

MILLIONS FOR NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

The Demand of the Board of Education.

Twenty-Five Millions of Dollars is the Sum Asked For—An Interesting Series of Interviews Between the Mayor and Administrators of Education.

President Hubbell, of the Board of Education of Greater New York, asked the Board of Estimate a few days ago for \$24,571,536.87 for the expenses of all the schools of the five boroughs for 1899. This is the largest appropriation ever asked for by any department in the interest of the city, and is \$8,000,000 greater than the entire annual expenses of the former city of Brooklyn. The increase over the appropriation made for the schools of the consolidated cities for this year is \$12,567,855.03. Nearly \$10,000,000 of this increase is made up of money required for new school sites and new school houses which were formerly paid for from the proceeds of long term bonds. These items were inserted in the school budget because the Board of Education feared that the debt limit would rise in the path of the issue of any new bonds. According to statements of the Mayor and the Comptroller, however, the city will be in a position to issue new bonds immediately after January 1 next, and the items for new schools and new sites will be stricken from the budget. The rest of the increase is mainly for teachers' salaries.

When President Hubbell announced the amount of his estimate, the Mayor said: "This is a most startling thing, this jump from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000, and it must be thoroughly understood before we vote a penny of the money." The estimate was then taken up item by item.

Hugh Kelly, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, explained that \$1,320,179 of the increase was for teachers' salaries in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Mayor disputed this point, and said he was led to do so by a statement made by Mr. Kelly before the Board of Education, and printed in the minutes of that body. In it, the Mayor said, Mr. Kelly stated that 2,670 of the teachers in old New York would not be affected by the new schedule of salaries proposed.

"That is not an official document," said Mr. Kelly, "and I must beg your Honor not to read it."

"Well, it is printed in your minutes," said the Mayor, "and I have depended on it in making my calculations."

"It is merely an extemporaneous speech, and the suggestion made in it was never acted upon by the Board of Education," replied Mr. Kelly.

The Mayor made no reply, but shortly afterward he began to read again from Mr. Kelly's statement.

"You are doing me a great injustice, sir," said Mr. Kelly. "I have asked you not to read from that statement. Don't you see that you are making me ridiculous in the eyes of this assembly?"

"I did not intend to do so," replied the Mayor. "Hereafter I shall not have any faith in the minutes of the Board of Education. Mr. Kelly has misrepresented things, and I based my opinion on his statement."

Mr. Kelly leaned forward with fire in his eyes, and it looked for a moment like war. President Hubbell interposed, however, and the Mayor took a new tack.

"Don't you think the increase asked for is too much to put on the taxpayers in one year?" he said to Mr. Hubbell.

"I do not," replied the President of the Board of Education. "The teachers in this city have been underpaid for a great many years. Some of the women have been teaching for fifteen years and are now getting only \$573 annually should be rewarded at once in the manner provided in this schedule."

"Can't you pick out these fifteen-year teachers and reward them now and let the others wait?" asked the Mayor.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Hubbell. "If we do that the Board of Education would be mobbed."

The Mayor then turned to Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson and said: "You are a taxpayer. Are you willing to have the people take up this great burden at once?"

"I am," replied Mr. Anderson promptly.

The Mayor then turned to President Hubbell again and asked him if the schedule could not be rearranged so that the salaries of all special instructors and high school teachers would remain the same as now, and the increase be given only to those who had taught for long terms at small pay. Mr. Hubbell said he would make out a new schedule and present it within twenty-four hours.

President Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board explained that \$450,000 was needed for increases in teachers' salaries in that borough. He said that the minimum salary was now \$350 a year and the board's purpose was to raise it to \$600.

"Why didn't you raise the salaries of your teachers before consolidation?" asked Corporation Counsel Whalen.

"The city of Brooklyn was always too poor," was the reply.

"Are you any wealthier now?" persisted Mr. Whalen.

"Of course they are," put in the Mayor, "New York paid all their debts."

Commissioner Maxwell, of Brooklyn, said he thought the system proposed was wrong, and that consider-

able legislation would be needed to straighten out the school system of New York.

"Very little legislation, I should think," retorted the Mayor. "We have too much legislation now."

"Well, we would like to have all this charter legislation undone," said Mr. Maxwell. "We in Brooklyn would like to return to the old condition of affairs before consolidation."

"So would we all," said President Guggenheimer fervently.

Continuing, Mr. Maxwell said he thought it only fair that the teachers in Brooklyn should get as much pay as the teachers in Manhattan.

"Ab, but you forget that rents are higher and the cost of living greater in old New York," said the Mayor. "My brother moved to Brooklyn thirty years ago, right after he was married, because rents were cheaper, and he has lived there ever since."

President Leavitt, of the School Board of Queens, said that, according to the schedule just prepared, the total increase in the salaries of the teachers in that borough would be \$323,000. He said that before consolidation the minimum salary was \$250 a year, and that under the new order of things it would be \$600.

"Do you want to go back to the old state of affairs, too?" asked the Mayor.

Mr. Leavitt made no reply.

During the discussion which followed it was developed that the Queen's School Board had already raised the minimum salary to \$600 without waiting for the action of the Board of Estimate.

"How do you do it?" asked the Mayor.

"Well, we had a little money left over, so we spent it in that way," replied Mr. Leavitt.

"Had more money than you knew what to do with?" inquired the Mayor.

"We had an unexpended balance."

"Well, we will see that you don't get any too much this year," said his Honor, and the estimate for Richmond was taken up. A representative of President Periet told the Mayor that they were suffering from a lack of teachers in Staten Island.

"Why is that?" asked the Mayor.

"Because the borough board is not allowed to appoint them. City Superintendent Maxwell holds our appointments up."

"Where do you get your teachers now?" asked the Mayor.

"From Painted Post and Oshkosh was the reply. Continuing Mr. Periet's representative said that the Central Board of Education had usurped the power of the borough board in the matter of appointing teachers by making the requirements for a license a part of its by-laws. The result was, he said, that no teacher could be appointed in any borough unless Superintendent Maxwell said so.

President Hubbell said that no complaint of the manner of appointing teachers had ever been made to the central board, and that if there was any scarcity of teachers in Richmond, he had never heard of it before. Any complaint concerning the matter which was made in proper form would receive immediate attention, he said. The whole school budget was laid over for future consideration.

The College of the City of New York asked for an increase of \$25,000 over its regular annual appropriation of \$175,000. The Normal College asked for an increase of \$35,000. The Mayor said these increases would be allowed if the law permitted.—New York Sun.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Peter Collins.

Peter Collins, a prosperous farmer of Olivet, Mich., died on October 3rd, 1898, at the ripe old age of 89 years. He was father-in-law of our respected citizen, Mr. John Lappin, President of Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A., Province of Quebec. The remains were brought to this city and interred in the family lot in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery on Friday morning, October 7th.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, held in the hall, 2042 Notre Dame street, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved.—Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from this earthly life our esteemed fellow-member, the late Thomas Cohen, we, his fellow-members tender our earnest sympathy to his family, and trust that our Heavenly Father may console them in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved.—That this resolution be placed on the minutes of the Society's proceedings, a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in the TRUE WITNESS.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 2 C.M.B.A., the following resolution of condolence was adopted:—

Resolved.—That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty God, to remove from our ranks our much esteemed brother, Thos. Martinelli that we extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

And be it further resolved.—That a copy of this resolution be inserted in the TRUE WITNESS and also one sent to the family of the deceased.

WM. HOWLETT, Rec. Sec.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Dr. Johnson.

The ancient poets attributed to Apollo the gift of medicine as well as that of music; and the conjunction seems a happy one, since it is the function of medicine to tune the curious harp of man's body, and to reduce it to health and harmony.

A GREAT record of cures, unequalled in medical history, proves Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merit unknown to any other MEDICINE.

THE BIG STRIKE.

Forty Thousand Workmen Parade the Streets of Paris.

The Tardy Action of the Municipal Authorities—Public Works to Be Now Conducted by the City Officials.

The big strike now going on in Paris is summed up in the following manner by the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald:—

There are, he says, at this moment on strike 8,000 navies, 3,000 laborers, 500 carters, 1,000 wharfingers, 5,000 locksmiths, 5,000 masons, 2,500 stonecutters, 3,500 house painters, 2,500 plumbers, 2,500 carpenters, 2,000 mechanics and 5,500 cabinet makers. In all, some forty thousand strong men are idle in Paris today. These numbers may be enormously increased to-morrow. Not only have various participating trades decided to continue the strike, but strongly worded appeals have been sent out to those unions that have not yet joined. Among these is the railway union. It is feared, however, that the strike may soon spread to this important association. Already, with a view of meeting such a measure the Government is preparing to utilize a branch of the military, while, should the bakers join the ranks of the dissatisfied bread may have to be made in the forts around Paris. This, at any rate, is a report. What is certain is that the government has taken steps to protect such men as choose to continue their work. The Temps says that if their right to strike is not disputed their right to work is equally undeniable.

All contracts for the city work will be annulled to-day and taken over for completion by the municipal authorities. This wise decision, however, seems a little late, as the navies, whose claim will receive satisfaction, now refuse to begin work until the other trades that have formulated grievances have also won their cause.

IN MEMORY OF DON BOSCO.

A Statue Erected to Commemorate His Great Work.

An Imposing Religious Ceremony on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Monument.

CASTELNUOVO D'ASTI a pretty and flourishing little town picturesquely situated on the side of one of the many hills in the neighborhood of Turin, Northern Italy, was the scene of an interesting and sympathetic ceremony on the 18th ult., to honour the memory of Don Bosco, one of its most distinguished citizens. A few years ago, the Municipality of Castelnuovo d'Asti proposed the erection of a statue to Don Bosco in recognition of his great services on behalf of poor, abandoned children and the benighted savage. It is consoling to relate that the project encountered the sympathy and received the generous support of the good priest's admirers all over the world. The plans of the monument were accordingly drawn up and their execution entrusted to Sig. Stuardi, a promising young member of the Accademia Reale Albertina of Turin. The announcement that the statue would be unveiled on Sunday the 18th ult., attracted an immense crowd to Don Bosco's birthplace, to witness the event. The festivities opened with Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated, in the principal parish church, by his Lordship Monsignor Cagliari, Vicar-Apostolic of Patagonia, one of Don Bosco's first disciples and, like him, a native of Castelnuovo. In the sanctuary were present his Grace the Archbishop of Turin (who preached *infra missam*), their Lordships Monsignor Rossi, Bishop of Pinerolo, Monsignor Re, Bishop of Alba, Monsignor Filippello, Bishop of Ivrea, Monsignor Bertagna, Titular Bishop of Capharnaum, Monsignor Costamagna, Vicar Apostolic of Menzies and Gualaquiza; Very Rev. Michael Rua, successor of Don Bosco. Very Rev. Canon Sorasio of the Turin Cathedral; several members of the Superior Chapter of the Salesian Congregation, the representatives of several Religious Orders and a large body of the clergy from various parts of Italy. The Church was literally packed.

Immediately after Mass a procession, headed by the clergy and Bishops moved towards the Piazza San Rocco where the inauguration was to take place. By the side of the monument, which was as yet veiled from the public eye, a pavilion had been erected for the Archbishop, Bishops and clergy, the nobility and various dignitaries. Among the nobility and gentry who took a prominent part in the proceedings were, the Honble. T. Villa, ex-President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies; Colonel Musso, Mayor of Castelnuovo; Baron Manno, President of the Committee of Sacred Art and Catholic Missions in connection with Turin Exhibition; Count Ceppi, Architect of the Exhibition; Chevalier De Durra, the representative of the Mayor

of Turin, Count E. Negri, Sig. Tabacchi, the distinguished Italian sculptor, his pupil Sig. Stuardi, the author of the monument, etc.

At this point, the Piazza presented the appearance of a vast sea of heads that stretched far down the roads and by-roads on all sides. Drapery and innumerable flags of many colors adorned the balconies and walls of the houses, whilst the balconies and windows were crowded with eager faces; many of the more daring had even ventured on the roofs of the houses in order to catch a glimpse of what was taking place. The number of that immense crowd is calculated to have passed 20,000. The band of the Salesian Oratory of Turin now played the Introduction March, and then the veil which hid the statue from view was withdrawn amidst the enthusiastic applause of the multitude.

The monument stands about twenty feet in height. It consists of a granite pedestal ten feet high, and a group in Carrara marble, which represents Don Bosco standing erect with his arm resting lovingly on the shoulder of a little European boy on his right, whilst on his left kneels a youthful Patagonian in the act of kissing his hand. A smile lights up the amiable features of Don Bosco, which all present who knew him are unanimous in declaring have been faithfully reproduced. It cannot, moreover, be denied that the just proportion of the parts, and the aesthetic correctness of the whole monument, concur in making it a masterpiece.

As soon as the applause which greeted the unveiling of the statue had subsided, Colonel Musso, the Mayor of Castelnuovo, rose and, amidst repeated cheers, said that the town was proud to possess such a magnificent work of art, which would serve to perpetuate the memory of a great man and a great work, and be a stimulus for them to imitate his virtues.

Don Rua, the successor of Don Bosco, visibly moved by the demonstration of affection for the Apostle of Youth, then came forward and, in a few appropriate words, gave expression to the joy and gratitude that filled the hearts of the Salesians on that happy occasion. He tendered his thanks to the Committee, to the Archbishop and Bishops, to the Representatives and all present, not forgetting the distinguished sculptor 'who,' he said, 'has reproduced with exquisite art the features of Don Bosco,' and by this monument has given us a lasting record of the eminently religious and civilizing work of our Founder.' He concluded by thanking the Promoting Committee who, with so much love and sacrifice, projected and successfully carried out the work. The words of the Superior General of the Salesian Congregation were received with prolonged applause.

At this point, whilst the 'Old Boys' of the Salesian Oratory, Turin, deposited a wreath of palms at the base of the monument, Sig. Fabre, late Professor of the University of Turin, addressed the multitude. In a really elegant discourse he showed how Don Bosco won the palm in every field of action he entered. The good priest had contended with and overcome, the great difficulties of his position, he had successfully combated the incredulity of his age, and succeeded in creating a great organization the influence of which is felt in both hemispheres. This discourse received a well merited ovation, at the conclusion of which the choir of the Salesian Oratory sang a cantata accompanied by the band.

The list of adherents was then read, amongst whom were: Cardinals Rampolla, Parocchi, Vaughan, Legue, Sarto, Richard, Capocelatro, Ferrari, and Manara; the Bishops of Birmingham, Cork, Raphoe, and Waterford and Lismore; nearly all the Italian Archbishops and Bishops; Princes Torlonia of Naples, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lady Martin; and a large number of distinguished prelates and eminent personages from all parts of the world. His Grace Monsignor Richey, Archbishop of Turin, afterwards arose to close the proceedings. With his winning and inspired eloquence he brings out in bold relief the greatness of Don Bosco, and shows that this greatness is to be attributed to his sacerdotal office, since therefrom he drew the inspiration of accomplishing these works at which the world has been forced to gaze in astonishment. He concludes with a vote of thanks to the Committee.

The band here struck up the Marcia Finale, and little by little the crowd began to disperse.

DEATH OF A. OAKLEY HALL.

After an illness of only a few hours' duration, A. Oakley Hall died of heart disease last night in his home, in New York. He had been complaining for several days of feeling out of sorts, but attributed it to a change in the weather. He began to fail early in the afternoon, and a physician was hurriedly summoned. He continued to fail, and the end came early in the evening.

Mr. Hall occupied a unique position in the history of the city. He was twice Mayor of the metropolis and for many years was District Attorney. He was probably one of the best known men in the country and had an extraordinary career. He was born in Albany, July 26, 1826. Converted to the faith a few months ago, the famous ex-Mayor died fortified with the Sacraments of Holy Mother Church. Mr. Hall's personal honesty, his friends said, was irreproachable, and they declare that he left no office any richer than when he entered it.

Specials in Fall Boots.

We have just bought at a figure several lines of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes made for Fall wear that we are going to run off at manufacturers' prices.

LADIES' Box-Calf in Black or Choccolate, Goodyear welt, Laced or Buttoned Boots, worth \$3.00, for..... \$2.25

GENTS' Calf Boots, leather lined, latest style, brogue and eye-lets, worth \$3.50, for..... \$2.75

E. MANSFIELD, The Shoest,

124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Corner Lagauchoetiere.

FARM LABOR IN CANADA.

Prof. James W. Robertson, Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner, in his annual report says: Available labor is improving in quality every year. The labor on Canadian farms has been characterized by diligence, and every sort of foreworn persistence under difficulties. But in many districts, until recently, it has not been of that quality that enabled farmers to turn out fine food products of the highest grade. It was largely concerned with the production of grain, fodder and primitive agricultural products, besides being employed part of the year in clearing land, in lumbering or in fishing. It had not the experience to turn out food products of animal origin, or of fruits, so fine and at such low cost as to give the largest possible measure of profits. It would not be disparaging to the ability of a carpenter to say that his labor might be of poor quality as applied to the work of blacksmithing. He might burn a great deal of coal unnecessarily, waste iron and make clumsy horse shoes. That would not mean that he could not do carpenter work very well. The farmers generally have had ability of a high order for the kinds of work they had to do.

In the production of things on farms, a great deal of horse power has been used. Thus the cost has been reduced, so far as the labor element that entered into the cost of production was concerned. The farmers of Canada are applying as much of labor saving skill, by the best methods of growing and making what they have to sell, as the farmers of any other country are. The reduction in the cost of production and increasing prosperity must come in some other way than through harder work by the farmers.

A lawyer, trying to serve his client by throwing suspicion on a witness in the case, in the course of his cross-examination said:—

"You have admitted that you were at the prisoner's house every evening during all this time?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"Were you and he interested in any business together?"

"Yes, sir," answered the man, unhesitatingly.

"Ah! Now, will you be good enough to tell us how and to what extent, and what the nature of this business was in which you and he were interested?"

"Well, I have no objection to telling. I was courting his daughter."—Tit-Bits.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continues dull, and as matters look at present still lower prices will ensue before demand improves unless factories hold back their fall make, and it is a question whether it would be wise for them to do so. The advance was so sharp that a reaction was inevitable, especially as the shipments of late have been exceptionally heavy so that buyers on the other side need have no anxiety about supplies for the immediate future. There was little doing on spot to-day, and at the different country boards matters were at a deadlock. Receipts continued heavy—11,615 boxes.

Finest western Septembers..... 9 to 9 1/2
Finest eastern Septembers..... 8 1/2 to 9
Finest western Augusts..... 8 1/2 to 9
Finest eastern Augusts..... 8 to 9
Liverpool cable..... 4 1/2 to 5

The butter market exhibited little change today, though some traders reported that the decline had made business more possible. In fact, bids of 19c were made in several instances to-day for late made creamery, and at this price, if holders were amenable, a good trade could be done, but they are not. Enquiry for goods grading under finest range down as low as 18 1/2c. There were sales of finest creamery at 18 1/2c but it was in tubs. Receipts were 1,962 packages.

Extra finest creamery, boxes..... 19 to 19 1/2
Extra finest creamery, tubs..... 18 1/2 to 19
Ordinary finest creamery, boxes..... 18 1/2 to 18 3/4
Ordinary finest creamery, tubs..... 18 to 18 1/2
Western dairy tubs..... 15

Stirling, Ont., October 12.—Cheese boarded 2,625 boxes white; 1st of September, 8 1/2c bid; no sales. Board meets next Wednesday.

Pictou, Ont., October 12.—At our cheese board to-day 14 factories' 10 c

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

FIRE FURNITURE SALE.

We would call special attention to our SOLID MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITES at \$85.00 to \$225.00 which we must clear out.

Call and get the NET CASH PRICES. They will interest you

P.S.—20 to 50 per cent. off every article of Furniture in stock.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

New Dress Goods.

VARIETY, STYLE, VALUE. All the Up-to-date Novelties as shown in London and Paris.

PARIS DRESS PATTERNS. Novelties not to be seen in any other store this season. No two alike. Paris Dress Patterns from \$10 to \$50 per pattern.

NEW COSTUME CHEVIOTS. All the latest colorings. Special for Suitings. All Wool, from 50c per yard.

FAST DYE NAVY BLUE DRESS SERGES. All Wool, Color guaranteed Fast. All per yard from 30c per yard.

ALL WOOL COSTUME CLOTHS. Very stylish. Can be had in all the new colors. Three special lines at 55c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS. All the latest Novelties and Colors. New Fancy Dress Goods from 25c per yard.

Country Orders Filled With Care. Samples Sent on Application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE UP 100.

A.... Happy... Marriage

was that union of rare old port wine, the great stimulant, with Peruvian Bark, the great tonic. This union was consummated in

Wilson's Invalids' Port...

a pure port wine with Chinese Bark in proportion prescribed by the English and French Pharmacopoeias.

For run-down people this a great invigorator. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.

ed 1,285 boxes, all colors and September make; highest bid, 8 1/2c. No sales.

Napanee, October 12.—There were 525 white, 180 colored, boarded; 8 1/2c bid; 100 sold. Buyers were Thompson, Brinwell, Alexander and Vanwon.

WREED Ont., October 12.—Eight hundred September cheese boarded; all white; no bids; no sales. Board adjourned for one week.

WOODSTOCK, October 12.—Nineteen factories off red 4,480 boxes cheese; 69c white and 2,735 colored; no sales; 8 1/2c highest bid, salmon asking 9c. Seven buyers were present.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no material change in the egg market. The demand from local buyers for small lots continues good, and a fairly active trade is doing. We quote:—Strictly new laid, 18c to 18 1/2c; No. 1 candled, 14c; No. 2 do, 12c to 13c; P. E. I., 12c to 13c, and culls, 9c per dozen. Receipts, 541 cases. Beans were in demand in a small way, and the market is steady. We quote:—Choice hand-picked, 95c to \$1 a bushel; primes, 85c to 90c.

There was no change in honey, for which the demand is exceedingly slow. We quote:—White clover comb, in 1 lb. sections 7c to 7 1/2c; dark, 5 1/2c to 6c; white extract, 6c to 6 1/2c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

Maple produce is dull and featureless. Syrup in wood, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb; in tins, 4 1/2c to 5c, according to size. Sugar, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.