ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Eighteen boys and fourteen girls approached the Most Holy Sacrament for the first time on Tuesday of last week, in the church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, St. Marys, Bayswater.

Universal sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Connell J. Steers, whose two eldest children, Thomas and Leo, fourteen and eleven years of age, respectively, lost their lives by drowning in Lac des chenes, Aylmer, on Civic holiday, 6th inst. On that day Mr. Steers, accompanied by four of his children—of whom the deceased were the eldest—went for a row and fishing on the lake. Between 5.30 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon a violent squall—one of the most violent on record—swept the waters. Mr. Steers fought gallantly, almost superhumanly, to save the lives of all his children and his own. Naturally, it is to be supposed, his exertions were more particularly in regard to the two younger and much weaker ones. One after the other did the horrified and afflicted father see his two fine elder children sink beneath the turbid waters of the lake, and it was only after nearly two hours that he and the two younger ones were rescued by three brave young men who put off in the teeth of the storm and billowy waters for that purpose. Search for the remains of the two departed ones was continued up to Friday, 10th inst., when both were recovered. It is a source of great satisfaction to their parents and their host of friends to know that on the Sunday morning preceding, Festival of Our Lady of the Snow, both the dear boys received Holy Communion in their parish church of St. Joseph. Their funeral and interment took place after a solemn High Mass in St. Joseph's, on Saturday morning 11th inst. The attendance was very large, including the youths of the St. Aloysius society, the sanctuary boys and the boys of St. Joseph's school. *Requiescat in pace!*

At Graefield county, Ottawa, a Mission of a week's duration, given by two of the Capuchin Father, came to a close on Sunday, 5th inst. Mr. James F. Hall renounced Protestantism and was baptized.

The historical sketch of the Parish of St. Patrick, Ottawa, is a well gotten up (both as to matter and style) by Mr. Maurice W. Casey at the request of the present reverend pastor, Father Matthew J. Whelan. It contains one hundred pages, with portraits of the first Bishop and the present Archbishop of the diocese; of the former and present pastors, Rev. Dawson McGrath, O. M. I., Collins, O'Connor and Whelan, besides pictures of St. Patrick's church exterior and interior. By way of prelude, a concise sketch of the early exploring of the Ottawa valley and the settlement of the village of Bytown, now Ottawa, is given. The pamphlet reveals the fact that the present rector, Father Whelan, was ordained on the 31st October, 1875, so that on that date in the current year he will have attained his "Silver Jubilee" in the priesthood. This pamphlet suggests the propriety, if not the necessity of similar publication in connection with the establishment of parishes throughout Ontario and the difficulties overcome by the pioneers.

To those of her friends who were aware of her failing health, it was no surprise to learn towards the end of last week, that at her own earnest request, the Reverend Mother St. Cecilia had been relieved of the charge of the Academy and boarding school of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street. The reverend lady's first arrival in Ottawa was in 1882, when she succeeded the late Rev. Mother St. Gabriel, who died some years ago. In 1888 she was transferred to the charge of the house in Lewiston, Me., U. S. A., but after a short sojourn there was sent to establish a house of the Order in Providence, Rhode Island. After an absence of about three years, the Reverend Mother, to the joy for her many friends, returned to her charge in Ottawa where she has remained till the present time. Joy and gladness filled the hearts of her many friends where she returned to Ottawa; but like all earthly, sadness will now be the prevailing feeling. Her new charge will be the much less responsible and therefore much quieter house in Cornwall, Ont., and so Ottawa's loss will most decidedly be a gain to the "Factory town." As became her quiet, unobtrusive character, no word was said to friends of her intended departure till almost the moment when the vehicle which was to convey her to the railway station was at the convent door. As Superior she will be succeeded by Rev. Mother St. John Baptist de Rossi, from one of the houses in Montreal, a native of Nova Scotia and an M. A. of the University there.

The Reverend Mother Sister Paula, also has many friends in Ottawa who will regret her departure from amongst them, she having been appointed to St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal. In all some half dozen changes have been made in the Gloucester street house.

A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

St. Boniface's Corner Stone Laying.

His Grace the Most Rev. P. W. Riordan laid the corner-stone of St. Boniface's church on Golden Gate Avenue near Leavenworth street, Watsonville, California, last Sunday afternoon. The solemn and impressive ceremonies were witnessed by thousands of people of all denominations. At 4 o'clock the procession, headed by the cross and taper bearers, left the old church and proceeded to the new foundation. As the procession marched along Golden Gate Avenue the choir rendered "Veni Creator." The procession halted at a cross which marked the site of the new sanctuary. The cross was blessed by the Archbishop, and as the procession moved towards the corner stone His Grace blessed the walls of the new edifice. The corner stone was then laid by the Archbishop according to the solemn rites of the Church. With a silver trowel His Grace spread the mortar over the stone which was supported by a derrick, and as it was lowered into place, appropriate prayers were said by the assisting clergy.

In the metal box under the stone were placed the names of the reigning Pontiff Leo XIII., the Archbishop of the diocese, Most Rev. P. W. Riordan, D. D., the pastor of St. Boniface's church, Governor Gage, Mayor Phelan, Rev. Fathers Augustine, Philibert, James and Cornelius of St. Boniface's church, Brother Adrian, O. F. M., the architect; Brother Ildephons the superintendent and inspector of construction; the names of the visiting clergy; copies of the local papers, samples of the current coins and religious pictures.

The Archbishop then proceeded to a platform from which he delivered a short address in which he congratulated the congregation for the task it had undertaken, and prayed that they complete their splendid work. In part he said:

"I deem it my duty to say a word or two to encourage members of this congregation for their zeal and generosity in building up a great church for themselves and their children. You require great courage, my dear people, to undertake so vast a work as this. When we remember the small beginnings of a few years ago and the money expended upon this parish in the purchase of property and the enlargement of the old church, it is surprising that you can begin building a church which will entail great sacrifices on your part. The parish has grown to such an extent that this building is needed for the accommodation of the people. The children in the school have increased so largely that the older building and this magnificent school house which is before us are necessary to house them.

"You have my heartfelt congratulations for what you have done in the past and what you purpose continuing to do. I am sure there are Catholics in this city who will lend a helping hand to the good work and bring it to a successful issue. There is no such thing as a German Catholic Church, an Irish Catholic Church or an Italian Catholic Church. We are all members of a great faith; we are all members of a great army and belong to His fold; we are all brothers and sisters of a great saving faith. I am sure they will not be backward in coming to this congregation's assistance. I hope God will bless what we have done to-day and bring it to a successful issue and that we may have the privilege of dedicating this house of worship to the service of the Lord."

His Grace then introduced Rev. Father Maximilian, the pastor of St. Boniface's church, who addressed the assemblage in German. He spoke of the history of the Church and eulogized Father Gerard, O. F. M., the first pastor. He referred to the good will of the people which was evinced in starting the building and concluded by saying that through abiding faith, continued good will and prayer, the work would yet be pushed to completion and a new temple erected to the service of God.

The services were concluded with the singing of the "Te Deum" by all present.

The Most Rev. Archbishop was assisted in the cermonies by the following named clergy: Rev. Father Scanlan Chancellor of the Archdiocese; Rev. P. E. Mulligan secretary of the Archbishop; Rev. M. D. Connolly, Rev. J. P. McQuaide, Rev. P. J. Cummings, Rev. T. Caraher, Rev. Father Perpini of the Salesian Order, Very Rev. Pius Murphy of the Dominican Order, Very Rev. H. H. Wyman, C. S. P.; Brother Hosea, Christian Brothers; Father O'Connor, O. P. Benicia, Father Miller, S. J; Father Culligan, S. J.; Father Kunkel, S. S. P.; Father Vuibert, President of St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park; Rev. Joseph Oreni, Salesian Order; Father Raphael, O. F. M.; Father Lambert, O. F. M.; Father Maximilian Klein, O. F. M., of Fruitvale; Father Augustine and Father Maximilian, the immediate attendants of the Archbishop.

The following societies participated in the ceremonies: St. Peter's Verein, St. Paul's, St. Anthony's Sodality, Married Ladies' Sodality, Catholic Knights of America, Branch 197, St. Joseph's Society of St. Anthony's Church, St. Francis' Society of Fruitvale, St. Boniface's Society of San Jose and the Third Order of St. Francis.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was comprised of the following:

President, Augustus Vetter; vice-president, Bernard Mayer; secretaries, Albert Matschke and Carl A. Schnabel; financial secretaries, F. B. Schoenstein; ushers and members of other committees, Augustus Vetter, Albert Matschke, Carl A. Schanabel, Joseph Hoefer, Charles Mauretzen, Robert Trost, J. Gerner, F. L. Guntz and P. A. Meyer.—Monitor, San Francisco, Cal.

ORILLIA.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

We are pleased to learn of the appointment of our old friend, Mr. R. A. Lynch, Orillia, to the office of Collector of Customs at that place. Although it is customary to congratulate the appointee on such occasions—which courtesy the writer cheerfully complies with—yet we feel that the government must also be congratulated as they have in Mr. Lynch a gentleman who is well calculated, both by natural and acquired abilities, to fulfil the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SEPARATE SCHOOL.

We congratulate the supporters of the Orillia Separate school on the excellent showing made by the pupils in the late entrance examination. Twenty-two wrote and all passed.

It is the general opinion of the Catholics of Orillia that a still better showing would be made if the marks obtained by each pupil were published, as was done in former years. Besides the success achieved by the pupils in merely passing, the number of marks obtained was above the average. Why the inspector has departed from this custom is a question one would like him to answer.

In contrast to this excellent showing it might be mentioned that of the pupils in the whole Inspectorate who wrote for the entrance, only one third passed.

Miss Overend, the talented and energetic principal of the Separate School, and her able assistants, are to be congratulated on the outcome of their efforts. L. K.

August 11, 1900.

QUOYON, QUEBEC.

A quiet forty-eight hours spent in this village, at the cosy St. Lawrence Hall hotel, of which Mrs. McLean is the proprietress, on the Sunday and succeeding Civic holiday—5th and 6th insts.—induce me to send a few cursory notes of the place to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Forming, one might say, a peninsula between the Ottawa and Quoyon rivers, the village has the advantage of a resident priest in the person of Rev. Father Kernan. The church is a brick building of good size, but as it has become altogether too small, and as time has sufficiently to fall mellow, there is talk of a larger one being erected on the adjoining corner lot. The presbytery is also a fine, substantial and well-appointed building. No more beautiful site could be chosen than the brow of the eminence on which it and the church stands, within a stone's throw of the grand Ottawa river and within sight and sound of the beautiful Chats rapids. The church has three altars—the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, respectively—with pictures of St. John Baptist and St. Patrick on either side of the high altar. It is a model of neatness and order. The village also contains an Anglican and a Methodist church. Situated on the Quoyon River is a combined oatmeal and rolled oats mill, with an elevator capacity of about seventy thousand bushels. At the western end especially are several very nice residences, some of them with extensive lawns. The population is said to be between eight and nine hundred, and the place is just suited to a summer visitor.

MARRIAGE.

GRAVES-DEWAN.

On Tuesday August 14, St. Peter's Cathedral, London, was well filled with the numerous interested friends and acquaintances of Mr. Charles Graves and Miss Ella Dewan, who were that morning to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Promptly at 7:30 the bridal party entered the sacred edifice, after which Rev. J. T. Aylward, Rector of the Cathedral, began the celebration of the Nuptial Mass, during the course of which the happy young couple were made husband and wife.

The groom, who was attended by his brother, Mr. Edward O. Graves, is an old London boy, having been a resident of New York for the past four or five years, but has lately moved to Montreal. Mr. Graves is extremely popular with all classes.

The bride, prettily attired in white organdie, with white picture hat, and carrying a bouquet of white roses, was assisted by her sister, Miss Margaret Dewan, who wore a mauve silk dress and black picture hat and carried a bouquet of carnations. Little Alice Cassatanajor of Brooklyn, N. Y., attired in pink silk, was a charming maid of honor.

A dainty wedding breakfast was afterwards served at the residence of the bride's father, the guests being chiefly confined to the immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

The bride, who is the eldest daughter of our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. J. J. Dewan, of York street, is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Academy, of this city. At school and afterwards in the social circle, Miss Dewan, by her winning personality made hosts of friends, who on this joyous and happy occasion unite in wishing her and her estimable husband every blessing which this life affords and an eternity of happiness in the next.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves were the recipients of a very large number of beautiful and useful wedding gifts. They left at 10 a. m. for Toronto, New York and other points, after which they will take up their residence in Montreal.

OBITUARY.

MRS. SUSANNA MAUD RUNDLE, STREETVILLE, ONT.

On Sunday, August 5, the death occurred at the early age of twenty nine years, of Susanna Maud, beloved wife of Philip Rundle, at their house in Streetsville, Ont. Deceased was a model young woman, and leaves, besides a bereaved husband and child, a sorrowing father and mother, and a family of three brothers and five sisters, one being Sister Leona, of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, as well as a host of friends and acquaintances all of whom will mourn the loss of one so endeared to them for her many good qualities, and who all unite in praying that her soul may rest for all eternity in that joy and happiness which is the reward of a life well spent.

Her funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Tuesday, August 7, to the Catholic cemetery at Port Credit, Ont.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Students of the Teachers' Training School Successful.

Information has been received from the Education Department that the three Sisters of the House of Providence, who were candidates at the recent professional examinations for second-class certificates, held at the Normal School, Ottawa, passed. The Sisters were prepared for the examinations at the Teachers' Training School for the Religious, established in this city a year ago. The course of instruction is similar to that given in the Normal Schools of the Province. Mr. Wm. Brick, Principal of Regiopolis College, has charge of the school.—Canadian Freeman, Kingston, August 8.

MALATESTA'S STATEMENT.

It is now generally believed, on the authority of the Tribuna, an Italian paper, that Count Malatesta, who is known as the leader of the Italian Anarchists, was the chief who planned and brought about the plot to kill King Humberto, which was, unfortunately, so successful. Malatesta is in London, Eng., where he was interviewed last week by a press reporter. He said the best friend of the Anarchists is Signor Sarraco, the Italian Premier, who pays the detectives such small salaries that they are bought up cheaply—for a few francs and a handful of cigarettes. The Spanish police, he says, are bought up most cheaply; then come the Italians, Russians, Americans, French and English, in the order here given. "The Germans," he says, "are the dearest because they are the most stupid." He adds that with all the arrests of supposed anarchists which have been effected, no real revolutionists have been taken; and he expects that soon "economic equality and social brotherhood" will be established in Italy, and afterward throughout the world.

Of course, it is not to be supposed that Malatesta's statements are really truthful, as truthfulness is not a virtue for which Anarchists are remarkable; but there may be some grains of truth in the tons of dross to which he gives utterance.

C. M. B. A.

Lonsdale, Aug. 8, 1900.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 302, Marysville, Ontario, Aug. 7, 1900, it was moved by Bro. F. J. McGurn and seconded by John Doyle that the following resolutions be unanimously adopted:

That we the members of this branch desire to extend our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to the bereaved sisters and family of our esteemed Brother the late Morgan Shaughnessy, coupled with the prayer that Almighty God may comfort them in their afflictions.

That an expression of our sincere sorrow be likewise tendered to the family of the said deceased.

That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days and those resolutions duly recorded and

That a copy of those resolutions be suitably engrossed and forwarded to Mrs Hogan and also published in The Canadian and the CATHOLIC RECORD. D. J. MURPHY, Rec. Sec.

Stratford, August 8 1900.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., of Stratford, held July 25th, 1900 the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our respected Bro. Thos. J. Quirk.

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by the brother and family of deceased, and extend to them our most sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction; also

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to them, and also published in the official organ. JOHN NELLIGAN, Pres.
E. J. KNEITL, Sec.

Stratford, August 8, 1900.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., Stratford, held August 8, 1900, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: that

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our esteemed and respected Bro. John Hurley,

Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfel sorrow for the loss sustained by the widow and family of deceased, and extend to them our most sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction; also

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to them and also published in the official organ. JOHN NELLIGAN, Pres.
E. J. KNEITL, Sec.

BARON RUSSEL OF KILLOWEN DEAD.

London, Aug. 10—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, died this morning as the result of an operation performed yesterday by Dr Treves. Baron Russell, who had been ill for about a fortnight, is variously reported to have suffered from a gastric disorder and from a tumor in the stomach.

The fact of his illness was not generally known until it was announced that a consultation held yesterday between Drs. Sir William Henry Broadbent, Frederick Treves, Stephen MacKenzie, and Samuel Herbert Habershon it was decided that an operation was imperatively necessary. It was afterwards said that the patient had stood the operation well, and that his strength was maintained.

At 6 o'clock last evening, however, Lord Russell took a turn for the worse, soon became unconscious, and passed away peacefully at 3 o'clock this morning.

The War Office telegraphed the news of the Chief Justice's death to his youngest son, Hon. Bertrand Joseph, who is at present serving as a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in South Africa. Hon. Charles Russell, another son of the deceased, is now in Canada.

The courts generally suspended business today, and the judges and other distinguished lawyers eulogized the deceased Chief Justice.

The funeral of Lord Russell will take place at Epsom on Tuesday.

Lord Russell was in his 69th year. He was the son of Arthur and Margaret Russell, Newry and Seafield house, Killowen, County Down, Ireland. He was educated at Castle Knock College, Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1859. In 1872 he was appointed a Q. C. Dundalk Liberals sent him to Parliament eight years later, and in 1885 to 1891 he represented South Hackney. In 1886 he became Attorney-General in Gladstone's Ministry, and held that position again from 1892 to 1894, when he became Lord Chief Justice and was created a life Peer. He was created a life peer. He was British counsel during the Behring Sea Commission in 1893, and British arbitator on the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration in 1899.

Lord Russel married Ellen, daughter of Dr. Joseph Stephenson Mulholland, of Belfast, in 1858.

The late Lord Chief Justice presided over the trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-raiders of the Transvaal. As an advocate his fame was more than national, and few were the great trials in which Sir Charles Russel was not retained. He was in the Colin Campbell divorce case, the Crawford divorce case, the the Parnell Commission, the Tranby Croft baccarat scandal (in which the Prince of Wales figured as a witness), and he defended Mrs. Maybrick, now serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband.

He came of an old Catholic family, and was the only one of five children who did not enter the religious state.

Toronto legal circles were profoundly moved by the news of the death of Lord Russell. He was banqueted by the Benchers of the Law Society on the occasion of his visit there in 1896. With him was Sir Frank Lockwood Q. C., who died about a year after his return to England. With the party was also Montague Crackenthorpe, Q. C. Lord Russel while on this holiday trip to America, delivered a notable address on "International Arbitration" before the annual meeting of the Bar Association of America at Saratoga, N. Y. He also delivered an eloquent address before the Bar of Buffalo.

May his soul rest in peace!

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Again from the Transvaal comes the unwelcome intelligence of a British reverse, though on a somewhat smaller scale than other mishaps of the war, the British garrison of 300 men at Eland's river having been captured by Gen. Delarey. Gen. Kitchener, however, is moving in pursuit. The occasional surprises in the form of checks on the generally victorious advance of the British forces are a disagreeable reminder of the determination of the Boers to fight to the bitter end. They will not, however, prevent the British from achieving the final success, which now appears to be very near at hand.

The forces of De Wet which have been retiring before General Kitchener and Methuen have crossed the Vaal River going northward; but their progress has been arrested, and at the latest moment they were being bombarded on the north, south, and west by Kitchener's and Methuen's forces, with the result that they were obliged to retreat precipitately in order to escape across the railway at Wolverton Station, where he was engaged by General Smith Derrien.

A Boer report adds to this that between Middleburg and Lyndenburg the British were defeated with great loss and were obliged to retire to Middleburg. The Boers are, indeed, active in this direction, but the report of a British reverse here is not believed, as the report is unconfirmed, and does not tally with what is known of the movements of the opposing forces. It is known that Botha's force is kept together only by circulating wonderful stories of Roberts' utter defeat, one of these being to the effect that Lord Roberts had retreated south of the Vaal after being defeated, and that Lady Roberts had effected her escape only by going off in a balloon.

General Buller has crossed the Vaal, and he is likely to join in the attack on the main body of the Boer army.

A cunningly devised plot has been discovered in which 15 conspirators are implicated, whose object was to set fire to two houses in the west end of Pretoria and in the confusion, while the troops would be concentrating to extinguish the flames, the conspirators intended to enter the quarters of the British officers, seize Lord Roberts, and kill as many of the other officers as possible. The conspirators thus expected even to recapture Pretoria. They were all men who had taken the oath of neutrality. The plot is regarded as having been a very serious one, and the London Times says it is a result of the too great leniency which was shown to captured Boers. Nearly all, if not all, the conspirators have been captured.

There has been considerable fighting during the past week, but for the most part on a small scale, the Boers being continually on the move northward so as to make sure their escape to the mountains. Harrismitt was captured on August 4, and the country in that neighborhood is reported to be quiet.

Many prisoners are being constantly taken by the British divisions in their forward march, thus 1,200 were captured on Aug. 1, and scarcely a day has passed since without many Boers, and sometimes hundreds being taken, together with arms and ammunition, and the Boers are everywhere seeking to move for a refuge toward Lydenburg where they profess to intend to make a final stand.

The Boers now in arms are only in small companies of a few hundred men each. Not more than 2,000 or 3,000 are now believed to be operating under Generals Botha and Delarey. Five hundred have appeared at Pryanle Hills, eight miles north from Pretoria, and have approached the British outposts by night, and General De Wet obtains, from time to time, some reinfocements from the scattered bands, but as he is hemmed in, it is expected that his whole force may be captured within a few days.

It is considered certain that the Boers now in the field cannot hold out much longer even in guerilla fighting.

The Boer delegates are reported to be still in Berlin, but unofficially. The German Government has refused, and continues to refuse, to make any promise to endeavor to make any promise to endeavor to make favorable terms for them in the final settlement.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Another Letter from Chaplain Sinnett, With Second Canadian Contingent.

Honing, Spruit South Africa, July 4, 1900.

To the Ridgetown Dominion:

By the time this reaches you, no doubt you will have long since read of what is going on in this region, I may say in this very place. Here it was that on June 22nd the Boers attacked our position and killed two of our men—Robert Kerr and J. M. Morden, both of Pincher Creek, Alberta, N. W. T. We placed them in their lowly resting-place near by the spot where they fell. They came together from the same place, together they fought, together they were instantly killed, together they were buried. May God have mercy on them! There is one consoling thought connected with their tragic end. Each carried a small prayer book in his breast pocket. Through one of these the fatal ball passed before piercing the heart behind it. The book is made a relic for his poor, sorrowing mother. I could not pass over this incident during the few words I said standing by the grave of our former companions. The burial of a person is ever sad, but, oh! it is doubly so when we gaze upon the mortal remains of one shattered and torn to pieces. Oh, war, cruel war! Would that those who at banquets are talking so eloquently of war—would, I say, that they were plabed in the front rank before Boer rifles and I am certain their warlike spirit would be cooled somewhat! As it is they are safe, while scores are giving up their life's blood. Is there glory in war? I have had almost six months of it and I fail to see it yet.

The grave of the two young men may be seen from the train as it goes from Pretoria to Kroonstad. The grave is surrounded by a wire fence and a cross has been raised by loving companions. At the grave all is ever solemn, and as the last word is uttered we turn with strange thoughts to the camp and to the future, and the thought seeks expression,

"Who shall be next?"

"Few and short were the prayers we said
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed at the face of the dead,
And bitterly thought of the morrow."

Above and beyond all comes the famous and true words,

"The path of glory leads but to the grave."

I hope before long to give you a few pictures I have taken with my kodak, and chiefly of this place of sorrow, but the postal service is so badly disorganized I fear to trust the films at present. You shall, however, see them "some sweet day."

On the morning of June 22nd our men were being passed as scouts by Lieutenant Inglis, when suddenly from a kopje our by a number of Boers opened fire. The Lieutenant was seriously wounded, our men retired to their prepared trenches, and for hours the shells fell thick and fast and a shower of balls fell from pom-poms and rifles. Thankful were we when evening came and only two failed to respond to their names. Several were wounded but all are doing nicely in the hospital at Kroonstad—that town of dead and dying.

Part of our men started this morning for Pretoria. The rest go to Kroonstad for new horses,ours being either exhausted by famine, fatigued or shot. When remounted we too go on to Pretoria. While thus waiting I am writing you these few imperfect lines.

De Wet seems to be the chief obstacle to the speedy end of the war. He is a born leader and general. Although a rough farmer and without any previous military training he has gained victories over and eluded our generals in turn. In vain so far have our best generals made effort to surround and capture him and his little army. Our men while anxious to get De Wet, still give him praise for his generalship.

As an instance of how well the Beer guns are served: Pere, not 20 feet from where I pen these lines, a few days since a Boer gun, planted three and one-half miles away, threw a shell at a train standing at the water tank. The shell did its word, and in doing so struck one of the supporters of the tank as well as destroying a part of the train.

Roberts, Kitchener and Hamilton have passed here on their way to Pretoria. The war is not over, but shall be I think as soon as De Wet is taken. Rhodes is not with the fighters, but the report goes is "looking over the mines."

I do hope the war will shortly terminate, for we are all tired and sick of it.

Kind regards to all. J. C. SINNET.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The advance of the allies toward Pekin for the purpose of relieving the legations and the Christians who have taken refuge with them, is going on courageously and determinedly notwithstanding severe opposition offered by the Chinese.

There is no reason to be too sanguine that the trouble is nearly ended; yet it is clear that the Chinese authorities are terror-stricken at the successes achieved by the allies, and already they have asked all the powers for the terms on which peace can be made. The United States Government has already answered that no negotiations can take place till the foreign Ministers are in assured safety; and it is believed that all the powers will answer similarly.

An encouraging feature of the situation is that notwithstanding the jealousies which have been from time to time reported as existing between the various nationalities included under the name of allies, they have hitherto worked together harmoniously for the attainment of their common purpose. They have even agreed in the selection of a commander-in-chief of their combined forces, the German Field Marshal, Count Waldersee, having been appointed to this responsible position with general consent and good-will. Count Waldersee, however, will not reach the scene of action for over a month, though he is now on his way to it. He has been congratulated personally by most of the powers on his selection, and satisfaction expressed thereat. We may hope that these sentiments are sincere. The danger of dissension, however, is not entirely passed away, and it is reported that the Japanese and Russians at the Taku forts have had several serious collisions. As this report comes through Chinese channels, it may reasonably be doubted.

The march forward from Tien Tsin was begun on July 30, the forces advancing being reported as consisting of 18,000 men, of whom 20,000 are Japanese, 10,000 Russians, 9,000 British, and 7,000 other foreigners. So confident are the allies that they will be able to rescue the beleagured legations, that General Terauhdi has announced to the Japanese Government that it is not advisable to send further reinforcements as the united force is ample to relieve the foreigners. There is some fear, however, that when the allies are so near as to threaten the city seriously, a more determined attack than the previous ones may be made upon them and that they may be all then massacred.

Two hard fought battles have taken place on the road to Pekin: the first at Peitsang, in which the allies suffered heavily, the Russians losing 600 killed and wounded, the British 130, and the Japanese 400, making a total of 1,130. The losses of the other foreign forces are not stated. The Chinese, having been defeated and driven off in great disorder, must have lost very heavily, but the number put *hors de combat* is not exactly known.

Pietsang is nine miles from Tien Tsin.

The second battle was fought at Yangtsun, 25 miles from Tien Tsin, and 55 from Pekin, the allies losing 200, most of whom were killed. The Chinese were again defeated and Yangtsun was captured. This town is at the junction of the River Pei-Ho with the Railway to Pekin, and thus the allies will probably have two routes whereby to proceed to the Chinese capital.

The Chinese assert that the reason of their defeat was that the British poured poison on them. This refers to the lyddite shells used by the British, the like of which the Chinamen had not seen before.

Despatches have been received by the British, French and American Government, from their respective Ministers, stating in nearly identical language, that the Chinese Government had informed them that it was the wish of their Governments that they should depart from Pekin for Tien-Tsin with a sufficiently strong Chinese escort to protect them; but they refused this unless they receive from their own Governments orders to this effect. They state positively that under a Chinese escort they would not be safe, and they are quite aware that their own Governments have not given such instructions as the Chinese have represented. Hence, they have good reason to be suspicious of the designs of the Chinese authorities in endeavoring to have them accept such an offer.

The European powers are still sending such reinforcements as the importance and suddenness of the crisis requires. The French have sent more than 500 more troops from Toulon: the Russians have arranged to send 10,500 more at once, the Germans are about to send 8 transports immediately with 5,000 men, and 2,000 annamites are en route for Pekin to join the French force.

A despatch to the London Daily Graphic also states that Russia is making arrangements to pour 400,000 men into China, as it is necessary to inflict such staggering blows on the treacherous Orientals as will deter them for generations, from attacking Russian territory again. A Russian victory over the Chinese near the Amoor River has also been reported by General Grodekoff to his Government, also the recapture of Hai Chang is reported as having been effected after an obstinate fight.

The fact that the powers are now allowed to communicate freely with their Ministers may be taken as an additional evidence that the Chinese Government is growing weak-kneed, whoever may possess the real power now in Pekin. Another evidence is the apparently well authenticated fact that Li-Hung-Chang has been authorized to open negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the trouble, with plenipotentiary powers. It need scarcely be added that the report that the Earl had committed suicide was entirely unfounded, though it appears that it was the intention of the anti-foreign leaders to impeach him for his friendliness to foreigners. As matters stand, they may themselves become the scape goats of the Empress and Emperor, to be sacrificed, if thereby the indignation of the powers might be appeased.

A MONUMENT TO CAP DES ROSIERS VICTIMS.

The rocky coast of the lower St. Lawrence has been the scene of many disasters. One of the most harrowing was the total wreck of the ship "Carricks of Whitehaven," which occurred on the 28th of May, 1847, in the middle of the night, during a blinding snow storm the vessel ran on the rock at Cap des Rosiers, near Gaspe, and was dashed to pieces. Those on board were unfortunate Irish immigrants from County Sligo, who had been forced to flee from their famine-stricken country, and who were seeking homes in Canada. Out of one hundred and eighty seven of these poor people scarcely half a dozen were saved from the wreck. Eighty-seven of the bodies were washed ashore and were buried on the beach by the settlers there. Some time ago, Messrs. J. A. Whelan, Postmaster at the Cape, Henry Bond, Pierre Guevremont and Eugene Costin, gave a painful account of the sad occurrence to the Reverend Father Quinlivan, P. P., of St. Patrick's church here. They narrated how the survivors had been cared for, and one incident is worthy of special mention. A good priest on the mission, Rev. Father Doolan, of Douglastown, arrived at the place on the morning of the calamity. One of the victims he found in a most pitiable condition. His feet were lacerated and bleeding from cuts by the rocks. The good priest taking the shoes from his own feet put them on the poor man, and walking barefooted himself he led him to a place of refuge. A Mrs. Fingleton, now in Montreal, is one of the survivors of that awful night. She remembers the incidents well. When the vessel struck, her cousin was carried by a wave to the shore half dead. Her father and mother were in the ship with her and the other children, her brothers and sisters. They managed to crawl into a sailor's hammock which was hanging from a part of the wreck. In the morning one of the children seeing some boards thought they would bear her up, and she placed her foot upon them when she immediately disappeared beneath the waves with a younger child she held in her arms. The father plunged after them, but only to meet a like fate. The mother and the other children remained in the hammock until late in the day when some sailors who sought the wreck to see what could be saved, found them and brought them ashore. The sad fate of these poor Irish immigrants appealed to the kind heart of Father Quinlivan, and he resolved that the last resting-place of these victims should not longer remain without a memorial. Cap des Rosiers is the lowest point on the St. Lawrence where any of the victims of 1847 48 are known to lie. He appealed to some of his parishioners, with the result that a beautiful red granite monument has been prepared by Mr. William H. Cunningham of Bleury street, bearing suitable inscriptions commemorating the sad event. The monument is artistic, and owing to the generosity of Mr. Cunningham has cost not one cent beyond the price of materials and workmanship. It is now complete, and will be taken in charge by Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, who will proceed to the Lower St. Lawrence on the S. S. Atlantic on Tuesday next. The Judge will see to the proper erection of the monument, and that means be taken for its preservation. It is gratifying to find that the victims of more than half a century ago are not forgotten. Irish patriotism is not dead.—Montreal True Witness.

ANARCHISTS' WORK.

In Fiume, Italy, a dynamite cartridge exploded beneath an electric car on Thursday of last week. The police express their conviction that the cartridge was placed on the track by Anarchists in revenge against the citizens for the mourning demonstration held in the city on account of the assassination of King Humberto.

It is also stated by the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail that the assassin Bresci maintains persistently that the plot against King Huberto's life was concocted in Paterson, N. J. He admits that he left Paterson in order to carry out the plot, but asserts that no one in Italy knew anything of it till July 30, the day after the assassination. The correspondent believes that the story is told for the purpose of sheltering Bresci's associates.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 16.—Grain, per cental—Wheat $1.05 to $1.10; oats, 90 to 95c; peas, $1.00 to $1.15; beans, per bushel, $1.25 to $1.40; barley, 85c to $1.00; corn, 75 to 80c.; rye, $1.00; buckwheat, $1.00 to $1.20.

Farm Produce—Hay, new, $7.00 to $7.25; straw, per load, $3.00 to $4.00; straw, per ton, $6.00 to $6.50.

Live Stock—Live hogs, $5.50 to $5.70; pigs, pair $3.00 to $5.50; export cattle, $4.50 to $5; lambs, each, $4.50 to $5.00.

Dairy Produce—Eggs, fresh laid, per dozen, 12 to 13c; eggs, basket lots, 11 to 11½c; butter, best rolls, 20 to 24c; butter, best crocks, 20 to 24c; butter, store lots, 16 to 17c; butter, creamery, 22 to 25c; cheese, pound, wholesale, 9 to 10c.; cheese, pound, retail, 13 to 14c; honey, per pound, 10 to 14c; lard, per pound, wholesale, 9 to 9½c; lard, per pound, retail, 10c.

Poultry—Ducks, dressed per pair, 75 to 80c; fowls, per pair, (undressed) 50 to 60c; fowls, per pair (dressed) 40 to 60c; spring chicken, (dressed) 70 to 75c; spring chickens, (undressed) 40 to 60c.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., $7.50 to $7.60; beef, cow, $4.50 to $5.50; beef, heifers and steers, $5.50 to $6.00; veal, by carcass, $5.00 to $6.00; mutton, by carcass, $5.00 to $6.00; lamb, by lb., 10 to 10½c.; lambs by the carcass, $4.50 to $6.00; lamb, by the quarter, $1.00 to $1.50.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The market for wheat is quiet; old red and white are quoted at 68c, bid, and 70c. asked west, new is quoted at 67c. west; Manitoba Wheat is steady; No. 1 hard is quoted at 90½c grinding in transit, 83½c afloat Fort William, 88c Toronto and west, and 85c. midland. Flour is steady; cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at $2.70 to $2.75 in buyers bags west; choice well-known brands are quoted at 10c to 15c. more; Manitoba flour is steady, at $4.50 for cars of patents for $1.60 for strong bakers here. Millfeed is steady; cars of shorts are quoted at $14.50 to $15, and bran at $11 to $11.50 west. Barley market is steady; new No. 3, extra is quoted at 34c. and No. 2, at 36c. west. Rye is rather steady; new is quoted at 50c. east. Corn is firmer; Canada yellow is quoted at 40c west; No. 3 American steady, at 47½c. Oats are steady, at 26½c, for old white west, new are offering at 25 west. Oatmeal is quoted at $3.10 for cars of bags, and $3.20 for barrels, here; small quantities 20c. more. Peas are unsettled and nominal, at 69c. west; exporters say that cables now coming to hand would not warrant them in paying more than 55c, west

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—The grain market was a little more active to-day, especially for oats, and values were steady; No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted at 81½c. afloat, Fort William; and quotations, afloat, Montreal, are: oats, 30 to 30½c.; peas, 71c.; barley 51c. to 53c.; rye, 65 to 65½c.; buckwheat, 57½c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.50; strong bakers', $4.20; winter patents, $4.80 to $4.10; straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, $1.67½ to $1.75; Manitoba bran, $15; shorts $17; in bags, Ontario bran, $14 to $15, in bulk; and shorts, $16.50 to 17, in bags. Provisions steady; dressed hogs are quoted at $8 to $8.25; lard, 8