets this down as an evidence of how little these city Fathers have to do. That organ says: "New York servant girls do not need to have the Municipal Assembly muddle with their affairs. Alderman Goodman had better, instead of trying to provide work of this sort for the members of the city legislature, move that the body devote itself to public business only and cut down their salaries to a sum commensurate with the little actual work required of them."

THE DAY OF THE DEAD.

IN PARIS, though the second of November is really "le Jour des Morts," more people visit the cemeteries on the first because All Saints is a recognized public holiday, when shops and banks are closed. Indications of the approaching anniversary may be observed at least a week beforehand, but to really grasp its widespread importance one should go down to the Halles on the night of the thirty-first of October, says a correspondent of the "New Era."

In the late hours of the night, and in the early morning, the wagons begin to come into the city with fruit and vegetables; if one stands for a little while anytime between eleven and three, on one of the streets leading to the centre (the Place des Pyramides), by the statue of Jeanne d'Arc is a good position, one sees as picturesque a sight as any to be found in Paris. Slowly, silently, plodding wagons now enter another in a

gle file they come, those quaint old-fashioned wagons, one dim stable lantern swinging from the right shaft in shape of construction they have varied little in the last hundred years! they are far more archaic than that! I fancy the chariots of the Bois faineants must have been of much the same build as the lumbering two-wheeled vehicles drawn by heavy, steady old horses who know every step of the way so well, that in many instances the drivers sleep peacefully from the moment they leave their homes to the moment they arrive at the barriers, when the snappy octroi officials satisfy themselves that there is nothing out of the hidden, among the turnips and carrots. On the eve of All Saints, vegetables give place to flowers. There was I suppose the usual complement of cabbages and salads, but I do not remember them as I stood the other night, under the shadow of

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