

THE HERALD

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We shall be much pleased to have a call, during Exhibition week, from any of our country friends whose concise admonitions him that he owes a dollar. Don't all come at once.

The financial statement for the first year of Grit rule to this the Grit journals would add, were the returns of those of a Conservative Government, the expenditure on capital account amounting \$3,705,611. The revenue account of the consolidated fund totalled \$37,809,347, and the expenditure \$38,335,086.

The Government executioner is again at work in the Railway Department here. Mr. H. W. Anderson, Mechanical Foreman, who has faithfully and well served the Government for a quarter of a century has, without cause assigned, been dismissed at a man's notice. Evidently some Grit is anxious to secure the position—that and nothing more.

WORD comes from Ottawa that Sir Oliver Mowat has definitely decided to take the Ontario Lieutenant Governorship, although the Premier is anxious for him to remain in the cabinet. It is hinted, however, that Sir Oliver is tired of some of the company he is compelled to keep at the council board. It is said he will recommend Hon. David Mills as his successor; but Sir Louis Davies is said to be very anxious to secure the Justice Department for himself. We shall now see who is the more powerful claimant of the two.

RECENT advices from London state that in the course of the new Canadian tariff went into force, British exports to Canada, under the new preferential rate, declined 21.71, 55.8, or 14 per cent. The imports from Canada have increased 17 per cent. These figures are in comparison with those of the corresponding period last year. The cable adds that the result is "disappointing." The greatest decrease is in iron and manufactures of the same, and clothing. The decrease in the iron trade with England, it is ascertained, was due to the Canadian purchases in the United States.

DURING the late election contest, the Opposition warned the people that a renewal of confidence in the Federal Government meant an increase of taxation. The echoes of the election have scarcely died away before the predictions of that Opposition have been verified. Tax notices have been distributed and the amounts levied have been largely increased, and in some cases doubled. Those who voted for the Government and otherwise exercised themselves in their behalf will now have an opportunity to dip deeper into their pockets in order to support their benefactors. The story of the million dollars to come from Ottawa served to get votes for the Government; but those who were foolish enough to believe it will now receive the reward of their credulity in the shape of vastly increased taxes.

MONTREAL STAR: To the outsider who is not troubled with much respect for party tradition or the rampant sectionalism which plays too large a part in our politics, it would seem that the problem before the Premier would be greatly simplified if all this idea of allotting so many ministers to a province were abandoned, and then the possibility of reducing the number of departments frankly faced. Why should we maintain two separate Ministers to perform the light duties of the Secretary of State and of the President of the Privy Council? Then by experience we know that we do not need three Ministers to look after Trade and Commerce, Customs and Inland Revenue. Two men always did it under Sir John McDonald, and did it well—at times. The United States has but eight Cabinet Ministers; and while they have none of the Parliamentary responsibility that our Ministers must always carry, they attend to the executive business for a nation of sixty-five millions. We could certainly get along with a smaller Government, and we could manage, too, to use the money that the reduction in the number of portfolios would save.

On the occasion of his return from England, last week, Sir Louis Davies was presented with a congratulatory address by his political friends. In the course of his remarks in reply to this address, Sir Louis is reported to have said that he did not wish to say any-

thing about himself; but at the same time he intimated that he did not wish to conceal the facts which he had been so intimately connected. These are just such expressions as might most naturally have been expected from a man of his modesty and retiring disposition. He dwelt at length upon the action of the Laurier Government in granting a privilege in Canada to British goods, and in glowing terms referred to what he was pleased to call the triumph of the Government in the denunciation of the treaties between the Imperial Government and Belgium and Germany. He did not seem averse to taking to himself a considerable amount of credit for the denunciation of the treaties, and he is pleased to admit that he was sent by his colleagues to press to the Imperial Government the legal aspects of the case. But singularly enough Sir Louis did not tell his audience that his view of the validity of the treaties and their application to Canada had not been sustained. It is well known that when this question was under discussion in the House of Commons last session, Sir Louis made a lengthy speech and fabricated an elaborate argument to show that the treaties with Belgium and Germany did not apply to Canada; but if they did apply they had no application to the new tariff. According to his own admission, Sir Louis was sent by his colleagues to impress these opinions upon the law officers of the Crown in Great Britain. Now, it is a matter of notoriety that these law officers decided against Sir Louis' contentions; they decided that these treaties did stand in the way, and were applicable to the new Canadian tariff. Hence, in order to save the tariff nothing remained but to denounce the treaties, and the Imperial Government gave notice that they would be denounced at the end of a year. The plain inference from the foregoing facts is that the treaties were denounced in consequence of the Dominion Government, on the advice of Sir Louis Davies, having gone astray. Had his opinion been sustained the treaties, so far as Canada is concerned, would have been standing yet. Thus it will be seen that whatever Sir Louis has accomplished it has been by going wrong rather than by going right, and to claim to have earned the gratitude of his country for a blunder is a very childish proceeding. But what does Canada gain by the denunciation of the treaties? Their abrogation was announced by leading statesmen of the Conservative party, before, and since Laurier acquired power, in order that Canada might have a free hand in making an arrangement by which Canadian products might be favored over foreign goods in the British market. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made this impossible; for he has, in the most solemn manner, declared to the British people that Canada accords their products this preference as a free gift, asking nothing in return. In consideration of these facts, it should not require much reflection to convince any one open to conviction, that Sir Louis Davies' statements regarding Canada's advantages in consequence of the preferential clause are largely composed of untruths. Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis must think that the people of Canada are very anxious to be humbugged; if they imagine their verbal frippery will not be taken at its proper value.

called the catching pen, an indomitable capable of containing 100 grainers. A boy enters this pen and catches one of the hind legs of the hog with what is called a shackling chain. This chain is attached to a friction hoist, and notwithstanding the load upon the shackling chain is elevated to the sticking pen, where the butcher awaits his arrival and receives him on the point of a knife. After being skinned in this way the carcass of the hog continues the trip. He slides down a story by the aid of an iron bar, at the end of which the shackling chain is taken off and he falls into the scalding vat. After a brief sojourn in this vat the hog next undergoes what is termed a cradle. This cradle throws him upon a scraping bench, where he is divested of his bristles. He is then ridden on a rail to the gutters, from which he passes through an automatic spring which he is thoroughly cleaned and washed. Continuing his journey by rail he passes on to the expert marker, who halves him with a knife and removes his backbone. After being thus halved the hog continues his trip in sections, and is assigned to quarters in the hanging room according to his weight. Here his remains are kept until they are sufficiently chilled to admit of being further dealt with in the final chilling room where any degree of frost desired may be obtained. As to a rule the day after the porker is put in the last mentioned place he is ready for cutting into any shape demanded by the markets of the world. After being cut up into joints such as hams, shoulders, sides, etc., the process of evolution is continued, and the hog is sent down chutes (which are connected with the cutting tables) through traps into the various chilling rooms on the second and third floors. There they are put through various processes of curing and preserving for the home and foreign markets.

Having thus shown the method of treatment accorded the hog between the hog between the time of his arrival at the packing-house and his curing and preserving for the markets of the world, it is perhaps in order to say something about the disposal of the by-products. In this connection it may be pointed out that the blood from the sticking room on the fifth floor runs down a galvanised spout to the press-room on the first floor. Here it is received in a large vat and subjected to a high pressure of live steam. Then it is transferred to a hydraulic press, where the moisture is removed. This process over, the blood is taken from the press and placed in an agitator where it is thoroughly pulverized and dried to a powder. In this way it becomes a commercial article, being what is known as dried blood, which is largely used in sugar refineries and by calico printers, taking, as it does, the place of white of egg. When the sugar refiners and calico printers have taken all the albumen out of the blood it is sent to farmers for fertilizing purposes. Some of the blood is also used for making fancy buttons for ladies' dresses and other articles such as snuff boxes, toilet sets, etc. The small bits are used for sausage casing, and the bladders are used by tobacco manufacturers for holding snuff, and by druggists for various purposes. The stomach of the hog is used in the manufacture of paper, and is largely consumed by the apothecary. What is left of the by-product is converted into a "milliner" for the use of farmers. The slaughtering capacity of the house at its opening will be about 350 hogs a day, but it may be so arranged as to take 1000 hogs a day. The disposal of 500 hogs a day will require the services of about 100 men and boys. The machinery will be supplied by Mr. Thomas A. McLean, of Charlottetown, to whom that portion of the contract has been awarded. It will consist of one 52-horse power engine, one 100-horse power engine, one 120-horse power engine, one 140-horse power engine, one 160-horse power engine, one 180-horse power engine, one 200-horse power engine, one 220-horse power engine, one 240-horse power engine, one 260-horse power engine, one 280-horse power engine, one 300-horse power engine, one 320-horse power engine, one 340-horse power engine, one 360-horse power engine, one 380-horse power engine, one 400-horse power engine, one 420-horse power engine, one 440-horse power engine, one 460-horse power engine, one 480-horse power engine, one 500-horse power engine, one 520-horse power engine, one 540-horse power engine, one 560-horse power engine, one 580-horse power engine, one 600-horse power engine, one 620-horse power engine, one 640-horse power engine, one 660-horse power engine, one 680-horse power engine, one 700-horse power engine, one 720-horse power engine, one 740-horse power engine, one 760-horse power engine, one 780-horse power engine, one 800-horse power engine, one 820-horse power engine, one 840-horse power engine, one 860-horse power engine, one 880-horse power engine, one 900-horse power engine, one 920-horse power engine, one 940-horse power engine, one 960-horse power engine, one 980-horse power engine, one 1000-horse power engine.

Another Warning. The Sherbrooke Examiner, which is described as the chief journalistic exponent of liberal ideas in the St. Francis district, does a little plain speaking in giving notice of the disaffection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier concerning his colleagues, and especially concerning Mr. Blair, Mr. Mulock and Mr. Tarte. After congratulating the premier on his honors, the Examiner says: "Sir Wilfrid returns confronted by some difficulties, which are far from being unmanageable, but which, nevertheless, will have to be overtaken rightly, if the credit of the liberal government is to be maintained. We are convinced that liberal journals do no service to the party by maintaining a silence that might be mistaken for acquiescence, or as an indication that acquiescence is general in the party. On the other hand in giving notice of disaffection at a time when it is called for, we believe that salutary habits of independence are encouraged. It is the boast of liberal that freedom of expression is denied within its ranks, and we have every confidence that plain speaking will be to the benefit rather than to the injury of the party. The general policy of the government assets with increasing approval throughout

of success will crown their efforts. It may be interesting to contractors and builders to know the quantity of material used in the construction of the building. It is therefore appended: 16,000 light-weight cement. 1,250,000 brick. 1,000,000 feet lumber. 240 squares roofing felt. 120 tons gravel. 1,000 barrels cement. 900 barrels lime. 25 tons mineral wood. 40 tons cast iron. 7 tons wrought iron. 5 tons galvanized sheet iron. 225 rolls Neponset insulating paper. 1,500 tons rubble stone. 375 tons dimension stone. 2,000 tons sand. 2,000 boxes glass. 20 miles cabling. 120,000 feet iron piping. 2,500 feet tracking. 1,500 feet terra cotta coping. 30 tons roofing pitch. 10 tons railroad iron.

A Scotch Priest's Heroism.

(London Tablet, Aug. 28.)

News has been received of the death of the Rev. George Riggs, priest at St. Peter's, Dalhousie, in South Uist, one of our Outer Hebrides, in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles. Father Riggs met his death owing to a devotion not less than that of the Para Damien. The family of one of his parishioners, a Hebridean cottar, consisting of the man, his wife and child, were all attacked by typhus fever at one and the same time. The neighbors were loath to approach the cottage in which the stricken family lay ill, and for weeks, with the exception of the doctor, who paid his daily visit, the priest unassisted nursed the sick household, cooking for them, and performing all the duties of a most pleasant mental office attaching to his self-imposed task. As a result he contracted the fever in its worst form, and died, after terrible sufferings, a few days ago, in the presence of his sister and the priest in charge of the other South Uist parish, who had nursed him devotedly. Father Riggs was a nephew of the late Right Rev. George Riggs, D. D., Bishop of Dunkeld, and was a man of singular refinement and talents. To such a degree his self-imposed duty must have proved extraordinarily repulsive, and he may be truly considered to have died "a martyr to charity." R. I. P.

Father Riggs' heroism has been the subject of many articles in the press of his native country. The article of The Edinburgh Evening News (non-Catholic) of August 23, may be here reproduced as giving an example of the manner in which an admiring press sometimes writes of a hero. It is good occasionally to read such a narrative as that of the death of the Reverend Father Riggs, of Dalhousie, South Uist, and to be reminded that even at the end of the nineteenth century there were men whose lives were devoted to the service of their fellow-men. It is noteworthy that here and there, in the Catholic Church, there are men who are not content with their own share of duty, but who pass through our Divinity Halls without ceasing to carry the cross of their cotter's family had been attacked by typhus fever, and the neighbors had refused to go near them. Father Riggs, unassisted nursed the whole household, prepared their food, and himself did all the dirty work necessitated by the case. With the exception of the doctor's daily visit, the priest was left entirely alone with the sufferers, and in the end the infection seized upon him too, and with fatal result. Such a story of devotion recalls rather the records of medieval saints than the hum-drum proceedings of our own every-day world. It is a rather curious thing, by the way, that more of this temper of self-sacrifice appears in the Catholic than the Protestant record. How many Protestant ministers, in a case such as that at Dalhousie, would not have contented themselves with notifying the local medical officer, and making inquiries at the outer edge of the doorway? Of course, we have the record of the Rev. Jacob Primmer and his like that no good can come out of Catholicism, but perhaps the story of the Dalhousie priest will afford something to place on the credit side of the ledger. We have not yet heard of Mr. Primmer nursing a fever-stricken family day and night. (Father Riggs was a nephew of the late Mrs. Cavan of this city, and Mrs. Dr. McIntyre, Souris.)

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ALL Fashion Lovers

Are rapidly becoming acquainted with the up-to-date work done in our Millinery Rooms. It has not been matched elsewhere in the city for style and quality.

Is now in Montreal taking in the Fall Millinery openings. She will return in a few days, with her brain full of all the latest ideas in Millinery, and as before, she will allow nothing to go out of her department that is not up to the very latest decrees of fashion.

STANLEY BROS., THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

There's No Law. Against paying prices for cheap imported furniture (quality considered), but it isn't sensible to do so. We are justly proud of our Furniture Store and its values, and want you to be.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS.

Where you goods at the B.

Where you styles. B.

Where you sortment. B.

At the store business twenty years more bargained dreamed of. B.

At the store you spend the honest goods you BU.

Our New Fall have been kept we goods we have to sh never been excellen The leading p Dress Stuffs and T nishings is

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Against paying prices for cheap imported furniture (quality considered), but it isn't sensible to do so. We are justly proud of our Furniture Store and its values, and want you to be.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS.

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