

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.

THURSDAY, Sept. 11th, SS. Protus and Hyacinth, Martyrs.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12th, St. Guy, Confessor.

SATURDAY, Sept. 13th, St. Amatus, Bishop and Confessor.

SUNDAY, Sept. 14th (sixteenth after Pentecost)—Feast of Holy Name of Mary.

MONDAY, Sept. 15th, St. Nicomedes, Martyr.

TUESDAY, Sept. 16th, SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs.

The cable announces the death on Sunday last from paralysis of the Most Rev. John Plus Leahy, D. D., Bishop of Dromers. His Lordship was consecrated Oct. 1, 1854.

The pastoral letter of His Grace Archbishop Taohé of St. Boniface, Manitoba, is a very able document. He reviews the whole history of the Separate School question in Manitoba, and makes out a crushing case against those who are robbing the Catholics of their constitutional rights. No one can read the able document without coming to the conclusion that nothing but the blindest fanaticism can be driving Mr. Martin and his colleagues in their mad course.

It is to be hoped that the Knights of Labor will promptly repudiate all association with the abominable outrage which nearly sent a number of helpless people who had no earthly connection with the recent difficulties to a sudden and cruel death. This occurrence is a lamentable one at such a time and seems to justify the remarks of a Chicago paper, which says that if the Knights allow themselves to be misled by those who have better disbandment they come such a position that they may "have to be disbanded."

The decision of Chancellor Boyd, of Ontario, to the effect that the power of pardoning offences against provincial statutes is vested in Lieutenant Governors is important as practically asserting the Vice-regal representation of those officers. It is more than doubtful whether this can be maintained by the letter of the law and past discussions have made it clear that its spirit did not contemplate the creation of such a state of affairs. The result of an appeal to a higher tribunal, and no doubt the case will go ultimately to the Privy Council, will be watched with interest.

Mr. O. J. Doherty, Q. C., and Mr. E. Bernard, Q. C., have expressed the opinion that the City of Montreal cannot legally collect any water tax this year, much less carry into effect the terrors and threats held out to householders by that miserable civic department. The opinion of these two learned lawyers is necessarily important, and it is to be hoped that the Trades and Labor Council, which obtained it, will at once move for a writ of injunction to restrain the city from enforcing its collection. The decision of the Court would satisfactorily settle the question.

The Knights of labor and others have been holding a great meeting at Ottawa, relative to the public questions of the day. Such meetings, when confined to the subjects affecting labor and labor organizations, are calculated to do good; but when every man in the congress desires to make a motion, and that everything under the sun is dealt with, regardless of its relevancy to the working-man's cause, the danger is that little heed will be paid to the recommendations and suggestions made to the local legislature and Dominion Parliament.

We have repeatedly pointed out to the farmers of Canada that it should be countries other than the United States to which they should look to export their produce. Now we read in the Standard of Kingston, Jamaica, the following significant words provoked by the McKintley bill:—"Trade between the United States and Jamaica has increased greatly of late years, the principal benefit accruing to the United States. If the Americans persist in imposing a heavy duty on Jamaica sugar we have it in our power to retaliate by raising our import duties on American products. The foodstuffs we now get from the United States, we can obtain as cheaply and as conveniently from Canada. All, then, that remains to be done is to conclude preferential fiscal arrangements with Canada."

Lord Hastington, who abandoned the old chief, Mr. Gladstone, to lead the Unionist Liberals, is in a bad fix. He recently made a speech at York, in which he sought to whistle up the courage of his followers, and gravely assured them that the exaltations of the Gladstonians were wasted, and would lead them to disaster. He was forced, how-

ever, to add:—"It could not be denied that the success of the Farncliffe tactics rendered Parliament impotent and made the Irish party more formidable than it had ever been in the days of O'Connell or of Mitchell and Smith O'Brien." Very true; and then Lord Hastington ought to take into account, that public opinion in England has also become formidable in favor of justice to Ireland.

Several attempts have been made to induce Mr. Gladstone to visit Canada and the United States. It was fondly hoped by many of the G. O. M.'s admirers that he might be induced to come across the sea, but there is now no chance whatever of that hope being realized. Mr. John Cameron, of the London Advertiser, publishes an extract from a letter addressed to him by Mr. Gladstone, to the following effect:—"I regard with the greatest interest the condition and progress of Canada. I had to do with her affairs officially when she was in the trammels of administration from Downing street, and I belonged to the Cabinet which prepared the act and formed the plan for the acquisition of the Dominion. But I cannot hope to see that great territory, for my age, and still more, my engagements, utterly disable me from crossing the Atlantic. I shall be glad if you will make this known to all such as may feel an interest in the matter."

The Montreal Daily Witness, with its customary fanaticism, has been making a great outcry because the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, in referring to the Oka Indians, stated that no "Protestant Indians" could expect aid from the Government. This was a terrible outrage in the eyes of the Witness and its friends, and the minister was subjected to the grossest abuse and misrepresentation, so much so that he was under the necessity of putting himself right before the public and explaining his true position. In a published letter he says:—"In my letter of the 25th June the term "Protestant" was merely used to designate those Indians who voluntarily separated themselves from the Church of Rome and who have been at variance with the authorities of the Seminary. In consequence of the long continued and sometimes bitter differences which have existed at Oka between the Indians and the owners of the Seigniorie (which differences have existed only in the case of the Protestant Indians), and inasmuch as the highest legal authority is of opinion that the Indians have no ownership in any of the lands of the Seigniorie of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Government, in the interest of the Indians themselves, has long been anxious to see them securely placed among influences which are not antagonistic to their religious views; but it is clear that it cannot assist or protect those Indians who persist on remaining on land which does not belong to them, and over which the Government has no control."

The Government has afforded every facility for the settlement of the Oka Indians in the township of Gibson, and this, if taken proper advantage of, would settle the question. But the agitators, who live on such disputed points and relish them probably, do not want the matter settled. One of the chief items in their stock-in-trade would be gone.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty.

The lecture of Mr. Dougherty, at the Queen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Oratory," was an unqualified success. The eloquent lecturer was equal to his reputation. We hope, however, that we may again have the pleasure of hearing the "Irishman's son," as he called himself, on some other subject. Now that Mr. Dougherty has made the acquaintance of our fellow-citizens, we feel satisfied that should he come again to speak in public hall in the city would be large enough to hold the crowds that would flock to hear him.

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., containing a suggestion as to the provisional reception of voluntary subscription of funds for the relief of those in Ireland ever whose heads the famine-cloud is now lowering. The suggestion made by Mr. Curran comes at an opportune moment, because it follows closely on our reception of the unsolicited donation acknowledged elsewhere, and some time after that acknowledgment was in type. We trust that his suggestion will be acted on. So far as THE TRUE WITNESS is concerned, we need only say that a subscription list is opened. The thanks of the community are due to the Hon. E. Murphy for his kindness in undertaking the task of treasurer in the matter.

Caven and Smith.

Another attempt is being made, in the Province of Ontario, to revive the Canadian Know-Nothing movement, masquerading under the name of Equal Rights Association. What is described as the opening meeting of the season was held in Toronto some days ago, and it was the "Young Equal Righters" who were supposed to come to the fore. Lo! and behold, however, the youngest and most active members of the meeting seem to have been Principal Caven and the irrepressible Professor Geldwin Smith. The Globe and other Toronto papers give prominence to the speeches delivered by the two brothers on the occasion in question. As usual Geldwin Smith was a rampant bigot. He simply went over his old harangue, professing liberality with his lips whilst fanaticism was oozing out of every pore. As an instance of the style of his speech, we quote his reference to the early Jesuit missionaries, who were ennobled on the floor of the House of Commons even by so ardent a fanatic as Colonel O'Brien. The fiery colonel felt compelled to say of the early Jesuits in Canada: "I pity the man who can read without emotion of the hardships, the trials and the sufferings endured by the Jesuits in their efforts to Christianize the heathen. It is hard for us, in these days of luxury and comfort, to realize what hardships and sufferings these men went through, sufferings which too often met their only reward in a crown of martyrdom, and which would only be endured for the highest and noblest of duty." Now,

Mr. Goldwin Smith, according to the published report of his speech, is at variance with even the Colonel, for we are told "he went on to give some instances of the operations of the Jesuits, denying even that there had been on the whole much if any benefit to Canada through the operation of the early Jesuit missionaries."

There is just one grain of consolation left for the Professor, and he will find it, in having earned and secured the pity of Colonel O'Brien! Such is the fate of the transgressor.

Principal Caven having delivered himself of his overflow of sympathy for the poor Catholics, dealt with the question of Separate Schools in Ontario. He wished all were placed on the same plane in the eyes of the law. Equal rights, in the fullest acceptance of the term, was his motto, and, no doubt, every one expected that he was about to declare in favor of the undoubted rights of Catholic parents to educate their children according to the dictates of their conscience. Well, Principal Caven, it appears, is an Equal Righter, just up to a certain point, and there he draws the line, and that point happens to be the Separate school. He said:

It is true that we do not wish to have two sets of schools in the country, one for the Protestants and one for the Roman Catholics. (Renewed cheers.) At least in saying so I speak for myself. I cannot venture to suppose that I am speaking for all the gentlemen in this room, because that question has not been long discussed. I speak for myself in asserting and most earnestly maintaining that it was a great blunder to give way to Separate Schools—(cheers)—and, moreover, whilst we must deal fairly and moderately, I would even say gently, with this very difficult question, we must head the Province in the right direction and look rather toward an ending of the system than toward its continuation and extension. (Cheers.)

No doubt the cheers with which Principal Caven's remarks were greeted gave him very great pleasure; but would the reverend and kindly inform an expectant public where the respect for equal rights for all comes in if Catholics are to be deprived of their Separate schools?

The Price of Bread.

One of these periodical rises in the price of bread has just taken place in Montreal, to the great grief of those who have to buy much of that commodity for their families. The reason is not clear; of course the excuse is that the price of flour has gone up. It is a remarkable thing that bread always goes up directly the bakers are able to say that there is a rise in flour, though it is equally remarkable that there is no prompt fall when the price per barrel decreases. But at the outside price the exhibit is not an equitable one. If we allow \$6 per barrel for flour the product is 42 lb loaves and at \$2 50 per dozen these yield \$5 75. If we allow \$1 for the cost of production and incident there is a margin of \$7 75, not a bad profit. And of the very best of bread in which the flour may be calculated, mixed with finer refined flour as worth \$7 50 a barrel, 63 four-pound loaves can be made at \$2 40 a dozen, realizing \$12 60. Allowing as before, \$1, there is a profit of \$11 60. In this the very important element of insufficient baking is not considered. So it may be seen that the profits are certainly all on one side. The remedy is to our mind a simple one. Baking and making bread is not a difficult operation, and if every housewife made her own bread she would be better provided and save a considerable sum annually. The figures quoted are those of a journeyman baker.

The First Reply.

A month ago, and we have repeated our argument since, we urged the necessity of at once preparing an effective machinery for giving that relief to Ireland which, as we said at the time, would be needed in view of the failure of the potato crop. The need of prompt action in the direction of carrying our advice into effect is emphasized in an unexpected manner by the following generous letter sent to this office:—

ALMONTE, Feb. 4, 1880. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—Seeing an account of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and thinking that perhaps you would kindly receive subscriptions in aid of the poor there, I enclose ten dollars.

Yours sincerely, P. RALEIGH. This is a good earnest of what will be the answer of Irish hearts when an appeal is formally made. Let the administrative machinery be prepared without delay.

The Grand Convention.

During the greater part of last week the C.M.B.A. held their grand convention in this city, and a more creditable gathering it would be difficult to bring together. Delegates, clerical and lay, from every Province in the Dominion assembled, and the amount of work done at the Cabinet de Lecture, where the meetings were held, cannot be over-estimated. The Rev. Father Dowd, P. M. of St. Patrick's, had prepared the church for their reception in a manner worthy of the Irish Catholics of Montreal and of the distinguished visitors. His Grace Archbishop Walsh of Toronto showed his high appreciation of the Association by coming to this city and participating in the convention. In a word, everything that could be done to mark the high esteem in which the Church holds the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was done, and the whole proceedings were eminently successful. At the Grand Mass, Rev. Father Drummond preached an admirable discourse, taking as his text the title of the Society. Needless to say, the reverend and eloquent Rector of St. Mary's College was equal to the occasion. The sessions were long and much valuable work was accomplished. On Thursday evening the delegates were entertained at a grand banquet in the Victoria Hall. Eloquent speeches were

made by Rev. Fathers Flannery, Brennan and other clergymen, also by Dr. McCabe, Grand President, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M.P., Mr. Dowdell, Barrister, of Almonte, etc. Apart from the amendments to the Constitution, which will enable the Association to work more smoothly and efficaciously, the meeting itself will be productive of the best results in bringing large accessions to the membership. Amongst our French Canadian brethren the Society is fast taking root, and soon we hope to see the C.M.B.A. one of the most powerful, as it is already one of the most beneficent, institutions on this continent.

Labor Troubles.

Canada may well congratulate herself on being free from the labor troubles that afflict other communities at the present moment. There exists the most perfect harmony between capital and labor to-day throughout the Dominion, and the speech delivered by Mr. Beland, M.P.P., President of the Labor Confederation, at the Exhibition grounds on the first instant, was most reassuring for the future. He said it was, and would be, the aim of the association to consolidate the interests of employers and employed, as they were identical. This is comforting and full of promise for our people, more especially when the condition of affairs in other countries is taken into consideration. Germany and France as well as other countries of continental Europe have been convulsed by the strikes that have been taken place all along the line. The great strike of the dock laborers in England is still fresh in the memories of our readers. The war between the Knights of Labor and the New York Central railway is not yet over, and now there has been declared another gigantic war between masters and servants in Australia, which has assumed the hugest proportions, and the end and results of which no one can foresee. The reports of the strike reveal a determination to make a stand such as has never yet been attempted. The employers, on the one hand, are said to be banded together, even those not affected by the trouble, whilst the labor organizations of Great Britain, mindful of the generous aid given by Australian workmen to their brethren in England a few months ago, are said to be making common cause with the Australian strikers and giving, not merely sympathy, but large pecuniary aid to the movement. What will all this end in? Should the socialists get control and become masters of the situation the direct results may be anticipated. The true solution of all these troubles is to be found in the application of the principles of Christianity to the intercourse of employers and employed. The grasping spirit of the age makes the wealthy often forget that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that all men are brothers. On the other hand it must be conceded that very frequently men of good will in the ranks of the workers are misled by designing disturbers, who hardy ever work themselves, but manage to get a comfortable living out of their credulous dupes, upon whom they have imposed, and whose minds they have distorted by misrepresentation. No doubt the clergy will be called upon to use their influence in the present crisis, and should their councils prevail the best results may be anticipated in Australia. In England the voice of Cardinal Manning procured for the toilers a marked improvement in their condition, and if the children of the Church at the Antipodes listen to her voice the dangers that menace the social fabric in that far-off land may be averted.

The U. S. Census.

What the banished-bird party in Canada will do when the census returns are completed in the United States it is hard to tell. The "loss-of-population" cry, as it is well known, has always been a favorite one with Sir Richard Cartwright and those who echo his doleful refrain. Now we are told from the United States that the census returns at present in progress of completion show that Illinois has lost a large proportion of its agricultural population, and that, though it shows a slight numerical increase, this is owing wholly to the growth of that mischievous phase of western development known as Chicago. All the middle western States in which large centralization of population has occurred have either lost population or barely held their own. Iowa has a small decrease of 200,000 to show since 1880. In connection with this particular loss the papers of a certain stamp loudly proclaim that the result is due to "prohibition." But this is more than doubtful. The working of "prohibition" in the United States has never been of a character either to encourage the friends of "prohibition" or to discourage those of the most approved order; certainly not to cause a national exodus. What "prohibition" failed to do in the Atlantic States it could hardly be expected to do in the west. But certainly no one yet ever had the temerity to attribute the depopulation of the New England States to "prohibition." Iowa has a week need to rest on if its exodus has to be excused on this ground. Nebraska has lost since 1885 what a state census was taken, though it shows an increase since the last Federal census. This was due, no doubt, to an unhealthy "boom" which took place a few years ago. Next comes Kansas which also shows a heavy loss. But it is in the Eastern States that the most discouraging results—according to the canon of our Canadian Cassinians—are seen. The rural districts in New England make a remarkable and instructive exhibit. Nine towns in the Eastern States, we are told by a Connecticut paper of influence, show a marked decrease in population since the first census was taken a century ago. Vermont and New Hampshire, we know, are full of deserted farms. The result will be that the

six New England States will lose six or seven members of Congress at the next adjustment and the rural sections of the middle and central states six or seven more. We have very little doubt that the "patriotic" opposition in the House of Commons will not be very eager to point to these migrations as being indicative of evil. It is of course only in Canada that an apparent ebb and flow of population means ruin, desolation, bad government, bad policy, and so-called liberalism in prolonged opposition and enjoying the general condemnation of the people. In truth the less the opposition enlarges on what these American census returns will show the better for it, because the moral is certainly not one that it will find agreeable. These returns will point no moral and adorn no tales wherewith the orators of the Cartwright party will be able to attempt to gammon rural electors. In certain cases a decreasing population is no sign of waning prosperity, nor is a slow and steady growth, such as is witnessed in Canada, anything other than a healthy sign. In the regions which the census returns of the United States will show a decrease the decrease it may be noted would be much greater if it was not for an enormous immigration. The birth rate is almost nothing and the farmers have largely gone west. The lesson is significant. The Eastern States farmers have not been able to make enough out of their farm produce to live, and depopulation by the native is the result while an hysterical attempt is being made to save the lands from becoming a wilderness, by turning portions into vast game preserves for the sport of the American aristocracy and settling the balance with the humblest and poorest of the sweepings of the Continent of Europe. And yet the conspirators who are trying to bring about the extinction of Canada, tell their dupes that these same States in which the owners of the land could not make a fair living and from which they have beaten an impoverished retreat are vast fields for the profitable trade of Canadian farmers from which they are cruelly excluded by tariff laws. The fallacy and the stupidity of the contention are alike self-evident. At the same time the cities are filling and suffering and pauperism, the inevitable scourges of large cities are on the increase. Commerce and manufactures are swelling and overproduction is the result. The outcome of this will probably be the return of many of the Canadians who have gone to the United States to work in the manufacturing and commercial centres of the Union. Our protective tariff diversifies Canadian industries and with fast increasing facilities for trade and the opening up of new fields of commerce, Canada's growth will be sure. It is little consequence if it is slow. As a matter of fact some may, in view of the events of the last few years, think it has been now a little too rapid. In considering the question the movement of population in the United States and the facts and figures thus far shown by the census returns are alike instructive.

French in English Schools.

Mr. Paul de Caze made a statement some time ago, about the number of English schools in this Province, receiving aid from the local government, in which the French language is not taught. This occasioned a warm discussion in some of the French papers, especially those whose avocation seems to be to stir up strife. The Montreal Gazette has published a very sensible article on the subject, from which we give the following extract:—"That French is taught in 100 of our Protestant elementary schools seems to us not such a bad showing when the payment of the teachers of these institutions is taken into account. It is not so very long since the French language was not taught in more than a dozen such schools. In the rural districts a large proportion of the elementary teachers are selected with a view to cheapness rather than acquirements. A great many of them, as is well known, can barely teach the rudiments of their mother tongue and those who have had any experience of the long way in which English grammar and allied subjects are taught in some of the country districts will hardly wonder that French has no place in their prospectus. In all schools of all countries modern languages, as well as Greek and Latin, are branches of higher education. The elementary school has really nothing to do with them. If, therefore, in 100 of the Protestant English speaking elementary schools of this province French is taught to a considerable number of pupils, we have reason to consider the fact full of promise and compared with a state of things that we can all remember, extremely satisfactory. But let us now take a glance at the model schools and academies and see how the teaching of French is regarded as compared with branches of higher education taught in them. We find that in such institutions in Montreal, Quebec, Lennoxville, Richmond, Compton, and Newcastle, where 750 are learning English dictation, 776 English grammar, 603 Latin, and 206 Greek, there are 741 learning French. Again, in the rural high schools Academie, where 177 are learning English dictation, 1,160 English grammar, 511 Latin, and 113 Greek, there are 551 studying French. And, lastly, in the model schools, while 1,347 are set down for dictation, 1,325 for English grammar and 271 for Latin, there are 1,167 studying French. We venture to say that in no country in the world is French accorded so prominent a place in schools where it is not the mother tongue of the pupils. We would like to compare this showing, for instance, with the schools in New England, the middle or the western states. Let us, meanwhile, see whether French has any rival in public favor in these higher class English Protestant schools. Of course all the pupils learn English. But in the model schools we find that, except French, no other modern language is taught. The same is true of the rural academies. In Montreal 105 pupils are studying German, at Bishop's college, Lennoxville, 10 at St. Francis college, Richmond, 1—making in all 116. Of the Montreal students of German 45 attend the Gré's High school. Thus, while French at all these institutions of higher instruction is put practically on a par with English, only in a few of them is German also taught. It is evident surely from this simple reproduction of figures which anyone may consult in the superintendent's last report, that the enumeration of French students at English schools in this province has been gravely misestimated and made the basis for conclusions that are out of harmony with facts."

Quebec Legislature.

The last Quebec Gazette contains a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor, calling the local assembly together, for the despatch of business, on the 4th of November.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Wise Suggestion.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—Your article of last week, on the impending famine in many districts of Ireland, was most timely. No doubt when the Irish leaders, in Church and State, make an appeal to the friends of humanity, a generous response will be made from all quarters. It is evident that appeal will be put off as long as possible, great reluctance being manifested to once more ask relief for the sufferers in the old land. From all accounts great distress will largely prevail. Permit me to suggest that if THE TRUE WITNESS and kindred papers in the Dominion, such as the Irish Canadian, Quebec Review, Catholic Record, United Canada, Quebec Telegraph, and others, were to open subscription lists, a considerable amount of money would be available for transmission on first appeal. The Hon. Senator Edward Murphy, so well known throughout the whole country, to whom I have spoken on the matter, would kindly consent to act as general treasurer, thus adding another to the many patriotic services performed by him. This newspaper fund would in no way interfere with any organized efforts for raising money by societies or otherwise, should such be necessary later on.

Should this suggestion meet with your approval, please send my subscription of twenty dollars herewith. Yours sincerely, J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

A Serious Strike.

On Monday afternoon a strike took place among the street employes on the Allan line wharves. The trouble was taken as expected. Some eight days ago one of the men employed was regarded as a regular employe absent himself. His place on the gang to which he belonged was filled without anything being thought of the matter. On Monday the absentee returned and asked that his place should be given back to him. He was told that it had been supplied, and that his request could not be complied with. Almost immediately thereafter the men working on the two steamships then in port—the Corcan and Sarmatian—quitted their posts and disappeared. Messrs. Neal & Neal, the contractors for loading the Allan vessels, say they make no difference between unionist men and non-union men, and will receive the action of the men which they say is cancelled for and unjustified.

More Train Wrecking.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Sept. 8.—A desperate attempt was made to-night to wreck the fast St. Louis and Chicago express, which leaves New York on the Central road at 6 p.m. The train was stopped for a danger signal south of Troy, which is 500 yards south of New Hamburg drawbridge. Two minutes previous the flagman discovered several men standing endways in the cuttings near Troy, and when he took hold of one of them to remove it he was fired upon from the bushes on the east side of the track. Knowing that the fast express was nearby due he ran southward and set the danger signal, which stopped the train. The flagman said the men stuck up above the rails and would have certainly thrown the train from the track. The fast train was composed of seven cars and sleeping cars, all full, two ordinary passenger coaches and a baggage car. There were eight ties placed alongside of the rail toward the south, so as to ditch the train.

A Shooting Accident.

RICHMOND, Que., September 8.—A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Kingssey, by which a young Englishman named William Kirkdell, in the employ of Mr. William Southworth, came to his death. It appears that the young man was out for a walk, when he loaded gun with him. When on the train he was overtaken by a party of young people in a team. He asked for a ride and got into the wagon, placing the gun by his side and taking a little girl on his knee; they began playing, and he said, "Don't kick about or you may shoot yourself," and just then the gun went off, lodging in the chest of one of his ears. He died in a few minutes. It is supposed the child had struck the hammer of the gun with her foot. Deceased was about twenty-one and had no relatives in the country.

Quebec Trade.

QUEBEC, September 8.—Strong efforts are being made to obtain concessions on the part of the ship laborers here, and to induce them to remove existing difficulties, so that deals and cable could be loaded as cheaply at Quebec as at Montreal, and also to obtain increased railway facilities and accommodations, so as to enable Quebec to compete with Montreal in the shipping trade. The following committee was appointed to expedite the scheme:—Messrs. Dobbell, Chateaufort, Price, Forsyth, Gourdeau, Martineau, Turner and Verret.

State Secrets.

BERLIN, September 8.—Count Herbert Dismack had a secret meeting with Emperor William at Potsdam, just before the Emperor started for Kiel. Count Herbert promised to urge his influence with his father to induce him to cease his revelations and to return to friendly relations with His Majesty. The Emperor declared his readiness to resume friendly intercourse with the ex-chancellor, but a meeting between the two was postponed until the Emperor's return from Silesia.

A Sad Case.

QUEBEC, September 8.—Last night when Mr. Sausier, postmaster of St. Sauveur, returned from church, he found five letters stolen. His servant girl told him his son was the thief, and that she had tried to stop him. Detective Walsh was notified, and this afternoon captured the young man at Lorette. He acknowledged his guilt, and said the amount stolen was \$51, of which \$42 was found in his possession.

A Cardinal on Labor.

BRUSSEL, September 8.—In his letter to the Social Science congress, now in session at Liege, Cardinal Manning urged the establishment of an eight hour working day for miners, that no women be employed in mines, and the observance of Sunday by the workmen and the adoption of a sliding scale of wages.

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