

The J. W. HARRIS EXCAVATOR

A GREAT LABOR SAVER

At the present time there is a great shortage of labor in all parts of the Dominion. Especially is this true of the building trade, railroad construction and all branches which call for unskilled labor. Contractors are often at their wits' ends to get laborers, and often building work is kept back by their inability to find sufficient men on excavation work. And when they do get that sufficient number of men at work they are faced by inclement weather, sickness, strikes, and all the irritating delays to which the contractor is subjected. It seems an easy matter, the digging of a cellar, the trenching of a sewer, or construction of a roadbed, but in no work is there so much liability of loss to the contractor as in these works. He may underestimate the hardness of the soil; he may be out in expectation of the time in which the work will be done; he is "up against" a strike, perhaps; or rains fill up the excavation so that he cannot work, or has to keep the pumps going night and day to enable him to carry on his operations.

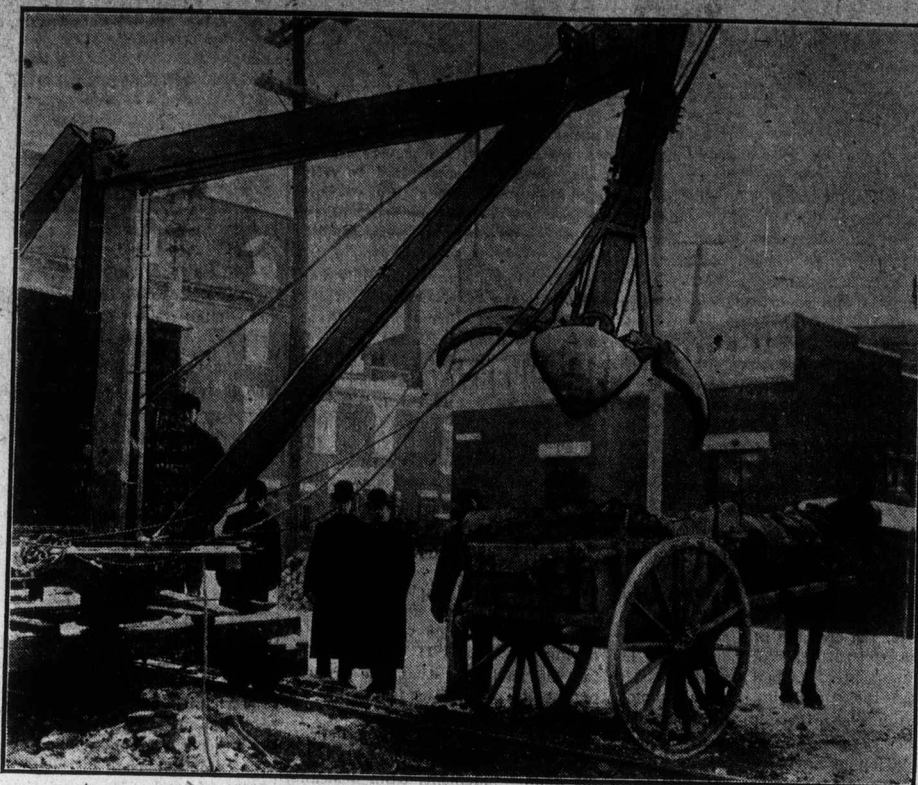
THE J. W. HARRIS EXCAVATOR.

The invention of Mr. J. W. Harris eliminates all these uncertainties which are the bane of the contractor's existence.

This machine, the operation of which is shown in the accompanying illustration will do the work of at least 100 men. It takes but three men to operate it—an engineer, a fireman, and a man to attend to the brake. It is operated by steam, and is self-contained, the power being mounted on the machine itself, the fuel costing very little. It is set on its own wheels making it easy to transfer from place to place without any trouble of loading and unloading. This is a great advantage over other excavators, many of which are "dead" machines, their power being supplied by a separate engine.

The great claim for this machine is that it does the labor of 100 men. With one plunge of the pole the machine can grab from one-half to two cubic yards of earth, according to the size of the bucket and the nature of the earth to be excavated.

Not only does this device dispense with the labor of a large number of men, but it saves in a dozen ways. A contractor can judge beforehand exactly how long a job is going to take, therefore can be correct in his estimates and has nothing to fear from penalties for delay. He knows that it can work in any kind of soil, including quicksand (which no



THE J. W. HARRIS EXCAVATOR AT WORK.

other machine can do), but not in hard pan asphalt, macadam or frozen ground. Often on a job in the country, where laborers are scarce, or unaccustomed to such work, the trials of a contractor are such as cause him loss on his contracts. With the machine he has no strikes, no insurance on his workmen, no shirking, as the machine is always ready to start at the sound of the whistle, no scaffolding, no penalties for delayed work, and the weather never bothers him. It can rain torrents, but as long as the means for removing the excavated earth are at hand the machine is there to supply it. The machine can operate at any depth from the surface and in any direction. It will take the earth up even if the excavation is full of water.

IN TRENCHING WORK.

where pipes or conduits are being laid, it can go on doing the trenching, and with a swing of the derrick it can back fill as the pipes are being laid, thus saving a great deal of unnecessary handling. For large trenches the larger machine is used, there being two. The larger

machine has a bucket swing of two yards, that is, the orange peel flanges open up to a width of six feet and gather in everything within reach, coming up with closed flanges, in the shape of an orange.

This excavator is principally suited for railroad work, by reason of its adaptability to a wide range of service taken in connection with its extremely light weight. A machine with a one yard bucket will not weigh over twelve tons, besides which the buckets and booms are easily removed, so that the entire machine may be transferred over the roughest roads by horses. Another feature that will appeal to the railroad contractor is the fact that the machine can be placed on the crown of the bank where a cut is to be made and it can dig down to grade, thereby eliminating any preliminary track laying, being a distinct advantage over the steam shovel. Again, by its extreme light weight, the excavator is specially adapted to hillside excavating, the low side of the machine being carried on light timber shelving or trestle work.

The Harris excavator is a great advance in all such operations and

it is proving so successful that experts have come from the irrigation fields of California to see it in operation, and are negotiating for the rights of exploiting it in that state. The J. W. Harris Co. will, in all probability, exploit the machine on a contract basis at a figure which will enable the contractor to save from 100 to 200 per cent. over hand labor. When one considers that the machine will do the work of 100 men with such a saving in time and money, it is not surprising that the Harris Co. are receiving orders from contractors all over the country. To show how the machine is appreciated by railroad contractors, the Canadian Pacific Railway has made arrangements with the J. W. Harris Co. to place one of their improved Railway Excavators on the construction of the new line from Cote St. Paul along the south side of the Lachine Canal. The machine was an attraction while in operation on the excavation for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power building, corner Craig and St. Urbain streets, excavating to a depth of 19 1/2 feet down to the bed of the old St. Pierre River.

The Best Educated Country in the World

"What country," asks the Bishop of Limerick, "is in the van in education, and has set the standard for all other countries? Is it not Germany, where education has been the passion of the people, the dream of her statesmen for generations? I dare say no one will gainsay me when I assert that Germany is, at this moment, the best educated country in the world, and I might also add, so far beyond all others that there is no second. But is German education mixed? Is Secularism its ideal? Has the State, in order to produce the marvelous results which are the wonder and admiration of the world, been driven to banish religion from the schools in order to educate the children of different religions? Everyone who has given any thought to these questions knows the facts. "Education in the German schools is religious and denominational." The Government recognizes three religions, the Protestants, the Catholics and the Jews. Whenever any of these bodies is in sufficient numbers to form a school of their own, they do so, and it is accepted as a State school, and every pupil in it must be thoroughly instructed in the faith of its Church, according to an elaborate syllabus drawn up by the authorities of the Church." His Lordship quotes at some length from "Special Reports on Secondary Education in Prussia," and goes on to say: "These regulations, it is true, refer to higher schools, but the spirit of them governs the Prussian Government's regulations for all schools. Its principle is that every child within its jurisdiction should be taught the religion of its parents; and as far as that can be done in school, taught it thoroughly not merely as a piece of knowledge, but as a living influence which goes to form the character and to shape the future

conviction of the child. But my special purpose in dwelling on it at such length is to refute, by the greatest living example, the absurd theory that the State cannot make provision for teaching religion in schools without going outside its own province and lowering the standard of secular instruction.

It is useful for us, however, to remember that this position which the Catholic religion holds in the schools of a Protestant country such as Prussia, was not altogether the spontaneous gift of the Government. It was won by a splendid fight. In 1773, when Bismarck, at that time the most powerful statesman in Europe, picked a quarrel with the Catholic Church, one of his first points of attack was the schools. But, powerful as he was, he reckoned without his host. He met a force greater than the armies of France when he attacked the Church. Archbishops and Bishops were thrown into jail, priests in hundreds were imprisoned and exiled, Catholic school teachers were driven out. Yet it was all in vain.

The touch of persecution touched the true chord in the hearts of Catholics, and made them vibrate with the spirit of martyrs. The whole Catholic laity rallied to the cause, and to their eternal honor be it recorded, none more staunchly than the working men. Then the German Catholic party was formed in the German Parliament. A hundred good men and true with ten millions of Prussian Catholics at their back, confronted the minister. Parliament was dissolved, other parties lost, but the Catholic Party came back stronger. Session after session they fought the cause, until at length Bismarck, as many a man before him, found that force cannot subdue Catholics, and that he was wrecking himself on the solid rock of our convictions. It was thus the Catholic Church made herself felt and respected in Germany."

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The Confessional.

Non-Catholics make confession the great bugaboo, says a contemporary. It is not at all uncommon to hear a non-Catholic say that if it were not for the tribunal of penance they would become Catholics. They say they are afraid to confess to the priest. They protest that they do not think it right to tell their sins to a mere man, and so on. After a non-Catholic has become a Catholic and has approached the tribunal of penance his whole notion of confession changes. He wonders why he ever dreaded the procedure. Such a load is lifted from his heart. Such a peace enters into his soul. Such contentment envelopes him. He has told God's earthly representative all about his innermost feelings, about his temptations to which his poor weak nature had succumbed and those which had been resisted, of the doubts and the fears, none of which he would have even hinted to every-day friends. He has listened to the kindly advice of the priest who has heard the stories of so many penitents and has counseled so many. He has knelt in the dimly-lighted church and looked up toward the high altar in front of which burned the red fire, signifying that the Lord of heaven and earth was in the tabernacle and thought that on the morrow the dead Lord would come to him in the sacrament of the altar and would be a help to him in every time of trouble. After one of these experiences the non-Catholic that was wonders how he could have been so blind as to steel his heart to the truth because of a foolish feeling of pride in connection with one of the most helpful, satisfying institutions of God's church, Catholic Home Companion.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.—C

He fell into a reverie, both stood silent, with the water mingling his thoughts. The hermit more than ordinary, more than to be seen; but, grateful for his mistake, the serve began to settle over. He picked up his paddle and entered the boat without a "I shall see you again?" knowing he could not be d "I s'pose—I dunno," he absent, and pushed off shore.

With a sigh Ruth returned house, where Billy and the still wrangled over Barbara and Peter's letter. There was now one of the disappointed squire and political knuckles with indiscreet "His career from first said the pere, "reminds me "Just so," the squire in "you are always reminded by any ridiculous trifles that mentions. But you won't story on this veranda nor presence if you lived for forty The pere laughed softly at Ruth to his assistance. "I saw you talking with moment ago. How is he? "There is something strange him," Ruth said. "He seemed ried or disturbed, and acted for him."

"He's probably just learned phabet," said the squire, about women learning nothing experience—I don't believe that man, dull, placid, stud pine-tree, hasn't learned an twenty years. If he's getting up now it must be because found out that he's alive Florian is running for governor some other new fact."

"Oh! he knew about Florian the pere; "and, moreover, tells his utter defeat. " "Oh! he does, does he?" the squire in leonine mockery you hear that, Billy? This of the islands, this wild squ unatched egg, stands up me and all the men who kn thing about politics in th that the old ticket will go cause he knows it will."

"Papa," suggested Ruth, was a good friend of yours a when you needed one." "And I've paid him be owed him, my girl, long ago him live. I never said a about his foolishness to st I upheld him in his idea alone when he ought to ha married. But let him keep h I can't stand ignorance, an he shows it before me I'm g stamp it out every time." "He has a right to his o said the pere, "and I rathe you wouldn't dare the wagger large sum on yours." "I'll put my best horse your ancient cob," said the "That Florian is governor State on the 5th of November now. You're pretty obsti your own side; let's see you up for it." Pere Raugevin laughed at nothing.

"I know what you are thi continued the squire. "Y ready to swear that thes dists and their kind will ser name on the ticket. I don't it. Our people have religion e but they're not so mean as that. What do you say, You've known both parties, f belonged to 'em." But Ruth shook her head di as appealed to Billy.

"I'm afraid," said Billy, wh ly deserted his friend in a ment, "there'll be some of it but not enough for that."

"Precisely; that's what I me course there will be some mean to do it. I believe Buck will, mean to watch him. He is a disappointed to think Sara w the prince's daughter as well a da, so that he might come in share of the money."

"Florian, I suppose," said priest, "has said nothing saying you a visit after th tion."

"I mean to invite him. He i in his last letter, and the fr of a campaign will drive him to rest."

"I wish he would think it v as while to call on me when he come, or shall I meet him, at invitation, here?"

"You can come with the c suppose," the squire replied.