

ST. PATRICK'S PILGRIMAGE.

This afternoon the pilgrimage of St. Patrick's parishioners to Laurier will take place. The reliable and commodious steamer "Three Rivers" has been chartered, and present prospects are that she will carry the largest number of pilgrims which has left the parent Irish parish since the idea of holding a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Sacred Heart in the charming and interesting town on the banks of the St. Lawrence had been first mooted. In addition to the clergy of St. Patrick's, many of the priests of other parishes will attend.

THE AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

The big steel strike in the United States is the topic of the hour in that country. Pages of space are devoted by the daily press to the subject, and it would appear that the movement of both of the well organized armies—the Steel Trust Corporation with its millions of dollars of capital, on the one side, and the Amalgamated Association, comprising more than one hundred thousand skilled and unskilled workmen on the other, is determined to fight to a finish. Up to the present both sides, according to the reports claim they have won many points. The situation, as we go to press, is summed by the daily press as follows:—

Ten men, five of them skilled, quit at the lower union mill of the Carnegie Company in Pittsburgh to-day and joined the strikers. Their defection represents the first break in the Carnegie forces of more than 15,000 men. The strikers were jubilant over the incident, but the company claims to have filled their places at once, and that there will be no more desertions at any of the plants.

The Bélaire plant, at which the men struck on Sunday, was finally closed down on Tuesday, after working short-handed until Monday. When another start will be made is problematical. Several hundred boys employed at the National Tube Works at McKeesport went out during the night, and day, and their action materially aided the effort of the strikers to finally tie up the plant. The works are going ahead short-handed, but the ranks of the workers are thinning and the supply of material is limited.

The strikers made gains at Wheeling and the steel officials admitted on Tuesday that Benwood would be closed down. Clark's mill here is moving along but handling only a few orders. The American Sheet Steel Company is planning to open Painters and increase the force at Lindsay and McCutcheon. A break in the ranks of the men who struck at Painter's is expected, but the strike managers deny that one will be made. Another break is reported as possible at New Castle, but there are as yet no positive indications of it. The American Tin Plate Company has a small force at the Crescent plant in Cleveland, and is also planning resumption at other points on which the union men are out.

The Steel Corporation has ordered that the Charter's plant, at Carnegie, be dismantled and removed to Leechburg. So far good order has prevailed, although the steel officials assert that there has been intimidation at Wheeling, McKeesport, and Pittsburg. Both sides express their confidence in ultimate victory and are actively carrying forward their respective campaigns. The number of men out as a result of the general order is now roughly estimated at 16,000, and on the three orders at 62,000. Many strikers have found work in independent mills or at other occupations, and many are idle merely because the skilled men are out.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

A correspondence from St. Petersburg to the New York "Tribune" contains the following report of suffering and want in certain districts of Russia. The writer says:— "A traveller straying into the district of Elizabethgrad, Province of Khorson, South Russia, would find men and women who, endowed with serviceable visual powers as long as the sun is visible, become totally blind the moment twilight sets in and must be led home. This is one of the queerest diseases known to medical science, and is one of the camp followers of the famine, which is not officially admitted to exist in this district.

In correspondence from here mention has been made from time to time of the drought which visited Russia last year, and of the efforts made by the Government to alleviate suffering resulting from it. The Ministry of the Interior repeatedly declared the famine had been averted, food had been distributed and seed corn provided for the current year. The necessity of private benevolence was reluctantly admitted at one time in the winter, but on later occasions the existence of severe want was denied. Newspapers here received during the last few months the official letters depicting the situation in anything less than the rosy colors which the Government organs used. The Government answered by a communique recapitulating what had been done and repeating former assertions that all was as well as could be expected, and then the newspapers received a secret circular forbidding further mention of the subject. The existence of famine was an inconvenient fact at a time when negotiations were pending for foreign loans. Access to the famine districts was made difficult for non-residents of them, and charity workers who were not directly under the control of the State were sent back to their homes and the agencies they had created were placed under the Red Cross, which is as much a branch of the Government as any Ministry. These measures did not still the natural curiosity to ascertain the truth about the matter, and certain people with influential connections which could not be ignored, sent a trustworthy young man to Elizabethgrad to investigate for himself. He has just returned. Without going into details he reports the following facts:—

The city and district of Elizabethgrad, with a population of 600,000, were stricken by famine and disease incident upon famine. The investigator found general destitution, many cases of acute destitution, some people dying of starvation, and "spotted," or hunger, typhus prevalent. Hunger typhus is an unfailing indication that poverty has sharpened to want. Whole families are attempting to exist on rations allowed for a single child. The Government rule is to count persons not actually sick with a disease which can be labelled, able bodied working people. There is little or no work to be found, consequently rations cannot be had until they are no longer of much benefit. The Government gave minimum quantities in the first place and delivered supplies of seed corn and foodstuffs to the nearest railway stations. The peasants, having already been forced to sell their horses, were unable to secure the supplies so furnished in many cases without giving a large part to draymen.

The investigator was told that those conversant with local resources and not in the confidence of the Governor were utterly unable to see how the souls and bodies of the majority of the population were to be held together until the new crops should be harvested and available. The Governor of Khorson is Prince Obolensky. It is upon him that the Government relies for its reports. Prince Obolensky has visited many of the villages which are suffering, but local reports and the observation of the investigator indicate that he showed no great desire of ascertaining that there was any considerable want. A Governor is not likely to hear the hard luck stories and see the worst side of things when he rides through a village on horseback and says, "Oh, I guess things are getting along pretty well, aren't they?" when the village elders come out to meet him.

Elizabethgrad is in the heart of the black earth zone. It was formerly so flourishing—before the ignorant and shiftless farming methods were introduced into the inexhaustible soil and impoverished the people—that single agricultural villages of 30,000 souls grew up. Such villages are without manufactures or commerce. The country has never recovered from the terrible drought of 1892, and the peasants have lost all power of resistance. And worse is coming. The great provinces of Samara and Saratov and many other large districts are threatened with an almost total crop failure.

SOCIALISM.

The progress of Socialism in Russia, Germany, Belgium, Spain, France and England is due, in a great measure, to the oppression of the working classes by capitalists and governments. The causes of Socialism are real grievances of the people, of which demagogues and infidels take advantage. Precisely the same causes are at work in this Republic, and have produced like effects, as may be seen from the fact that nine thousand Socialist votes were cast at the last election. The State cannot convert these disciples of Anarchy, but it can render their work of proselytism difficult and fruitless by giving the rising generation a religious training.

As the large majority of the working classes in the large cities of the United States are Catholics, there is little danger that they will be drawn into the meshes of the horrid system of Socialism. Catholics are taught from their earliest years that if Capital is bound by certain moral laws, it has also, rights which must not be violated without grievous sin. The Catholic laborer can never be brought to look on marriage as a slavery, he knows that it is a sacrament instituted by Jesus Christ, and he can do nothing in common with the advocates of divorce. Again, the Church, like a loving mother, warns the workman to beware of secret societies, and put his trust in the promise of the Divine Mechanic, who works with St. Joseph in the humble cottage of Nazareth. The apostles of Socialism tell the workman that he can have a Heaven on earth; the Church warns him that he is here as a pilgrim in this "valley of tears," and bids him look through his sorrow to that home above the clouds which was purchased for him with the blood of the Son of God.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS

History repeats itself in Parliament as well as in nations. Custom dies hard, and there is none more "fat, stale, and unprofitable" than the annual Parliamentary process known as the "Massacre of the Innocents." Every year the Session begins with the Speech from the Throne, full of brilliant promise of laws to be passed, and acts to be amended. As the session progresses these promises pass from the region of certainty into that of doubt, and later on from the region of doubt into that of disappointment. As each session approaches its close the leader of the House rises in his place, and announces "with bated breath and whispered humbles," that something like two-thirds of the legislation which Parliament assembled to transact at the beginning of the year must be left untouched.

In the days when votes in supply involving millions of public money were passed in a single sitting without a debate, the possibility of a Government keeping up to its pledges in the King's speech was a matter of will and desire to get through the work. Now that is all changed. The Irish members under Parnell were quick to see the advantage that the estimates offered to discuss Irish grievances, and where they led the British quickly followed. The great feature now of Parliamentary procedure is the discussion of "grievance before supply," and a minister would consider himself fortunate in getting one vote of a contentious character through in a single sitting. The truth is the legislative machine is too out-of-date and unequal to turn out the work it has to do with. No one denies that the House is being brought, as Mr. Balfour says, "into contempt and impotence," but the remedy is obvious. Mr. Redmond in his forcible reply to Mr. Balfour pointed it out.

The only practicable form of relief to the present congestion is Home Rule. This was Mr. Parnell's solution, and every session that passes vindicates the policy of the greatest Irishman of his time, and the greatest of English Statesmen. We are glad to see that Mr. Asquith, whose Home Rule faith was being beginning to be extremely doubtful of, agreed with the leader of the Irish Party. "A large and liberal system of devolution," he said, "consistent with Imperial Unity and the supreme control of this House," is the true solution of the difficulty. The question of Home Rule, as a matter of sentiment, is fast being superseded by Home Rule as a matter of practical necessity. The House of Commons as at present constituted cannot do the work of the country. With increasing responsibilities abroad there must be increasing work to be done at home. Thoughtful Conservatives are beginning to recognize the difficulty of dealing with the work thrown on Parliament, and are realizing slowly but surely that if it is to retain its authority and usefulness, it must by a process of devolution get rid of some of its burden. When the cautious Tories begin to talk of "devolution," it is easy to see they mean Home Rule.—Leinster Leader.

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Missing Friends.

INFORMATION wanted of Marion Daly, daughter of Michael Daly, late of Montreal. Last heard from in Inverness Terrace, London, England. Any information will be gratefully received by her mother, Mrs. Daly, 88 Jacques Cartier street, St. John's P.Q., Canada.

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Neglige Shirts, soft body, neat patterns, all sizes, were \$1.25, to clear 59c.
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Black Alpaca Coats, Cash Coats and Tweed Coats, formerly \$1.50, \$1.75 to \$5.00 each, out they go 99c each.
Boys' Striped Tennis Blazers, \$2.25, for \$1.12.
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NECKTIES! NECKTIES!
Washing Ties, Strings, 10c ones, for 10c doz, 1c each.
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Chocheys Ties, Derby, 35c and 50c, 25c each.

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NOTES FOR FARMERS.

LIVE STOCK.—Monday about 500 head of butchers' cattle were offered for sale at the East End cattle market. The attendance was smaller than usual, and buying was slow. Common to medium stock was plentiful, but there was practically no demand for them, while there was a scarcity of choice stock. Prime beef sold at from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb., good animals at from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb., and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3c per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Professor Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, who recently returned from Great Britain, addressed the members of the Butter and Cheese Association of this city on Monday. Mr. Robertson stated that Canada's trade in food products with Great Britain was increasing very fast. Wheat and flour had, in the last ten years, increased 15 times, butter 15 times, cheese had been doubled, and bacon more than 20 times. As regarded the cheese, he found everywhere that more attention was paid to the body than to the flavor, and the flavor objected to was what was known as heated flavor. The cheese that sold well were those cured at a low temperature. Our cheese cured in a high temperature had done us a great deal of damage. With regard to transportation he found in some shipments that while the main body had firmness and solidity it had begun to ooze at the edge of the boxes. This was largely due to the heat experienced on the railway cars, and he could always point out the through shipments compared with those which had been in cold storage in Montreal. Then there was also a generated heat to be contended against, and which lard the cheese rancid at the top. And in this connection he stated that not only was a perfect and complete ventilation required, but a forced circulation of air in every part of the ship where apples, eggs, butter or cheese were carried. All the steamship lines, with one exception, were putting in electric fans, with this of lect in view. He urged the necessity of better boxes and the proper stenciling of the weight. Speaking of butter, he urged that it should be shipped in exactly 56 pound packages. But here, while the cold storage system was in successful operation, he had to find fault with the receiving agents on the other side. Butter had been left 28 hours, and even 52 hours, on the wharf, while the agents went around with samples to intending purchasers, the result being that it had melted to the depth of three-quarters of an inch.

LIST OF FAIRS.—Following are the dates of leading fall fairs, with the secretary's name and address:—
Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Aug. 31st to Sept. 7th, W. M. Tomlinson, Sherbrooke.
Stanstead Live Stock Association, Stanstead, Aug. 21st and 22nd, H. E. Channell, Stanstead.
Industrial Fair, Toronto, Aug. 26th to Sept. 7th, H. J. Hill, Toronto.
Stanstead County Agricultural Society, Ayer's Flat, Aug. 28th and 29th, George Robinson, Ayer's Flat.
Richmond Agricultural Society, Richmond, Sept. 12th and 13th, E. C. Atkinson, Richmond.
Western Exhibition, London, Sept. 5th to 14th, J. A. Nelles, London.
Kingston District Fair, Kingston, Sept. 9th to 13th, J. W. Edwards, Kingston.
Nova Scotia Fair, Halifax, Sept. 14th to 21st, J. E. Wood, Halifax.

The Big Store Closes at One o'clock Saturday, July and August
THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.
Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street,
SATURDAY, August 17, 1901.

Stylish Wash Goods Reduced.
Throngs of people visit the Wash Fabric Section every day, all go away satisfied with goods bought at these great reductions, it's not selling, but giving away. Get here early on Monday as a few hours will clear most of these lines.
250 pieces Beautiful Cashmere Prints, Swiss Lawns, Mousseline Orientale, Belgium Gingham, Sateen Indian, regular 8c to 10c. Special 5c.
200 pieces Pretty Fancy Pique, Sateen, Gingham, Roman Stripes, Scotch Plaids, Oriental Muslins, regular value 15c to 20c. Special 10c.
170 pieces Dainty Fancy Checked Gingham, Broken Check, Lawn, Dentelle de Swiss, Lace Grenadine, Mousseline d'Alsace, Point de Paris, regular 20c to 25c. Special 12 1/2c.

Gigantic Sale of Fancy Summer Silks.
50,000 yards of Fancy Silks, comprising stylish Washing Silk in pretty stripes of blue, helio, pink, cadet, nile, mauve, cerise, etc., etc., in the regular way the price would be 50c. Special price 25c.

Gigantic Selling in Summer Dress Goods.
From 33 1-3 per cent off to Less Than Half Price,
FOUR LEADERS.
32 pieces Fancy Plaid Dress Goods in pretty range of colorings, light summer weight, suitable for ladies' and children's wear, regular 27c to 35c. Sale price 18c.
33 pieces Light Summer Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, English Fabrics, all selected shades and designs, regular value 55c. Special sale 19c.
21 pieces Fancy Dress Grenadines, black grounds colored stripes and lace insertion, 24 inches apart, Regular value 55c to 65c. Special Sale 38c.
73 pieces Fancy Check Dress Materials, 40 inches wide, French Fabrics in all the most recherche shades and designs, worth from 67c to 95c. Special sale 38c.

Shirt Waist Bargains.
Stylish Shirt Waists. Dainty Shirt Waists.
Ladies' New Shirt Waists in Muslin and Percale, dainty patterns, newest designs. Splendid value at \$1.25. Special.
Ladies' Fine American Percalés and Organdie Muslin Shirt Waists in pretty shades of mauve, pink, sky, etc., etc. Regular value \$1.50. Special.
68c. 87c.

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Image of the Catholic University of Ottawa building with text: Theological, Philosophical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Fully Equipped Laboratories. A Practical Business Department. BOARD AND TUITION, per Session of Five Months, \$60. Calendar sent on application.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 13th to 21st, E. McMahon, Ottawa.
Brome County Agricultural Society, Brome County, Sept. 10th to 14th, George F. Hall, Brome.
The St. Lawrence Valley Exhibition, Three Rivers, Sept. 14th to 21st, Charles D. Hebert, Three Rivers.
Great Northern Exhibition, Collingwood, Sept. 24th to 27th, J. W. Archer, Collingwood.
Peterborough Central Exhibition, Peterborough, Sept. 24th to 26th, W. J. Green, Peterborough.
Lindsay Central Exhibition, Lindsay, Sept. 26th to 28th, James Keith, Lindsay, Ont.
Great Northwestern Exhibition, Goderich, Oct. 1st and 2nd, James Mitchell, Goderich.
South Renfrew Exhibition, Renfrew, Oct. 26th and 27th, Robert McLaren, Renfrew.
Canada's Greatest County Fair, Parkham, Oct. 2nd to 4th, A. W. Rife, Markham.
Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, Sept. 16th to 21st, P. T. Legare, Quebec.
Cornwall Fair, Cornwall, Sept. 5, 6 and 7.
South Lanark Agricultural Society, Perth, Sept. 17 and 19.
North Lanark Agricultural Society, Almonte, Sept. 24 to 26.
Missisquoi County Agricultural Society, Bedford, Aug. 28 and 29.
Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association, Abbotsford, Sept. 11 and 12.
Shefford County Fruit Growers' Association, Granby, Sept. 12 and 13.
Glengarry County Agricultural Association, Williamstown, Sept. 11 and 12.
Shefford County Agricultural Society, Waterloo, Sept. 17 and 18.

YORK daily newspaper, has been this year sufficiently prolonged and dejected to attract the attention of even the city dweller whose thoughts on the subject of the distribution of produce generally go back no further than the corner grocery. It is the fact that he is suffering somewhat turns his mind to the conflict which has gone on for weeks all over the country. The price of potatoes has risen by leaps and bounds. Lettuce has no longer a heart. Tomatoes are full of spots. Cucumbers are a snare and a delusion. String beans won't string, and the quality 5/16 off, and something is evidently wrong somewhere. How wrong a glance at prices for this year and the corresponding week last year will show.
Of all the farmer's army it was the potato battalion which suffered most in the fight. Report would have it entirely routed, but things are not so bad as that. However, potatoes last week brought \$4 and \$5 a barrel, while at a corresponding time a year ago the same could be bought for not more than \$1.75, an increase of about 800 per cent. Cucumbers, and poor ones at that, were worth \$1.50 and \$2, while a similar quantity last year cost only 75 cents. The price of corn has risen nearly 100 per cent. Tomatoes more than that. For cantaloupes one pays at wholesale just a cent twice as much as last year. Berries, almost alone of all that the market offers, are about the same in price and quality.
The outlook for the future is, however, less disheartening than might be supposed. All over the country potatoes are small, and the crops not equal to the average, but New York State and New England have still a good many to offer, and the West will send a fair supply. The reports of the potato famine have been undoubtedly exaggerated.
CROPS ACROSS THE LINE.—The battle between the farmer and his arch enemy, drought, says a New

Vol. LI, TOPICAL FINANCIAL doubt that exists in every country to-day, national motto most continued Catholic Church and all the combined, on the know the strenuous vicinability of certain that, come out ahead petition of the we cannot close that she has powers that, goes, are supplemental means—enormous wealth generosity of ers of education establishments. is full of reports of large sum mated, during Protestants to A few examples pers alone will what we advance ing, for instance Frederick N. N.Y., has pre Day, president of of the Young M ciation, \$25,000 erecting an asso the village. J. Philadelphia, h George W. Mean Library of India volumes of medi them of rare va was established his father, who oner doctors of Honaire Gavril S recently died at possessions, rubles, for the schools for girls, workmen, and houses for the p he had already s of the Young M a music school, he was not esteem vate life he was and an inexorabl will of the late E of Boston, widow who was a friend all the letters an to more than \$10 Hampshire Hist the portraits of her husband, Ames, together w of Mr. Webster, all the letters an the latter by Mr son Fletcher. Lor has made a munifi 000, the annual r to be applied tow of the stipendi of Mount Stephani of the reduction place in parish m during the last 60 to restore the cler of greater independ We have cited a of cases to confir What we desire to readers is the fact osity on the part of tons of non-Catho one of the powers Church is obliged do not pretend th gifts are in any wa hostile to Cathol mental to its cause ous that when or obliged to compete battle, with others ally favored the material standpoint one-sided. It needs ity that the Church in matters pertain cation and to intel ment to enable her cessfully with such cial influence. It hooves us the more stance in our pow gious and educat ments; otherwise w long wrestle for su most powerful earth a cause can possess. DISHONORING I of our American character as "d ter" the exchange, the wealthy American lions, for a title, or privileged society of All this is due to Spanish, dated August It is suggested "That such proce led to