

THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-sixth Year

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

We inadvertently omitted to give credit to the *Sydney Post* for the account of Father Cameron's funeral which we published last week.

The sight of the Union Jack floating from a government building last Sunday reminded us that the 9th of August is the coronation day of both the King and Pope, the former having been crowned in 1902 and the latter in 1903.

The editor of the interesting *Et Cetera* department of the *Tablet* refers to *Blackwood* as "a Scottish Magazine that bears the mark of John Knox on its forehead." Is it John Knox, or George Buchanan?

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Grand Council of the League of the Cross for the diocese of Antigonish will be held at Mulgrave on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of August, opening on the afternoon of the 26th, on the arrival of the first express from Sydney.

The *Presbyterian Witness* laments that the laws of the Church of Rome prevented all the Christians in Quebec from worshipping together on the memorable Sunday, July 26th. This is a new version of the Prodigal Son. Instead of saying, "I will arise and go to my father," he cries out, in the bitterness of his heart: "It is all my father's fault that I am reduced to this extremity."

Archbishop O'Connell of Boston believes that many small parishes are better than a few large ones, for the reason that the pastor of the small parish is better able to know his people. In accordance with the Archbishop's expressed desire, several new parishes have been formed in various parts of the diocese.

The stories told of Joel Chandler Harris' shyness make it possible to believe that though he was a Catholic in conviction for many years, he put off his reception into the Church till a week before his death, because of the great amount of attention which such a step would draw towards him. His writings may not be great literature, but they have furnished innocent pleasure to thousands, and that is no slight performance.

We acknowledge, with regret that we were unable to accept it, an invitation from the Trustees of the Catholic Summer School of America to be present at a ceremony which took place at Cliff Haven, New York, yesterday afternoon, when a bronze tablet in memory of the late Warren E. Mosher was unveiled. Mr. Mosher deserved well of all those who take an interest in the Summer School, for his tireless efforts on its behalf went as far as one man's labor could go towards making it the splendid success it is.

The *Sacred Heart Review* quotes Professor Andrew MacPhail as saying, in the course of an address before the Intercolonial Club of Boston:

"I do not blame the Ultramontanes (he means the Catholics) of Quebec any more than I blame the Orangemen of Ontario. Indeed I think that those of us in Quebec who are Catholic and French display a more tolerant spirit to the minority than many of those who boast themselves Protestants and English in Ontario. Is it not right that a man

should educate his children in such way as seems best to him? That is a right which I yield to every other man. We English Protestants, except in the Province of Prince Edward Island, have not been sufficiently careful of the predilections of our fellowmen."

Father Bernard Vaughan preaches in the East and West End of London alternately, and he says: "I prefer the East. The priest's real place is with the sick and suffering; though God knows there is misery and wretchedness to spare here in the West End. The hopeless materialism of fashionable people, their criminal neglect of children, servants, and home, is rapidly bringing disaster upon the land. And yet so lost and abandoned are they to all decency that when a man stands up under the Cross of Christ to cry the horror of their lives and point out the way of life, they simply say he does it for advertisement."

The *Montreal Star* is interested in the divorce question; and if it placed itself in correspondence with Dr. H. M. Wiley, who may, or recently might have been, heard of at or near Atlantic City, N. Y., it might hear of something to its satisfaction. Dr. Wiley's views on the subject are strange; but so are most of the views expressed on that subject. Says he, "Good bread, in my opinion, would help to solve the American evil of divorce." You see, he says, it is an evil, which shows he has more sense than some people have, and his choice of means to eradicate the evil are harmless, at least. Dyspepsia, he says, is the great disturber of domestic happiness, and when it is removed we shall hear no more of the divorce problem. As a cure for domestic unhappiness, the *Star* would feed the passions of men and women with quick and easy releases from their promises. Dr. Wiley would feed their stomachs with good bread. If we must have lunatics, let them be of the harmless variety. We incline to favor Dr. Wiley; and should like to see him get a chance to try his theory on those who clamor for easier divorce. There may be some dyspepsia around the *Star* office. Charity pulls us towards that idea. We think we must send Dr. Wiley the *Star* man's address.

The gift of a £40,000 church to the city of Kilkenny by a wealthy Irish Australian gentleman, Mr. Thomas O'Loughlin, who was born in the neighborhood of that city, has suggested the republication of some remarks which Lord Acton made in the *Rambler* sixty years ago:

"We request our brother Catholics to ask themselves in how many instances does a man's almsgiving at this present day amount to one-tenth of his income? How many lay people are there, who possess £500 a year, who give £50 of it to religion? How many are there whose income amounts to £1,000, whose yearly offerings to the Church reach £100? How many of our landowners, gentry, baronets, and peers, whose incomes range from £2,000 to £10,000, £20,000, or £30,000, devote as a rule, £200, £1,000, £2,000, or £3,000 to the support of the clergy, the building of churches and schools, and the education of the poor? Let every man's conscience reply; and as we know not what each conscience will utter in secret, let the reply be found in the subscription-lists of our charitable societies, of our education committees, of our diocesan funds, in our offertory collections, and in the tales that can be told by our clergy, who are sent forth, as it is said, 'to beg.' Doubtless, we trust, there are already symptoms of an awakening to higher aspirations; but still, hitherto, it is impossible to deny that English Catholics are not a self-denying body in pecuniary matters, and that they are nearly insensible to the privilege, to the blessedness, of sacrificing this life's riches for a higher gain."

To those who are wont to roll their eyes in a fine frenzy over the strides and advances the world is making in civilization, we commend the following:

Chicago, Ill., July 13—While 100 men and boys sat or stood within a comparatively few feet of her, and in sight of nearly 1,000 others, an unidentified woman fell from the North pier at the mouth of the Chicago river yesterday and was drowned. Although she screamed repeatedly for assistance, not a hand in the crowd that watched her was lifted to assist

her. Instead, gazers stole the woman's hat and purse, which she had placed on the pier beside her and fled. A half hour later the body was taken from the water by men from the life-saving station. The body was neatly dressed.

Men talk glibly of the 'dark ages' and of old-time brutality. The religion of half of mankind at the present time is a sort of good-natured humaneness, and one would suppose that if even the artificial brand of charity were really widespread, no such number of people could stand by, anywhere, and watch a dying woman's struggles without one effort to save or assist. But the truth is that the kind of charity which we have called "artificial" is an outgrowth of the love of ease and dislike of unpleasant things; and the very feelings that inspire it, prevent its doing any real good. People believe themselves charitable when they are merely negatively averse to unpleasantness. Let the occasion call for real sacrifice, and then one thousand people stand in safety, and a helpless woman drowns. And yet, the middle ages were dark, they say; and we are in the light—nay, we have brightened the light. We are the highest product of extreme civilization and any thousand of us collected together will probably show as many poltroons as would have been found in ten thousand in the middle ages.

Mr. Edward Hutton's "Studies the Lives of the Saints" just published by the firm of Constable in London, is thus dealt with by the *Saturday Review*:

"Fac me numerari inter sanctos Tuos." Mr. Hutton confesses that he shrinks from that sweet but awful and dread society. He has but drawn these saintly portraits from the waist downward—the shoulders and head were beyond his sight. Must he that loveth his life really lose it for Christ's sake and the Gospel's? He cannot decide, he says, to-day. "Can a man ever really decide? Not in one day, nor in many days, nor in a whole life." These are the closing words of his little book, and they curiously illustrate the detached attitude of the modern man towards the life of renunciation, seeing its beauty, drawn by the inexorable magnetism of the Cross, yet doubting whether after all this warm earth was not meant to be enjoyed to the full, and whether it is not possible to make the best of both worlds. Mr. Hutton does not cant about "social service" being the real Christianity, but he depreciates somewhat conventionally the saint's "egotism", his intent striving for his own perfection. Civilization tends towards the average in everything; and we are fast substituting for the conception of Christian holiness that of a general level of average goodness and well-being. At the same time Mr. Hutton touches more than once on the same simplicity and healthy common-sense of the saints, austere towards themselves but indulgent towards mankind. He might have said something too of their humour. For the childlike are never prigs. It is true, as he says, that they are not concerned with humanity for its own sake; but for the sake of Christ they are passionately humanitarian. It is impossible for the social reformer of our day to be a saint, because the social reformer of our day does not believe in sin. Yet the bitter cries of a fallen race will never be hushed, nor any great regeneration of society be possible, until a saint arises, making many saints and calling all to repentance. One lays down a book of this kind with a feeling of the unfathomable shallowness (the bull may be pardoned) of the gospels proclaimed by modern Liberalism."

A Boston paper is publishing a series of articles on religion, and in one of them appears a statement of some reasons why "the average sensible American is not alarmed over the results of the Higher Criticism." We read as follows:

"Neither is he concerned because water is not turned into wine in our day, not even by the faith that moves mountains. The old story of Cana may not be true. It may be poetry, or parable, or error of record, or even pure falsehood. It is no aid to his faith, but it does not disturb it. In the face of the greatest marvel in human history, the influence of him who spake as never man spake, and who will draw all men to him, he will leave to each expert in oriental imagery such theory of physical miracle as may seem to him best."

Some years ago, a zealous priest of this diocese was driving homeward one day, when he met a parishioner coming with horse and cart from the market town. In the cart he caught

sight of the outline of a man apparently lying on his back, but covered from view by some bags. Suspecting it was another of his flock who was not in condition to meet his pastor's eye, he asked: "Who's that in the cart?" "I don't know, sir," said parishioner number one. "You don't know?" cried the priest in astonishment. "Don't tell me that, you rascal, who is it?" "Now, your reverence," said he, with a propitiating grin, "how could I know who he is when the man himself don't know who he is?" If anybody should ask us, what kind of believer or unbeliever the writer of the words above quoted may be, we should reply: "The man himself doesn't know what he is, nor what he means, how can we tell you?" How does he know there was a man who spoke as man never spoke before? The Jews who are a highly intelligent people, would ridicule such a statement. He has read it in the book of course; but it may be "error of record," or a bit of "oriental imagery," or even "pure falsehood." Men read the Sacred Scriptures nowadays as a child reads his book of stories. The story which pleases him, the child believes,—the story which is unpleasant, or unacceptable, he sets aside. Further, he goes on: "Love. . . must purify itself by action. 'If thou lovest me, feed my lambs.' There is no other evidence." But those words "feed my lambs" are easily printed. The typesetter's case contains all the letters wherewith to produce them. Who said them? And how does he know?

Mr. Joseph Hocking is a popular novelist with those who want some "hot stuff" about the Church of Rome, but who can hardly stomach Maria Monk and Chiniquy. The respectable *British Weekly*, whose editor is a cultured and fairminded Presbyterian minister, thought it not amiss to publish one of Mr. Hocking's stories, in which a Cardinal was represented as telling a young clergyman that he could serve the Church of Rome better by remaining in the Church of England. Monsignor Robert Fraser, Rector of the Scots College, Rome, wrote to the editor, protesting that Mr. Hocking had no right to put such a thing in a novel, unless he could point to an instance where it had occurred in real life. Mr. Hocking replied by pointing to Cardinal Manning's refusal to condemn the Order of Corporate Reunion. Mgr. Fraser answered: "Mr. Hocking has to prove that one of the aims and objects of the Society is to persuade Anglicans to remain in the Church of England after they have lost faith in it, that Cardinal Manning knew that this was one of the objects of the Society, and that the Cardinal refused to condemn this. Let him produce such a letter and I will admit he was justified in his statement. If Mr. Hocking will read Chapter XIII. of Purcell's *Life of Manning* he will see what was Manning's attitude to this Society. Purcell's *Life* is far from kind to Manning, but I think if he will read that Chapter he will find I am amply justified in asserting that, while sympathetic to the craving of many earnest souls towards reunion, he would have been the last man to have given the advice Cardinal Cordova is made to give to Wildthorne." Mr. Hocking ignores Purcell's account of this matter, but refers his readers to the account given in Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement." We have read some of Mr. Walsh's writings, and though we should not like to accuse him of deliberate dishonesty, we must say he is no more reliable on a question concerning Catholicism than a color-blind man is on signal lights. Mr. Hocking then hastens to draw the familiar red herring across the trail, by launching into an eulogy of Luther whose boyhood's home and school are before him as he writes. He concludes his letter as follows:

"I rejoice in the great Reformation, which is not a dark and in some sense a damnable spot on our Church history," but the work of God, which saved Christianity to Europe and to the world."

It is interesting to set beside the foregoing sentence of Mr. Hocking

some sentences from a very much abler writer, Lord Macaulay. In his Essay on John Hampden Macaulay writes:

"The immediate effect of the Reformation in England was by no means favorable to political liberty. The authority which had been exercised by the Popes was transferred almost entire to the King. Two formidable powers which had often served to check each other were united in a single despot. If the system on which the founders of the Church of England acted could have been permanent, the Reformation would have been, in a political sense, the greatest curse that ever fell on our country."

The sudden death of Father William Burns, just after leaving the pulpit of the Servite Church in London, recalls memories of his father who, born in a Scottish manse, and destined for the Presbyterian Ministry himself, because a Tractarian and then a Catholic. His son became a priest and his five daughters nuns. He had founded the publishing house now known as Burns and Oates before his reception into the Church. Afterwards, says the *Tablet*:

"No Latitudinarian in life, James Burns could be no Latitudinarian in literature. All publishers were more or less specialists in those days—John Murray would not forge even his political principles to print a pamphlet for a Whig. In no case could James Burns tolerate the idea of circulating error; he could not offer, say, a Catholic work by Newman in one hand and its antidote in the other, and wake up in the night and wonder which was going to be uppermost, the truth or the error. Lacking the modern elasticity, he cleared his list of alien works, and reconstituted his Firm as one which published Catholic books, and no other—a policy from which it has never swerved. Great was his loss, but his gain, other than material, more than compensated him an hundredfold even in this world; and Cardinal Newman's "Loss and Gain" was written as in some measure an encouragement to James Burns, caterer for only Catholic readers."

This well-deserved tribute to a conscientious publisher reminds us that some Catholic college in the United States lately conferred an honorary degree on a gentleman referred to as a well-known Catholic editor. Our friend Mr. Desmond of the *Milwaukee Catholic Citizen*, on noting this fact, remarked in a musing tone: "Let us see. What Catholic paper does he edit?" We cannot answer the question, but we feel moved to note the striking contrast between this so-called Catholic editor and the London publisher. If any Catholics in Nova Scotia have read the ablest and most virulent attack ever made in English literature on the celibacy of the clergy, it is in a volume published by this so-called Catholic editor. If they have read any of the novels of one of the vilest as well as greatest of French novelists, it is because the travelling agents of this so-called Catholic editor have brought them to their door. If this gentleman has ever published a Catholic book, we have not heard of the fact. As to his being an editor, there is a weekly paper of large circulation which bears his surname; it is a clean and clever paper, we believe, but it is certainly not doing any special service to the religion of which the above mentioned Catholic college seems to think this gentleman so bright an ornament. If we remember well, the paper is supposed to be edited by his son, whose name we have seen mentioned in the *Et Cetera* department of the *Tablet* as a well-known Catholic and an editor; which by no means signifies a Catholic editor.

Cardinal Gibbons was ill at Rome last week, but is reported better.

Eight lives were lost by the burning of a steamer on Lake Winnipeg on 6th inst.

Joseph B. McDonald and John J. Lee were instantly killed in No. 3 colliery, Glace Bay, on Tuesday.

It is said that the Harrowsworths have bought the New Campbellton, C. B., coal mine for \$80,000.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, ex-Finance Minister, is delivering political addresses in several towns of this province.

Eight men were killed, nearly a score of others more or less seriously injured, and thousands of dollars' worth of property was damaged by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling mill at York, Pa., on Monday.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

1906 A. No. 391

IN THE SUPREME COURT Between GEORGE BOURDROIT JR. and DANIEL S. BOURDROIT, an infant by STEPHEN BOURDROIT, his next friend, Plaintiffs

—and— WILLIAM SAMPSON, Defendant

To be sold at public auction, by the sheriff of the County of Guysborough or his deputy, at the Court House at Guysborough, in the said County on Friday, the 28th day of Aug. A. D. 1908,

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the above-named plaintiff, George Bourdrott, Jr., at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since or, in, to or out of all that lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being at Port Felix, in the County of Guysborough, and bounded and described as follows: First, that lot beginning at the South East angle of a lot of land granted Alexr. and Peter Bourdrott; thence North twenty degrees, West one hundred and twenty chains or until it comes to the rear line thereof, thence South, seventy degrees, West five chains, thence South seventy degrees, East one hundred and eighteen chains or until it comes to the waters of Port Felix, thence by said waters easterly to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres or more or less. Secondly, also that lot of wilderness land described as follows: Beginning at the South East angle of a lot of land granted Alexr. and Peter Bourdrott; thence North twenty degrees, West one hundred and twenty chains, thence South, seventy degrees, West five chains, thence South seventy degrees, East one hundred and eighteen chains or until it comes to the waters of Port Felix, thence by said waters easterly to the place of beginning, containing thirty one and one-half acres more or less together with the buildings hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging.

The same having been levied upon under an execution on a judgment recovered by the said defendant against the said plaintiff on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1907, which judgment was duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Guysborough, N. S., for more than one year.

Terms—20 per cent deposit at the time of the sale, remainder on delivery of deed. Dated Sheriff's Office, Guysborough, N. S., July 22nd, 1908.

J. A. FULTON, Guysboro, N. S., Solicitor for Defendant.

A. J. O. MAGUIRE, Sheriff of Guysborough County

Zoological Limericks.

Said a broken down fox, "I have spent Every dollar I had," and he went To a wealthy old skunk for the lone of a plunk But the skunk wouldn't give him a scent.

To a buck then poor Reynard did go, And he begged for a ten spot or so; But the buck said, "I'm broke, For this buck didn't have any doe.

When the fox saw the buck had no stake, He tried "touching" a crane from a lake.

Said the crane, "Now old boy, I'd assist you with joy, But my bill isn't one I can break."

When the crane passed up his advance, Said the fox, "I'll just take a chance, A dog, badly "blowed," Lay out in the road, So Reynard just went through his pants.

"Things from bad, are going to worse," Said this fox as he muttered a curse.

To a cat philanthropic He broached the same topic, But she swore she'd no key to her purs.

Poor Reynard was ready to swear, So with grit, that for him was quite rare, He begged for a loan From a frog on a stone, But, said he, "I've no greenback to spare.

"You're as bad," said the fox, "as the skunk, "P'raps old Jumbo'll lend me that plunk," But the elephant cried, "Here, skidoo, now, slide, All my cash is tied up in my trunk."

—Moncton Times.

Heroes of the North-West Passage.

From the time that Cabot and Columbus stricken land on the other side of the Atlantic, the men of Northern Europe in general and of England in particular bent their energies, in hundreds of cases gave their lives, to the discovery of a North-West Passage to Asia. The Portuguese found their way round the Cape of Good Hope, the Spaniards found their way round Cape Horn, France when she established herself on the St. Lawrence hoped that the great rivers and lakes of Canada would prove stages to the Western sea; and England with her Frobershers and her Davises believed she could steal a march on them all by the North-West. In 1606 Captain Luke Fox was 'itching' to become the discoverer of the North-West Passage; it was not till 1833 that the passage was in fact accomplished by Roald Amundsen in a Norwegian herring-boat. On the American continent the explorer was equally indefatigable in quest of the Western Sea. It was in 1789 that Alexander Mackenzie, by way of the river that bears his name, reached the Arctic seas from Fort Chipewyan, and four years later he reached the Pacific Coast after a journey through the unexplored West perilous as the voyages of some of the Arctic explorers. It was a red-letter day in every sense when he painted in vermilion on a Vancouver rock the words 'Alexander Mackenzie from Canada by land the twenty-second of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.' Mackenzie's emotions when he set eyes on the Western Ocean were perhaps only less great than Amundsen's when on 17 August, 1835, he sailed the 'Gjoa' through what he calls 'the hitherto unsolved link in the North-West Passage.'

It is a happy coincidence that Mr. Burpee's and Captain Amundsen's books—valuable contributions to geographical knowledge both of them—should appear at the same time. The search for the Western Sea' by Lawrence J. Burpee, London Alston Rivers, 16s. 'The North-West Passage' by Roald Amundsen, London; Constable, 3s. 6d.

Together they give a fairly complete account of the achievements of explorers in the North West of America and the Arctic Circle. The story begins with the Northmen who a thousand years ago pushed across the Atlantic to Iceland, Greenland and America, 'where they stood the first of white men on the shores of a new world,' and appropriately it ends with the Northmen who, still by Greenland, Baffin Bay and King William Land, succeeded where so many gallant spirits had failed. Mr. Burpee does not confine himself to men like La Verendrye, Jonathan Carver, Alexander Henry, Mackenzie, Fraser, Thompson, and the rest whose work was mainly overland; he tells also of the man who 'with characteristic obstinacy' clung to the idea that the Western Sea might be approached through Hudson Strait. How well we can enter into the 'infinite disgust and disappointment' of Sir Thomas Button when he sailed confidently

across Hudson Bay only to be brought up against the western shore running away to the ice-bound north! Captain James, near the mouth of the Winisk River, kept his flag flying in the belief that he was approaching Japan, to whose Emperor he bore letters from Charles I. If Englishmen failed to tap the richest of Asia by the North West route, they did something equally profitable when Hudson Bay provided them with the key to the fur trade, which otherwise would have belonged to the French down at any rate to the conquest of Canada. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the British once more threw themselves with energy into the effort, as Captain Amundsen says, to the conquer the North West Passage. An old offer by the English Government of £20,000 reward for the solution of the problem was revived. Men like Ross, Franklin, Rae, Collinson, and McClure set to work. Franklin is remembered mainly on account of the expedition which started in 1845 so full of promise and confidence. Not a single one of its one hundred and thirty four members survived to tell the story. Franklin had already done a great deal of exploration from the land side, as both Mr. Burpee and Captain Amundsen remind us. His work was continued by Dease and Simpson. 'One of the most important results of Simpson's work,' says Mr. Burpee, 'was the final settlement of the question as to the existence of a water channel separating the great Arctic Islands from the mainland. His discoveries therefore had an important bearing on the search for a North West Passage.' Captain Amundsen's comment on this matter is very much to the point. 'The whole of the North American coast was thus in the main known, but the North West Passage had not yet been discovered.' McClintock fifty years ago believed that if the passage were ever made it would be through the Rae Strait separating King William Land from the continent and Captain Amundsen has proved that he was right. 'In all probability,' he says, 'the passage through this Strait is the only navigable route for the voyage round the north coast of America.'

Alexander Mackenzie speaks of himself as a North Wester. In the long roll of brave fellows belonging to the same old Roald Amundsen and his six stout hearted companions, one of whom unhappily towards the end of the voyage died of pneumonia, must take a conspicuous place. The object of the expedition was partly scientific—to locate the present situation of the magnetic North Pole—and partly to attempt the realization of a boyhood's dream. On the scientific side the Captain had not much to say, but he spent two winters in a bay of King William Land which the Eskimo call Ogoboku, but which will be known on the maps of the future as Gjoahavn, and the results of his observations will doubtless be published in another form. Apart from the scientific references and a couple of chapters giving an excellent account of the Eskimo, the book is the record of a long series of adventures which make the reader catch his breath in suspense. Fog enveloped the "Gjoa" so frequently that after every credit has been given to Amundsen and his colleagues it is impossible not to feel, as the early chronicler of Frobisher's second voyage said, that God was their best steersman." For a long distance the needle refused to act, and they were compelled to steer as best they could by day and by the stars at night, keeping the lead going all the time. The boat escaped the perils of pack-ice, only to run aground in shallow waters where with less good fortune she must have gone to pieces. At a time when so many of the elemental forces of Nature were against the little band, that most dreaded of all cries at sea, "Fire," was raised, and the work of seconds decided whether they were to perish in the flames amid the eternal ice and snow. Tragedy could surely go to no more paradoxical extreme than this. Then almost every league they covered was more or less reminiscent of the fate of others. Particularly there were the remains of the depot left by Belcher on Beechey Island for Franklin in 1852 should he ever chance to pass that way, and the marble slab erected by McClintock in 1858 on behalf of Lady Franklin to the memory of her husband and his companions. These were not very encouraging signposts to encounter two months after the commencement of travels that were to last three years. Nor was it wonderful, after the intense strain of his responsibility and the long severance from the world at large, that the words "Vessel in sight, sir!" brought tears to Amundsen's eyes. The "Gjoa" was in the neighborhood of the American whalers' hunting-ground, and her captain knew that the North-West Passage had been accomplished.—Saturday Review.

Bishop Hanlon and Uganda.

A letter full of graphic details of the terrible suffering which is prevalent in Uganda on account of the famine, has just been received from Bishop Hanlon. Dr. Hanlon, writing from Tanga, Busoga, states:

"I came here a few days ago, as the famine is now very severe; 3000 deaths from starvation are known during the past two months. Good rains have fallen pretty regularly for the last five weeks, and young crops are coming up, but there is no food yet. The next three weeks will be terribly severe on some 300,000 people. The numbers coming in for a daily distribution of grain are mere skeletons. It is a sad sight indeed. I have done what I could during the past two months, and trust my appeal has been liberally responded to. The Government during the same period has spent £1,000, but now are making a more serious effort. They will spend some £8,000 or £10,000

on importing fifteen tons of food daily for distribution.

"It will be a feat of transport, considering our means available, to have this carried and given out to the starving people every day. But with the anxiety and right good-will to help these famine-stricken people on the part of the officials and all the missionaries it may be, and I believe, will be accomplished. Fortunately, there are fairly good roads for bullock carts to some of the principal distributing centres. Native chiefs from 400 districts will send to these centres as many young men as are still able to carry a load of 40 lb. These porters will be fed, and will carry back in continuous bands, food to their own famine-stricken districts. There officials, missionaries and native chiefs will see the food distributed. The immature crops must be protected during the next three weeks, so that the famine may then have at least some food of their own plantations. In the greatest of all human needs it is hard to control the hungry from eating the immature food. The people have been too much

afraid of these fierce swine to hunt them down, so all willing hands will have enough to do here for the next month to try and save the Busoga people. The Deputy Commissioner of Uganda is here with an additional staff."

Within a month it is expected, the first rails of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the Province of New Brunswick will be laid on the Moncton-Chipman section of the Transcontinental road. Preliminary work on seventeen miles of this fifty-mile section has been completed, and under very auspicious conditions the work on the entire section is progressing in a highly favorable manner.

While playing round some cars on the track near the Caledonia pit, C. B. on Friday, a little child aged about three years, was run over by a car loaded with about fifteen tons of coal. Both legs and arms were severed from the body. Notwithstanding all this the baby lived for three hours after the time of the accident.

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THE HEROISM OF MR. PEGLOW.

(Continued from last issue) E. J. Rath in Everybody's Magazine. 'I-I guess you are right, Miss Pickett,' he said, fumbling for another letter. 'We will pass that over, if you please. It was quite my fault; I should have told you. But here is a letter where the case is quite different. Here, where you make us say 'we would beg to state that we are shipping to you,' etc., you have spelled beg with two g's and you have put only one p in shipping. Miss Pickett leaned over and examined the letter. 'So I did,' she said apologetically. 'And down here,' continued Mr. Hobby, 'you have spelled the word "transmit" with two t's, and quote as if it were quit and you have put but one l in respectfully. Miss Pickett again examined the letter with interest. 'I am a bad speller,' she admitted. 'A dreadful one.' 'I fear so, Miss Pickett,' said Mr. Hobby in a regretful tone. 'Yet it is necessary that our correspondence should be correctly spelled. Of course it is,' declared Miss Pickett. 'I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll write that letter all over again.' Mr. Hobby looked startled and began hastily: 'But, Miss Pickett, spelling—' 'I know; I know sir,' interrupted Miss Pickett, nodding her head vigorously. 'Spelling is very important. I always did have trouble with it. But I have just thought of a scheme.' 'Yes?' said Mr. Hobby faintly. 'Couldn't you buy me a dictionary?' Miss Pickett's eyes were sincere and appealing, and as Mr. Hobby met their friendly gaze he faltered. 'Even a small dictionary would do,' added Miss Pickett. Mr. Hobby turned an uneasy glance in the direction of Mr. Peglow. That faithful little man bent low over his ledger. The head of the firm stirred nervously in his seat, and then said, in a low voice: 'Certainly, Miss Pickett. You shall have a dictionary tomorrow.' 'That will be lovely,' said Miss Pickett gratefully, rising and picking up the offending letter. 'Did you say there ought to be two l's in respectfully?' 'Yes, two,' said Mr. Hobby, turning to his work with a sigh. The following morning Mr. Peglow unwrapped a large package at the office. When his employer arrived he hastened to announce: 'A dictionary has been sent to us, sir. Doubtless there is some mistake.' 'No, there isn't any mistake,' said Mr. Hobby humbly. 'Is it meant for us?' asked Mr. Peglow in surprise. 'It's for Miss Pickett.' Mr. Peglow, mouth open, gazed at his employer for several seconds. Then he shook his head slowly from side to side and went back to his stool. The pecking noise from the inner room continued to destroy the peace of the firm of Hobby & Hoople. Mr. Hobby and Mr. Peglow endured in silence, as a sort of penance. For a fortnight they spoke no more of it. Each knew that the other's heart was full, but each possessed such an acute sense of delicacy that he refrained from allusion to an unpleasant topic. Miss Pickett continued to be conscientiously punctilious in the mornings, and thumbed the pages of her dictionary so persistently that spelling became a dead issue. There was more type-writing than ever now, for Miss Pickett wrote each letter twice. From the original copy she would carefully compare doubtful words with the bulky volume at her elbow; then she would rewrite each letter in accordance with the accepted standard of orthography. The educational value of the undertaking was great—for Miss Pickett—but it was wrecking the nervous systems of Mr. Hobby and Mr. Peglow. 'Cannot you think of any other reason, Mr. Peglow?' asked his employer one day, when his mood had become desperate. 'For what?' asked Mr. Peglow, temporizing weakly. 'For dismissing Miss Pickett.' Now, Mr. Peglow gladly would have been of assistance, but he could think of nothing, so he shook his head to signify that fact. 'But, don't you see,' said Mr. Hobby, 'that you and I cannot stand this much longer? You are going to break down under it. So am I. We shall never become accustomed to it. We are too old to learn. We must think of some other way.' 'I wish I could,' said Mr. Peglow unhappily. 'But you must,' declared Mr. Hobby, with unwonted emphasis. Mr. Peglow thought long and deeply, and then said: 'Couldn't you just do it on account of the real reason?' Mr. Hobby brightened. 'Yes, I could, I suppose—and, by Jove, I will! I will do it at once. Miss Pickett! No, no, Mr. Peglow, remain here, if you please.' Mr. Peglow shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, as Miss Pickett appeared with her notebook. 'Er—Miss Pickett,' said Mr. Hobby. 'Yes, sir?' 'Mr. Peglow and I—it was cowardly to bring Mr. Peglow into it, but his employer felt the need of moral support—Mr. Peglow and I think—that is, we have come to the conclusion—that the typewriter is—er—why—by the way, what was it we were saying about the typewriter, Mr. Peglow?' Mr. Peglow gave his employer a glance of bitter reproach. Then he looked at Miss Pickett. 'I think we were saying, sir,' he said slowly, 'that the typewriter was in need of a new ribbon.'

Mr. Hobby gazed at his clerk in amazement. Mr. Peglow was slightly flushed. Had he been anybody other than himself, his expression might have been interpreted as one of defiance. The head of the firm ventured to look at Miss Pickett. Then he groveled. 'Does it need a new ribbon?' he asked, swallowing hard. 'Why, I hardly think so,' said Miss Pickett, puzzled. 'I put on a new one yesterday afternoon.' Mr. Hobby bent his head over his desk and began to examine minutely a letter that he had just signed. 'So you did; so you did,' he murmured. 'Where did you ever get the idea that the typewriter needed a new ribbon, Mr. Peglow?' '—I don't know, sir,' said Mr. Peglow awkwardly. 'Perhaps I was mistaken.' 'Yes, you were mistaken,' said Mr. Hobby, almost severely, still examining the letter. 'The ribbon seems quite new. I guess that's all, Miss Pickett, thank you.' Miss Pickett went back to the inner office. Mr. Hobby and Mr. Peglow ventured to look at each other. Not a word was spoken. The chief clerk sighed eloquently and returned to his high stool. The firm shook his head slowly and bent over his desk. They endured another week of it, during which Mr. Peglow made no further allusions to the payroll. What they suffered neither confided to the other, though each continued his surreptitious and sympathetic observations. Then, late one day, Mr. Hobby summoned his chief clerk. 'Mr. Peglow,' he said, 'I shall not be here tomorrow.' Mr. Peglow looked incredulous, for this was another innovation. 'No,' continued Mr. Hobby. 'And I shall not be here probably for several weeks.' Mr. Peglow stood in mute amazement. 'I am going away, Mr. Peglow,' said the firm wearily. 'Going away for a rest. My nerves demand it. I can endure no longer. You will have to look after the business.' Mr. Peglow bowed his head submissively. 'There is one other thing,' added Mr. Hobby. 'I have been thinking of it for a long time, Mr. Peglow. I am going to make you an offer of partnership.' Mr. Peglow was too overcome for speech. There was an almost painful silence, broken only by the peck-peck-peck from the inner room. 'You have long been a faithful employee, Mr. Peglow, his employer continued at last. 'I have reached the point in life where I wish to share the burdens—and the profits—of the business. I can think of none so deserving as you.' The chief clerk was still speechless. 'Therefore,' said Mr. Hobby, 'I intend to make you my partner—on one condition.' He looked up at Mr. Peglow very gravely, then over his shoulder to see whether the glass door was closed. After that he leaned forward and whispered hoarsely: 'On condition that you dispense with that—that noise.' Mr. Peglow swallowed hard, his face showing an expression of mingled joy and anguish. 'Mr. Hobby,' he began, 'I am so deeply grateful to you that I cannot find the right words to say. But—' 'Good-bye, Mr. Peglow,' said Mr. Hobby abruptly, rising from his chair, slamming down the lid of his desk, and reaching for his hat. 'Good-bye, sir. I am going at once. I may be gone a couple of weeks—or a month; I don't know. I leave it all in your hands.' He seized Mr. Peglow's unresisting hand, wrung it warmly, and walked briskly out. Mr. Peglow gazed after him stupidly. A partnership! The dream of his life was to become a reality. No longer would he be with Hobby & Hoople; he would be of them. He drew a deep breath and straightened his little figure manfully. He glanced about the dusty office with the old feeling of tenderness, and an entirely new sensation of proud possession. Then his eye fell on the glass door and his ear caught the sound that came from within. The joy faded out of his countenance and he became a picture of dejection. For a full minute he stood thus, his hands twitching nervously. Then Mr. Peglow did something that no man had ever seen him do before. He doubled up his fist, raised it over his head, and shook it in impotent rage. The head of the firm of Hobby and Hoople was gone for a full three weeks, during which time he wrote not a single letter to Mr. Peglow, greatly to that gentleman's alarm. Then he appeared one forenoon, as suddenly as he had departed. Mr. Peglow found himself whacked heartily on the shoulder, and whisked about to view a rejuvenated Mr. Hobby, ruddy and smiling and almost boyish. 'And how are you, Mr. Peglow?' said the firm heartily. 'I am well, Mr. Hobby, and I am indeed glad to see you, sir.' 'You are looking fine,' commented Mr. Hobby. 'Has everything gone all right?' 'Oh, yes, sir; I think so.' Mr. Hobby swept a glance around the office and nodded his head, as if in confirmation. The door to the inner office was closed. No sound came from beyond it, although he listened almost fearfully. Then he tiptoed toward it softly, listened again, and finally opened it and entered. There was nobody there. The typewriter stood pathetically on Miss Pickett's desk. He ran his finger along the top of the frame and found it thick with dust. Another layer of dust coated the dictionary. Mr.

Hobby contemplated the scene for a moment and then sighed deeply. Peglow had done it, after all. Peglow was a braver man than he. There was something unpleasant in the thought. Peglow was his partner now. Why shouldn't Peglow have been brave? He had a motive, an ambition. For the sake of the ambition he had—Mr. Hobby tried not to think about it. Of course, he wanted Peglow for his partner, but he disliked to reflect that his desire had been won in such a way. At any rate, it was his own fault, and he reproached himself for it. He never should have made such a condition. He had forced Peglow to do it. He had shirked his own duty, and had offered the performance of it as a sort of bribe to another. The old time silence of the office no longer seemed so joyful as it did in other days. Actually, he seemed to miss that maddening peck, peck, peck. Mr. Hobby stepped into the outer office again and closed the door behind him softly. Mr. Peglow was laboring over his accounts, his conscience apparently easy. The head of the firm studied his back in silence for half a minute. Then he said almost sharply: 'Mr. Peglow!' 'Yes, sir?' said Mr. Peglow, slipping off his stool. 'I believe you are my partner now, Mr. Peglow.' The little man dropped his eyes modestly. 'By that I mean,' said Mr. Hobby, 'you have—er—dismissed Miss Pickett.' Mr. Peglow did not lift his eyes, but made a slight inclination of the head. 'Would you mind telling me, Mr. Peglow, how you accomplished it?' 'Why,' said Mr. Peglow, in a low voice, 'Miss Pickett left to be married.' 'Ah!' exclaimed Mr. Hobby, his face brightening. 'So she went in happiness and not in sorrow. I am glad, very glad, sir.' Mr. Peglow himself looked pleased. 'And whom did she marry?' inquired Mr. Hobby, with polite interest in the affairs of his late amanuensis. 'Me,' said Mr. Peglow, with a blush. The head of the firm of Hobby & Hoople stared open-mouthed at the junior partner. Mr. Peglow's eyes fell again and he shifted his weight to the other foot. There was a long, embarrassed silence. Then Mr. Hobby roused himself and stepped forward impulsively. He seized Mr. Peglow's hand in a viselike grip, shook it violently, and turned to his desk without a word. Five minutes later he paused midway in the task of opening a pile of letters, and muttered: 'I wonder why in the world I didn't think of that myself.' THE END.

The Tragedy of Business.

(S. A. R. in the Commercial Intelligence Magazine.) Obviously the first duty of a journalist who writes for commercial men in a general journal is to emphasize and even reiterate, the importance of commerce to the world, to the nation, and to the individual, and we do not think we can with justice be accused of ever losing sight of the fundamental raison d'être of our paper. But it is permissible for us sometimes to invite our readers to pause with us for a moment in the all engrossing commercial struggle in order to make sure that we are not losing our sense of proportion in our lives. Year by year and day by day we add something to the tablet that will one day become the record of our life, and as the artist who limns the landscape on the canvas before him steps back to make sure that every detail in his picture shall bear its proper proportion to the whole, so we may profitably ask whether every part of our life is in proportion to the whole. Unhappy he whose life's record is marred by the overwhelming prominence of what should have been but a fractional part of it. We are compelled to make these observations mainly from noticing how insistently the press, the pulpit, and the platform accentuate the importance of success in business. Judging from the prominence given to the money-making capacity of men whom we are invited to call 'great,' the average publicist more sincerely admires the trait of acquisitiveness than any other characteristic of 'greatness.' How seldom—we do not say never—we are invited to admire the great, poor man! How often we are told to revere the memory of a man whose only claim to distinction has been his success in acquiring wealth. Of all the demoralizing rubbish that is offered to the public in the guise of literature, the most dangerous, because the most insidious, are the life stories of successful men, which prove on investigation nine times in ten to be the mere glorification of selfishness inspired by a narrow mind and a grovelling soul. To say that no really great man ever acquired riches would be untrue, but it is absolutely certain that no great man ever allowed his mind to be obsessed with the greed of gain to the exclusion of other considerations. It is surely taking a most degraded view of life—which offers so vast a range to the human mind—to determine that it can be turned by its owner to the best advantage by devoting it simply and solely to the collection of material wealth that is absolutely valueless to the collector at the end. Yet we are asked to term 'great' men who openly glory in the fact that they have from earliest youth kept strictly before themselves as the goal of their ambition, their great principle in life to which they have devoted all their time and talents, to be successful in this sense of adding shop to shop, warehouse to warehouse, or dollar to dollar.

When we stop for a moment to ask ourselves whether we see anything admirable in such careers, we never admit for a moment that the end justifies the means. Instead, we prefer to laud the steadfastness, courage, or patience of the individual whose success has been achieved by its exercise. So we carefully disguise, even from ourselves, the hideous truth that even such noble characteristics have been warped by the narrow sordid channels into which they have been cramped. With a right perception of the relative value of life's gifts, no man would allow himself to devote himself wholly to what is termed success in business, and we maintain that the average man is not so degraded, so unintelligent, and so blind as wilfully to embark upon such a career. The danger is that in the struggle we lose our sense of proportion. Business is with us every day, the struggle for life is all about us, and we recognize every moment the absolute reality of the strife. If we are not to go down—perhaps never to rise again—we must put forth our best efforts today. Tomorrow will be the same as today. And so the struggle goes on until, by almost imperceptible stages, we find ourselves being gradually drawn into the vortex, and forgetting that man's life consisteth in anything else but the constant struggle to succeed in a commercial sense.

That is the tragedy of business that is enacted before us on the world's stage every day. Many a luxurious motor car, swiftly and smoothly conveying its successful occupant home from the city, conceals tragedy far sadder than the rough deal boards of the pauper's coffin. Unhappily, the tendency of the age is to misrepresent such failures as successes. We teach the schoolboy to respect the successful man because he is successful, and therefore rich and, it may be, powerful. Read the lives of such men we tell them, and you will see how you, too, may some day become like them if you also narrow down your life to the single purpose of getting gold. When one thinks of it it is very sad. It is not thus that a nation rears true nobility and elevates itself. And since the future of the nation lies with its youth the horizon would wear a monotonously sombre hue, but for the one redeeming fact that youth is not so readily deceived as its mentors. We of an older generation are seared and embittered by life's battle. Youth is fresh, natural and healthy in its hopes and its aspirations as well as in its body. The boy is more noble than the man, more generous, less material. We ought to strive to put before him the highest ideals, the most noble thoughts, the worthiest aspirations, and if we did that we should raise a better race than ourselves, even if here and there among them there were found pitiful creatures whose lives were as narrow, mean and abject as those of many successful men, whose life's tragedy is distorted by the popular press and presented for our admiration.

While saying this, we do not wish to be understood to argue that 'rich' and 'great' are incompatible terms. Many a man has gained wealth that he has used for the best and noblest ends. He has remembered his duty to his fellows, and utilized his money to bring them prosperity as well as himself. He has cultivated his mind and character and spared a part of his time for the practice of the duties of good citizenship; possibly he has taken a prominent part in directing the affairs of State. Such a man's career does really and truly constitute an object lesson to the rest of mankind, and provide the rising generation with an excellent example to follow. Our complaint is not against success as success, but in the glorification of mere money making as being the end-all and be-all of life. If our publicists would dwell less upon the gross and material side, we should have less quarrel with them, but when writer follows writer in asking us to admire the man who boasts of having lived only for business from his earliest youth, whose whole mind and energy have been bent upon making money, then we feel inclined to rebel and to say openly and outright that such is not the kind of man we admire, nor the type that we think any young man should follow. The pity is that the demands of modern life should be so exacting that men who would take a prominent place in the world can find so little time and opportunity to cultivate the graces.



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Land Sale.

1908, A. No. 844. IN THE SUPREME COURT, Between KINSMAN SWEET, Plaintiff, E. SAUNDERS SWEET and ADA O. SWEET, Defendants.

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Guysborough, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Guysborough, in the County of Guysborough, on Monday, the 17th day of Aug. A D 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale granted herein the 14th day of July, 1908, unless before the day of sale the amount due the said plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed herein, together with interest and costs, be paid to him or his solicitor, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said mortgagor, E. Saunders Sweet and Ada O. Sweet, his wife, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, through or under them or either of them, of, in and to all and singular that contain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

and premises situate lying and being at Cross Roads, Country Harbour, in the County of Guysborough, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the store on the Main Post Road, thence in a Westerly direction until it comes to land owned by John G. Mason; thence in a Northerly and Westerly direction along the line of land of the said John G. Mason until it comes to Country Harbour River; thence in a Northerly direction up stream until it comes to land owned by John G. Mason (Joe's son); thence in an Easterly direction until it comes to land owned by John A. McCallum; thence South and East until it comes to the main Post Road; thence southerly until it comes to land of Leander Sweet; thence following the boundaries of said land of Leander Sweet until it comes to the said Main Post Road; thence following the said road until it comes to the said store or place of beginning, containing two hundred acres more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

A. J. O. MAGUIRE, Sheriff of Guysborough County. R. R. GRIFFIN, Plaintiff's solicitor. Dated Sheriff's office, Guysborough, July 15th A. D. 1908.

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Post Office Department, all Contract Branch Ottawa, 20th July, 1908

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There is what is called the world 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, AUGUST 13.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Bill for the establishment of two new universities in Ireland, one in Dublin and the other in Belfast, has passed through the British Parliament. It is largely a compromise between the demand for a Catholic University made by the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, and the insistence of the English Nonconformists that no public money shall be spent on sectarian education. The new university in Dublin will not be Catholic any more than Dalhousie College in Halifax is Presbyterian. The conditions are such that its board of governors and its staff of professors will inevitably be Catholics, just as the governors and professors of Dalhousie are inevitably Presbyterians. As Lord Killanin said, in his speech on the second reading in the House of Lords: "It is not denominational, in the strict sense of the word. There are no tests or barriers, and it will be Catholic simply because the people of Ireland are Catholic. As Mr. Birrell remarked, if the majority of the people of Ireland should become Protestants in the years to come, the university now to be established in Dublin would become Protestant also, without any change in its charter or constitution. The new university in Belfast will be Presbyterian to the same extent that the university in Dublin will be Catholic.

In moving the second reading in the House of Lords, the Earl of Crewe said that the road which Mr. Birrell had to travel with this Bill was like one of those caravan roads across the African deserts, strewn with bones which show the disasters of travellers who have passed that way before. The Irish University question broke up the strongest government which ever existed in England, that which was formed by Mr. Gladstone in 1868. Going further back, Lord Crewe noted that Trinity College, Dublin, founded in 1582, refused to give a Catholic a degree until 1793. In 1824 a fruitless attempt was made to allow Catholics to enjoy the scholarships and professorships of Trinity. In 1845 the Queen's Colleges were founded in Belfast, Cork and Galway, but the hierarchy condemned them. There may be 250 Catholics in them to-day, and these are in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, which were never condemned. In 1854 a Catholic University was founded in Dublin with Newman as its Rector. Its support was from the private contributions of the people, but it was hoped that in time it would be recognized by the government. Earl Russell tried to do something for it in 1866, and Mr. Disraeli in 1868, but the opposition was too strong. The only survival of this University is its Medical School, which, though crippled for lack of endowment, is the best in Ireland to-day. Mr. Gladstone entered office in 1868 with the strength which Lord Crewe has mentioned, and in 1873 he attempted to found a national university in Ireland, which was to include all the colleges of the first rank, including Trinity and Maynooth. His failure wrecked his government, the only thing which was achieved being that Trinity was persuaded to abolish tests. In 1879 the Queen's University was suppressed, and the three colleges which it contained were obliged to send their candidates for degrees to be examined by a newly appointed board called the Royal University. Any other college might attain degrees in the same way, and in recent years the Jesuit College in Dublin has carried off the lion's share of the honors.

"I need not mention," said Lord Crewe, "the prominent part which Mr. Balfour has taken, greatly to his honor, because it was sometimes, I think, in opposition to his party interests, in declaring in and out of season his determination to assist if he could in the settlement of this question. But, as a matter of fact, among the public men of both parties, who have held office either as Lord Lieutenant or as Chief Secretary in Ireland, there has been, I think,

scarcely one who has returned from Ireland without a conviction of the necessity of establishing in Ireland a University acceptable to Roman Catholics. I remember one singular instance of that. The late Mr. James Lowther was the least vacillating of politicians. Not long before his death he told me that he did not believe that he had modified in the slightest degree any opinion on any subject which he held when he entered the House of Commons in the year 1865, except on one, and that was this question. He was prepared to do almost to any length in assisting the foundation of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

In 1901 and 1906 two Royal Commissions made a study of the matter, but their members could not agree as to whether Trinity College should be included in the new University. Most of them thought it should, but Trinity itself stoutly opposed the project. Its friends continued to say that Trinity's doors were open to all, and that nothing but the bigotry of the Catholic bishops kept their people from entering. University men like Mr. Butcher and Sir Edward Carson who represent Cambridge University and Trinity College, Dublin, respectively, in the House of Commons, admit that it is unreasonable to expect Catholics to enter Trinity. As Lord Crewe expressed it: "It is not, of course, that Roman Catholic parents and Roman Catholic Clergy believe that if their young men attend Trinity College they would be turned into Protestants, but they do think that they would return from those somewhat less Roman Catholics." Every Protestant thinks so, too, but they argue: "They will be all the better for that." In saying this, they forget that it is not what they think is good for us, but what we think is good for us, that should be taken into account. Speaking as a member of a Liberal government, Lord Crewe said:

"We have been taunted—we may be taunted again—with being untrue to our principles—instituting something in the nature of endowments of denominational education. Those taunts, I confess, do not greatly affect me. I think they can only be made by those who are exceedingly prejudiced or who take a very shallow view of the facts. The popular education of a country must be what the people of that country demand in view of their beliefs and opinions, whether social or religious.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who leads the Conservatives in the House of Lords, voiced the same idea when he said that the Irish university problem had been approached on this occasion in a more tolerant spirit than that which had previously prevailed. "There is a general inclination," the Marquis continued, "to adapt our theories to the convictions of other people rather than the convictions of other people fit themselves to our theories. . . . As to the character of the new University, there has been a good deal of playing upon words in connection with that subject. Is it, or is it not, going to be a denominational University? Is it going to be a Roman Catholic University, or a University for Roman Catholics. I confess I am not very much moved by these verbal distinctions. What seems to me important is that we are going to establish a University which from the force of circumstances, must inevitably be a Roman Catholic University."

One of the most noteworthy facts in connection with the passage of the Bill is the magnanimous spirit in which it was treated by the opposition. As an instance, we may quote Mr. Balfour's words in his speech on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons:

"The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Birrell) has undoubtedly had immense difficulties to contend with, —difficulties, indeed, which his predecessors found to be immense; and if that be so, than I am ready to accept his work as being what it is,—a great and courageous effort. In dealing with what I individually have long considered to be a crying scandal of Irish education, it certainly does not seem me to take up a superior and critical attitude towards the statesman who has himself fought the fight and brought it more or less to a termination."

Cheese rennet at Bonner's.
Ceud Mile Failte.

Editor of Casket:

DEAR SIR,—In the very interesting addresses presented to Lord Lovat at Antigonish last week and published in THE CASKET, I noticed only three Gaelic words and these were barbarously misspelled. It is bad enough to have unenlightened Saxons perpetuating the abomination "caed mille failthe," but to have Scottish Gaels in an university town where there is a course of Gaelic lectures fall into the same error is decidedly humiliating. What will the Gaels of Scotland and Ireland think of us anyhow? GAEL, Sydney, Aug. 7, 08.

Personals.

Mr. Arthur Cunningham of Boston is spending a few weeks in Town.

Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, V. G., Glace Bay, was in Town yesterday.

Rev. Father Nicholson of the Cathedral is spending a few days in Cape Breton.

Sadie Campbell, Malden, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Campbell, Hawthorne Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McQuaid of Antigonish are spending a few weeks in P. E. Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Blagdon and daughter of Antigonish are spending a few weeks in P. E. Island.

Mrs. Henry Lyons and child of Bedford, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Lyons' parents, at St. Andrews.

Mrs. Anslem MacDonald of Antigonish left on Tuesday to reside with her daughter, Mrs. A. Taylor, of New Hampshire.

Rev. Dr. Alexander [Chisholm] is daily improving, and is finding the treatment at St. Martha's Hospital beneficial.

Miss Jennie McDonald, of Lakevale, and Miss Cassie McDonald, of Cape George, left for Nelson, B. C., on Tuesday, August 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKinnon of Newport, R. I., arrived in Town on last Thursday on a visit to Mr. McKinnon's mother—Mrs. McKinnon, Main Street.

Rev. Joseph McNeil, Ph. D., D. D., arrived in Antigonish last week from the Propaganda College, Rome, and left the same day for his home at South Bar, C. B.

Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald, V. G., at present a patient at St. Martha's hospital, is slowly recovering, though the rheumatic pains recur almost every night and at times are severe.

Rev. Dr. McDonald, P. P., Margaree, has left St. Martha's Hospital and is now at the College. Though he is greatly improved, he has still much of the trouble which confined him to the hospital.

Mr. Joseph Bent, a student at St. F. X. College, Antigonish, where he was also spending the vacation, left for Enniscorthy, Ireland, on Saturday, when he was summoned by cablegram in connection with some litigation over an estate.

Rev. M. A. MacAdam, Rector of the Cathedral, who arrived home from Montreal last Thursday after consulting specialists regarding his health, is now at St. Cameron, where he will remain for a few months. He is resting easily.

Rev. M. W. McKinnon, a native of Lismore, Pictou County, and formerly parish priest at Rossland, B. C., arrived here last week from Rome, where he spent the last two years at the Canadian College studying Canon Law and the Italian language. We understand he is now a D. C. L. Dr. McKinnon has since returned to his western charge.

Among the Advertisers.

Cheese rennet at Bonner's.
Cash paid for eggs at Haley's market.

Cash paid for lambs at Haley's market.

Wanted to buy, two tons of hay. Mrs. Joseph Fraser, East End.

Strong vinegar and pickling spice, best quality, at Bonner's.

Best Newfoundland dry and green cod and P. E. I. salt pork at Bonner's.
Dress muslin reduced twenty-five per cent. at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Lost, on Wednesday, Aug 12, a linen coat. Finder please leave at this office.

Send your watch for repairs to T. J. Bonner, agent for Bezanson, the watch expert.

If you fail to attend our special sale you will be out because you were not in. Palace Clo. Co.

Our new fall hats are now on the go. Get one of the new straw shapes, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Palace Clo. Co.

A man who intends to wear clothing the balance of his life, had better come to this sale. Palace Clo. Co.

Summer vests for men, white and fancy linen, marked away down for quick clearance at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

The price of hides is going up. Call at Haley's market and get the highest cash price. Agent for J. S. Arscott & Co.

Found on Briley Brook Road, a sum of money. Owner can have same by calling at Angus MacLean's, Briley Brook.

There's a good variety of ladies' white lawn blouses to choose from at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.—All prices reduced.

Bonner's market, always stocked with best beef, lamb, hams, bacon, fresh and salt fish. 5 bbls. choice hams and bacon just arrived.

Lost, on Thursday last, a small purse, containing a sum of money, between Town and Town Point. Finder please leave at Casket Office.

To obtain the best prices go to MacGillivray and McDonald's, opposite Post Office. The highest cash price paid for eggs. For hides we will pay 6 1/2c. cash.

Just handed, a large assortment of the latest American and English best makes of brown and black derby and soft style hats, with all the "dash" and "go" of the season for \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Palace Clo. Co.

The man who never misses a good thing is headed for our special sale of hats. All our regular prices, \$2.50, \$3.00, stiff and soft hats, are placed on a table in the middle of our store and marked choice to clear, \$1.50. Palace Clo. 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.

JULY and AUGUST
20 PER CENT.

DISCOUNT
SALE of
SEASONABLE
GOODS

20 per cent. off Ladies' Summer
Coats, Rain Coats, Skirts
and Waists.

Dress Goods, Dress Muslins.

Ladies' Collars and Belts
Curtain Muslins, Lace Curtains,
Carpets and Rugs.

Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

300 Pairs of Boots and Shoes at
less than cost.

The Annex

A large assortment of Men's,
Youth's, Boys' and Children's
Suits, Pants, Raincoats, Shirts,
Underwear, Hats and Caps,
all at

20 per cent. off.

A. KIRK & CO.

Main Street

ANTIGONISH

General News.

Four persons were killed and eight others frightfully injured in a collision of two street cars at Chatham, Ont., on Monday.

The C. P. R., has a big strike on hand, 5000 machine shop men are out. It is doubly serious just now, as the big western crop is to be handled.

Six persons were burned to death in a tenement house fire at 332 East 112th street, New York, Sunday. Five were children and the other an old man.

The campaign in favor of a cleaner currency and for the banishment of all soiled and torn notes is being followed with interest in banking circles in Montreal.

Professor Walter C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, has agreed to become president of the University of Saskatchewan. Professor Murray will remain in Halifax till the beginning of the year.

Three men were killed and eleven injured by striking miners, who fired on a passenger train of the Birmingham road at Blocton, Alabama, on Sunday. It was carrying non-union men.

As the result of an explosion in the saw mill at Canoe Lake, twenty miles from Windsor, N. S., on Friday, Edward Keith, the engineer, was killed and three other employees were severely, perhaps fatally, injured.

Mylus Erichsen, the Danish explorer, has met his death in the far north. According to information received in a telegram to the president of the Denmark-Greenland expedition, Erichsen and two of his companions who sailed on June 24th, 1906, to the unexplored regions of the north eastern coast of Greenland, perished in a snow storm.

Cardinal Rampolla, who is about to celebrate his 65th birthday, and since 1883 when Pope Leo XIII appointed him Papal secretary of State, has never taken a holiday, has, at the urgent entreaties of his doctors, decided to journey to Switzerland for the fresh-air cure. He will spend most of the time at the celebrated Benedictine Abbey at Einsieden.

Eugene McAuliffe, son of Jere McAuliffe, the actor, whose leg was amputated in the General Public Hospital, at St. John, some weeks ago, is progressing favorably. Last week John Taylor submitted to have a piece of skin taken from his leg to graft on the stump of the injured boy's leg. It is also the intention to graft a piece of skin from the stomach of a young pig.

Several important appointments to the staff of Dalhousie University are announced. Clarence D. Howe, graduate in civil engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to the chair of civil engineering. G. M. J. MacKay, superintendent of education, has been appointed demonstrator in chemistry, and W. Stewart Lindsay, B. A., demonstrator in physics.

Following the anticipated scarcity of harvest hands wages have taken a big jump, and last week experienced men who were being engaged through immigration officials were being paid from \$35 to \$40 a month or \$2.50 per day. Commissioner Walker believed that was the prevailing rate throughout the country. Inexperienced men were paid according to what they can do, the rate running from \$15 to \$18 per month with board.

Covered with bruises, the bodies of Chas. Emmerson and Frank McDermott, members of the Methuen, Mass., police, were found in a big meadow on the outskirts of that town on August 9. The two officers had been sent out to watch for hen and vegetable thieves. They failed to return next morning and upon a search being instituted for them their bodies were found lying with all the evidence of having been beaten to death.

At Boston on Sunday three thousand persons attended the opening religious service of the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. Archbishop O'Connell preached at the opening and spoke strongly on the duties of Catholics in public life, saying those who betray public confidence are guilty of a double crime, against the state and the church to which inevitably his treachery will be imputed.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Maggie and May was run down and sunk Saturday night by the German schooner ship Freya. The collision occurred some sixty miles east of Halifax. A heavy fog prevented the steamer people from seeing the schooner until too late to avoid the accident. Nine of the schooner's crew were killed or drowned; four were rescued. The captain of the wrecked schooner, Alex. McEachern, was a native of Judique, C. B. He is among the drowned. Seven of the drowned were Nova Scotians, mostly from Lunenburg and Yarmouth Counties; two of the drowned were from Newfoundland.

Acknowledgments.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Cassie A. McDonald, Malden, \$1.00', 'A. G. McKinnon, Wainwright, 2.75', etc.

DIED

At Tracadie, on 11th Aug., Mrs. SIMON GIRROIR, (nee Rebecca Delaney), aged eighty-five years. May she rest in peace.

At her grandmother's residence, Mrs. D. McCILLAN, St. Joseph's, on the 28th ult. after a short illness, KATE MAY, daughter of MICHAEL McEACHERN, Sydney, C. B., aged 6 years. Funeral took place at St. Joseph's cemetery.

At the home of his father, at Marydale, Antigonish, on July 27th, VALENTINE FORTES, aged 35 years. Although ailing for some time his death was unexpected. The news of his sudden demise was a shock to a widow and four children whom he was highly esteemed. His funeral which took place on the 30th ult. was one of the largest ever seen here. Rev. Hugh McPherson, D. D., of St. F. X. College, officiated at the grave. He is survived by a widow and one child, an aged father, four brothers and three sisters, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended. May his soul rest in peace.

Farm for Sale.

A valuable farm, situated at Antigonish Harbour, seven miles from Town, containing 150 acres, will be sold at private sale on or before Oct 30th, 1908. It is beautifully situated on St. George's Bay. The buildings are good and the land well cultivated. Intending purchasers may apply to MRS. ANUS MCGUGALD, Antigonish Harbour.

Mill Property for Sale.

The undersigned wishes to intimate to the public that in consequence of a serious wash out at one end of his milldam, during the recent extraordinary freshet, and on account of advancing years, he has decided to withdraw from the milling business, and to offer the property for sale. With its central position, and railway advantages, the site is certainly one of the best in Eastern Nova Scotia. The millinery is up to date and in good condition. The destroyed part of the dam, built in the winter season and under unfavorable conditions was not as strong as it might be. Four or five hundred dollars of an expenditure would repair the breach in the dam, and make it quite strong. To suit customers carding will be done with steam power for the remainder of the season, unless the property is sold in the meantime. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up till first September next, for the site, mills and machinery, or for the dam and excellent dwelling house, barns, outhouses and six acres of the best intervalle land in a high state of cultivation.

The undersigned wishes to avail himself of the present opportunity to thank most sincerely his many friends and patrons throughout this County and in the Island of Cape Breton for the large and general patronage extended to him during the past twenty years at SYDNEY VALLEY MILLS. ALEX. MACDONALD.

By-Law No. 17, Noxious Weeds. Passed by the Municipal Council.

- 1. It shall be the duty of the Road Surveyors in their several Districts to keep the roads free from thistles, stinking willie (so called), knapweed and other noxious weeds. They shall for this purpose cut all such weeds during the time they are performing the Statute Labour, for which purpose each Road Surveyor shall appoint and apply a sufficient part of the highway labour to be performed in his District; and failing to do so each surveyor shall be liable to a penalty of \$5 for each neglect of duty. 2. It shall be the duty of all owners and occupiers of land in this Municipality to cut and destroy the weeds, stinking willie (so-called) and knapweed growing on their lands, between the 15th day of June and 15th day of August in each year; and failing to do so they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1 and not more than \$2. The road surveyor in each District shall enforce the penalty provided for by this section and recover the same under the provisions of Chapter 161 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia. "The Nova Scotia Summary Convictions Act." D. MACDONALD, M. C.

WANTED.

Everybody to know what we can do for you in the Insurance line. See our agent or write us direct.

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

We Want your business. Get our rates.

Crown Tailoring Co.

THE Crown Tailoring Co. has sent forth to its agents this season a line of samples of cloths for

Spring and Summer Wear

which for beauty and durability cannot be equaled in Canada. The cloths are thoroughly sponged and the making up of garments is conducted in the latest and most improved designs. Prices lower than the lowest.

P. S. Cleansing and pressing clothes done on the premises. Ladies tweed garments also attended to.

J. C. CHISHOLM, Agent, Plain Street, Antigonish, N. S.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Port Hastings Wharf, Warehouse and Roadway," will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M. on Friday, August 28, 1908, for the construction of a Wharf, Warehouse and Roadway at Port Hastings, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of E. G. Millidge, Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the Postmaster at Port Hastings, N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Asst. Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 28, 1908.

Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters. right off the ice are cool and refreshing drinks. Call at D. R. GRAHAM's and try them.

Fresh Cookies. Plain and fancy, received weekly.

Groceries of best quality and right prices. Beaver Flour for Sale.

D. R. GRAHAM. Telephone 78.

We Save you the Dealer's Profit and Give you time if wanted.

The tendency in all business to day is to go to the consumer, and the largest distributors are those catering to mail order trade. The extent of territory is so much greater than the local dealer commands, that it reduces in a great proportion the cost of doing business and thus our ability to sell you direct at dealers' prices.

Our Standard Top Buggy, \$15 Cash.

Plane or Carriage body, 10'0" axle, Roller back Curtain, Topcase, etc. \$15 cash and notes at 4, 8 and 12 months for \$17.33 each, or \$24.00, cash with order.

Our Farmers' Handy Democrat, \$15 Cash.

2 full trimmed removable seat, 9 lbs capacity, Body, 30x28 inches inside. Most serviceable general express built, \$15 cash and your notes at 4, 8 and 12 months, for \$15.00 each, or \$23.00 cash with order. Money back if not as represented. Freight guaranteed not to exceed \$3.00 to any point in Canada, and copy of adv't must accompany replies.

The Standard Buggy Co., 170 Brussels St., St. John, N. B.

Convent of the Holy Angels SYDNEY, N. S.

Cape Breton's First Boarding School for Young Ladies. Conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

Building recently enlarged to over twice its former size, and provided with all modern appointments for health and comfort of student.

Two Courses - Classical and Commercial. Young ladies wishing to prepare themselves for the position of teachers or stenographers may here combine the accomplishments with a thorough English and Business Course, as special advantages are afforded for the study of modern languages, art and music.

Well equipped gymnasium, out door exercise, tennis, basket ball, etc., etc. Classes opened first Monday of September.

For further information apply early to THE REVEREND MOTHER SUPERIOR

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Great Buying chances in Men's Summer Suits. Keeping cool and comfortable during these hot August days is simply a matter of being properly clad. If your summer clothing is not complete now is the time while prices lean so favorably your way. \$12.00 Values for \$7.95 \$8 and \$9 " " \$5.95. These new prices are applied to all our two-piece Tweed Outing Suits for men. Light and dark shades of grey cloths, fashionably tailored and perfect fitting. Sizes 34 to 42. See Window Display. WEST END WAREHOUSE.

LADIES' COLLEGE AND ACADEMY. Mount St. Bernard, Antigonish. For particulars apply to The Reverend Mother Superior.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. F. X. COLLEGE. Antigonish Nova Scotia. COURSES of instruction are provided in Arts, Science, Engineering. A thorough literary and scientific training is here given, supervised by educators of learning and experience. University degrees are conferred on students who fulfill the conditions prescribed therefor. St. Francis Xavier's High School gives the same high school course as the best provincial academies. University and High School classes open September 7th, 1908. University classes close May 5th, 1909. High School classes close June, 1909. For university students: Arts, science, engineering, residence, board (including laundry, laundry) \$160.00 and tuition for the university year \$45.00. Terms: Tuition only (for students not in residence) for \$45.00 the university year. For high school students: Residence, board (including laundry, laundry) and tuition, per week \$5.00. For further information address: R. V. H. P. McPHERSON, D. D., President.

Our Discount Sale. Our great discount sale is still on. We are now tabling the balance of our WHITEWEAR and will cut the prices in two rather than carry it over. Our Whitewear stock comprises everything required by ladies and children. As an instance of values we have White Waists, worth 60c. now 25c. Silk Waists, worth \$2.25 now 1.50. J. S. O'Brien

Bismark's Persecution of the Church in Germany.

It should be borne in mind that the author of this Half-Hour, the late Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, was not a Catholic. Bismark wrote to Count Arnim that the effect of the decision of the Council of the Vatican was to reduce the Bishops to mere "functionaries of a foreign sovereign who, by virtue of his infallibility, is the most absolute monarch on the globe"; he dilated in public on the dangerous power the Pope had now acquired of meddling with and controlling the internal affairs of Germany; and he issued a circular dispatch to the German ambassadors, directing them to call the attention of the Governments to which they were accredited to the changed position of the Pope, and to the expediency of coming to some agreement about the conditions in which alone the election of ensuing Popes should be recognised.

Legislation of the most drastic kind was at once adopted. In 1872, a German law was carried making every ecclesiastic who, in the exercise of his religious functions, treats public affairs before an assembly in such a way as to imperil public peace liable to two years' imprisonment; and another German law banished the Society of Jesus and all Orders that were in relation with it from German soil, and enabled the Government by a simple measure of police to expel from the Empire any German who belonged to them. In the same year a Prussian law placed all schools, whether they were free or public, under strict Government inspection and control. In the following year the famous Falk laws were passed, which transformed the whole condition of Catholics in Prussia. The separated, isolated, and exclusively clerical system of education, which contributes more than any other cause to the worst characteristics of the priesthood, was put an end to by a law which compelled the ecclesiastical students to receive their education in a national university or in an authorised seminary. Such seminaries were only authorised in towns where there was no university; they were required to fulfil the same conditions as State establishments, and every step of the education of those intended for the priesthood was submitted to strict Government inspection and control: By other laws the conditions of entry into the priesthood were regulated by the Government; all acts of ecclesiastical discipline and all episcopal condemnations were made subject to the High Court of Justice, which had a right of adjudicating upon them on appeal, and it was expressly enacted that no judgments emanating from an ecclesiastical authority of foreign nationality should have force upon German soil. At the same time, great facilities were given by the Government for the construction of a Church on the basis of old Catholic doctrine. Such measures inevitably involved a fierce war between the State and the Catholic Church, and the lay authority encountered an intense and courageous resistance. Three articles in the Prussian Constitution guaranteed to the Evangelical Church and to the Roman Catholic Church the right of governing themselves freely, disposing of their goods, and providing for ecclesiastical nominations, and also gave a legal sanction to the relations between Religious Societies and their superiors. A law of 1873 modified and restricted these liberties, and in 1875 the three articles were altogether abolished. A long succession of other measures were taken breaking down the whole system of Catholic government. Civil marriage was established, and the control of burials was taken from the Church; ecclesiastics who refused to obey the new laws were made liable to imprisonment, banishment, fines and deposition. In 1873 the Cardinal Archbishop of Posen and the Archbishop of Cologne were thrown into prison, and ultimately banished.

In 1874 a law was passed providing for the appointment of administrators over the vacant dioceses and parishes. The chapters might elect the substitutes for the bishops, subject to the approval of the Government; but if they refuse to do so the civil power appointed them, and in some cases the places of the banished priests might be filled, as in Switzerland, by election. In all parts of the German Empire ecclesiastics who had been deprived of their functions by a regular judgment might be deprived of their nationality and banished from the country. The old Pope threw himself into the conflict quite as vehemently as the Prussian statesman. Cardinal Hohenlohe had been selected without any previous consultation to represent the German Empire at the Vatican, but the Pope refused to accept him. Shortly after the first ecclesiastical law had been carried the Pope received a deputation from German Catholics, and in reply to their address he complained bitterly of the persecution which the Church was undergoing in Prussia, and, alluding to the vision in Daniel, he predicted that the little stone which would shatter the feet of the Colossus. In the beginning of 1875 he issued a fierce Encyclical pronouncing the new legislation invalid, as being contrary to the Divine institution of the Church, and excommunicated all persons who accepted from the temporal power the investiture of which the bishops had been deprived. On the other side language was used about the supreme authority of the State which seemed an echo of the language of Hobbes in the seventeenth and of Rousseau in the eighteenth century. Except in the case of clergy who were attached to public institutions, the State subsidies were withdrawn from dioceses in which the bishop or his administrator refused to accept the new laws. The Old Catholics were permitted to hold their services in the Catholic parish churches, or to have a proportionate share of the Church lands and revenues. All conventual establishments were abolished; all Catholic Religious Orders were banished from the Prussian soil.

It was stated on good authority in the beginning of 1875 that no less than five bishops had been imprisoned and six others fined, and that about 1,400 priests had been either fined or imprisoned. Nearly the whole Prussian episcopacy were acting in defiance of the laws, either refusing to submit the programmes of their clerical seminaries to Government inspection and approval or expelling or excommunicating Old Catholics, or appointing priests to spiritual charges without reference to the civil authorities.

The resistance encountered among the German Catholics showed clearly the power of their faith, and was probably not anticipated by the framers of these laws; and it also soon became evident that the old Catholic movement, though supported by a few great scholars and very excellent men, was never likely to furnish a dominant or even an important element in German Catholicism. It experienced the fate of most half-measures. Serious and independent inquirers, who based their faith upon evidence, nearly always went much further, while those who were indisposed to such inquiries soon acquiesced in the new doctrine, and remained attached to the body which represented in visible and unbroken continuity the old framework or organisation of the Church. In 1881 it was stated in the Prussian Parliament that, owing to the laws making it penal for any priest whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Government to perform the offices of religion, 601 Roman Catholic parishes were left without curates, and 584 with only half their requisite number. Politically, the first and most serious effect of the laws was to consolidate into a single party in the Reichstag the Catholic members from all parts of the Empire. Under the consummate leadership of Dr. Windthorst they steadily increased, and in 1878 they numbered 103. In spite of the great preponderance of Protestantism in the German Empire, the Catholic party was now the most powerful single party in its much-divided Parliament. The persecution—for it had come to amount to nothing less—soon ceased. The death of Pius IX., and the accession in 1878 of a much more intelligent Pope brought a spirit of moderation to the Vatican, and the fact that the French Government had engaged in a violent ecclesiastical contest was probably not without some influence at Berlin. The kaleidoscope of German politics took a new pattern. The great and imperious statesman who presided over it was always accustomed to concentrate his undivided efforts on an immediate and pressing object, and in order to attain it he never hesitated to enter into new combinations, discard old allies, and connect himself with old enemies. Socialism, not Ultramontanism, now seemed to him the pressing danger, and he also desired to carry out a policy of economical protection which was very displeasing to his former allies. For the success of his new policy Catholic assistance

was required. He probably perceived that his crusade against the Church had been based upon a profound miscalculation of moral forces, and he retraced his steps with a promptitude and completeness that would have ruined the reputation of a weaker man. "The moment," he once said, "the interest of the country requires me to put myself in contradiction with myself, I shall do it." Almost immediately after the accession of the new Pope overtures were made to the Vatican; the diplomatic relations which were broken off in 1874 were restored. Dr. Falk, who was most directly concerned in the ecclesiastical laws, was put aside, and the great statesman, who had so lately dilated on the danger of the Pope meddling with the internal affairs of Germany, began a negotiation with the Pope for the purpose of inducing him to put pressure on the Catholic members in order to induce them to vote for the anti-Socialist laws and for a law in favour of a Government monopoly of tobacco. Bismark now declared that the anti-Catholic laws had been measures of war, which had become unnecessary since a new spirit of conciliation prevailed in the Vatican; that parts of them were shown by experience to be wholly useless; and that if they were now abolished they could always in case of danger, be reenacted. A law was carried through the Prussian Parliament giving the Government a discretionary power of applying or not applying the chief portions of them, and this measure was only a prelude to their almost complete repeal.—*Lecky in Democracy and Liberty.*

Death of Noted Convert Bishop.

Right Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, former Bishop of Wilmington, Del., and for the past twelve years Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, died Saturday, July 11, at St. Agnes' Sanitarium, Baltimore, after a long illness.

He was buried from the Baltimore Cathedral Tuesday morning. Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the Solemn Requiem and Bishop Donohue, of Wheeling, W. V., preached the sermon.

After the Mass the remains were taken to Wilmington, where funeral services were held Wednesday morning in the Cathedral, where the deceased prelate had served for many years. In accordance with his request, burial took place in the Visitation convent at Wilmington.

Cardinal Gibbons was much affected by the death of his vicar-general. "Bishop Curtis was a man of God," he said. "He was a blessing to this house and a blessing to the archdiocese. I could with difficulty find words to express how much I thought of him. He was dear to us all."

Bishop Curtis was a convert to the Catholic faith. He was born in Maryland in 1831, and became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After nearly a decade of service at Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, noted for the high ritualistic character of the services, he resigned and went to England, where he was received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Newman.

Returning to the United States he was ordained to the priesthood in 1874 by Archbishop Bayley, and assigned to the cathedral, where he filled the office of secretary to the Archbishop. He was one of the theologians at the Third Plenary Council, and in 1886 was consecrated Bishop of Wilmington. After ten years he resigned his see, and was appointed Bishop of Echinus in partibus, and in 1898 vicar-general of Baltimore.

Here he remained till his death as vicar-general. His life was simple and his wants were few. Outside of the classic Greek and Latin authors, which were his favorites in literature, he was devoted to his bicycle, on which he would be seen many mornings in Druid Hill Park. He was an expert fisherman and would frequently journey to Bush River and venture out in the bay by himself in a little yawl where few would dare to go. Probably the closest friend of the Bishop was Rev. John S. Tabb, of St. Charles' College, with whom the prelate would take long walks in the country every Saturday morning. Both men had similar natures—retiring, simple and unworldly—and both were converts to the Church.

There is a rumor to the effect that the Government will rescind the \$25 entry clause in the immigration rules, and that Immigration Agent Scott will at once get three thousand men into the country to work on the Grand Grunk Pacific.

Black Watch

"Biggest and Best"

Plug Chewing Tobacco

FARM FOR SALE.

This farm is situated at Sutherland's River, one mile from Thorburn and three miles (west) from Merigomish Station, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, 25 acres under cultivation, new house and barn. For further particulars apply WM. H. BOUTLIER, Sutherland's River, Pictou County, N. S.

Can you afford to lose money daily?

The superiority of the Separator process over the "old style" in the extraction of butter fat from milk, is no longer a matter of discussion. What concerns the up-to-date dairy farmer now-a-days is the superiority of one kind of separator over another. It is by public competition only that this superiority can be decided.

Sharples Tubular wins every time

This is the result of the Scotsburn, Pictou Co. contest in May 1907, under the supervision of Mr. Geo. A. Ransom, the Dominion Government expert and committee of ten of the Scotsburn creamery directors.

SHARPLES TUBULAR skimmed 6 times cleaner than the MELOTTE.
SHARPLES TUBULAR skimmed 6 times cleaner than the De Laval.
SHARPLES TUBULAR skimmed 9 times cleaner than the Magnet.
SHARPLES TUBULAR skimmed 10 times cleaner than the Empire (new style).
SHARPLES TUBULAR also skimmed 15 times cleaner than the Massey Harris at Gananoque, Ontario, on Nov. 13th, 1907.

And what about those separators that does not enter in open competition? They wisely avoid such contests lest they too be among the defeated.

Durability Test

Attached to a driving apparatus, turning it as a man would, a Sharples Separator has run 50 hours a week for one year, which is equal to the actual work in a ten cow dairy for 52 years, and nearing the end of the test required only 75 cents worth of repairs. This proves beyond a doubt the great durability of the Sharples Separator.

Buy the easiest cleaned, the closest skimmer, and the most durable separator.

Sharples Tubular

Thomas Somers

ANTIGONISH.

P. S. Another shipment of Favourite Revolving Churns and Washing Machines just received.

ROUE'S CARBONATED WATERS

Come to you with all the excellence that can only come from good materials, pure water and superior methods of manufacture and bottling.

Satisfied customers are good customers, and these you can obtain if you handle

ROUE'S CARBONATED WATERS

(Postal brings price list.)

JAMES ROUE

Box [C] 406

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Cash Market

Having bought out the good will and business heretofore conducted and known as the Cash Market by S. Arscott & Co., opposite the Post Office, the undersigned now offer to the public, at lowest prices, all kinds of

Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers
And a full line of

Crockeryware, No 1 July Herring.

Highest prices paid IN CASH for Hides, Wool Skins and Wool.

McGillivray & McDonald

Opposite Post Office.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Professional Cards

DR. J. L. McISAAC

Office next door to Somers & Co.

Main Street, ANTIGONISH

Residence: Queen Hotel.

Telephone No. 66.

J. C. GILLIS,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

SPECIAL COURSES:

Obstetrics: G. M. Lutsinger, M. D.

Surgery: Chas. F. Blake, M. D., A. Cotton, M. D.

Physical Diagnosis: F. Dyer Sanger, M. D.

OFFICE: Near Mr. Griffin's, Barrister, Main St., Antigonish.

R. GILLIS

ARCHITECT

Special attention given to Concrete Structures, Heating and Ventilation. Sydney, C. B.

DR. C. S. AGNEW.

DENTIST

Office, over Cope and's Drug Store.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B.

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Also—Agent for Life and Accident Insurance. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & McINTYRE,

BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES.

OFFICE:—The Royal Bank Building.

SYDNEY, C. B.

CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B.

A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B.

D. C. CHISHOLM,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Agent for North American Life Insurance Company.

Also for Fire and Accident Companies. Office, Town Office Building.

MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

CARRIAGES

Just arrived, one carload Tudhope carriages. These carriages are undoubtedly the best finished manufactured in Canada. Guaranteed first-class material and workmanship. Axles, long distance; recess collars, dust proof, requires oiling but once or twice in a season, also driving harness, farming implements, team wagons, cart wheels, cream separators at lowest prices. Call and examine these goods, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

PETER McDONALD

EAST END

Agricultural Warehouse

For this season's haying we are supplied with Deering Mowers (single and double) Rakes and Tedders and a full line of best quantity Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Mowing Machine Oil, etc.

F. R. Trotter

LOT FOR SALE

I am authorized to offer for sale, the lot to the South of and adjoining that of Sheriff Chisholm's, on College Street, Antigonish, with the buildings thereon. I also have several farms for sale.

Particulars on application F. H. MACPHEE, Agent, Antigonish, N. S., July 7th, 1908.

Old Men Who Won Battles.

(E. B. Simmons in Munsey's Magazine.)
Dr. William Osler, in his remarks upon the age-limit of usefulness, is said to have declared that a man has done his work at sixty, and is thereafter a negligible quantity.

Blind old Dandolo, the octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conqueror.

As a matter of fact, if the histories are right, the gallant Venetian soldier Enrico Dandolo was no less than ninety-six when he led his mailed hosts to storm the walls of Constantinople.

Another instance worth recalling is that of the daring British general, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who at sixty-six directed the expedition of 1801 to Egypt, where he routed the French in the Battle of Alexandria.

Of Sir Charles James Napier, Carlyle wrote: "A lynx-eyed, fiery man—more of a hero than any modern I have seen in a long time."

But it is modern Germany that has afforded the most remarkable instances of laurels won by veteran commanders. When Blucher helped Wellington to crush Napoleon at Waterloo, the Prussian marshal was well on in his seventy-third year, but still as keen and fiery as a youth.

An equally conspicuous and more modern example of what may be done in age is found in the career of Helmuth von Moltke, the Danish-born Prussian general.

Four years later still, Moltke led the German hosts to the conquest of France, which until then had been regarded as the first military power of Europe.

the head of the German army, acting besides as chairman of the committee of national defense—a post which he retained until his death at the age of ninety-one.

Among military engineers, perhaps, the best example is to be found in the French marshal and military engineer, Sebastien de Vauban, whose works on fortification have even now, two hundred years after his death, a definite value to military theorists.

Totleben, the Russian military engineer, was, it is true, a mere infant of thirty-seven when he devised the fortifications of Sebastopol in the Crimean War; but he was sixty years of age when, in the war between Russia and Turkey, he drew around Plevna the works which caused the downfall of that famous stronghold.

Still living is Britain's greatest general since Wellington—Lord Roberts, whom Kipling has made widely known under his army sobriquet of "Bobs." After forty years' service in India, Roberts had gone home to England, apparently to spend his latter days in retirement.

It was told of him that while riding in company with General Buller, in the outskirts of Pretoria, they came upon a fairly high rail fence.

"How about taking that fence?" asked Roberts.

Buller was seven years younger than his chief, yet he replied: "I am too old for that, sir."

Whereupon Lord Roberts, setting spurs to his horse, cleared the fence as neatly as though he were the youngest huntsman in a field at home.

Of naval heroes, David Farragut, greatest of American admirals, was nearly sixty-one when he ran his fleet through the fire of the Confederate forts defending the mouth of the Mississippi, and captured New Orleans; and he was sixty-three when he fought and won his desperate battle with the ironclad ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay.

Cleveland and His Mother.

Grover Cleveland was the son of a Presbyterian minister and one of his brothers followed in the paternal footsteps. The mother of the future President was evidently a very devout woman.

In the celebrated rebate case in which the Standard Oil Co., was fined twenty nine million dollars, a new trial has been granted by the Appeal Court.

Lord Carlos, Duke of Madrid, the claimant to the Spanish throne, is ill at Milan, of a tumor of the stomach and is in a serious condition. He is 60 years old.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal says that Halifax must be the winter port of the new rapid service, yet he has modified his views as regards the summer service.

Thirty-six men were indicted by the King's county grand jury at New York last week, on charge of violating the new anti-gambling laws at the race track. These indicted include some of the most prominent men who formerly occupied stools in the betting rings.

The Privy Council directs that the appeal in Shea versus the Reid Newfoundland Company be allowed with costs, and the Reid Newfoundland Company versus the Anglo American Telegraph Company be dismissed with costs; Watts and Attorney General of British Columbia versus Watts, be allowed.

John J. Pembroke who resided at Lingan and did a meat market business at Dominion C. B. and other colliery towns was found dead beside his

horse and carriage between Dominion No. 4 and Lingan Road on Friday by Michael McNeil. There was a mark on his face where it struck the ground, but no other evidences of injury or violence.

A tornado visited Fillmore Sask. on 30th ult. doing considerable damage in the town and country south of there. The Ideal School was just out and several scholars entered the house of William Johnstone for shelter. Just at that moment the building was demolished, Alfred Johnston, aged 11, being instantly killed.

Since last winter the Intercolonial engineering employees have been tramping over every inch of the line including the branches, sidings, spurs, even war switches, making an accurate survey. The report just completed shows that the total mileage is 1,488.65 miles, the greatest stretch being 836.34 miles from Halifax to Montreal, and the next 215.83 from Truro to Sydney.

Acknowledgments.

(See additional acknowledgments on page 5)

- Alex J. McDonnell, Lourdes, \$1.00
Thos Connors, " 1.00
Alex W. McDonald, " 1.00
Lawrence Mahoney, " 1.00
John Doyle, " 1.00
Duncan Gillis, Lourdes, 1.00
Mrs John R. McKenzie, " 1.00
John A. McDonald, New Glasgow, 1.00
John A. Smith, Lourdes, 1.00
Michael Martin, " 1.00
Alex A. McDonald, " 1.00
Hector McKenzie, " 1.00
James Mahoney, " 1.00
Dan J. McDonald, Trenton, 1.00
C. L. Beck, New Glasgow, 1.00
Neil McMillan, " 1.00
John McKinnon, " 1.00
D. L. McLeod, " 1.00
John McKinnon, " 1.00
Mrs J. J. Guber, " 3.00
Dan J. McDonald, Reserve, 1.00
Dan J. McDonald, Barber, " 1.00
Rory P. Campbell, " 1.00
John McDonald, " 1.00
Alex MacEachern, " 1.00
Duncan McLeod, " 1.00
Ronald Nicholson, " 1.00
Joseph P. Cooke, " 1.00
Zake Cooke, " 1.00
Martin Durkin, " 1.00
John P. Morrison, " 1.00
Rod McNeil, B.S., " 1.00
Thomas Hickey, " 1.00
D. H. McGillivray, " 1.00
Richard Dawe, " 1.00
Richard Cusack, " 1.00
Mrs Donald Walker, " 1.00
Donald McDonald, " 1.00
Dennis Marsh, " 1.00
Chas Lind, " 1.00
D. J. Currie, " 1.00
Malcolm McNeil, Reserve, 1.00
Malcolm P. McNeil, " 1.00
Jas O'Toole, " 1.00
Alex M. Gillis, " 1.00
David Hill, " 1.00
John A. McNeil, " 1.00
Sam Cooke, " 1.00
John A. Young, " 1.00
Rory Walker, " 1.00
Sarah McLeod, McKay's Corner, 1.00
John Doolin, Old Bridgeport, 1.00
A. Y. Morrison, " 1.00
Thomas Day, " 1.00
Jos McDonald, " 1.00
Albert Kelley, " 1.00
Alex Campbell, " 1.00
Wm Livingston, " 1.00
Hans Mylchre, Dominion, 1.00
John T. Strang, " 1.00
Malcolm Martin, " 1.00
Thos Laffin, (John J.), " 1.00
James Hall, " 1.00
Jungus McIsaac, " 1.00
S. A. McLean, " 1.00
Mrs Michael Day, " 1.00
Arch A. McLean, (B), " 1.00
Walter Donovan, " 1.00
Richard Searley, " 1.00
Eugene Gouthro, " 1.00
Michael Petrie, " 1.00
John Campbell, " 1.00
James Baxter, " 1.00
Jos McMillan, " 1.00
McMillan, B.S., " 1.00
Dr Murphy, " 1.00
Val Lazero, " 1.00
M. A. McMillan, " 1.00
Alex J. McDonald, " 1.00
John A. McNeil, " 1.00
W. S. Campbell, " 1.00
Angus A. McDonald, " 1.00
Martin Haley, " 1.00
Joseph E. McNeil, " 1.00
Duncan H. McDonald, " 1.00
John M. Murray, " 1.00
Bart Connors, Bridgeport, 1.00
Rev J. A. McCashen, Bridgeport, 1.00
Ronald McDonald, Chief, Bridgeport, 1.00
Hector McDonald, Port Morien, 1.00
Duncan Grant, Antigonish, 1.00
A. W. Jewart, Wine Harbor, 1.00
Donald Gillis, Pleasant Valley, 2.00
R. McMillan, Auld's Cove, 2.00
Capt A. McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00
E. A. J. McIsaac, Ottawa, 1.00
Wm Bowles, S. Harbor, 1.00
Catherine McDonald, Caledonia Mills, 2.00
D. McDonald, Malignant cove, 1.00
Royal Bank, Antigonish, 1.00
M. F. Findlay, Sydney, 1.00
A. J. McIsaac, Port Hood, 1.00
Senator McDonald, Glace Bay, 1.00
Sr M. Aquinas, Glace Bay, 1.00
H. J. McMillan, Bir Pond, 1.00

RAZORS!

"CRAGG'S SPECIAL" RAZOR.

Narrow, Medium, and Wide, Round or Square Points, \$1.25 each.

Fully Warranted.

CRAGG BROS. & CO. The Cutlery House of Halifax. HALIFAX, N. S.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders are invited and will be received until Friday, August 14th, 1908, for the erection of a building on the Fair grounds, Antigonish. Plans, specifications, etc., can be seen at the carriage shop of Peter McDonald, Antigonish. W. VINTEN, Lower South River, Aug. 3rd, '08.

Floorglaze advertisement with image of a person painting a floor. Text: COVER your floors with Floorglaze, the wear-proof, dust-banishing, quick-drying enamel (comes in ten shades) and your house-work will be easier done. Gallon covers 500 sq. feet. From dealers or write to IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Recommended and sold by D. GRANT KIRK ANTIGONISH, N. S.

FOR SALE.

That well known farm situate at Colledge Grant, within one mile of the famous Copper Mine,

lately owned by William McDonald, brother of the Klondike King, containing 200 acres more or less. This is a rare chance to secure a first class farm at a low price.

For further particulars apply to T. J. SEARS, Lochaber.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, 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 100 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 situate. 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.

DETERMINED (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 his homestead. He may also do so by living with father and dog, were, recently approved by the least Governor in Council.

Sec. 2 of chapter 7, respecting animals going at large, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: Sec. 2. Before any animal impounded for the breach of any law or by-law, shall be released the owner thereof, or the party applying for the release, shall pay the following forfeiture, viz: For each notice when given, \$ 25 For unlocking pound and releasing animal 1 10 For providing provender for the animal while in pound, if a horse, colt, cow or pig, each day, 50 If a calf, sheep or goose, each day, 25

shall forfeit and pay as a penalty a sum not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than ten dollars (\$10.00) for each offence, and in default of a payment thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 days.

(b) The owner of any hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, or other fowl found going at large within the meaning of, and against the provisions of this chapter, shall forfeit and pay as a penalty the sum of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than five dollars (\$5.00) for each offence and in default of a payment thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 days.

Sec. 2 of chapter 9, respecting dogs, is hereby amended by striking out the words one dollar in the first line thereof, and substituting there for the words two dollars, and inserting after the word "dog" in said line the words "and a tax of Five Dollars for each bitch." said tax is payable on or before the 1st day of April each year.

Notice is hereby given that warrants will be issued for the collection of all dog taxes unpaid on the 31st inst. also that the above by-law respecting the impounding of animals found going at large will be strictly enforced after this date and that the maximum fee will be imposed in every case of violation of said by-law.

By order Council, D. C. CHI-HOLM, Town Clerk. Dated July 9, '08.

FARM for SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Dunmore, South River, known as the John McDonald (Grays) farm. It consists of about 115 acres of excellent land, up and down interval, well watered and wooded. There are good buildings on the premises, a large house well finished and two barns. This property is on the daily stage line between Antigonish and Isaac's Harbor, within 3 miles of St. Andrew's Church, a few hundred yards of Dunmore school and within half a mile of Post and Telephone offices. Here is one of the most desirable farms at South River. It will be sold at a reasonable figure. D. R. McDONNELL, Tracadie, N. S., July 14th, 1908.

The Alfreddie Plum Pudding advertisement with image of a man in a top hat. Text: The Alfreddie PLUM PUDDING "ALL READY ALL THE TIME." With just enough spice To make it nice.

At Your Grocer 15 cts. a Pkg.

When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons

for League of the Cross and Auxiliaries' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysis 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 Hyphosphites.

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, Tuesdays, 7 a. 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

Chop Feed

One car No. 1 Chop Feed OATS and CORN

Also American FLY OIL For Cattle and Horses

C. B. Whidden & Son

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Men's Summer Suits—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., page 5
 Ladies' College—Mount St Bernard, page 5
 Convent of the Holy Angels, Sydney, N. S., page 5
 Teacher Wanted—Lauchlin J McDonald, page 8
 Teacher Wanted—Joshua Lourie, page 5
 Teacher Wanted—Alex L Mombourquette, page 8
 Teacher Wanted—Albany Sampson, page 8
 Sealed Tenders—R O Desrochers, page 5
 Picnic and Bazaar—Port Hawkesbury, page 8
 Chalices, Ciboria, Vestments, etc.—W E Blake, page 8
 Man Wanted—McCurdy & Co, page 8
 Farm for Sale—Mrs Angus MacDougall, page 5

LOCAL ITEMS

REV. D. O. GILLIS of the College has been appointed assistant at the Cathedral during the illness of the Rector.

THE FARMERS' Association have not yet fixed a date for the Fall Fair. It will be held early in October. The prize list will be very large this year, upwards of \$800 in cash will be offered.

AT ANTON, Antigonish, on Wednesday of last week, Rev. Henry Avard Irish, missionary to China, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor. The happy pair are touring through Cape Breton.

THE CASKET is requested to announce that at the re-opening of the St. Francis Xavier's College classes, (Sept. 7th,) the students of engineering will begin actual surveying and field work, which will continue for several weeks.

FOR YOUR LIFE, don't miss the Port Hawkesbury picnic. They hold a picnic there once in twenty-years, but they make it a real picnic. Attend the picnic. See the Strait of Canso. Take in the sports. Aug. 25th and 26th. See adv.

IT IS PRETTY safe betting that Mr. Hallisey, chief train despatcher in Truro, will be made Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the I. C. R., and that Y. C. Campbell will be appointed to the Halifax-Moncton division.—Eastern Chronicle.

MR. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, of Goshen, brother of J. H. Sinclair, M. P., recently suffered a compound fracture of his leg, between the knee and the ankle. While hay-making a horse kicked him. On Monday of last week it was found necessary to resort to amputation. He is now reported to be improving.

THE YOUNG Men's Society of St. Paul's, Harbor Boucher, will hold a grand picnic on Labor Day, Sep. 7, on the Crispo farm, situated along the harbor. Great efforts are being made to make it a success, and a very pleasant day is promised to all who may attend. Further particulars will be given in next issue.

THE HARVESTERS' excursion train which passed through Antigonish on Tuesday had a large number of excursionists. When the train arrived at Antigonish there were 350 on board. At Antigonish the number was increased by 50. On the division of the I. C. R. from Truro to Sydney 900 excursionists were picked up.

MT. ST. BERNARD IN THE PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—Miss Teresa Macgillivray, Antigonish, has succeeded in obtaining Grade A with an aggregate of 1379. Miss Nora Fyfe, Sydney Mines, a student of Mt. St. Bernard has succeeded in obtaining Grade "A"—Final at the Provincial Examinations. The following young ladies, pupils of the same institution, have successfully passed the Examinations for Grade "A"—Preliminary: Miss Grace Blagdon, Antigonish; Miss Josephine MacLennan, Inverness, C. B.; Miss Clara Bissett, St. Peters, C. B.; Miss Carlotta Egan, Sydney Mines, C. B.; Miss M. Rose Macgillivray, Antigonish; Miss Jennie M. Gillis, Bridgeport, C. B.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—Moses J. Coady of Margaree took A—Final with an average of 66. Miss Mabel MacPhie of Cape George, who attended school at Truro last term, secured B license, making an aggregate of 398.

Among the successful candidates who wrote for grade XI. at the recent examinations are Miss Cassie Macdonald and Miss Edith MacGregor, both of Upper South River. Miss Macdonald's aggregate is 400 on the six subjects and Miss MacGregor's 372. They qualified for teacher license, being well above the minimum mark of 40 in each subject. Both the young ladies were prepared in their home school at Upper South River, and the result is very creditable to themselves and their teacher, Miss Florence M. Keating of Halifax.—COM.

THE COMING PROVINCIAL Horticultural Exhibition to be held in Kentville on the 7th, 8th and 9th October next promises to be one of unusual interest and proportions in the list of fruit, vegetables, etc. No effort will be spared by the management to make this exhibition complete in every respect. Some thirteen hundred dollars offered in special prizes for apples alone must necessarily bring the largest and finest display of apples in quality and variety ever exhibited in Canada. In addition to the exhibition proper there will be the finest parade of horses of different classes ever seen in this Province. Kentville, beautiful in itself, and surrounded by a country unsurpassed in beauty and fertility, will make this exhibition week a most attractive time for a visit to that delightful part of our Province.

A WEDDING CEREMONY at Malden, Mass., yesterday is of much interest to many of our readers in this County because of the great esteem in which the bride is held here by a large circle of acquaintances. The bride is Miss Catherine A. Chisholm, a daughter of the late Roderick Chisholm, merchant, of Addington Forks. When

quite young she removed to Boston, where her beautiful character and fine abilities won her many friends. For the past few years she has had an important State appointment at the State House, Boston. The groom is Dr. S. P. Cairns, of 100 Boylston St., Boston, a physician who is well known and highly respected, and one whose professional practice is extensive. Miss Catherine Phinney was the bridesmaid, and the groom's brother, Dr. Francis, was groomsman. The happy couple have gone to Quebec and the White Mountains on a holiday. They will reside at Winthrop, Mass.


WE NOTICE that the New Glasgow and Pictou papers are giving one DeWolfe McLean, a provincial constable, credit for the splendid detective work performed by policeman Fraser of this Town in capturing the circus thieves, and recovering the several hundred dollars stolen by them recently from one of our citizens, and it is, therefore, due Mr. Fraser that the public should know the truth. Mr. Fraser is absolutely entitled to all the credit due for beating the sharpers and recovering the money on this occasion. He had all his plans made before he started on the trail from Antigonish, and he carried them out successfully, although he encountered many difficulties. When he arrived at New Glasgow he learned that the two circus men he wanted had been given the "tip," and immediately took their departure for Amherst. Here also he met McLean who volunteered his services and rather than run the risk of any further trouble and delay Fraser consented to McLean's accompanying him, and all the latter did in connection with the case was to assist with three of the Amherst police in arresting and detaining the culprits, after they had been identified and rounded up by policeman Fraser. He planned the whole thing himself, without the assistance of McLean or anyone else.

THE WIND AND RAIN STORM on Sunday, 2nd inst., caused great destruction to the wooden bridges in the County. It is necessary to rebuild thirty-three. Many of them were completely destroyed, the rest were in such a damaged condition that they had to be taken up and re-erected. Cape George and Morristown districts seemed to have suffered most in this respect. Fourteen of the destroyed bridges are located in these sections.

MAN WANTED.

Wanted at once by McCurdy & Co. of Sydney, a smart young man between 19 and 25 years of age to do parcel delivery by team and general farm work. Good wages to suitable man, with with a free board at home. Apply by letter to McCurdy & Co. and see Mr. A. D. Chisholm, of Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Chalices, Ciboria, Vestments, Statuary Altars, Etc., Etc.



Lowest Prices. Largest Stock.

Mission Goods a distinct specialty

W. E. BLAKE
 123 Church St., Toronto, Can.

Grand Gathering
 —AT—
 Port Hawkesbury

The parishioners of St. Joseph's parish, will hold a picnic and bazaar on the Church Grounds,

—ON—
Aug 25th and 26th.
 In aid of a Parish Hall.
 Thorburn Brass Band will be in attendance.
 Prizes and Medals will be given for the following competitions:

SPORTS

100 Yards dash, open to all amateurs.
 100 Yards Sack Race.
 100 Yards Three-legged Race, open to Inverness County.
 100 Yards Dash, for boys under 15 years.
 Highland Fling, open to all Cape Breton.
 Best Four Hand Reel

Sports will be held in grounds, and under the auspices of the L. O. C.

Entries not later than Aug. 20th
 Dancing and other amusements

Ask for Standard Certificate when purchasing ticket.

Admission, 25c., Children, 15c.
 Dinner, 50c., Tea, 40c.
 No fakery allowed on the grounds.
 By order of Com.

Five of them were carried away, three out to sea. The back road from Cape George to Georgeville was torn up for fully a mile, in places the holes were four feet deep. Mr. J. W. McKenzie, the Assistant Road Commissioner for the Province, has been in the County since Monday. With the County Road Inspector, Mr. Dan R. Chisholm, he has been busy repairing the roads and rebuilding the bridges. They find it difficult to get the required help, people being busy harvesting the hay crop. By the way, the weather this week is exceedingly good for hay-making. Mr. Sterling McMillan, Upper South River, the Warden of the County, suffered the loss of a fine large barn by the storm. The barn was under construction and was nearing completion. A barn belonging to Mr. Thomas Kiely, South River was also blown down. Mr. William Landry, of N. W. Arm, Tracadie, lost a large and valuable barn. His cattle and horses were in the building when it was blown down, but fortunately none were killed. Mr. Landry was endeavouring to close the doors of the barn and had a narrow escape from being caught by the falling structure. The I. C. R. Station at Tracadie was affected by the storm, and is now canted out of position. The station master and family, frightened by the shaking of the building, were preparing to vacate when the wind lessened its force.

Cheese rennet at Bonner's.

Teacher Wanted
 Wanted a grade C female teacher for Fraser's Grant School. Apply, stating salary, to WILLIAM TATE, sec. to Trustees, Fraser's Grant, Ant. Co.

Teacher Wanted.
 Teacher wanted at Sand Point School Section. Apply to JOSIAH LOURIE, Secretary of Trustees, Sand Point, Strait of Canso, Gu. Co.

Teacher Wanted
 A grade C teacher wanted for West L'Ardoise school. Apply to ALEX. L. MOMBOURQUETTE, Sec. to Trustees, West L'Ardoise, C. B.

Teacher Wanted.
 A male or female teacher having B license, wanted. Apply to ALBANY SAMPSON, Secretary, Upper L'Ardoise, C. B.

Teacher Wanted
 A grade D teacher wanted for Black Avon School Section No. 74. Apply, stating salary, to LAUCHLIN J. McDONALD, Sec. to Trustees, Black Avon, Ant.

TEACHER WANTED.
 A grade C or D teacher for Auld's Cove School Section, No. 79, apply to JOHN T. POWER, Sec. to Trustees, Auld's Cove.

TEACHER WANTED
 By the Trustees of School Section No 68, a male grade B or C teacher. Apply, stating salary, to JAS. B. CAMPBELL, Sec. to Trustees. Main a dien, July 27th, 1908.

Valuable Property For Sale.
 Tenders will be received by the subscriber up to and including Thursday, August 20.

for the purchase of the farm and premises owned by him at Livingstone's Cove, Antigonish Co. It contains 70 acres of land, about 30 cultivated, remainder pasture and woodland. Has two barns and dwelling house. Is well fenced with wire fencing. Adjoins Government Wharf. Abundance of sea manure easily obtained. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
 JAMES GORDON.
 Livingstone's Cove, Aug. 4, 1908.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises lately owned by Frank McNeil, Bribley Brook, on Friday, the 21st day of August, the following:

1 Team Wagon 1 Cart, 1 Buffalo Robe, 40 Tons Hay, 1 Heifer, one year old, 2 Steers, one year old, 3 Steers, 2 years old, 6 1/2 Cows, 4 Calves, 4 Horses, 14 Head Sheep. Also the growing crop, roots, vegetables, etc., on said farm and premises.

TERMS:
 Eleven months' credit on notes of approved security for purchases of upwards of five dollars. Cash for all purchases under such sum.
 A. A. McDONALD.

FOR SALE.
 A "WHITE," SEWING MACHINE.
 Apply to MRS. T. D. KIRK, Victoria St., Antigonish.

TRUSSES!
 Belt Water Pad, Spring Water, Pad Scrotal, Genitoid, Double Trusses, Child's Trusses, Extra Pads, etc.—Everything in the Truss line.
Prices, \$1.50 to 10.
 Our Boston Model, Elastic Belt, Water Pad Truss, is the most comfortable Truss sold.
 Anybody can adjust it.
 Price, postpaid, Single, \$3.50; Double, 3.50.
 Send size when ordering. Information promptly given.
CHAS. R. WASSON, DRUGGIST,
 100 King St., St. John, N. B.
FOR SALE
 Very cheap, a second hand piano and sewing machine. Address P. O. BOX 241, Antigonish.

NAIL A FEW DOLLARS
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS
BOOTS and SHOES at REDUCED PRICES

BUY NOW! BUY NOW!
 The discount season is at hand. We're going to rub out the profit for thirty days. We will name prices on all our summer clothes, hats, toggery, boots, shoes, etc., that will make the dollars in your pocket very uneasy. All our summer goods must vacate. Our fall and winter wearables will soon be wanting the room. We've the same excellent tailored clothes and toggery, and the best makes of boots and shoes with the same price tags still on them—the same fresh, new styles that we have been letting you know about since early in the season. Can you resist the prices?

Men's Suits, - - - regular price \$ 6.00, reduced to **\$4.50**
 " " " " " 8.00, " **6.00**
 " " " " " 10.00, " **7.50**
 " " " " " 12.00, " **8.50**
 Men's Rain Coats, regular price, \$3.50 and \$4.00, reduced to **2.50**
 " " " " " regular price \$8.00, reduced to **4.00**
 Men's Worsted Pants, regular price, \$3.50 and \$4.00, " **2.50**

Youth's and boys' suits, same reduction. Men's boys' and children's straw hats, half price. Men's white shirts reduced to 50 and 75c. See our table of fancy dress and working shirts, all reduced to only 50c. Also big bargains in our shoe department, 15 to 25 per cent. off our regular retail prices, and some lines half price. Kindly drop in and see what's doing.

Palace Clothing Company
Home of Good Clothes, Etc.
 Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

HAYING TOOLS
 ...AT...
D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium

We have a full line of the above including SCYTHES, WOOD and IRON SNATHS, STEEL and WOOD BOW HAY RAKES, HAY FORKS, TWO and THREE PRONG; SCYTHE STONES, GRINDSTONES, Also a large stock of MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, OILERS, MACHINE OIL, HARPOON FORKS, PULLEYS, ROPE, ETC.

Having purchased the above in large quantities from the leading manufacturers we are prepared to quote lowest prices and to fill orders promptly.

SEASONABLE GOODS
 ICE CREAM FREEZERS, OIL STOVES, DAISY CHURNS, CREAMERS, FACTORY MILK CANS, LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN HOSE, SPRINKLERS, SCREEN DOORS, WINDOW SCREENS, PURE ENGLISH PARIS GREEN.
 Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

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

There is nothing singular in the fact that the **HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO** made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited, stands out distinctive from other pianos. It is a distinctive production—a piano with an individuality of its own. It is not put in comparison with other pianos. That would be unfair to other pianos. It is in a class by itself.
 "I had not the slightest idea that such a magnificent instrument as the Heintzman & Co. Piano was manufactured in Canada. It is easily in the front rank of the leading pianos of the world."
 —NUTINI, the Celebrated Blind Italian Artist.

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co.
HALIFAX, N. S.