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10,000 PILGRIMS WILL OBSERVE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF LANDING OF JOGUES, EARLY AMERICAN SAINT

**Impressive Catholic Pageant at Auriesville, N.Y.,
Next Sunday to Honor Jesuit Martyrs, Goupil and Lalande, and Katherine Tekakwitha,
Indian, Whose Canonization is Sought—Many
Miraculous Cures Reported at Site of Iroquois
Village.**

AURIESVILLE, N. Y.,—The 300th anniversary of the landing in America of St. Isaac Jogues, early French missionary and explorer, will be celebrated next Sunday by 10,000 Roman Catholics here at the Shrine of the North American Martyrs, the place where Jogues met his martyrdom. The thousands worshipping next Sunday will swell to a quarter of a million the number of faithful who have journeyed here during the last year to kneel in prayer at the place of martyrdom of all three American saints, and the birthplace of Katherine Tekakwitha, the Indian maiden who many Catholics are confident will be the first American-born person canonized.

Almost unheard of fifty years ago, this sleepy Mohawk Valley village in the rolling farm country between the Adirondacks and the Heiderberg Mountains is rapidly becoming one of the most sacred places of American Catholics. The history of its sudden fame is tied up with hundreds of reported miracles, rivaling the cures at the Canadian Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre near Quebec.

Pilgrimage Started in 1884

The waves of pilgrimage first began to flow over Auriesville in 1884, when General John S. Clark, New York State archeologist and a prominent authority on Indian villages, announced that the Iroquois Mohawk village of Ossernenon had been located on a bluff above the Mohawk River, now part of Auriesville.

Catholics knew that Jogues, Rene Goupil and John Lelande, Jesuit missionaries to the Indians, had met death at Ossernenon, and so ten acres of land were purchased at the spot indicated by Clark and a tiny circular chapel to Our Lady of Martyrs, large enough for a priest saying mass, was erected.

When the canonization of Jogues, Goupil and Lelande was proclaimed by Pope Pius XI in 1930, the shrine leaped into national prominence. The hundreds of pilgrims became thousands, and on a single afternoon 25,000 persons visited the tiny river village of 150 inhabitants.

Most of the pilgrims are frank in admitting that they have been attracted by the hope that some illness

or deformity may be overcome by divine intervention or that a great favor may be obtained. Although less than 1 per cent. are ever miraculously cured, many go away buoyed by the spiritual fervor of the hundreds of worshippers and reconciled to the affliction.

Ignored by Most Road Maps

Auriesville, N. Y., is still ignored by most road maps. The residents lean heavily for livelihood on the rug industries of Amsterdam, N. Y., five miles east, or depend on farming the rich valley soil, just as they did fifty years ago. But the shrine has come far from the tiny chapel and woodland grove of 1884.

A second circular church of Our Lady of the Martyrs stands near the old village of Ossernenon, but this structure is one-sixth of a mile in circumference and can hold 10,000 worshippers, twice the capacity of the vast St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue in New York City. The ten-acre shrine grounds have grown to 580 acres, and it is necessary for the authorities to set aside thirty acres for an automobile parking space.

Despite the growth of the shrine in building and in fame, the rustic air has been preserved. Property was purchased on all sides of Old Ossernenon, stretching a quarter of a mile on either side of the entrance on the main road. Realizing that roadside stands, souvenir shops and gasoline stations would crowd up to the doorsteps if steps were not taken, the Jesuit Fathers have surrounded the holy grounds with hundreds of acres of hay fields.

Pilgrims' Gifts Support Shrine

There is no chance now that commercialization will mar the shrine. No fees are exacted from the pilgrims, although the upkeep of the place depends entirely upon their generosity. The price scale in the cafeteria and religious shops is almost self-consciously moderate.

No relics of the three Auriesville saints have ever been recovered, although St. Rene is known to be buried in a ravine on the outskirts of the shrine. The faithful are permitted to venerate bone splinters of St. Gabriel Lalemant, John de Brebouef and Charles Garnier, contemporary Jesuit missionaries in Canada. Relics of Tekakwitha are fortunately plentiful, but a church law forbids their public veneration. Pilgrims seeking the intercession of the Indian girl are allowed to kiss these relics privately and on the grounds.

The fact that the Coliseum, or circular church, is one of the curiosities of the country, with seventy-two entrances and four palisaded altars resembling Indian fortresses, seems to impress the pilgrims not at all. Almost all the prayer is in the open, men and women in summer finery kneeling in the dusty roads, reckless of clothes.

Shrine Benediction Impressive

After a brief introduction to the shrine by the Rev. Peter F. Cusick, S. J., the hours are turned over to public, outdoor worship. Next Sunday there will be pontifical high mass sung by the Most Rev. Thomas H. McLaughlin, Bishop of Newark, N. J., and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament thrice during the afternoon.

Benediction at the shrine at the close of the day's prayer is easily the most impressive devotion. Preceded by an altar boy ringing the warning bell, the priest carries the canopied monstrance aloft. Winding from the Coliseum along the side of Ossernenon, where the martyrs were slain, he stops for benediction at two wayside chapels and finishes the pilgrimage in the ravine where Goupil was interred. Hundreds of faithful fall to their knees in adoration as the Host passes, and then fall into the line of procession, chanting "Tantum Ergo" and "Te Deum," or reciting the litany aloud.

Another popular devotion, usually private, is "making the stations," beginning in the heart of Old Ossernenon, the fourteen stations of the cross trail along the south side of the Indian village past the spot where Goupil was tomahawked, and then veer southward up the "Hill of Prayer," where the three Jesuits were permitted to recite their evening devotions.

Atop this hill, "distant from the village a musket-shot," as Jogues wrote in his report to Rome, stands a life-size Crucifixion group, visible for several miles in all directions.

Except for the coliseum of steel and Kitanning brick, and the shrine inn, a colonial building, all the

Mayor McEvoy Visited By Old Texas Friend

C. J. Gilfillan, of Houston, Texas, returned home yesterday after spending the last few days with His Worship Mayor A. J. McEvoy of Devon. Mr. Gilfillan, who is a millionaire oil magnate of Texas, owns 15,000 acres of oil lands in that state, and was a pioneer steam shovel contractor of the Eastern States. Thirty one years ago Mayor McEvoy was paymaster with the Gilfillan interests and a warm friendship sprung up between these two men which has continued all through the years. It was with the sole object of visiting Mayor McEvoy that Mr. Gilfillan came to these parts. He was entertained by Mayor and Mrs. McEvoy at their home in Devon and was shown the different points of interest in this locality. He expressed himself very enthusiastically about the beauties of the St. John river valley and the surrounding country. He expressed himself as delighted to find that his old paymaster Mayor McEvoy was so well situated in his Canadian home, and that he had become a regular Britisher.

Mayor McEvoy, who is a southerner by birth, came to New Brunswick about a quarter of a century ago and was here only a short time when he became a naturalized British subject. A brother of Mayor McEvoy likewise came to Canada and took the oath of allegiance and was one of those who went to the front with the well-known Winnipeg regiment and made the supreme sacrifice for his adopted country.

TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGE

Rev. P. J. Trafton of this city, Reformed Baptist minister, has been authorized to solemnize marriage in the province, according to today's issue of the Royal Gazette.

shrine structures are simple and rustic in design. On the grounds are a typical Iroquois long house, a bark tepee, and a model palisade. The directors have attempted, as far as possible, to retain the original atmosphere.

The search for the body of Rene Goupil, a priceless saintly relic, thus far has been unavailing. The Jesuits have refused to consider excavating in the ravine in an attempt to unearth the bones, but few pilgrimages are concluded without a plea that the worshippers pray that a miracle be worked at some spot to indicate the presence of St. Rene's remains.

Missionaries Thrown in River

Jogues and Lelande were thrown into the Mohawk River by the Indians and little hope remains that their relics will be discovered now after two and a half centuries. After they were slain they were decapitated, the skulls impaled on the sharp spikes of the palisade as a warning to other missionaries, and it is believed that these skulls were buried near Ossernenon.

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BRITAIN SHIES FROM SPAIN AS THE BELGIUM OF 1936

**22 Years After Entry in War She Seeks to Keep
Powers From Building Another Powder Barrel**

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The twenty-second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the World War slipped by this week with the government engrossed in the problem of trying to keep Great Britain and other nations from becoming involved in the Spanish situation and touching off a war that might spread across Europe, and perhaps farther.

As the Spanish strife goes into its fourth week the British government regards it as a dog fight from which outsiders had better steer clear. Yet, if outsiders plunge in, Great Britain may have to take steps to protect her own interests in that sector, which are considerable.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Czechoslovakia are the nations which have been asked on France's initiative to keep hands off Spain. They were asked for the obvious reason that they are in a position to supply arms and other aid either to the Spanish government or the opposing rebels, and that if they let their conflicting sympathies rule their actions, Europe would be choosing sides for the next major war.

England does not doubt that Italy, Germany, Portugal and Belgium favor the rebels' cause, and that Russia wants the rebels defeated, as does Russia's ally, France, which adopts the official attitude of neutrality only through the dread that otherwise France, too, may be torn with civil strife. Incidentally, it is generally understood here that King Edward and Premier Stanley Baldwin canceled their respective holidays at Cannes and Aix les Bains on the receipt of advice that French Fascists were plotting a coup d'etat to oust the Popular Front.

As between the Spanish Fascists and the Spanish Socialists, the British government would wish a plague on both their houses. But the matter is not so simple as that. If it were an ordinary fight between the Spanish government and the rebels, the British government would undoubtedly support the government as being on the side of law and order, and would permit shipment of arms to the government. In the present case the British government has adopted a neutrality policy, and has prohibited arms exports to the government as well as to the rebels—which is a blow to the Madrid government.

The reason for Great Britain's cautious, watchful waiting policy is that an even chance of winning is conceded to the Spanish rebels, and Great Britain does not want to jeopardize her control of the Mediterranean, already weakened by her quarrel with Italy over Ethiopia. It is rumored that Great Britain has warned Italy and her new friend, Germany, that if the rebels capture control of Spain, Great Britain never will permit the cession to Italy of any Spanish ports for use as Italian naval and air bases.

Premier Benito Mussolini is said to desire the port of Ceuta in Spanish Morocco and Port Mahon in Minorca, the second largest of the Balearic Isles. A decade ago General Primo de Rivera promised to Mussolini a base on the Balearics, but the Spanish Republic vetoed this in 1930. Now it is feared that General Francisco Franco, if his forces win, may bargain away a couple of ports for Italian war planes and money.

Gibraltar Imperiled

When one inquires in Whitehall where British interests lie, one is told to "look at the map." The map shows Ceuta at the tip of Spanish Morocco, which in Italian hands would be uncomfortably close to Great Britain's Gibraltar; and Minorca, lying in the centre of the western Mediterranean, would afford to the Italians a strategic base for cutting off British imperial communications if the necessity arose.

Little wonder then, that the British foresee the possibility of a change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean. Formerly British supremacy in the Mediterranean was secured by a friendship with Italy incorporated in Lord Salisbury's secret agreement dating back to 1887. However, the Ethiopian dispute brought Mussolini's Italy and the Great Britain of Premier Baldwin and Anthony Eden close to the war; and Great Britain realized her control of the Mediterranean, and particularly her naval base at Malta, were menaced by Italy's air force and submarines. Gibraltar might be placed in the same category as Malta if Mussolini expanded to Ceuta.

Sea is Italian, Briton Says

"The Mediterranean is now much less a British than an Italian sea," Vernon Bartlett, a friend of Eden,

writes. "The conversion of Rhodes and Leros into naval and air bases has given Signor Mussolini power in the eastern Mediterranean which we are seeking to counteract by hurried new fortifications on Cyprus.

"His control of Albania was underlined only five months ago by a fresh treaty with King Zog I, which robs that monarch of all initiative and allows Il Duce to command the Adriatic and the sea road to central Europe.

"Eighteen months ago he obtained from M. Laval the Island of Doumer, in the Red Sea, which will go a long way toward counteracting the British influence over the Suez Canal zone.

"The Island of Pantallaria, half way between Sicily and Tunis, is likely to become a more valuable stronghold than Malta, for it has a far better geographical situation.

"There remains only the western Mediterranean, and a glance at the map shows that Italy has other reasons for helping the Spanish rebels than a mere dislike of democracy or communism."

While Mussolini goes about gobbling up whatever islands and other territories Great Britain has overlooked in her empire-building years, the British government prays for peace in Spain and the status quo around Gibraltar.

Last Tuesday marked the twenty-second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the World War. On Aug. 1, 1914, at midnight, Germany had declared war against Russia, which immediately brought France to the side of her ally.

Previously, on July 31, the British government had asked the German and French governments to respect Belgium neutrality, and the Belgian government to uphold it. France and Belgium gave the requested undertakings. Germany did not reply. On August 2 Germany sent a note to Belgium asking for free passage of her troops. Belgium scornfully rejected the proposal.

On August 4 King Albert appealed to King George for intervention to save Belgium. The Foreign Office instructed the British Ambassador in Berlin to request immediate assurance that Belgium would be let alone before he could do so the news came that Belgian territory had been entered.

GOOD BATHING AT PICTOU LODGE, N. S.

(Special to The Daily Mail)

PICTOU, N. S., Aug. 11.—Among recent guests at Pictou Lodge, the seaside bungalow resort owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways, were Lady Alistair Ker, Miss Jean Ker and Mr. Alistair Ker of London, England; Mr. Justice John Hope and Mrs. Hope and Mrs. W. M. Cockburn and daughter, Toronto. During the remainder of August and until the seventh of September when the Lodge closes, the season in and around this part of the Strait of Northumberland is at its best, the salt water being most delightful for bathing, stated John O'Dowd, manager of the Lodge.

ed by German troops at Gemmenich, and that Liege had been summoned to surrender.

The British Ambassador thereupon demanded either his passports or an assurance by midnight that Belgian neutrality would be respected, but Germany refused the latter.

At midnight Great Britain was at war with Germany and the fleet, already mobilized, repaired to its Scapa Flow base.



TENDERS FOR DREDGING

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Grand Anse, N.B." will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Friday, August 21, 1936.

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Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work.

The dredges and other plant which are intended to be employed on this work, shall have been duly registered in Canada on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1929, or shall have been constructed and registered in Canada since the said date.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to 5 per cent of the amount of the tender, or Bearer Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent Companies unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount, in no case shall the security deposit be less than \$500.00.

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J. M. SOMERVILLE,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
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