

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-sixth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 2, 1908.

No 27.

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages thereon are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS
second " TWENTY CENTS
Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion. Changes in Contract advertising must be in Monday.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

The English language covers more territory to-day than any other in the world. Next to English comes the Slav languages, which are spoken over the northern half of Asia and in half of Europe.

We are glad to learn that the course of Lenten lectures by Dr. James J. Walsh, which we mentioned at the time they were being given in New York, netted \$3000 for the free home for cancer patients, presided over by Nathaniel Hawthorne's daughter, Mother Alphonsa Lathrop.

The special number of the New York *Freeman's Journal* issued as a souvenir of the centennial of the diocese is a superb specimen of the printer's and engraver's art. Mr. A. Brendan Ford certainly knows his business, and he and his staff are to be warmly congratulated on this splendid piece of work.

The British Government in India has been obliged to adopt vigorous measures, looking to the repressing of rebellion. The alarm has been sounded for some time, but England is slow to move; and is somewhat inclined to despise oriental ability. We wonder how much England's ill-advised petting of Japan has influenced the oriental mind in this matter.

With the thought expressed in the following paragraph from the *Wesleyan*, we find ourselves thoroughly in accord:

"We have not much sympathy with the movement in Nova Scotia to present some tangible and valuable gift in person to the Prince of Wales. Whilst it is very proper to show every respect to him whom we expect to be our future king, we cannot help thinking that it would have been much more appropriate if his visit had been signalized by the endowment of a provincial hospital for children, or some other philanthropic institution which should bear his name and keep green the memory of his visit to our shores."

The *Canadian Courier* says that nothing can stop the American farmers from coming into the Canadian west. So long as they can sell their farms at home for \$100 to \$200 an acre, and buy good land in Canada at \$15 to \$25 an acre, particularly when the Canadian land produces more bushels to the acre. Then, we suppose, the older States from which they come, have accumulated large public debts, and taxes are high as compared with the new Canadian provinces. Possibly also some of them are influenced by the better enforcement of law in Canada, though that, we fear, is weakening in spots.

A writer in the *Gospel Messenger* calls the Roman Catholic Church "our foreign sister." How hard it is to get sense into wooden heads! So keen an observer as Kipling keeps a stout block of oak in one corner of his head to receive his mental impressions of the Church. He has this "foreign" idea, too. In the sixteenth century the bluff old blackguard Henry VIII used the "foreign" cry to much bad effect, and here and there we find it is effective yet. There is only one institution in all the world that is as much at home in one country as another, and that is the Roman Catholic Church. Every other religious body has a national stripe or a local colour. Imagine the Church of England feeling comfort-

able in France: Or imagine the Greek Church feeling happy in England: The successor of the Fisherman is at home in all lands, and is loyal to all flags.

Simon Joseph Fraser, 16th Baron Lovat, was born in 1871, and educated at the Abbey School, Fort Augustus, and Magdalen College, Oxford. He succeeded his father, the 15th Baron, in 1887. He was a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards in 1893, and is at present Major in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Not since the '45, says the "Catholic Who's Who," had there been such a gathering of the Fraser Clan (on both occasions headed by their Chief) as in the first months of 1900, when Lord Lovat enrolled his Scouts for the South African War. For his military services he was made D. S. O. (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order), in 1900, a C. B. (Companion of the Bath), in 1902, and a C. V. O. (Commander of the Victoria Order) in 1903. Lord Lovat is proprietor of some 180,000 acres, and his Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, stands on a portion of the site of the Castle of Downie, described by Sir Walter Scott in "Tales of a Grandfather."

In the early part of the eighteenth century a gentleman of Touraine named Thomas Jacques Taschereau came to Canada, and after serving the colony for some time in an official capacity, received the Seigniorship of Ste. Marie de la Beauce. The family which he founded has given a Prince to the Church and no fewer than seven Judges to the State. One of his grandsons was Cardinal Taschereau, and a great grandson is Sir Henri Elzéar Taschereau, who retired two years ago from the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of Canada. Both of these distinguished men were born in the seigniorial manor-house at Ste. Marie de la Beauce. Another descendant of the gentleman from Touraine was the Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, Judge of the King's Bench of Quebec, whose son, bearing the same name, was one of the original Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada when that tribunal was established in 1875. A son of the second Jean Thomas is Henri Thomas Taschereau, who succeeded Sir Alexander Lacoste as Chief Justice of Quebec last year, and has now been knighted by the King. Sir Henri Thomas Taschereau was born in 1841, educated at Laval, called to the Bar in 1863, Member of Parliament from 1872 to 1878, and raised to the Bench in 1878.

Grover Cleveland was the only Democratic President of the United States since the Civil War. He was a strong man, stronger than the politicians like to see in the White House. He was thought to be playing in the gallery when he gave the British lion's tail a twist on Venezuela's account, but he may have honestly felt the contemptuous hostility to Britain, which is the genuine sentiment of most Americans, and may have thought that the diplomatic fiction of respect and friendship was being carried too far. His breach with his party during his second term showed the independence of the man. They might call him mistaken, but they had no right to say that he was bought by the financial magnates on the other side. He believed that free silver meant repudiation of the Nation's debts, and therefore he set his face against it. The strong fibre of his character was seen in small incidents or in great. He refused to allow his little daughter's picture to be carried in a campaign procession, on the ground that the home was too sacred a thing to be dragged into politics. And when William R. Hearst asked him to join a national committee to raise funds for the widows and orphans of the "Maine" victims, Mr. Cleveland replied: "I decline to allow my sympathy for those who went down with the 'Maine' to be used as an advertising scheme for the *New York Journal*."

Two other distinguished Catholics besides Chief Justice Taschereau re-

ceived new honors on the official celebration of the King's Birthday last month, Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was raised to the peerage, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, who had a few days before been named one of Great Britain's representatives in the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague, was called to the Privy Council. Sir Antony MacDonnell won the reputation of a highly successful administrator in various provinces of the Indian Empire, where he had very difficult problems to deal with, and King Edward seems to have thought that he would solve the question of Home Rule for Ireland. For it is generally believed that it was at his Majesty's special request that he, though a Liberal, entered a Conservative administration, nominally as Under Secretary, but really, as afterwards appeared, in the anomalous position of colleague on equal footing with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham. Sir Antony did not accomplish what was expected of him; in other words, he did not accomplish the impossible. But his hand was seen in the Land Purchase Act, and it is shrewdly suspected that he has had a good deal to do with the Universities Bill, which bids fair to remove one of the greatest of Irish grievances.

The defeat of Governor Hoke Smith for the Democratic nomination in Georgia is hailed by a certain section of the press as a sign that the campaign of the reformers against the great public service corporation, in which campaign Hoke Smith was a leader, is beginning to react. Attorney General Bonaparte has deferred the further prosecution of the Standard Oil Trust; and some sneering is being indulged in, and it has been hinted that the leaders of reform are beginning to trim their sails to change in the wind of public opinion. Whether this be true or not, we should not be surprised to see a change of attitude towards the great business corporations, railroads, etc., follow upon the dull times in which the public now find themselves. This is, of course, neither consistent nor sensible. It is mere folly to allow public service corporations more latitude when times are bad than at other times; for it enables them to start afresh on a gigantic campaign of plunder which cannot readily be checked when times are good. We speak, of course, of the giving to such corporations undue latitude and too great privileges, not of mere taxation or of questions of wages, which may very well be treated differently when times are bad. But the American people, or any other people, will make a great blunder if they permit the cry of 'dull times' to work upon them to refrain from the imposition of just and prudent safeguards for the public rights.

Besides the letter in the *Star* to which we referred last week, a letter from the Rev. Isidore Kavanagh, S. J., of Loyola College, Montreal, appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"No small amount of discussion has been aroused by a recent pronouncement of the Ontario Medical Association as reported in your columns. The members thought it opportune that a formal resolution should be passed protesting against the killing of the unborn child except in the case that this killing be necessary for the preservation of the mother's life; otherwise they call the act wilful murder. While it is rather horrifying that this declaration should be needed, it is unfortunate that any exception should have been made. I have it, on the authority of a Montreal surgeon of the very highest standing, that the destruction of the unborn child is never necessary for the preservation of the mother's life. Modern surgery suggests other methods, which in practice, score a higher percentage of life-saving. The proper knowledge of these methods and the proper skill in carrying them out may not be everywhere available, and then the crude and murderous operation of craniotomy may, in a difficult case, be a tempting expedient when the physician is incompetent and the mid-wife discreet. While modern surgery declares that the killing of the unborn child is bad practice, those who have studied the matter from an ethical

point of view declare that it is not only an error but a crime as well."

The argument offered by Father Kavanagh has been set forth more fully by another Jesuit, the Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J., in his extremely valuable book "Moral Theology and Medical Practice," where he declares that cesarean section is one of the simplest operations in abdominal surgery, and that craniotomy, apart from its immorality, is the last resource of an incompetent doctor. We are glad that Father Kavanagh has laid stress on this point, for there may be physicians who think with the cynical German statesman that a blunder is worse than a crime.

Two notable English Catholic laymen died last month, Lord Petre and Sir John Day. The fourteenth Baron Petre was rather notable for his family history than for any achievement of his own. The first Baron's father was a principal Secretary of State under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. The fourth Baron was one of Titus Oates's victims and died in the Tower. The seventh baron is remembered through the genius of Alexander Pope. The late Baron succeeded his brother, Monsignor Petre, who was the first priest to sit in the House of Lords since the Reformation. Two of his sisters became Sisters of the Good Shepherd and one a Sister of Charity. His youngest brother, Captain Joseph Petre, was killed at Spion Kop. The late peer was himself in the army for several years, as Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment. He was the largest landholder in Essex, and the Archbishop of Westminster spoke warmly of him as the head of a house which had done much for the revival of Catholicism in England and had dotted the county of Essex with missions and convents.

Sir John Charles Day was Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, from 1882 to 1901, and on his retirement was created a Privy Councillor in 1902. One of the most important cases on which he sat was the Parnell Commission. Besides being a great lawyer he was a connoisseur in art, and made one of the finest private collections of pictures in England. His pastor informs us that he was a daily attendant at Mass, whatever his work or the weather might be, and a weekly communicant. The *Times* says he was a severe judge, especially of offences against women and children, and attributes this to the depth of his religious convictions. The fact is that mawkish sympathy with hardened criminals is far too common just now, and Judge Day was deemed severe because he was not influenced by it. In private life he was a perfect specimen of the Christian gentleman, gentle in word and act, the kindest of masters to all his servants. Two of his sons are priests, and one a distinguished lawyer. Sir John Day was in his eighty-second year.

It is customary in the Province of Quebec to hold the Corpus Christi procession on the Sunday within the octave, which this year fell on June 21. On this occasion in Quebec City, the immense gathering from various parts of the Dominion and the United States, for the Laval centenary celebration beginning next day, made the Sunday procession the grandest ever seen in Canada. Seventeen archbishops and bishops took part in it, and the State was represented by the Federal and Provincial Premiers, the Chief Justice of Canada, the Mayor and City Council of Quebec. The procession was three miles long, but that of next day was even longer, taking almost three hours to march from the starting point to the fort, the Laval Monument. There were here twenty-three bishops, and the Governor General and his suite. As his Excellency pulled the ribbons which removed the veil, the slight drapery of the statue was raised, together with the garland that encircled the head of Bishop Laval until the garland was caught up into the base of a magnificent crown suspended in mid-air some twenty feet directly over the head of

the statue. At the same time the opening of a spring door in the crown permitted a number of white doves to fly out and flowers to fall upon the statue. The troops presented arms, and bombs thrown into the air burst, and dropped small French and English flags among the people. After the unveiling Lord Grey delivered an address in which he spoke of Bishop Laval as one of the noblest heroes in Canadian history. A desire to lift a multitude of savages out of barbarism and evangelize them, a devotion to works of charity, an unwearied love of the poor and working classes, the double title of chief pastor and chief educator,—these, said his Excellency, consecrate the fame of Laval. On Tuesday, June 23, the St. Jean Baptiste societies, anticipating by one day their annual festival, marched to the foot of the Laval Monument, where Mass was said in the open air with the Apostolic Delegate as celebrant. The sermon of the occasion was declared by Bishop Roy, and after Mass addresses were presented to the Governor General, to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Mayor, all of whom made brief replies. Thus the first act of the great centenary celebrations was concluded.

We should have preferred to answer this letter without publishing it, as we did its predecessor, but since the writer seems to be dissatisfied that his previous communication did not appear, we give him space on this occasion:

Editor of Casket:

What makes Catholics so timid about eating meat on Fridays. When I hear a Catholic telling lies, cursing and sweating, taking God's name in vain, drinking liquor and getting drunk, I say to myself, Ha. Ha. My good Fellows, you will do all those wicked sins, but I bet a paper dollar you Lads will not eat meat on Fridays. It is no more sin to eat meat on Fridays than to eat plum pudding on Saturdays. It is only a few years ago, that Christmas Day, New Year's Day and St. Patrick's Day come on Friday, and Pope Pius X. give his flock liberty to eat meat them days, if they cared about doing so. If the Holy Father (as you call him) did see no harm or sin in eating meat on three Fridays. Where is the sin in eating meat any other Fridays. Please publish this letter and your reply to it in *The Casket*, and you will get my best thanks. Remember, Matt. v—16. Yours truly,

M. I. W.

Mining Town, June 23d, 1908.

To the statement, "It is no more sin to eat meat on Fridays than to eat plum pudding on Saturdays," we must offer an amendment. It should read thus: "It is no more sin to eat meat on Fridays than it was for Adam and Eve to eat a certain fruit in the Garden of Eden." The sin lies in disobeying lawful authority. Our correspondent does not acknowledge the authority of the Pope, but Catholics do, and therefore they commit sin by disobeying it. But when Our Lord said "Whoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven," he added, "And whatsoever you shall loose upon earth shall be loosed also in heaven." The Pope has the same power to dispense from the Friday abstinence as he has to command it. As to the Catholics who commit other sins while observing Friday abstinence, this does not show that they consider eating meat on Friday the worst of all sins. It may mean that they feel less temptation to commit this sin than others. It may be because they have formed the habit of abstaining on Friday, and habits, whether good or bad, are not easily broken. Or it may be that they look upon this abstinence as a public profession of faith; this will explain why the Friday abstinence is most rigidly observed by those Catholics who live among Protestants. However it be, we are glad to see them keeping one of God's commandments, provided that they do it because it is one of God's commandments. They have learned in their catechism that to break even one commandment is enough to lose them their souls, even though they keep all the rest; but, while they keep even one, it is a sign that they have not surrendered themselves entirely to the devil, and on that account we entertain some hope that they may one day return to their Father's house. We have seen it stated as a matter of pride that certain men, though they would commit every other sin, would not tell a lie. From a spiritual point of view there might be grounds at all for pride in such a case. A man may be a truth-teller from purely human motives, for instance, because he thinks it cowardly to lie. But the man who religiously abstains from meat on Friday does so from supernatural motives, because he believes it to be the will of God.

INDIGESTION
IS THE END OF HEALTH.

Health ends when indigestion begins, because nutrition fails. Thus you are starved. Then the impurities which arise from undigested food get into your system. Thus you are poisoned. Mother Seigel's Syrup makes an end of indigestion by strengthening the digestive organs.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP CURES INDIGESTION.

Price 60 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.
A. J. WHITE & CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

Getting Ready For September

Applications are coming in rapidly for courses of study and rates for next school year. Nova Scotia needs its young blood and a call per day at our office for office assistants shows not only demand, but the esteem in which pupils are held who are "MARITIME TRAINED." Let us send you our booklet.

The Maritime Business College
HALIFAX, N. S.

A Very Small Sum

will pay for instruction at the Empire Business College, during June, July and August. Call at the office for particulars: O. L. HORNE, EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

A full line of Vegetable Seeds, all new and of the best quality, by the package or ounce, at D. R. Graham's. Get yours here and be sure of the best. Also a full line of Choice staple and fancy Groceries, Crockerware, etc. Beaver Flour, Oatmeal and Rolled Oats for sale. Butter and Eggs taken at the highest price in exchange. D. R. GRAHAM. Telephone 78.

Inverness Railway & Coal Co

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON MINERS and shippers of the celebrated Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B. M. PETRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B. JAMES KENNA, Local Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseekers' Excursions
SECOND-CLASS Round Trip Tickets issued from Antigonish To Winnipeg, \$42.80; Brandon, \$44.35; Regina, \$46.55; Moosejaw, \$46.80; MacLeod, \$50.80; Calgary, \$51.30; Edmonton, \$53.30. The following are the going dates: May 12 and 26, June 9 and 23, July 7 and 21, August 4 and 16, Sept. 1, 15 and 29. Return Limit Two Months from date of issue. Equally Low Rates to Other Points W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R. ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Blessing for Rosa d'Erina.

Mme. Rosa d'Erina has received a letter from Rome in which the Cardinal Secretary, Merry de Val, writes that the Pope is pleased to send her the Apostolic Benediction in connection with her work on St. Joseph's Island, Ont.

There is an interesting story in connection with this honor which has come to Mme. d'Erina. She is the talented organist of the Holy Rosary Church and has spent several summers on St. Joseph's Island, which lies in the St. Mary's river, about twenty-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie. In 1901 Mme. d'Erina bought property on the island and she became much interested in the islanders. One day an Indian, 84 years old, came to her for advice.

For over a year Villatte, the false archbishop who tried to establish a new religion in France, had lived on the island. In 1900 he had gone to Rome and offered his submission to the Pope. He was told to retire into a monastery and do penance, but instead he went to St. Joseph's Island and started a mission among the half-breeds and the Catholics.

The old Indian was aware that Mme. d'Erina was a Catholic and he wanted to know if it was right for the people to attend Villatte's Mass. She told him it was not, and from the superior of the Jesuits at Sault Ste. Marie, obtained a full history of Villatte's rebellion against the Church. She called a meeting of the villagers and read the history. Then she made them a promise that she would leave the island if Villatte would leave a chapel of reparation to the Sacred Heart. Villatte was sent back to France, and the chapel was commenced. By last fall the framework was up and a Mass had already been said, on the Feast of the Seven Dolors. It was this work of Mme. d'Erina which brought to her the much prized honor from the Pope.

This is the very poor mission for which donations are being solicited by Rev. F. X. Descoteaux, S. J., Thessalon, Ont.

Explored Tibet in Secret.

The Survey of India has produced in its annual report the portrait of the greatest of native Indian explorers. He was known to geographers for years as the Pundit A-K. His identity was not revealed as long as he was likely to be employed again in the exploration of Tibet, where no white man or East Indian was permitted to travel.

When he became superannuated the Government gave A-K a grant of land and other rewards for his remarkable services, and since then he has been known as the Pandit Krishna. The story of his wanderings for nine years in a forbidden land, even when told in the plain, dry style of official reports, reads like a romance.

There was not a waking moment when he was not acting a part. Born on the frontier of Tibet, he could talk the language of the country like a native, and this was his one great advantage.

He travelled always as a Tibetan, now as a merchant with a considerable stock of goods, then as an itinerant pedler, again as a Buddhist devotee reciting sacred verses from hamlet to hamlet, and on two or three occasions, when necessity compelled, he secured employment as a herder of sheep and goats.

If his secret had been discovered his life would have paid the penalty. He was in peril many times and was occasionally arrested and detained as a suspicious character, but he always had a straight story to tell, and the truth was never known till he was living in the retirement and peace which he had earned.

His greatest mishaps were that he reported his twice of nearly everything he could use in paying his way. Otherwise he never met with any personal ill-treatment, and the reports he made are remarkable for the absence of any expressions of animosity against those who did him harm.

The Indian Government thought it politically of great importance to learn more about the vast closed country to the north, in which were hidden the resources of three of the greatest of India's rivers—the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra. So the Government trained a number of Hindus who gave promise of becoming intelligent and skilful observers and taught them the arts of exploration.

They learned how to make route surveys and to determine heights and latitudes. It was strongly impressed upon them that they must keep an unbroken record of the bearings and distances on their routes from place to place and also determine a few latitudes. With this information a fairly accurate map might be made of their travels.

They were to obtain distances by counting their paces. This is a very tiresome thing to do, but the Pandit A-K kept it up for practically every step on his journeys through Tibet.

It was necessary at one time for him to travel about 200 miles in company with a party, and this was the only occasion when he did not dare to take any observations for latitude or heights or to use his surveying instruments in any way. It was near the end of his last and most remarkable journey when he had in his prayer barrel the results of about four years of incessant field work, and all would be lost if he had any serious mishap. He dared not run the risk.

On his last journey the explorer spent several months in Lhasa and collected a great deal of information about the holy city which enabled the Survey of India to print the first detailed account of this centre of the Buddhist faith since Fathers Huc and Gabet wrote their famous book in the

middle of the last century. These two descriptions of the city contained about all the modern information available till within two or three years of the recent British invasion of Tibet.

While he was in Lhasa the pundit studied the sacred books of the Tibetans and committed a large number of passages to memory. He found later, when his funds failed completely, that it was a great advantage to be able to quote voluminously from the sacred writings.

The bits of coin he received as he recited verses in one village after another helped him on his way. All his resources were exhausted a few weeks before he ended his career in the field, but by means of these recitations he earned enough money to help him over the Himalayas to his home.

His friends had not seen him for four years and a half, and as few of them were in the secret of his work it was generally believed that he was dead. One rumor gave uneasiness to the Survey Department, for it was reported that he had been seized by the Lhasa authorities, who had cut off his legs to prevent him from making any further explorations.

It is not intended here even to outline the geographical work he did. It is enough to say that in his four journeys he surveyed four thousand seven hundred and fifty miles of Tibet, of which two thousand eight hundred miles were surveyed in the four years during which he made his last journey.

The verdict of geographers today is that A-K's nationality and knowledge of the Tibetan language enabled him to explore regions which explorers of several of the white races had found barred against them, and that he accomplished more than any of his rivals, all of whom were much better educated and equipped than himself. His achievements were rewarded by the high honors which some of the leading learned societies had to confer, including the bronze medal of the International Geographical Congress at Venice, the gold medal of the Paris Geographical Society, and the Murchison Grant of the Royal Geographical Society.

"Big Bill Taft."

New stories about the genial secretary of war who is one of the big presidential possibilities form an interesting collection recently compiled by Herbert Corey for the New York Globe. Because of the fact that they reveal the man so intimately they will doubtless be read with keen relish.

The story goes that when President McKinley was simply at his wits' end to get a big man—a really big man—to head his newly made Philippine commission, he called Judge Day in consultation. He told of his troubles, of the men he had canvassed and found wanting. And then he ended with: "Help me out, Day. I must have a big, broad man; and he must be strong, faithful, honest."

And Day said: "Well, why don't you appoint him; you know him. That description fits Bill Taft to a hair."

And when President McKinley thought it over, he thought so, too. But Taft didn't want the job. "I'm not the man you want," said he. "Why, I have never even believed that the Philippines should be retained." But President McKinley prevailed upon him to accept, for as Mr. McKinley's illustrious successor said of Mr. Taft later on: "He delights in responsibilities."

Among some of the best of the stories told about this big man are the following:

James P. Pigott, day of his New Haven, told the other day of his first acquaintance with Will Taft. Pigott and Taft were both freshmen in those days. They had just formed a friendship, and one night were walking up Elm street talking earnestly over some matter of great immediate interest. In those days a freshman had only the bare right to existence conceded him by the sophomores. Certainly he had no right to walk on the clean sidewalks while there was mud in the streets. And as Pigott and Taft strolled beneath the elms a gang of half a dozen sophs rushed them. Under the sophs' rule, Taft and Pigott were due for a ducking in the mud. Pigott, who was a feather-weight, stood aside. Taft said softly: "But I do not care to go out in the mud."

Now, can't you imagine with what unholy joy that soft spoken declaration must have fitted those sophs? They gave the war cry and the soph halloo, and the other wild outcries intended to express happiness, and charged.

When they got through charging, William H. Taft was slowly walking up Elm street, arm in arm with James P. Pigott. Out in the cold mud stood the half dozen sophs, beginning to realize that they had tried to butt a fair sized locomotive off the tracks. As long as Taft remained at college, he had the freedom of the sidewalks. The whole sophomore

class would have hollered for help before they would have tried to fuss with him again.

Not that he was belligerent. He was too peaceful, in fact, to suit his most warlike friends, who learned to respect the enormous physical strength that was bound up in those thick shoulders and hose corded muscles. He liked a joke, and he didn't like it any worse because he happened to be the goat. But there were times when even his lamb like disposition would get up and do stunts.

He has to hustle to keep the healthy fat from getting the better of him. No matter how hard he may be working, his first duty in the morning is to go through a dozen different calisthenic stunts until his big frame is simply dripping with perspiration. Then a cold bath and a hard rub down, and he is fit for the work of the day. Last summer he was with his brothers at their summer home at Murray Bay in Canada. In some manner the board sidewalk which connects the different summer cottages caught fire, and it was plain to be seen that if the flames were not extinguished the cottages would go up in smoke. Secretary Taft told the nearest man, an old Frenchman, to get a crowbar and take up the sidewalk. In his excitement the Frenchman simply potted around and did no good. Mr. Taft quietly pushed him aside.

He seized that wooden sidewalk, spiked down to cross bars and with one mighty heave tore it loose from its supports. Another heave and the sidewalk was thrown to one side. Mr. Taft told the Frenchman to gather it up and put it away. But the old man just walked admiringly after his hero, and whenever he could get one to stand and listen, he'd declare:

"By gar, dat Taf, he strong as one bull moat."

The one fight of Mr. Taft's career, of which mention is always made, was with the editor of a scurrilous Sunday morning sheet which had attacked Judge Alphonso Taft bitterly. Young Will Taft went to the editor and told him to stop it. Maybe the editor didn't have William H. Taft labeled as "strictly dangerous—handle with care" in his directory of combustibles. Probably he thought young Taft was just a large, well fed young man, who always looked good natured, and likely couldn't be any other way. For the next week his paper appeared with a more vicious attack than ever before on judge Taft. And that night the editor went to bed with a severe attack of nervous indigestion which had settled in his face. Young Taft had given him one grand licking, on the most traveled street in Cincinnati, and attended with every circumstance of glorying publicity. On form the editor should have been as good a man physically as Taft. In fact, he wasn't one, two, three, with the indignant young lawyer. —Catholic Citizen.

Another department has been added to the British Museum. This is the gramophone record department. Records of the voices of all the most eminent people in all walks of life will be supplied to the museum by a gramophone company. The museum trustees undertake not to allow the records to be heard for fifty years, at the end of which time it will be possible for the student to go to the museum and awaken the voices of the past, just as he now turns up the writing of departed masters.

The greatest care will be exercised

in conferring upon persons the honor of a niche in the chamber of voice records at the British Museum. The few celebrities who so far have achieved this distinction number about a dozen, and they include the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, Lord Kelvin, Lord Roberts, Mme. Patti, Melba and Signor Caruso.

Make a pine floor look (and wear) like hardwood!

Coat any soft-wood floor with any of the ten beautifying shades of Floorglaze (a gallon covers 500 square feet)—and you get a glass-like finish that will last amazingly.



Gives soft-wood floors that hardwood, high-priced look,—makes floors creviceless, dustless,—and dries overnight with a hard gloss.

Good for outdoor floors (verandas, summer houses), too.

Costs little. Nothing like it in Canada for looks or wear. If they haven't Floorglaze at the store, let us know.

You would find our Free Book interesting reading. If you send your copy, we will send you a copy?

We also make Elastiline Varnish for inside and outside use. Granite Floor Finish for natural wood floors. Ofolite Oil Finish for interior use. Holly-wood Paints.

IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR COMPANY, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario. Recommended and sold by D. GRANT KIRK ANTI-GONISH, N. S.



Beaver Flour

is the best pastry flour, just as it is the best bread flour. It contains the famous pastry-making qualities of Ontario wheat—with the strength and nutriment of Manitoba wheat. For Bread, Rolls and Biscuits—Cake and Pastry—Beaver Flour has no equal. Write us for prices on Foods, Coarse Grain and Cereals. T. H. TAYLOR & CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

Dr. White's Honey Balm

is the best and safest remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Etc.

Best because it contains nothing injurious, goes at once at the seat of the trouble and removes it (then the cough stops). It is perfectly safe for the smallest child

IT ALWAYS CURES

DR. SCOTT'S WHITE LINIMENT CO. LIMITED

ST. JOHN, N. B. Proprietors of PENDELTON'S PANACEA.

The Aftermath.

(For THE CASKET.)

I sought for fame. I labored night and day,
And all my thoughts were turned upon that time,
When I should deck my brow with wreaths of glory...

St. F. X., March 31, 1908.

MY RAID INTO MEXICO.

(Nugent Robertson, in the Catholic World)

CHAPTER XI.

Billy Brierly makes an announcement.
'Do you mean am I in love with Trixy Butler, senora?'
'Yes.'
'Well, then, I am not. I candidly confess that when I left home I was a little jealous about her, but that feeling has vanished and I could place her little hand in the swagging dragon's-I was jealous of a dragon officer-without the slightest suspicion of a bang...

-it's an Irishwoman I'd pick out before all the world. They're as modest as a May morning, and true to the core. They have tongues, to be sure, but what would a woman be without a tongue? Answer me that, me son. If it's against ye at times, it's for you ten to wan. They're as witty as you're wise, and, be me song, their grey eyes are more dilapidating than blues and browns and blacks rolled into one. Yes, Joe, there's nothing like an Irish girl, and an Irish girl you must marry. As for-

madly jealous, tease her to death. It would-
My thoughts were still surging round the image of Inez when a tap at the door caused me to turn.
In response to my summons the door opened and Billy Brierly presented himself. He squeezed in as if the door could not possibly open an inch further than to admit his body. Once in he closed the portal, and glancing round the room, advanced on tiptoe to where I sat in considerable astonishment.

The Great Sign of the Times.

To the April issue of the Fortnightly Review, Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes a paper, "The Will of the People," which rather effectively punctures not a few fallacies prevalent among the less thoughtful observers and critics of politics and sociology generally. The very phrase that forms the title is fallacious-as indeed Mr. Mallock conclusively demonstrated less than a year ago, and there are others equally sophistical. It is with Mr. Lilly's comments on Socialism, however, that we would make our readers acquainted. He says:
'It seems to me that what is vaguely called Socialism is the great sign of the times, in the public order. I say "vaguely," for the word covers a variety of doctrines, and is freely applied-why not?-to any Utopia which any one likes to conjure up. Perhaps Social Democracy is a better term, as indicating more precisely the goal to which the ochlocratic movement is tending everywhere throughout the civilized world. In this respect our country has lagged behind France, Germany, and Italy; but the rise and growing strength of the Labor Party sufficiently indicate the progress which it is now making. Who can doubt that this party has the promise of the future? It has something tangible to offer to the masses as the object for which they should use their overwhelming political power; it has a definite ideal to put before them, a definite goal to point out to them. It starts with the position that the present system of distribution of wealth is wrong; that the "owners" of the soil, the machinery, the railways, and other capitalists in general-especially the class pungently described by Mill who "grow richer, as it were, in their sleep, without working, risking or economizing,"-receive an undue share of the surplus created by labor; while neither the exceptional ability to which much of the product may be fairly ascribed, nor the mass of the industrial army, receives anything like an adequate share. It points to the indubitable fact that in these latter days the world's wealth has increased much faster than the world's population; and it asks what is the

final end of wealth, sale being admittedly but a means. It insists on the equally indubitable fact that famine and crises arise not from a deficiency of wealth, but from a superfluity, owing to the unrestricted competition of individual firms and companies for profit, and of the rank and file of workers for subsistence wages. It contends that the existing economic conditions are really anarchical, and inconsistent with social well being; and it demands that a democratically organized State shall bring about the transformation from private appropriation and exchange to public ownership and public service in a co-operative commonwealth.
'All this is, of course, extremely disagreeable to the possessors of property, especially to those who, in Burke's phrase, "hold large portions of wealth without any apparent merit of their own." A noble Duke has recently expressed the opinion that "the Socialistic programme is one of undiluted Atheism, Theft, and Immorality." But, as I observed just now, Socialism is a vague and comprehensive term. There are doubtless schools of it which are open to this impeachment. People may, however, be Socialists without being atheists, thieves, or adulterers-I have the pleasure of reckoning such among my personal acquaintances. And, after all, hard words break no bones."
Mr. Lilly is no Socialist-not, at least, in the sense which the word connotes to most readers,-but he is a sane observer of existing conditions, and a political economist who can see beyond the horizon of dollars and cents. "It is a monstrous and deadly error," he asserts, "to suppose that the mere accumulation of wealth is the test of a nation's progress; or that production, without regard to the far more important problem of distribution, is the criterion of its prosperity. A country may be *manas inter opes inops*; nay, the greater its riches are, the poorer it may be. The most prosperous nation is not the nation which has the largest manufactures, the most extensive commerce, the most bloated millionaires. The most prosperous nation is the nation which has the least pauperism; the nation in which the men and women who compose it are able to procure, with moderate toil, what is necessary for living human lives,-lives of frugal, rational, and assured comfort.
Thus defined, prosperity is perhaps the distinguishing feature of fewer nations than are at all willing to acknowledge their secondary rank in the list of civilized peoples.-Ave Maria.
A Genuine Hero.
Peter A. Murphy, who for many years known as the "hero of the Park Avenue tunnel wreck," died May 7 at New Rochelle. It was in that wreck that deceased lost a leg and was injured internally. He never fully recovered from the internal hurt received when he was pinned down beneath the wreckage of the passenger train. For nearly a year he lay in a hospital, at times apparently on the verge of death. His leg was amputated while there. Deceased was a passenger on the wrecked train. He occupied a seat in the rear of the last car of the South Norwalk express when that train was held in the Park Avenue tunnel on the morning of Jan. 8, 1902, to allow an out-bound main line express to leave the yards. While the South Norwalk express waited a White Plains express crashed into the car in which he sat. Deceased, with other passengers, was hurled forward and he was pushed half way through a window. His feet and legs became wedged under the engine. He tried to work himself free and managed to get one leg loose. Then the roof of the car fell and pinned both his legs down again. Although suffering intense agony he directed the efforts of several injured passengers near him to free themselves from the wreckage. Battalion Chief Farrell was walking past him when the latter exclaimed: "Lift the timbers off my legs and maybe I can swing myself free." "But if I do that I fear the roof will fall on the women inside," said Farrell, who was directing the work of rescue. "I didn't think of that," replied Murphy. "Go ahead and get them out. I guess I can stand this a while longer." Then he waited while the women and children were taken out. He never lost consciousness for a minute, although he was the last one taken out of the wreckage. Battalion Chief Farrell afterwards paid a tribute to him when he said: "It was one of the bravest deeds I ever saw a man do." After leaving the hospital he received \$18,000 from the railroad. So great was his popularity in New Rochelle that he was elected receiver of taxes a short time later. He was thirty-nine years of age.-Freeman's Journal.
It's a long worm that has no turning. It's never too late to spend.

It isn't everybody knows how to mix a drink of LIME JUICE and yet it's an easy thing to do
See the instructions how to do it on the SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE bottles this season.
75 glasses 25¢
THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. LTD
HALIFAX

NOTICE!
Surveyors of Highways can get their returns from the following persons for 1908:
Road District No. 1, Arisaig - D. McDonald, Arisaig.
Road District No. 2, Cape George - Hugh J. McPherson, Georgeville.
Road District No. 3, Morristown - John A. McLeod, Harbor.
Road District No. 4, Antigonish - James H. Thomson, West River.
Road District No. 5, Lochaber - John J. Inglis, North Lochaber.
Road District No. 6, South River - Angus McPherson, U. S. River.
Road District No. 7, St. Andrews - D. A. Boyd, St. Andrews.
Road District No. 8, Tracadie - Jeffrey Delorey, Tracadie.
Road District No. 9, H. Bouche - Jas. P. Corbett, H. Bouche.
Road District No. 10, Heatherton - John McDonald, Heatherton.
Road District No. 11, St. Joseph's - Alex. G. Chisholm, Pinkietown.
The following rates were passed by the Council:
35c. on \$100 assessment.
Road Tax, \$1 for day of 8 hours and \$1.25 for ten hours.
Man, horse and cart, \$2 for day of 10 hours.
Driver, horse and cart, \$1.50 for day of 10 hours.
Double team and Plough, \$3 for day of 10 hours.
D. MACDONALD, M. C.
Antigonish, May 9, 1908.

2 in 1 Shoe Polish
A wise dealer will always show his honest desire to serve you by giving what you ask for.
Black and all colors, at all dealers, 10c. and 25c. tins.
GATES LIFE OF MAN BITTERS
Is made of the Roots, Herbs, Barks, Buds and Plants.
The People's Medicine
Expressly to cure disease, and in chronic cases the Invigorating Syrup is used in connection to regulate the bowels. Everyone should take a few bottles
Spring and Fall
to purify the blood. The cheapest and best on the market, and has been in constant use in Nova Scotia for over 70 years.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, M. DONOVAN MANAGER.

Subscriptions Payable in Advance

RATES—Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50 " "

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in perpetual action upon us—CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

"BEFORE" AND "AFTER" IN ETERNITY.

Although a little late in doing so, I wish to thank you for your kind answer to my letter and also for your patient comment in CASKET of May 28th.

Now I do not wish further to take up valuable space in your paper, yet somehow I do not feel completely driven from the field on this subject.

Perhaps you will consider it a woman's desire for the last word—in which case my *nom de plume* is not at all suggestive. But even at the risk, I must make known the difficulty.

1st. You hold that before God wills to create, He does not foresee the loss of a soul. But immediately following His will to create He foresees all that is to be. *Granted.*

2nd. In your closing comment you state that God willed from eternity to create angels and men.

Now strictly speaking, there is no before God willed to create, as He willed from eternity.

Must it not follow, then, from No. 1, that God's foreknowledge of the loss of souls, at least in a general way, was also from eternity.

Now it is just on this basis that I have built, viz., God having willed from eternity to create, according to a perfect plan. He must needs carry it out, and therefore His foreknowledge of the lost souls, when viewed in the light of His infinite perfection, does not lessen His Divine Mercy.

Again you state, that I appear to think that God saw or foresaw the exercise of free will in the angels, before He willed to create man.

Not at all, for if you will note, I point out the fact that God did create man, also, free, showing it to be the continuing of an all-wise and perfect plan.

On the other hand, according to your hypothesis, God's plan of creation being subordinate to His plan of salvation, He could have interrupted or changed it.

In this case, however, you urge that God must create man because He willed from eternity to create him.

Now if God must create Adam and Eve, because He willed from eternity (and therefore must have foreseen their fall also, from eternity) why will not this same rule work in the case of Lucifer or of any soul that is lost?

Perhaps you will urge here that God's foreknowledge from eternity is only in a general way. But, to quote your words, "God does not create by distinct acts, His will, but by one and the same act, single in itself, multiple in its effects. Must it not follow that God's foreknowledge works in the same way?"

As God is eternal, without beginning or end and without succession, there is in Him no "before" and "after" in the time-sense of these words, for this would involve succession and change. Yet we distinguish in God, and must needs distinguish, a before and after in the order of being and operation, for being is first and operation after. From all eternity God knew an infinity of things possible elected the things that have been, are, or are to be, and willed to bring them into being. The knowledge and the will to bring into being existed alike from all eternity. Still, in the nature of things, the knowledge went before the election and will to bring into being—not before in the order of time, for in the Eternal time is not, but before in the order of being, for knowing precedes willing when there is question of knowing things possible and willing to bring certain of them out of the state of possibility into actual existence. Note the limiting words, for when there is question of knowing things actual as such, that is to say, things that have been, are, or are to be, all of which are actual with God, then willing precedes knowing, for the will to bring into actual existence is the efficient cause of all things actual. Apart from that will, and, in our way of viewing the matter, antecedently to that will, things actual could not have been known as such, for the excellent reason that they would not have been actual but possible merely.

Now things actual, that is, creatures that come into existence in any point of time, have not only being but operation. In the case of creatures that are not endowed with free-will, God knows the operation as a consequence of His knowing the creature, for the operation, following from the nature of the creature in accordance with necessary laws established and known by

Him. In the case of creatures that have free-will, on the other hand, God does not know the operation as a consequence of His knowing the creature, for the creature is by its nature free to act or not to act, to act this way or that way. But as God knows, the being or actual existence of all creatures from His will to bring them into actual existence, so He knows the operations of free creatures from His will to bring them about or permit them, as the case may be. And this His will is ever directed by the promptings of mercy, on the one hand, and the dictates of justice, on the other, a balance being maintained such as only He knows how to maintain.

As our correspondent grants that God does not foresee the loss of a soul before He willed to create it, there is no essential difference of view between us. The how and the why of this "before" we have tried to make plain above.

Our warrant for saying that the writer appeared to think that God foresaw the outcome of the exercise of free-will in the angels before He willed to create man, lies in the following passage of the letter published in our issue of May 28: "Had God not had this one and only idea of creation, would He, knowing the result of free-will in the angels, have created man also free?" The italics are ours. The obvious meaning of this is, (1) God knew that Lucifer would fall (apparently knew of his fall as an actual fact) before He willed to create man; (2) nevertheless He did will to create man, because His one perfect idea of creation required that the same test should apply equally and impartially to all free creatures. As the writer now dissents from the former of the two propositions, we pass it over. In view, however, of such dissent, the second proposition must be re-stated thus: Before God willed to create angels and men, He knew it to be possible, and, if you will, even probable, that some of them would be lost, nevertheless He willed to create them because He knew that He meant to give all of them all the graces necessary to salvation, and that, if any should be lost, theirs would be the fault.

God willed from eternity to create Adam, just as He willed from eternity to create Lucifer. Also, He foreknew from eternity that both Lucifer and Adam would fall. But this foreknowledge from eternity, due to His being Himself from eternity, was a consequence of His will to create; and so, while both the will and the knowledge existed from eternity, yet because of the relation of antecedence and consequence between the two, the will must be conceived of as going before the knowledge—before, not in the time-sense, but by priority of being, as explained above.

ON THE CHINESE MISSION.

The Rev. J. M. Fraser has written from Ning-po, China, to the *Toronto Catholic Register*, correcting the statement that the parish of St. Francis, Toronto, had the honour of sending to China the only English-speaking Catholic missionaries to be found there, the two brothers John and William Fraser. Father John Fraser writes that there is a Father Kennedy in Shanghai, Father Hallam in Wei-hai-wei, Father Silvester in Hankow, and probably others whom he does not know.

Before us at the present moment is a series of photographs sent to us by Father Fraser. On one sheet are pictures, very much reduced in size, of some fifty pagan temples and Buddhist monasteries to be found in Ning-po. And these are only a few of the total number in that place, showing what a terrible hold the devil has there. People who regard religion as merely a human affair will not feel at all disturbed over this, but we who believe that St. Paul was inspired when he said that the Gods of the heathen are devils, we who believe that the name of Jesus is the only name under heaven whereby we must be saved, cannot regard it as a matter of indifference that Christianity should have so slight a footing in the huge Chinese Empire as is indicated by the condition of things in Ning-po.

But even those who disbelieve in supernatural religion must admire the heroism of our priests and nuns who turn their backs on home and kindred, on all that from a human point of view makes life worth living, and busy themselves in the Chinese Missions, with the hope at least of rescuing from profligacy those children who would otherwise be drowned by their parents as remorselessly as we drown superfluous kittens. Two other sheets of photographs sent

by Father Fraser show us various groups of children in his founding asylum. The babies are given out to nurses who bring them to be inspected by the Sister on the first of every month. When they have grown a little, they are received back into the asylum and kept there till they are of a marriageable age. Some being blind, mute or maimed, never leave the institute, and the asylum also harbors old women over seventy, who stand sorely in need of this act of charity. Buddhism, whatever good there may be in it, has not taught the Chinese people reverence for child life or for the helpless aged.

To complete our collection of photographs, we have a group of between eighty and ninety children sending Easter greetings, two other groups, numbering about a hundred, of boys and girls who made their First Communion in May last, a group of sixty school boys, and a group of thirty neophytes and catechumens near Fenghua where Father Fraser is now endeavoring to build a church.

We wish we could reproduce these photographs for our readers, for we are sure that at the sight of the contentment and happiness in the quaint faces of the children, and the pathetic features of the aged women, the good people of the diocese of Antigonish, already so generous to the foreign missions, would make an additional effort to advance the work being done by a noble missionary of their own speech and race. The Clan Fraser will soon be gathering to welcome their Chief to these shores. Would it not be a graceful act, if, before dispersing, they were to take up a collection for the benefit of two members of the Clan who are fighting as heroic a battle for God in China, as their fellow-clansmen fought for Britain on the Plains of Abraham and the South African veldt? There is a British postal station at Ning-po and it is as easy to send a money order from here to there as it is to send one to the United States. Letters may be simply addressed to Rev. J. M. Fraser, Ning-po, China.

Brilliant Closing—Convent of the Holy Angels.

The closing exercises of the Convent of the Holy Angels drew together, on June 24th, one of the largest and most select audiences ever assembled in Sydney. The spacious Assembly Hall, probably the largest of any educational establishment in the Maritime Provinces, was filled to its utmost capacity. Previous to the rendering of the evening's program, many of the guests visited the Art Studios where the work of the students was on exhibition. In the china painting studio, the work of Mrs. (Dr.) Cunningham, Mrs. Wilfrid Clark, Mrs. (Judge) McKenzie (North Sydney), Mrs. C. Loran, Mrs. Lorway and Miss O'Handley was particularly noted, but in the other studio the array of oil paintings, water colors, charcoal and crayon studies, pyrography, embroidery, point lace, and seemingly every other kind of needlework was too beautiful and bewildering for anything but a general notice.

Among the clergymen present were Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. McPherson, Rector of St. F. X. College, and the venerable Archdeacon Smith. The School Board was represented by Messrs. C. P. Moore, Hanrahan, Lynch, Dillon and Fitzgerald. Mayor Richardson and Commissioner Duchemin expressed regret at being unavoidably absent. Dr. McKay, the Superintendent of Education, also graciously acknowledged the invitation extended to him. The programme consisting of instrumental and vocal music, English and French readings, and the distribution of medals and premiums, lasted two hours and was carried out in a faultless manner.

The excellent vocal training received by the students both in singing and speaking elicited much favorable comment. Purity and flexibility of tone, distinct combined with an enunciation easy and graceful, delivery characterized this part of the program. But the scene from "Hamlet" was the crowning success of the evening. Miss Florence Campbell as "Ophelia" did some exceptionally clever work and was well supported by the other characters in the play. The gold medalists were Miss Margaret McIsaac, Miss Mary McNeil, Miss Alice O'Connell, and Miss Florence Campbell. Among the prize donors were Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. D. M. McAdam, Rev. R. McNis, Rev. B. Mullins, Rev. M. McKenzie, Rev. J. J. McKinnon, Rev. M. Gillis, Messrs. A. Johnston, M. P., Finlay McDonald, D. M. Curry, J. R. McIsaac, D. McDonald, and F. I. Stewart. The distribution of medals and laurel wreaths brought to a close the exercises of the evening which in itself was a fitting termination to the most successful year in the history of the Convent. Father MacAdam, Sydney's indefatigable pastor and his good parishioners deserve the utmost credit for this magnificent institution of learning erected by their zeal and generosity.

On display in our front case, a fine collection of Royal Nippon, hand-painted chinaware. Single pieces, \$1.25 to \$4.25. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited
Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA and A. G. JOCELYN
HUGH D. MCKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING HALIFAX.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

House Cleaning SALE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Almost every home needs something new in house cleaning time. Our range of spring

Lace Curtains, Wall Paper, Squares and Carpets, Furniture, Linoleum and Oil-cloth,

and all kinds of house furnishings exceeds any line we have ever shown. We can show you the largest variety in Antigonish at much less price than our competitors.

Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths

New Tapestry Carpets from 40c. up to 90c a yard.
New Brussels, prices ranging from \$1.00 up to \$1.60.
New Axminsters, Wiltons and Velours, Carpets,
Prices of these ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per yd.

Tapestry Rugs

Spring shipment just in. Splendid assortment. All sizes from \$7.00 to \$15.00. Carpets or squares of high grade tapestry, different sizes, prices from \$12.00 to \$25.00.

Table Covers

All sizes and qualities, from \$1.00 to \$10.

Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums

1 yard, 2 yards and 2½ yards at 25c. sq. yard
Linoleums, 3 and 4 yards wide, 35c, 50c, 65c sq. yd.

Don't Forget

we are headquarters for

Men's Wear, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishings, Boots and Shoes,

all the leading lines to select from.

A Special Sale of

PRINTS

for the coming week

A. KIRK & CO.
Main Street, ANTIGONISH

General News.

Sir Wm. Whiteway, former premier of Newfoundland, is dead.

A fire in Cobalt, Ont., on Sunday wiped out the plants of a dozen or more mines.

The city of Halifax voted five hundred dollars towards the entertainment of the trades and labor council, which will convene in Halifax on Sept. 21.

The wholesale dry goods and manufacturing firm of William Cummings and Son, Truro, has assigned. The liabilities are \$87,000, and assets \$38,000.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at the Hague, learns that Holland has made a claim against Venezuela for redress for the seizure of Dutch ships and mails.

A despatch received from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, says that a diamond field the extent of which is nearly ten square miles, had been discovered at Luderitz.

Joseph Petrie, the eleven-year-old son of Mark Petrie, of Reserve C. B., was drowned on Sunday afternoon while he was bathing in the reservoir between Dominion No. 4 and the Loranway.

On June 24th, the referendum vote taken to decide whether the P. W. A. or the U. M. W. of America shall control the labor situation in Nova Scotia, was decided in favour of the latter organization.

At Glace Bay, on June 26th, Maurice Gouthro and Donald John McKinnon were committed to the Supreme Court to stand trial on the charge of killing Clifford Murphy on the night of February 29th, 1908.

On June 26th, a young man by the name of J. Street, an old country man, who had been working at the Gowrie and Block House colliery, C. B., had both legs broken while working at the pit. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

The Halifax oarsmen were all defeated at St. Catharines, Ont., by the Toronto oarsmen. Halifax was represented by three four-oared crews and O'Neil and Duggan, single scullers. The winners will represent Canada in the great olympic sports in London, Eng.

The Bank of St. Hyacinthe P. Q., has suspended payment. The decision was reached at a meeting of the directors. The authorized capital is \$2,000,000, subscribed \$504,000, and paid up \$331,235. Railway financing is understood to have put the bank in difficulties.

The Canadian government will pay thirty-six thousand dollars for damages to Japanese and Chinese property in the Vancouver riots of June, 1907. MacKenzie King, commissioner to inquire into the claims, assessed the damage to the Chinese property at \$25,000 and to the Japanese property at \$9,000.

A special despatch received from Teheran, Persia, states that in the two days' fighting in that city 145 soldiers and three hundred nationalists were killed and wounded. In an interview the Shah's private secretary stated that the Shah regretted the trouble and blamed the populace, who threw bombs and fired upon the soldiers.

There is a rumor that the resignations of Lord Tweedmouth, President of the council, and Lord Loreburn, Lord High Chancellor, were imminent and that Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, and Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, would be appointed Lord Chancellor and Secretary of War respectively.

News has been received of a serious state of affairs in Portugese Guinea. The natives everywhere are reported to be in revolt. On the island of Tilor several interior posts have been destroyed, and Europeans have been killed or carried off into captivity. The Portugese troops have taken refuge at Bisau, where they are surrounded.

The canker worm has suddenly attacked the fruit regions of Nova Scotia and caused immense loss. Blossoming was exceedingly promising and the outlook for a great crop was very hopeful. This has been changed within a week, and a large number of orchards are badly scorched and many others are hard bit by this pest, though in a lesser degree. In some cases foliage is nearly all off trees and they are completely withered. The affected area extends from end to end. A strange feature is that some orchards where spraying was less carefully practiced have escaped, and alongside the most carefully treated trees are affected very seriously.

The list of honors accorded on the occasion of the official celebration of King Edward's birthday, has been issued. Four new peers have been created, and there are ten privy councillors, eleven baronets and twenty-five knights. The peers included Sir Anthony Patrick McDonnell, under secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose resignation from this post coincides with his elevation, and George Whately-Whately, member of parliament for the West Riding of York, who has just resigned the post of Liberal whip. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, and Thomas Wallace Russell, Liberal member of parliament for the south division of Tyone, are made privy councillors.

God's Fore-Knowledge, Etc.

To the Editor of the Casket: In THE CASKET of April 23rd, 1908, there was a very readable discussion of the difficulty involved in the statement, "God knew that man would

commit sin, and yet He created him." While all admit the ability of the writer, his reasoning has excited some comment which perhaps it would be well to notice. Some friends of mine, for instance, have suggested objections or difficulties, which I here give as nearly as I can recall them.

1. The whole question is involved in mystery. There is, in fact, a mystery here that it is useless for men to try to comprehend; and any reasoning or theory put forward to dispose of the mystery—i. e. to explain it to the satisfaction of human reason, stands necessarily self-condemned.

2. THE CASKET says: "We therefore conclude that before God elected to create Lucifer, He did not know that he would be lost." To this it is objected that it questions, or derogates from, the omniscience of God. It is not allowable for us to say that God, at a certain time, began to know something for the first time which he did not know before; for instance, that at one time God did not know Lucifer would be damned, but at a certain later time he learnt of its going to happen.

I may add that my only reason for writing this, Mr. Editor, is that I promised the friends to whom I have above referred, to bring their views to your notice. VIATOR. Antigonish, July 1st, 1908.

Personals.

Hon. C. P. Chisholm, Commissioner of Mines, is in Town.

Mr. Ranald Gillis, architect, Sydney, was in Town over Sunday.

Mr. N. P. Purcell, teacher at Sacred Heart College, Caraquet, N. B., is at his home at Pleasant Valley, Ant., for the holidays.

Mrs. Donald Chisholm (wife of MacChalean ic Iain ic Iain, formerly of Harbour, Ant.), suffered a fall at her home in San Francisco on June 6. Though severely injured, she is improving and is now able to sit up. The old patriarch himself entered on his 84th year on the 8th inst.

Messrs. Peter Rankin of Mabou, C. B., Ronald Rankin, of South Highlands, Mabou, A. H. Cormier of Margaree, and M. Tompkins, of Margaree, ecclesiastical students at the Grand Seminary, Quebec, arrived at their homes a week ago to spend the vacation.

Mr. C. F. McIsaac, Transcontinental Railway Commissioner, and family arrived in Town from Ottawa on Monday evening, also Miss Mary McIsaac of Antigonish, who spent the winter at Ottawa. Mrs. McIsaac and children will remain in Antigonish during the summer.

DR. COX will be at the Merrimack Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, July 7th and 8th.

Acknowledgments.

- John McKinnon, W. Merrimack, \$1.00
- Mrs. Randall McDonald, Westville, 1.50
- Mrs. John McNeil, Glace Bay, 1.00
- John B. McKeznie, " 2.00
- Annie McIntosh, " 1.00
- John McGillivray, " 1.00
- John R. Morrison, " 1.00
- Angus A. Campbell, " 1.00
- Mrs. Michael McIsaac, " 1.00
- John P. Schompe, " 1.00
- Michael Campbell, " 1.00
- Alex. Currie, " 1.00
- J. W. Campbell, " 1.00
- John N. McKinnon, " 2.00
- John J. McKinnon, " 1.00
- John J. Murphy, " 1.00
- Servino Gouthro, Bridgeport, 1.00
- Alex. B. McDonald, " 1.00
- Dan J. Edwards, " 1.00
- Rory McCormick, " 1.00
- Peter Gouthro, " 1.00
- Donald McLean, Winthrop Beach, 1.00
- Mary E. Morrison, Darnley, 1.00
- R. Rev. Mgr. Gillis, Indian River, 1.00
- Alan McDonald, Prince Rupert, 2.00
- Nell Morrison, Bear of Beldale, 1.00
- D. R. Boyd, West Hingham, 3.00
- J. D. Leary, Rockingham, 1.00
- John Shanahan, St. Peter's, 1.50
- E. F. O'Regan, Seattle, 1.50
- D. McDonald, Seattle, 1.00
- Ronald Fraser, Maple Ridge, 1.00
- Hugh McDonald, Springfield, 1.00
- T. J. Sears, Lochaber, 3.00
- Capt. James M. Henderson, Tampa, 3.00
- St. St. Paul, Cornwall, 1.00
- John McKeough, Afton Station, 1.00
- H. McCullough, St. John's, 1.00
- Wm. Chisholm, Fraser's Gran, 2.00
- P. Wall, N. Lochaber, 1.00
- John Bray, U. Springfield, 1.00
- James Lunn, Harbor side, 1.00
- Hugh McInnis, Lakevale, 2.00
- J. J. McDonald, Newark, 1.50
- Mrs. Deviney, Mont. Clair, 1.50
- St. M. Hildagard, Wellesley Hill, 1.00
- Hugh McEachern, Cape George, 1.00
- John McDonald, Somerville, 1.50
- R. H. McGillivray, Dunmaglass, 1.00
- Margaret Druban, Mayfield, 1.00
- A. McGregor, U. South River, 1.00
- James McDonald, James River Station, 1.00
- Douglass A. Cameron, Loch Katrine, 1.00
- Dan Connors, Clydesdale, 1.50
- Abraham Myette, Tracadie, 1.00
- W. C. Chisholm, Malde, 1.00
- Robert McNaughton, Loch Katrine, 1.00

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE
Insurance Company
LOWEST RATES
Consistent With Safety
AGENTS EVERYWHERE
Head Office: 146 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX
ARTHUR C. BAILLIE, Manager
STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

A grand pilgrimage from the Maritime Provinces to St. Anne will leave

MONCTON on Tuesday, July 7th

Returning leaves

QUEBEC ON THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9th

Following is the return fare from the principal points between Sydney and Moncton:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Sydney for a party of 100 or more | \$10.25 |
| Mulgrave | 8.95 |
| Antigonish | 8.35 |
| New Glasgow | 7.85 |
| Halifax | 8.15 |
| Truro | 7.25 |
| Amherst | 6.50 |
| Moncton | 5.50 |

Agents Wanted.

We want agents in districts in which we are not yet represented.

W. J. BUTLER & CO.
General Insurance Agents.
138 Hollis St., Halifax.

We Want your business. Get our rates.



One Trial

Give a "Gillette" Safety Razor one trial and you will congratulate yourself the rest of your life.

The razor itself is a stronger argument than any we can put on paper.

Ask or write for our free booklet explaining a hundred and one things you ought to know about shaving and the care of your face.

Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of triple silver plated holder that will last a lifetime, with 12 double-edged blades (24 keen edges) in velvet lined leather case. Price \$5.00.

Combination Sets—Brush, Soap, etc. \$6.50 to \$50.00.

FOR SALE BY
J. R. HELLYER
Jeweller, Antigonish, N. S.

Great Clearance Sale Now on at O'Brien's.

We have now decided to reduce stock, and in order to effect this will throw our whole stock on the market at reduced prices. Come early and get the benefit of first choice. We are selling some goods below cost. As an instance, sugar now costs wholesale \$5 per hundred. Our price, while stock lasts, \$4.50 in any quantity.

200 Skirts at \$2.25 each

Two hundred Skirts, some of them worth \$6, your choice for \$2.25. Look out for price list. We are giving genuine bargains in all lines handled by us.

J. S. O'Brien

The five dollar silk cushion donated by Mrs. C. F. Boudrot in aid of their new church at Petite De Grat, C. B., was won by Mrs. M. A. Chisholm, Antigonish, (ticket No. 167). Mr. Boudrot wishes to thank the ladies and gentlemen who kindly bought tickets.

Resolutions of Condolence.

A resolution of condolence was passed by St. John Baptist Branch of the League of the Cross, New Glasgow, at its regular meeting, held June 14th, on the death of the esteemed brother member, Angus McDonald.

At the last regular meeting of St. Andrew's Branch, L. O. C., Reserve Mines, the Secretary was instructed to convey the sympathy of the Branch to the parents of the late James Johnston on the loss by death of a dutiful son and a worthy member of the League.

R. J. and Margaret McDonald, aged 4 years.

At Grosvenor, June 24th, 1908, ELIZA, beloved wife of JOHN SOMERS, aged 45 years. She leaves a sorrowing husband and eight children. May her soul rest in peace.

At Judique, on the 12th June, CATHERINE GILLIS, daughter of RODERICK GILLIS of Judique and his wife MARY GILLIS of William's Point, Ant., aged 69 years. She leaves two brothers and three sisters surviving. R. I. P.

At her brother's home at Judique, on the 12th of June, KATIE, daughter of the late RODERICK GILLIS. She was in her 72nd year. After High Mass her remains were laid to rest in Judique cemetery. Three sisters and two brothers are left to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At North Grant, on the 19th ult., in his 29th year, JOSEPH McDONALD, son of the late DONALD McDONALD (Duncan) of Dunmore. The deceased endeared himself to all acquaintances by his many character and modest, gentle disposition. His widowed mother, brothers and sisters have the heartfelt sympathy of the community. Fortified by the frequent reception of the sacraments and final consolation of the Church, his life was ended in a happy death. May his soul rest in peace!

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Seldom - Heard - of Bargains in Women's Raincoats

Twenty-four women's fawn and grey cravanette cloth, light-weight raincoats — 40 to 58 inches in length — on the bargain table for quick selling. These coats are good styles, good shades and good sizes, so a few busy days should see the last of them. Read this list and then decide whether you want one or not.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38, regular prices \$8.25, 9.75 and \$13.75,
All Reduced to \$5.00,

Sizes 34 and 36, regular price, \$5.75,
Reduced to \$3.75.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President | Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager | Reserve Fund, - 5,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest allowed at current rates. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of the number or by the survivor. 114

ANTIGONISH BRANCH
J. H. McQUAID, Manager.

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER, ETC. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. LOGS PURCHASED and MILLED.

Address Correspondence ROD H. McDONALD, Mgr.
Antigonish, Nova Scotia

Bancroft's Boyhood.

The old phrase, "ingenuous and studious youth" has been seldom better realized than in the early life of the great American historian, as it is with new fullness set before us in M. A. De Wolfe Howe's "Life and Letters of George Bancroft." He entered Harvard at 13, and before the end of his five years there had by his proficiency and conduct won an exhibition which enabled him to take four years further study and travel abroad. So in 1818 he went to Göttingen. And characteristic of this rare boy is what he found to like about it, and did there:

Göttingen, famous as it was, had no splendid public buildings. Nothing was spent there in vain, and since a plain building would answer as well as any other to hold the library, the academic authorities thought it better to use their money in collecting new books than in ornament and display. At the same time everything needed for the purpose of instruction or for maintaining the dignity of the institution was procured at once. There were, for instance, a large botanical garden, an anatomical hall, an admirable observatory superintended by one of the best astronomers then living, several hospitals for the poor and sick by means of which physicians and surgeons were educated, a museum and a library of more than 200,000 volumes. There were about fifty regular professors besides a vast number of younger graduates, doctors in philosophy, law, theology or what not, attached to the university in the capacity of *privatdozent* and taking part in the instruction given in every department. In addition to this there were instructors in each of the modern languages, and even masters of fencing, riding and dancing. In a letter to Prof. Andrews Norton, the young American has something to say about the first work he did at Göttingen. It included criticism of the Greek of the New Testament, a grammatical knowledge of Hebrew, apart from exposition; a critical study of Theocritus and Demosthenes, and a critical study of Tacitus and Valerius Flaccus. He hoped that by the end of six months he should have gained possession of Hebrew, done something handsome in Greek and Latin, have learned to understand half of Paul's epistles, and have gained a general view of philological terminology.

In a letter to his mother, penned near the end of November, 1818, he tells her what she wanted to hear, namely, something about the details of his domestic life. It seems that he rose before five in the morning and found the stove in his sitting room already warm and a pot of coffee on the table, of which he at once drank a cup. At seven he went to his drawer and cut from a brown loaf a piece of bread and butter. This lasted him till dinner, which was a solitary meal. We observe that he says not a word about beer, but explains to his mother that after dinner the Germans drink coffee again. The evening, he says, is the time for visits, but if one wishes to study then also bread and butter and a cup of tea will be his repast.

The roster of a day's work, written on the back of a map of Göttingen, which at a later period Bancroft sent to Prof. Andrews Norton shows how little time the young student left himself for social pleasures. After devoting two hours to Hebrew and Syriac he turned to Heeren's "Ethnography"; next to Planck's "Church History" and Eichhorn's exegesis of the New Testament; then to Eichhorn's "Treatise on Syriac." After dinner at 12 and a walk for digestion, he would take up Latin or French, turn to Dissen's "Philological Encyclopedia," and end at 8 p. m. by devoting an hour each to Greek and Syriac. After a cup of tea and another walk he would devote the two hours between 9 and 11 to a repetition of the old lectures and preparation for the new.

In October, 1819, young Bancroft visited Jena and saw Goethe, who was then a large, stout man of about 70, fond of amusement and mirth, fonder of eating and drinking, but notwithstanding his love of good company and good living, possessed of a great deal of majesty and form. The young American paid his respects to the great man and found him talkative and affable. The discourse, which began on common affairs, diverged to German philosophy, and Kant was mentioned with reverence. Byron was praised in the highest terms, Goethe declaring himself one of a large party in Germany who admired him unboundedly and seized on everything that came from him. Of Wordsworth and Southey knew nothing, and of Coleridge only the name.

In 1820, having received the degree of doctor in philosophy, he proceeded to the university of Berlin, where he took courses with Boeckh, Hegel and Wolf, but where he remained less than six months. He stayed long enough, however, to make the acquaintance of Baron Humboldt and of August Wilhelm Schlegel. In Paris, which he next visited, he met Cuvier, D'Alembert, the astronomer; Benjamin Constant, Lafayette and Dr. Gall, the craniologist. Here, too, he laid the foundation of a lasting friendship for Washington Irving and for Albert Gallatin, then United States Minister to France. As to the former he wrote: "I never got away from him (Irving) without finding my better principles and feelings warmed, strengthened and purified by his eloquent conversation." From another letter it is evident that Irving's steadfast purity amid the corruption of European courts reminded Bancroft of the fountain of Arethuse, which though the whole of the Sicilian Sea was bitter, passed through it without losing its sweetness. Referring to the reception which some other New England men had met with in Paris he says that

the manner in which Alexander von Humboldt and the Duc de Broglie spoke of Everett and Ticknor made him feel more proud than ever of his home. He notes also the high praise bestowed by Cuvier upon Joseph G. Cogswell, who in conjunction with Bancroft was afterward to establish the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass.

In the autumn of 1851, on his way to Italy, where he intended to pass the winter, Bancroft tarried for a while in Switzerland, where he undertook a solitary walking trip through the Alps. The letters written at this time reveal the highest exaltation of spirit. The Alps made him feel, what afterward he did not, that "My disposition fits me for a clergyman, and that I never should be happy unless God should one day teach me to pray earnestly and preach eloquently. I would like to preach, not to the old, who can hardly be saved, but to the young and innocent."

In the journal which he wrote during his sojourn in Italy there are two entries which cast light on Bancroft's subsequent experiment in school teaching and are also of interest in connection with the ripe old age which he attained. In reflecting on establishing a school upon a large foundation, which he was later to do, it seemed to him while recording his observations in Milan that something new might be undertaken with usefulness. He thought that after the mother tongue Greek should be the first language taught; for that purpose it would be easy, he said, to secure or make the necessary treatises. To the second place in the curriculum he would assign natural history, on the ground that the study of it quickens all the powers and creates the faculty of accurate observation. In the third place he was convinced that emulation should be carefully avoided; no one, he said, ought to be rewarded at the expense of another, and he pointed out that they who fail in gaining prizes may have been impeded by the specific nature of their talents and not by their own want of exertion. He next insisted that corporal punishments must be abolished, as degrading the individual who receives them and as causing fear and deception. He further believed that classes should be formed according to the character and capacity of each individual boy, and was inclined to think that a large printing establishment might with advantage be annexed to the school.

At Rome, which he reached toward the end of November, 1821, he did not feel the disappointment experienced by many persons on the first sight of St. Peter's. He writes in his diary that "after walking up its grand nave and around its altars and among its chapels and aisles, which were doubly solemn and pleasing for being almost solitary at that early hour, I threw myself on my knees before the grand altar and returned thanks to God for guarding me amidst all the dangers of travelling, preserving me on the high seas and on shore, raising up friends and benefactors for me wherever I have been, and blessing me with health and external prosperity in an almost unexampled manner."—*New York Sun.*

Retreats for Working Men.

The following is the second of the series of four thoughtful and timely articles on the relation of the Church to the working man contributed to the English *Catholic Times* by Rev. Charles Plater, S. J., a fellow of Oxford. In the first article, quoted in the Universe last week, Father Plater spoke of the spiritual isolation of the working classes and the need of forming an apostolic nucleus among the workmen themselves as a remedy. He advanced the suggestion that the best means to form this nucleus was a spiritual retreat.

"We are not advocating an untried experiment," he resumes. "As we are now to see, these 'retreats for workmen' have had a success upon the Continent which is simply amazing. The retreats have been started in many countries, but they have attained their most complete development in Belgium."

"It was in 1890 that Msgr. Doutreloux, Bishop of Liege, urged upon the Catholics of Belgium the work we are to describe. 'Start this apostolate,' he said, 'and I will cover it with blessings.' The first beginnings were made at Charleroi a few days afterwards, when forty-two workmen made a retreat at the college in that town. They did not sleep at the college, but merely spent three days there, returning at night to their own home. It was soon seen that this arrangement was unsatisfactory. The full effect of the retreat was only to be obtained by withdrawing the men altogether from their usual surroundings."

"A house, then, had to be procured for the special purpose of enabling workmen to spend three days in uninterrupted retreat. This was effected in 1892, when a house and grounds, admirably suited to the purpose, were bought at Faytzele Manage, and the first 'enclosed' retreat was given in the month of August to twenty-six workmen. The work grew rapidly, and all Belgium speedily became aware that a new social and religious force was

active in the country. Some Catholic critics shook their heads. 'The new work would interfere with missions and other parochial institutions.' These fears were unfounded. As bishops and clergy now all admit, the men who have made these retreats become pillars in their respective congregations, are assiduous at their parochial duties, and support their clergy with a self-sacrificing zeal and devotion which has changed the face of numberless parishes in the country.

"Three years later, a second house was built at Ghent. Since then four more houses have sprung up—at Arlon, Lierre, Liege, and Alken. The numbers of men who have, in the last fifteen years, made retreats in these houses is simply astounding. The first house (Fayt) during the sixteen years of its existence, has given retreats to more than 22,000 men. Ghent in nearly fourteen years has received some 18,000 men. Lierre in eight years about the same number. Alken in its first year received about 1,000. About 10,000 men made retreats in the various houses during the year 1907. Before long 10,000 men will have passed through these six houses."

"Now, if we remember that these thousands of men have, in the great majority of cases, undergone a real spiritual change—that they have gone forth apostles and centres of light and strength to their fellows—we shall easily understand that the good effects of the retreats have been felt all over Belgium, and that they have produced a radical change in the character of whole districts of the population. But before considering these effects, we must see something more of the retreats themselves.

"Let us pay a visit to one of these houses and follow the course of a retreat. We may take for our visit the house at Liege."

"Leaving the city in a tram, we find ourselves after half an hour at the top of a high hill where stands a well-built mansion enclosed in spacious grounds. A great gallery with huge glass windows runs along its entire length. Here the men may walk about when the weather prevents their venturing into the garden. The garden, by the way, is an absolute necessity for the purpose of a retreat. For a man unaccustomed to dwell with his own thoughts, to be boxed up in a small room for half a week would produce a state of nervous tension fatal to the success of a retreat. He must be able to find a secluded garden walk where he can stroll up and down between the meditations and smoke his pipe. The shrubs and flowers have their part to play in a retreat. The contrast between them and the rush and roar of industrial life is not without its effect.

"Entering the house, we survey the chapel, the dining hall, the forty plain but neat little bedrooms, (privacy for prayer and reflection is indispensable; each man must have his private apartment, however small), and the rest. Two or three priests live permanently in the house. One is occupied incessantly with organization and direction. Another gives the retreats.

"Three days' retreats are given every week to batches of thirty or forty men. Most of these are workmen; but not infrequently special retreats are given to a batch of students or business men, or clerks, or soldiers, and so on. Employers and employees are frequently made a retreat together. The writer has seen a distinguished member of the Belgian Senate in retreat with workmen."

"In the evening, we may imagine, we witness the arrival of a batch of workmen. How they have been got to come is a matter that will occupy us presently. At any rate, here they are, and it is interesting to watch their faces and listen to their conversation. Some, who have made a retreat in previous years, are business-like and seemingly quite at home. Others are evidently wondering what they are in for. They wander in a lost sort of fashion about the galleries looking vacantly or curiously at the pious statues and pictures, or exchanging whispered comments. Some are even sullen, or wear a defiant or truculent expression, as if to indicate that they are not going to be taken in by any humbug. They have come up to oblige an insistent friend, or from curiosity or bravado, or even, it may be, with a desire to canvass the priests in favor of Socialism. So long as they undertake to keep the rules of the house and not to disturb

the others, they are asked no questions about their motives or dispositions. But it is ten to one that they will have reconsidered several important matters before they leave the house. What happens to them in the interval we shall see in our next paper."

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.

When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons

for League of the Cross and Auxiliaries' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysia Sodality, or any Society you belong to, or

as prizes for K of C, C M B A, L O C, or P W A, send to us. We will send samples and prices upon request.

T. P TANSEY
14 Drummond St. MONTREAL

DRUGS.

Our line is complete in

Drugs and Patents Medicines, Pills. All kinds Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco.

FOSTER BROS.' Tonic Pills, Beef Iron and Wine.

FOSTER BROS.' Syrup Hypophosphites.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled.

House Telephone No. 48.
Office Telephone No. 16.

Foster Bros.
Druggists, Antigonish.

PLANT LINE.

DIRECT ROUTE
-TO-
BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS
In effect June 27th, 1908.

HALIFAX to BOSTON,
Mondays, 2 p. m. Fridays, 7 a. m. and Saturdays midnight.
Hawkesbury to Boston Fridays 9 p. m. From Boston Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents.
For all information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax, and Hawkesbury.

H. L. CHIPMAN,
Manager

FARMERS PLEASE NOTE

I have taken the agency for the famous

National Cream Separator

made by the Raymond Sewing Machine Co. of Guelph, Ont., one of the oldest and most reliable manufacturing Co.s in the Dominion of Canada. The National is fully guaranteed by the Company to skim as closely as any Separator in the world, and on account of its innumerable excellent qualities, is a great favorite where ever known. It is easy to operate and to clean, having less parts than any other separator. It insures longer wear, our prices are reasonable, it will be money in your pocket to call or write us before purchasing elsewhere.

D. McISAAC,
Antigonish, N. S.

The **Alfred**
BRAND
ALL PREPARED

THERE IS MAGIC IN EVERY MEGALIN

PLUM PUDDING
"ALL READY ALL THE TIME"

With just enough spice
To make it nice.

At Your Grocer 15 cts. a Pkge.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).
- (3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).
- (4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.
- (5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Nothing so fine as

Cowan's Maple Buds
They are an excellent confection.

Cowan's Cream Bars
Milk Chocolate, etc.

Sold everywhere in Canada.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Women's Raincoats—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., page 5
Roller-bearing Tub Washer—Cragg Bros & Co, page 8
Farm for Sale—James Mills, page 8
Live Stock for Sale—Newell Chisholm, page 8
Girl Wanted—Mrs Jordan, page 8
Bull for Sale—J C Chisholm, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

THE PUBLIC MEETING at the Court House, Antigonish, under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance, takes place on the evening of July 10.

T. J. SEARS, Lochaber, wishes us to state that his house will be absolutely closed to the public on Sundays for July, August and September.

THE SUMMER SERVICE of the Plant Line commenced June 27th. Steamers will leave Halifax for Boston every Monday at 2 p. m., Fridays at 7 a. m., and Saturdays at midnight.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government will construct the second iron bridge on Main Street, Antigonish, East End, and that the work of erection will be finished the present season.

THE FARMERS' PICNIC at the Athletic Grounds, Antigonish, on July 14th, is to have with other attractions a good program of sports. The Directors of the Association are preparing to accommodate a large gathering.

THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY having expropriated some lands at Glace Bay controlled by Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, P. P., the Board of Arbitrators appointed to value the property, filed their award on Monday, granting \$2,100 for the twenty acres.

UNDER the new I. C. R. time-table the regular express from the West arrives at Antigonish at 1.11 p. m., and that from the East at 1.38 p. m. The fast train, which commenced running yesterday, arrives from the West at 5.20 and from the East at 6.15.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL and Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles is to be held at Sherbrooke, Guy, Co., on Wednesday, July 15th, to aid in the completion of the Catholic Church at Sherbrooke. The ladies are making every preparation for the event.

THE ANTIGONISH BATTERY of FIELD ARTILLERY left by special train Monday night for Aldershot to go into camp. They were joined here by the Sydney contingent. The Antigonish Battery had its full strength of men and horses.

A STEEL VESSEL is just being completed at New Glasgow. This is the first steel vessel to be constructed in Nova Scotia. The people of New Glasgow are justly proud of the feat, particularly as it was built without Government subsidy. The launch is expected to take place on July 14, and a special celebration in honor of the event is being promoted.

A PICNIC is to be held at Ballentyne's Cove, Ant., on Tuesday, July 7th. The object of the picnic is to aid in completing the tower of the Church and in installing a bell. This small congregation, of about twenty families, deserves every encouragement in their praiseworthy work of building and completing a church, and assistance should be extended them.

THE DATE of LORD LOVAT'S visit to Antigonish is still undetermined. He expected to land at North Sydney from the SS. Empress of Ireland on the 16th inst. He will be unable to do so, as the Empress boats have discontinued connection with North Sydney. Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia hopes that arrangements now possible will enable Lord Lovat to reach Antigonish on Tuesday, 28th inst. The Governor expects to accompany Lord Lovat from Quebec to Nova Scotia.

THE PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS will be held next week in the College buildings, occupying several rooms. The number of candidates this year is 196, which is far in excess of that of any previous one, and it is gratifying to know that at least one-half of them come up from the rural schools. There are 22 candidates writing for either Preliminary or Final "A", 23 for "B", 58 for "C", and 93 for "D." Inspector Macdonald will be assisted at the examination by Messrs. D. D. Chisholm, J. C. McNaughton, D. McK. Gillis, Allan Cameron and C. A. Chisholm.

THE BOARD of CONCILIATION inquiring into the dispute between the Port Hood, Richmond Coal Company and their employees, after hearing evidence at Port Hood, adjourned to Halifax, where Mr. Campbell, one of the members of the Board, resides. They met on the 25th ult., and after considering all the questions involved in the inquiry, signed a unanimous report and transmitted the same to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa on Tuesday last. The report is not yet made public, but we understand that an increase in the rate of wages of certain laborers, skilled and unskilled, is recommended in the report.

HYMENEA.—There was a popular wedding at St. Mary's Church, Dover N. H., on the morning of June 9th, 1908, the contracting parties being Colin W. Chisholm, foreman of the New England Telephone Company at Haverhill, Mass., and Christina Gillis of Dover. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Daniel W. Murphy, Rector. Margaret Gillis, sister of the bride, maid of honor, and John L. Macdonald of Haverhill was best man. The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts. They will reside at Haverhill. The bride is a native of Glen Alpine, Ant., and the groom of Beaulieu, Ant.

EXAMINATIONS, MAIN ST. SCHOOL.—As mentioned in our issue of last week examinations were held in the above

school last Friday. Father McAdam took the most active part in questioning the pupils, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the progress of the children. In the intermediate, Miss Macdonald's department, the pupils gave patriotic speeches, songs and recitations in excellent style. The reading in the third grade of the primary, Miss McKenzie's room, was noticeably of a high order. Misses Macdonald and McKenzie have shown themselves to be painstaking and zealous. It is to be regretted that a larger number of the citizens of the town directly interested did not attend to show their appreciation of the excellent work done during the term. The schools close for the summer vacation to-morrow (Friday).

MAIL ROUTES.—The proposed new mail route between Antigonish and Livingstone's Cove via Georgeville was not started yesterday, July 1st, as announced, owing to the contractor, Hugh Smith, Pleasant Valley, declining to fulfil his contract. He now feels his tender is too low for the service. The second lowest tenderer, Howard McNair, Antigonish, has been offered the contract at his figure and he also has declined to accept. Mr. T. J. Sears, Lochaber, has undertaken to run the mail route between Antigonish and Goldboro until the P. O. Department has made another contract for the service. Mr. Bowie, to whom the contract was awarded, failed to carry out his undertaking. Mr. Sears has had large experience in work of this kind and has always given the very best satisfaction. The people on the Antigonish-Goldboro route are sure of prompt and efficient service from him.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—Rev. John Hugh McDonald, one of the Professors in St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, left here on Friday last for the United States. He will attend the 5th annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association of America. The meeting will be held in Cincinnati on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of July. This association was organized in St. Louis in 1904, and its principal object is to enable the Catholic Universities and Colleges of the country to keep in touch with each other, and to enable all its members to follow the trend of Catholic thought at home and abroad in educational matters.

Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, the President, is these days in Cape Breton. Rev. Dr. Hugh MacPherson has gone to Margaree for a few days.

Rev. J. J. Tompkins, Vice-Rector, has returned from a short visit to Boston.

Rev. O. B. Devlin, S. J., who has been conducting a retreat of the Sisters of St. Martha in the College, left on Tuesday for Lourdes where he preaches to-day at the dedication of the shrine.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE convention for the County of Antigonish, at the Celtic Hall, on last Saturday, called to select a candidate to contest the election at the forthcoming Federal elections, was quite successful. Sixty-two delegates, representing about every section of the County, were present. The convention was called to order by Mr. Angus McGillivray, merchant, of St. Joseph's and Antigonish, who also presided over the public meeting held immediately following the convention. Mr. E. L. Girroir, barrister, was unanimously chosen as the candidate. He was notified of the decision of the Convention, and soon arrived at the Hall. Meantime the general public were admitted to the convention room, and a good-sized meeting greeted Mr. Girroir. His address, in which he thankfully accepted the nomination, was in his well-known capable manner, and touched on the topics discussed by the politicians in Parliament and elsewhere and also on the prospects of the Conservative party in the ensuing elections. He was followed by Mr. C. E. Tanner, M. P. P., of Pictou, leader of the Opposition in Nova Scotia, who spoke at considerable length from the viewpoint of a Conservative on general political conditions in Canada.

Holstein Bull for Sale

A registered Holstein Bull, 14 months old, from a heavy milking dam, and sired by the twice first prize winner at the Fall Fair. J. C. CHISHOLM, L. S. RIVER

Roller-Bearing Tub-Washer

The greatest labor imposed on ordinary housekeepers, is that of washing. Now, for the sum of \$6.50 we can so simplify this work that while it may not become a pleasure, the toil is overcome. THE PURITAN ROLLER-BEARING, covered-gear, TUB-WASHING Machine, which we will put F. O. B. Cars or Steamer at \$6.50, is something that everybody who can afford should have. Address for further particulars

CRAGG BROS. & CO. HALIFAX, N. S.

Among the Advertisers.

Lost, in the Catholic Cemetery, a gold wedding ring. Finder please leave at this office.

For wedding presents, hand-painted china is always in good taste. See our display of Royal Nippon ware. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Strayed, a mare, colour bay, star on forehead, spavin on right hind leg. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by Alex. N. Chisholm, North River.

All necessary supplies for those attending Teachers' Provincial Examinations, will be found at Mrs. Harrington's Book and Fancy Goods store, Main St., Antigonish.

Lost, in Town, or on the road between Town and St. Andrews, last week, a pocket book containing about \$40. Finder will confer a great favor on the owner by leaving it at CASKET Office.

FOR SALE

That well known farm at College Grant, formerly owned by Wm. MacDonald, containing 200 acres, more or less. For further information apply to

T. J. SEARS, Lochaber

FOR SALE.

One Milk Cow, to calve on December 15. One two-year-old Heifer, to calve in January. One pair Yearling Steers. Apply to

NEWELL CHISHOLM, Briley Brook.

WANTED.

Capable girl, one who understands plain cooking. Two in family. References required. Apply by letter to

MRS. JORDAN, 12 South Park St., Halifax.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale by tender his well known farm, situate at Middle South River. It consists of 114 acres of excellent land, six acres of which is leamy interval, well watered, with abundance of hardwood and softwood timber. It has a good house and two barns in fairly good condition, is convenient to Post office and school, and is about two miles from St. Andrew's Church. There is on the property a site for a water power Grist Mill or Saw mill that cannot be surpassed.

Further particulars can be had by communication with

JAMES MILLS, St. Andrews, Ant. Co.

Farm for Sale

The farm at Fairmont, known as the Coll McDonald, Ban, farm is offered for sale. It consists of one hundred acres, more or less. It is situated five and one-half miles from the Town of Antigonish and in the centre of the active Fairmont Agricultural Society's district. Post Office on next farm, schoolhouse and telephone office within one-half mile. A spring of water that would supply house and barn through pipes one hundred feet from house. Two streams cross farm, also several other good streams. It is a good sheep farm. Soil excellent. For further particulars apply to

P. D. HANRAHAN, Fairmont, Ant. Co., N. S.

Picnic

The event of the season will be a grand picnic at Arisaig on

Wednesday, the 8th day of July

Proceeds in aid of funds for Church repairs. The usual amusements found at such gatherings will be amply provided. Every effort will be made to satisfy the most fastidious. Come away from the sweltering heat of the Town, even for a day, and enjoy the cooling breezes of the Gulf shore, where your eyes will be charmed by delightful scenery, your ear thrilled with music of the sweetest, and the inner man satiated with the choicest viands. Admission 25c. Dinner 40c, Tea 30c.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE

Land, etc., For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale that lot of land at Briley Brook, formerly owned by the late Alexander McDonald (surveyor) deceased. This property contains 50 acres, 25 being under cultivation and 25 of woodland, and is situated about 4 miles from Town. There is a small house, and also a barn on it.

Also for sale a good Riding Wagon, Horse-Rake, Plough and other farming implements. For further particulars apply to

JOHN McDONALD, St. Julian St., Antigonish N. S. Barrister, Main St.

Antigonish Co. Farmers' Asso. PIC-NIC

A Grand Picnic, under the auspices of the above Association, will be held on the

Fair Grounds, Ant.,

—ON—

Tuesday,

July 14th, 1908.

Professor Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture, and Mr. A. S. Baine, Secretary for Immigration, will deliver addresses on the grounds.

Programme of Sports. Girl's race, under 16, 100 yards, 1st prize, \$3.00; 2nd prize, \$2.00; 3rd prize \$1.00. Boys' race, under 16, 220 yards, 1st prize, \$3.00; 2nd prize, \$2.00; 3rd prize, \$1.00. Men's race, Farmers, 440 yards, 1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd prize, \$3.00; 3rd prize, \$1.00. Tug of War, 1st prize, \$10.00; 2nd prize, \$5.00.

Voting Contest 1st, for the most popular farmer in the County. 2nd, for the most popular business man in the County.

Other amusements usual on such occasions will be provided.

Admission, - - 25c. Children, - - 10c.

If the weather proves unfavorable, the picnic will be continued the following day. Proceeds will be devoted to the Fall Fair. W. Vinten, Secretary.

Hot Weather Comforts

Choice Negligee Shirts, Straw and Crash Hats, underwear, etc.

Take a peep at our Men's Fixin's

A man should give more attention to his toggery at Spring time than at any other season, it's more in evidence, the tie, the shirt, hat, the hosiery and every other sort of trimmings a man wears, stands out boldly during the Spring and Summer months.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price 1, Price 2, Price 3. Includes Choice Shirts, Dainty Ties, Smart Hose, Straw Hats, Crash Hats.

Gloves, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs and everything in toggery at FAIR PRICES. The man who buys toggery here will get the latest production the market affords. We've everything a high class furisher can supply, always remember, please, that our prices are as low as quality will admit. Call and see our BARGAIN TABLES of Men, Women, Boys' Girl's and Children's Shoes. Also Boys' Washable Suits, etc., values hard to beat.

Palace Clothing Company And Popular Shoe Store, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

Advertisement for Labor Not Paint. Includes illustration of a man in a top hat and text describing the benefits of Sherwin-Williams paint.

IT IS A PURE LEAD ZINC, LINSEED OIL PAINT, thoroughly mixed; covers more surface to the gallon; easily applied, and wears longer than any other. Try a gallon and be convinced.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH N. S.

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

when complete satisfaction has been experienced to come back for more. This is the way with CUNNINGHAM FOOTWEAR. My goods are so stylish and such good value for the money that customers come back again and again. My Fall showing comprises a wide range of the newest goods from best makers.

PRICE AND QUALITY are special features with me. My motto is quick sale and small profits.

N. K. CUNNINGHAM

Advertisement for HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO. Includes text about the quality and features of the piano and the name of the artist NUTINI.